

Legal Protection for Children Victims of Rape Comparative Study Between Indonesia and Malaysia

Herry Liyus*

Lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Criminal Law Department
Jambi University

*herri.liyus@gmail.com

Abstract—This scientific article discusses the Legal Protection of Children Victims of Rape Comparative Study Between Indonesia and Malaysia, the research method used in this study is to use normative (doctrinal) research methods. In this scientific article discusses legal protection for child victims of rape based on Indonesian and Malaysian law, forms of legal protection for the rights of children as victims of rape under Indonesian and Malaysian law and arrangements and forms of ideal legal protection for children as victims of rape in a period of will come in the juvenile criminal justice system. Based on the aforementioned problem, it is obtained data that the legal protection of the rights of rape victims in the criminal justice system in Indonesia is regulated in various statutory regulations whereas in Malaysian law the legal protection of children is regulated in a 2001 deed (Act 611), subsequently obtained data that the legal protection of the rights of rape victims in Indonesia and Malaysia already includes the protection of the rights of victims of rape committed by a component of the criminal justice system, but its implementation is still not in accordance with the principles of legal protection that apply universally and legal protection for child victims of rape in the perspective of the Indonesian criminal justice system so that it is ideal then the concept of legal protection for child victims of sexual crime according to positive law is to be based on Pancasila in providing legal protection to its citizens

Keywords: *legal protection, rape criminal acts, rape victim children*

I. INTRODUCTION

The issue of legal protection for children is one way to protect the future shoots of the nation. "This protection is necessary because children are part of the community who have physical and mental limitations [1].

Therefore, children need special protection and care. The need for adequate legal protection for victims of crime is not only a national issue, but also international, can be seen from the establishment of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power by the United Nations, as a result of The Seventh United Nations The Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, which took place in Milan, Italy, September 1985. In one of the recommendations in the Indonesian translation it was mentioned:

Violators or third parties responsible for their behavior must make fair restitution for victims, their families or dependents. Such restitution must include returning property or payment for damage or loss suffered as well as reimbursement of costs incurred as a result of victims, service provision and restoration of rights [1].

The need for adequate legal protection for victims of crime is not only a national issue, but also international, can be seen from the formation of the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime [1].

Victims' rights are regulated in Law 35 of 2014 Jo Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection which emphasizes the special protection of children who are dealing with the laws stipulated in Article 59 and Article 64, each of which contains as follows:

A. Article 59

The government and other state institutions are obliged and responsible to provide special protection to children in emergency situations, children who are in conflict with the law, children from minority and isolated groups, children who are economically and / or sexually exploited, children who are trafficked, children who are victims of abuse narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic substances, and other addictive substances (narcotics), abducted children, trafficking and trafficking, children victims of physical and / or mental violence, children with disabilities, and children who are victims of mistreatment and neglect.

B. Article 64

Special protection for children in conflict with the law referred to in Article 59 includes children in conflict with the law and children who are victims of criminal acts, is an obligation and responsibility of the government and society. Special protection for children who become victims of criminal acts as referred to in paragraph (1) is carried out through:

- rehabilitation efforts, both within and outside the institution
- protection efforts from reporting the identity through mass media and to avoid labeling.

- providing safety guarantees for victim witnesses and expert witnesses, both physical, mental and social.
- providing accessibility to obtain information regarding case developments [2].

Legal protection for victims in the criminal justice system is a right granted by the Law to victims in an effort to provide a sense of security and legal certainty that can be accepted by victims [3]. The right to protection can be found in Article 5 paragraph (1) of Law no. 13 of 2006, namely:

- a. Obtain protection for his personal, family, and property security, and be free from threats relating to the testimony that he will, does or has given
- b. participate in the process of selecting and determining forms of protection and security support;
- c. give information without pressure;
- d. get translator;
- e. free of entrapment questions;
- f. get information about the development of the case;
- g. get information about court decisions;
- h. know in the event that the convict is acquitted;
- i. get a new identity;
- j. get a new residence;
- k. obtain reimbursement of transportation costs as needed;
- l. get legal advice; and / or
- m. receive temporary living expenses assistance until the deadline protection ends.

In accordance with the title of this dissertation, which is a comparison of Indonesian law and Malaysian law concerning legal protection for child victims of rape in the criminal justice system (Indonesia) with (Malaysia), intends to analyze the similarities and differences as well as the weaknesses and strengths of the law between the two countries.

In the country of Malaysia, legal protection for children victims of crime is regulated in this 2001 Deed consisting of:

- (a) children who need care and protection,
- (b) children who need protection and recovery,
- (c) trafficking and escape of children,
- (d) children who commit criminal acts
- (e) children who are not guarded [4].

"In Malaysia, at least four to five rape cases take place within 24 hours. It is estimated that 172 cases take effect in one month and at least one week there are cases of rape by a known person [5]."

In Indonesia, the National Commission for Women (Komnas) records in the past 15 years shows that every two

hours, one woman experiences a rape case. In one day, 20 women in Indonesia experienced sexual violence. "According to Commissioner of the National Commission for Women Andy Yentriyani, the problem of sexual violence meant is not only rape, but can be categorized in 15 forms including: threats or attempted rape and other sexual assaults, forced pregnancy, forced sterilization, sexual control including forced coercion, and criminalization. women through discriminatory rules based on morality and religion, the practice of traditions that are nuanced in a dangerous and discriminatory manner [6]."

Although in Malaysia there is no specific law relating to rape, but the law relating to rape already exists in the criminal law book in Malaysia. In Indonesia, the same position applies. Acts of rape do not have special laws and rogol (rape) treatment is regulated in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number One of 1946 in the Criminal Code (KUHP). Based on the description above, the author is interested in conducting research on legal protection of children victims of rape crime. Many cases of victims of rape crimes against minors, therefore in this study the writer will take the title, "Protection of Children as Victims of Rape in Criminal Justice System Comparative Study Between Indonesian and Malaysian Law ", which will then be set forth in the form of legal writing.

Based on the background of the problem outlined above, the following problem statements can be drawn, namely:

- What is the legal protection arrangement for child victims of rape in the criminal justice system according to Indonesian Law and Malaysian Law?
- Is the form of legal protection in the criminal justice system able to provide legal protection for the rights of children as victims of rape according to Indonesian and Malaysian Law?
- What is the ideal legal protection for child victims of rape in the future in the criminal justice system?

II. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. *Legal Protection Arrangement for Child Victims of Rape in the Criminal Justice System According to Indonesian Law and Malaysian Law*

1) *Legal protection of the rights of children of rape victims under Indonesian law:* Regarding the regulations concerning legal protection for children as victims of criminal acts, it is regulated in various laws and regulations as well as in the Criminal Code, including in:

a) *Children's rights as stipulated in law No. 23 of 2002 Jo Amended by Law number 35 of 2014 (concerning Protection Child):* In the provision of Article 81 of Law Number 35 Year 2014 concerning Child Protection, it is stated that:

- Any person who intentionally acts violently or threatens to force a child to have intercourse with him or with another person, shall be

sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 15 (fifteen) years and a minimum of 3 (three) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 300,000. 000.00 (three hundred million rupiah) and at least Rp 60,000,000.00 (sixty million rupiah).

- The criminal provisions referred to in paragraph (1) shall also apply to anyone who intentionally commits tricks, a series of lies, or entices the child to have intercourse with him or with another person.

b) Children's rights regulated in law Number 13 Years 2006 Jo amended Law No. 31 of 2014 (regarding witness and victim protection): Victims of criminal offenses in this case children who are at the same time witnesses of the criminal acts that they experienced, also received rehabilitation assistance as regulated in Article 6 of Law Number 31 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 13 of 2006 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims, namely:

(1) Victims of gross violations of human rights, Victims of criminal acts of terrorism, Victims of trafficking in persons, Victims of torture, Victims of sexual violence, and Victims of grave torture, in addition to the acts referred to in Article 5, are also entitled to: a) medical assistance, and b) psychosocial and psychological rehabilitation assistance.

(2) Assistance as referred to in paragraph (1) is given based on the LPSK Decree In addition to the threat of punishment for the perpetrators, it also regulates the legal protection for children victims of decency, namely the Law. No. 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, namely Article 69A, that Special Protection for children victims of sexual crimes is carried out through efforts to:

- education about reproductive health, religious values, and values decency;
- social rehabilitation;
- psychosocial assistance at the time of treatment arrived recovery; and
- the granting of protection and assistance at every level of the examination starting from the investigation, prosecution, until the examination at the court hearing. Witness and / or victim protection is also regulated in Article 5 of Law Number 31 Year 2014 concerning Witness and Victim Protection which is the right of witnesses and / or victims.

c) Children's rights as stipulated in Law Number 11 Year 2012 about the criminal justice system: Children in the criminal justice process have several rights that need to be considered and fought for, including:

- Every child has the right to be treated as one who is not necessarily proven guilty
- Every child has the right to get protection from actions that cause harm and cause mental, physical, and social suffering

- Every child has the right to get assistance from legal counsel to assist in the criminal justice process.
- Every child has the right to receive counseling in participating in expediting the examination
- Every child has the right to express his opinion
- The child has the right to a closed trial for his interests to avoid mental, physical or social pressure
- Every child has the right to receive humane guidance in accordance with statutory regulations
- The judiciary should not be suspended as far as possible, consequently preparation is well before the trial begins.
- Every child has the right to be able to relate to parents and family [7].

d) Children's rights as stipulated in the Penal Code, the Penal Code Concept and the Penal Code Rape crimes are regulated: In the Criminal Code (KUHP) in chapter XIV book II which starts with article 285 through article 288 of the Criminal Code. Article 285 of the Criminal Code reads: "Anyone with violence or threat of violence forces a woman who is not his wife to have intercourse with him, punished, for raping, with a prison term of twelve years [8]".

e) Declaration of basic principles of justice for victims of crime and abuse of power approved by the UN general assembly November 29, 1985 (resolution 40/34) on the recommendation of the 7th Congress, states the protection of victims in the following forms:

- (a) Victims of crime must be treated with respect for their dignity, and be given the right to immediately demand compensation.
- (b) Victims of crime must be informed about their roles, timelines, and the progress that has been made in handling their cases, Suffering and concerns of victims of crime, must always be presented and conveyed at all levels of the process. Criminal victims must receive compensation from the perpetrator or his family.

2) Legal protection of children victims' rights criminal rape under Malaysian law: The issue of children's rights in the country of Malaysia has been regulated by the 2001 Childhood Deed (Act 611), which is a deed to unite several laws relating to the preservation of the protection and restoration of children and to be reserved for cases relating to child [9].

Judging from the age limit of children according to the 2000 Childhood Deed (Act 611), mentioning a child is someone who is under the age of 18 (eighteen) years. In the Juvana Court Deed of 1947, mentioning a child is someone who is less than 18 (eighteen) years old. At that time a teenager was divided into two, namely a "child" under the age of 14 years, and between 14 to less than 18 years is called "young

people". The following concept of child law in Indonesia and Malaysia, which is shown in table 1 below:

TABLE I. CHILD CONCEPT

Indonesia		Malaysia	
<i>UU. No.35/2014</i>	<i>KUHP</i>	<i>Act 2001</i>	<i>KUHP</i>
Under 12 years old dan anak dalam kandungan	child in the womb Not yet 16 years	Not yet 18 years old	old Under 12 years

In Malaysia in April 2017 the Sexual Abuse Act, namely the Sexual Offenses Against Children Bill, was passed in 2017, so sexual violations against children are subject to this provision. What is meant by sexual offenses here is inserting other objects (besides the penis) into the vagina.

Criminal Law Arrangement According to Malaysian Law that Malaysian law narrowly defines rape as penetration of the penis into the vagina without his consent. Sex with or without the consent of a girl under the age of 16 is considered rape. Penalties for rape in Malaysia are regulated in Articles 375 - 377 of the Penal Code.

B. Forms of Protection of the Rights of Children of Rape Victims in the Criminal Justice System According to Indonesian Criminal Law and Malaysian Criminal Law

1) Form of legal protection for the rights of children of rape victims according to Indonesian law: Forms of efforts that can be made to provide legal protection for child victims of rape in Indonesia are:

- (a) The right to restitution or compensation by the perpetrators of crime;
- (b) The right to compensation from the state for witnesses who have suffered ever physical or psychological suffering;
- (c) The right to receive medical assistance, consultation assistance psychological;
- (d) Legal Aid Rights
- (e) The right to be heard at every stage of the hearing, both the investigation, investigation, prosecution and stages examination in court;
- (f) Rehabilitation, both inside and outside the institution
- (g) The right not to be approached by the offender

2) Form of legal protection for the rights of children of rape victims according to Malaysian law: Malaysia strongly protects children's rights and opposes all forms of violence especially against children. Child Protection Issues are regulated in The Child Protection Act 2001 (Child Protection Act 2001) and Evidence of Child Witness Act 2007 (Child Witness Act 2007)). The forms of protection of the rights of children victims of sexual crimes in Malaysia are as follows:

- (a) Placement of children in safe homes
- (b) Rehabilitation
- (c) Accompanied by parents

- (d) Medical services and supervision
- (e) Keep away from perpetrators / suspects

The legal system for child protection in Indonesia and in Malaysia when compared there are very many similarities, there are equal arrangements for protecting the rights of child victims in Malaysia, which is equally protecting the rights of children victims of rape and opposing all forms of violence against children, neglected children and special protection, all these things are regulated in the 2001 Childhood Deed, (Deed 611).

The difference is in Malaysia that in the 2001 Childhood Deed (Deed 611) 4 Acts were merged into one 2001 Deed (611) like the Juvana Court Deed of 1947 (Deed 90), Deed of Child Protection 1991 (Deed 468), Deed of Protection Women and Girls 1973 (Deed 106), and Deed of Child Care Center 1984, while for Indonesia, the law on children is still fragmented namely Law Number 35 of 2014 Jo Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, Law Number 3 of 1997 concerning Juvenile Courts, Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights and finally the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence. All of these laws regulate the issue of child protection, these laws stand individually and are still valid, and are interrelated.

The Child Protection Act in Malaysia has been incorporated in the 2001 Childhood Deed, (Deed 611). Whereas in Indonesia it is still separated from the Child Protection Act. Then in Indonesia for the implementation of all child law into the reality of the community there has been no real action, because there are no regulations implementing government regulations, presidential decrees, ministerial decrees, or regional regulations. Even though what already exists is Presidential Decree Number 77 of 2003 concerning the Indonesian Child Protection Commission. But all that is still far to be desired in the fulfillment of children's rights, even in Indonesia there are still very many shortcomings when compared to the existing legal system in Malaysia.

Form of sexual abuse in Malaysia in 2003 as many as 1479 rape cases, as many as 254 cases of adultery. Malaysian Interior Minister Datuk Seri Hishamuddin Tun Hussein said "police statistics recorded 1,777 cases in 2010. And rose to 2. 419 cases in 2011".

III. SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES IN THE RIGHTS OF RAPE VICTIM CHILDREN ACCORDING TO INDONESIAN AND MALAYSIAN LAW

The legal system for child protection in Indonesia and in the State of Malaysia when compared very much there are similarities, including the obligations and responsibilities of the state, government, society, family and parents in terms of legal protection for children. In Malaysian law there is regulated in the 2001 Childhood Deed, (Deed 611). Such as the maintenance, recovery, protection of children, examination and care of children or exploitation, economic, sexual, educational or school and special protection from torture, disability, and child abuse.

The difference is in Malaysia that in the 2001 Childhood Deed (Deed 611) 4 Acts were merged into one 2001 Deed (611) like the Juvana Court Deed of 1947 (Deed 90), Deed of Child Protection 1991 (Deed 468), Deed of Protection Women and Girls 1973 (Deed 106), and Deed of Child Care Center 1984. As for Indonesia, the law on children is still fragmented namely Law Number 23 of 2002 Jo Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, Law Number 3 of 1997 concerning Juvenile Courts, Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections, and Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights and finally the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence. All of these laws regulate the issue of child protection, these laws stand individually and are still valid, and are interrelated. The following data is about sexual harassment in Malaysia in 2003 which is shown in table 2 below:

TABLE II. DATA ON CHILDHOOD SEXUAL HARASSMENT IN MALAYSIA IN 2003

Forms of Persecution	Many Cases
Rape	1479
Sumbang Mahram (Inces)	254
Total	1733

Source : Police in Raja Malaysia

The procedure for regulating the payment of restitution in Malaysia, before the principal case is decided (integrated with the principal case), where the judge can determine the amount of restitution that must be borne by the perpetrators of rape [10].

IV. WEAKNESSES OF VICTIMS' CHILDREN'S RIGHTS ACCORDING TO INDONESIAN AND MALAYSIAN LAW

According to Indonesian law the weakness in regulating legal protection in Indonesia in this law is the unclear mechanism of child protection programs. Because we do not have a special juvenile justice system, the show law is left to the general justice system. Child justice should become a judicial body that is structurally legal and its position as a judicial institution that stands alone under the Supreme Court. The desired juvenile justice is a trial that takes place from the first court, the court of appeal and the court of the Supreme Court as is the function of the judiciary which is determined by law and legislation in Indonesia. This is inseparable from the goals for the best interests of the child himself. Where judges who try criminal trials conducted by bad children must have interest, attention and dedication to the child's problems.

In the legal protection of the rights of victims of rape in Indonesia there are government efforts to provide compensation to rape victims, but in practice there is no cost of compensation assistance by the government whereas in Malaysia the victims of rape have attempts to provide compensation by the kingdom to victims, to perpetrators of rape other than sentenced to prison and caning is also required to provide compensation to the rape victim or her family.

Material Criminal Law (KUHP) and Formal Criminal Law (KUHAP) in Indonesia are more focused on the perpetrators of crimes compared to victims of rape crimes while in Malaysia

the legal protection of the rights of victims and the rights of perpetrators is given in a balanced manner.

V. EXCELLENCE CHILD RIGHTS RAPE VICTIM ACCORDING TO INDONESIAN LAW AND MALAYSIAN LAW

According to Indonesian Law, the superiority of the rights of rape victims in Indonesia is still not maximized. Legal protection for the rights of child victims in Indonesia is regulated in various laws and regulations, regulated in the Criminal Code, regulated in the Criminal Procedure Code and also regulated in international legal regulations. The legal arrangements for the rights of child victims in Indonesia have not been specifically regulated, there is no special justice for children when compared to the legal arrangements against perpetrators in Indonesia, there are still quite good arrangements for the protection of perpetrators. While the legal arrangements for the rights of child victims of rape in Malaysia are still superior when compared to Indonesia. In Malaysia, the arrangements for the rights of child victims in Malaysia are regulated in the 2001 Childhood Deed (Deed 611) which has been merged 4 deeds into one 2001 Deed (611) such as the Juvana Court 1947 Deed (Deed 90), Deed of Child Protection 1991 (Deed of 1991) Deed 468), Deed of Protection for Women and Girls 1973 (Deed 106), and Deed of the Childcare Center 1984.

A. Legal Protection Rights - Rights as Victims of Rape for the Future in the Context of Renewing the Criminal Justice System for Children

1) *Regulations on legal protection for children of rape victims in the future criminal justice system:* Article 423 of the Draft Law on the Criminal Code which states the minimum criminal limit for rape perpetrators is three years and a maximum of 12 years, is progress compared to Article 285 of the Criminal Code which provides a minimum sentence of imprisonment of one day and a maximum of 12 years. The inclusion of a specific minimum criminal threat (three years imprisonment) is intended to meet the wishes of the community who often have to be disappointed with the judge's decision that is considered less attention to "community views" and "the effect of criminal acts on victims". In addition, the imposition of a minimum sentence of three years imprisonment has a deterrent effect that is stronger than the old rule (KUHP), because a heavier sentence against the perpetrators of rape is very necessary.

Legal Protection of Children Victims of sexual abuse in the future:

- Renewal of the Criminal Code (2015 Criminal Code Concept) Regarding the matter of compensation to victims, it turns out that the 2015 Criminal Code concept has included this as an additional type of criminal. The issue of compensation as an Additional Criminal Code is regulated in Article 67 and Article 99 of the 2015 RKUHP.
- The Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence in 2016 The issue of protecting the rights of children

victims of sexual violence has been regulated in the Bill on the Elimination of Sexual Violence in 2016, which is contained in several articles including the following: Articles 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

2) *Legal protection of child victims of rape in the children's criminal justice system for the future*: Broadly speaking, protection for child victims of immoral acts can be done in 3 (three) ways, namely:

- Punish the perpetrators of immoral acts against children with severe criminal sanctions so that the goal of punishment can be achieved based on the provisions of the Act.
- By providing compensation to the child victims of immoral acts by giving restitution charged to the perpetrators of these immoral acts.
- By carrying out rehabilitation of child victims of immoral acts

Although Law No. 13 of 2006 was amended by Law Number 31 of 2014, but before there was a PP concerning the implementation of the new law, PP. No. 44/2008 is still implemented as long as it does not conflict with the new law. The problem that arises in Law No. 31 of 2014 concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims is the absence of a provision governing sanctions if the perpetrators do not provide restitution for victims. This condition will lead to other crimes namely deliberate omission or negligence.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the discussion described in the previous chapter concerning Legal Protection of Children as Victims of Rape, the following conclusions can be concluded:

That the regulation of legal protection for the rights of children of rape victims in Indonesia and the arrangements for protecting the rights of victims of children in Malaysia are similar, which is equally protecting the rights of children victims of rape and opposing all forms of violence against children. While the difference is that the legal arrangements in Indonesia are regulated in various laws including Law Number 35 Year 2014, Law No. 31 of 2014, Law No. 11 of 2012, the Criminal Code, the Concept of the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, these laws stand respectively and are still valid, and are interrelated. Whereas the legal provisions concerning legal protection of Victims' Rights in Malaysia are regulated in the 2001 Child's Deed (611 Deed) 4 Deeds have been merged into one 2001 Deed (611).

That the form of legal protection for the rights of child victims of rape in Indonesia and also the legal protection of child victims of rape in Malaysia is still not maximal in accordance with the principle of legal protection for child victims of rape. Forms of legal protection for child victims of rape in Indonesia are carried out through: a. Restitution or compensation by criminals; b. the right to compensation; c. Right to get medical assistance; d. The right to psychological

counseling assistance; e. Legal Aid Rights; f. the right to be heard in every stage of the examination, both the investigation, investigation, prosecution and examination stages in the court; g. Rehabilitation Rights; h. The right not to be approached by the perpetrators. While the forms of protection for the rights of children victims of rape in Malaysia are as follows: a. Placement of children in safe homes; b. Rehabilitation; c. Accompanied by parents; d. Medical services and supervision; e. Keep away from Actors / Suspects. In addition to this, protection of the rights of children victims of violence can be done in two forms, namely: 1. Temporary Protection; 2. Government Protection.

Legal Protection Rights - Rights as Victims of Rape for the Future in the Context of Renewing the Criminal Justice System for Children. Regulations on Legal Protection for Children of Rape Victims in the Future Criminal Justice System Article 423 of the Draft Law on the Criminal Code which states the minimum criminal limit for rape perpetrators is three years and a maximum of 12 years, is progress compared to Article 285 of the Criminal Code which provides a minimum sentence of imprisonment of one day and a maximum of 12 years. The inclusion of a specific minimum criminal threat (three years imprisonment) is intended to meet the wishes of the community who often have to be disappointed with the judge's decision that is considered less attention to "community views" and "the effect of criminal acts on victims". In addition, the imposition of a minimum sentence of three years imprisonment has a deterrent effect that is stronger than the old rule (KUHP), because a heavier sentence against the perpetrators of rape is very necessary.

REFERENCES

- [1] Marlina, *Child Criminal Justice in Indonesia (Diversi Concepts and Restorative Justice)*, Medan, 2009, p. XV.
- [2] See Article 59 and Article 64 of Law No.23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection.
- [3] A. Wahid and M. Irfan, *Protection of Victims of Sexual Violence (Advocacy on Women's Human Rights)*. Bandung: PT Refika Aditama, p. 96, 2001.
- [4] S.Z. Jamaluddin, *Childhood Deed: Implications for Mrs. Father*, Royal Agency, Judiciary and Media, Kuala Lumpur: Malaya University, p. 43-44, 2002.
- [5] Malaysia Forum, 1 Crime case every 4 hours in Malaysia <http://www.topix.com/forum/world/malaysia/TM1149FUDPG7ED4DF> (6 March 2008)
- [6] Haluan Daily, 3 October 2013. Indonesian women experience rape
- [7] W. Soetodjo, *Child Criminal Law*, PT. Refika Aditama, Bandung, p. 72, 2010.
- [8] R. Soesilo, *Book of Criminal Law and his comments complete Article by Article*, 1995, p.210.
- [9] I. Jauhari, *Perbandingan Sistem Hukum Perlindungan Anak antara Indonesia dan Malaysia 621 Asy-Syir'ah Jurnal Ilmu Syari'ah dan Hukum Vol. 47, No. 2, Desember 2013.*
- [10] H.T. Hussein, *Malaysian Minister of the Interior*, in *International News*. downloaded October 25, 2018.