

## Legal Protection Provided by the Women and Children Protection Unit of the Gorontalo Regional Police for Victims of Online Prostitution Crimes

Leni Dwi Nurmala<sup>1✉</sup>, Dince Aisa Kodai<sup>2</sup>, Rahmad Paneo<sup>3</sup>

Universitas Gorontalo, Indonesia

✉ lenitsaina@gmail.com

Received: 27-03-2024

Revised: 06-05-2024

Accepted: 11-05-2024

### ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to examine the forms of legal protection for child victims of online prostitution crimes and efforts to deal with children as victims of online prostitution crimes. The approach used is an empirical normative juridical method by collecting data through documentation and direct interviews with investigators in the women and children unit at the Gorontalo Regional Police, especially those who handle child victims of online prostitution crimes. The existence of children who are positioned as individuals who are still very vulnerable and weak and therefore have the potential to become victims of criminal acts. As happened in Gorontalo in 2023, the Gorontalo Regional Police Team found 5 children who were victims of criminal acts of human trafficking by using children as online prostitution workers offered by the perpetrators via electronic short messages (whatsapp, michat). Children who are victims of criminal acts of prostitution must receive special protection based on Law Number 35 of 2014. The Women and Children Protection Unit of the Gorontalo Regional Police provides special protection based on Article 59 to child victims of criminal acts of online prostitution. All actions that include services and assistance to victims. The legal efforts taken are preventive and repressive. Preventive efforts include conducting outreach to the public regarding the modus operandi of criminal acts of human trafficking which result in turning victims into prostitution, repressive efforts include implementing heavy criminal sanctions for the perpetrators.

**Keywords:** prostitution, children, victims



## INTRODUCTION

Currently, the world has entered an era of modernization where almost all activities are carried out using technological means. One of them is using cell phone technology. In terms of employment, education and even buying and selling transactions can be carried out using technology. With the rapid sophistication and development of technology, people's lives in meeting their needs have become limitless and limitless. One example of a negative activity that can be carried out through technological means is the practice of buying and selling activities for commercial sex workers which can be carried out online. In general, prostitution or what is known as prostitution is an attempt to buy and sell sexual activities outside of marriage with material imbalance. Prostitution transactions used to be carried out in brothels or on the streets. However, nowadays it is easy to take a of sophisticated technology via electronic short messages (Whatsapp, michat, etc.). Online prostitution is prostitution activities or activities that make someone an object for protection through electronic or online media and this online prostitution is a cybercrime. Cyber Crime is an activity that uses computers as a medium supported by a telecommunications system, either using telephone lines or using special wireless antennas.<sup>1</sup>

A social phenomenon that has recently occurred in people's lives is the problems that occur with children. Children are positioned as individuals who are still very vulnerable to all forms of inhumane treatment and crime. Children have a position as the weakest or most helpless person and are highly dependent on adults, so they must receive protection from their immediate environment. For the best continuity of children's survival, children need to receive protection and guarantees for children so that their rights as children can be fulfilled. To realize this, of course its implementation requires institutional and legislative support as well as public legal awareness.<sup>2</sup>

As stated in the Child Protection Law number 35 of 2014 which also regulates children's rights, including the right to life, the right to a name, the right to basic health education, to worship according to their religion, to express, think, play, be creative, rest, socialize and social security. The law has

---

<sup>1</sup> Maskun, *Kejahatan siber (Cyber Crime) Suatu Pengantar*, Kencana Prenada Media Group, Jakarta, 2013, hal. 45.

<sup>2</sup> Setya Wahyudi, *Impelementasi Ide Diversi Dalam Pembabaruan Sistem peradilan Pidana Anak di Indonesia*, Genta Publishing, Yogyakarta, 2011, hal.1.

sought all forms of protection so that every child can obtain their rights.<sup>3</sup> Child protection is complementary to other rights, ensuring that children will receive what they need so they can survive, develop and grow. However, in reality the condition of children in Indonesia is still very worrying, especially regarding the issue of children who are victims of criminal acts. One of them is that children become victims of criminal acts of online prostitution.

In Indonesia, the practice of prostitution is manifested in two types, namely registered or organized prostitution and unregistered prostitution. Registered prostitution carries out its activities where the perpetrators are supervised by the vice control section of the police who are assisted and collaborate with social services and health services. In general, they are localized in one particular area. Residents must periodically check with a doctor or health worker, and receive injections and medication as a public safety measure.<sup>4</sup> While a conventional form of prostitution requires a specific physical location, online prostitution thrives without a specific physical location, making it more difficult to detect. However, with the development of information technology, perpetrators market prostitution services on the internet, through websites and social networks such as Facebook, Twitter, WhatsApp, MiChat, and so on. This practice is often hidden and difficult to see because it takes place using various modus operandi via social media and what is even more worrying often involves minors.

The main cause of child and adolescent prostitution is fulfilling personal needs, especially due to financial difficulties of parents, lack of parental supervision, and environmental factors such as frequently accepting invitations from friends to earn income and lack of religious education. The crime of online prostitution committed against children is also included in the crime of human trafficking. So the legal basis for online prostitution is a new mode of human trafficking due to developments in technology and information.<sup>5</sup>

Like the online prostitution syndicate case that occurred in Gorontalo City in mid-2023. Starting from a report from one of the victim's parents to the police, regarding changes in their child's behavior who often went out at night without permission, the Gorontalo Regional Police's Human Trafficking Crime Task Force team, based on a task order, immediately investigated and then

---

<sup>3</sup> Ahmad Tang, "Hak-Hak Anak Dalam Pasal 54 UU No. 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perlindungan Anak," *Jurnal Al-Qayyimah* 2, no. 2 (2020): 98–111.

<sup>4</sup> Nuraini Zachman, "Penegakkan Hukum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang Melalui Prostitusi Online," *AJUDIKASI: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 4, no. 2 (2020): 99–112.

<sup>5</sup> Heni Siswanto, *Rekonstruksi Sistem Penegakan Hukum Pidana Menghadapi Kejahatan Perdagangan Orang*, Pustaka Magister, Semarang, 2013, hal. 32.

headed to the location of the incident, namely one of the City Hotels. Gorontalo, the Gorontalo Regional Police Team succeeded in arresting 5 perpetrators. The 7 (seven) victims who were still minors were suspected of being sexually exploited by the perpetrators. Based on the results of the investigation, the perpetrator trafficked the underage children to philandering men via the electronic short message application (michat). From each transaction carried out, the perpetrators take a profit of 10% of the total payment. So that sanctions can be imposed on the perpetrators in accordance with the provisions of applicable laws and regulations, namely the Child Protection Law no. 35 of 2014 and Law on the Crime of Human Trafficking No. 21 of 2007.

However, in practice, children who are victims of criminal acts of prostitution do not yet receive full legal protection as stipulated in statutory regulations. So, based on the background above, the author is interested in conducting a study and discussion of the legal protection carried out by the Women and Children Protection Unit of the Gorontalo Police for victims of online prostitution crimes. The author limits the problem to: What are the forms of legal protection for child victims of online prostitution crimes and efforts to handle child victims of online prostitution crimes.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

The approach used is an empirical normative juridical method by collecting data through documentation and direct interviews with investigators in the women and children unit at the Gorontalo Regional Police, especially those who handle child victims of online prostitution crimes. A social phenomenon that has recently occurred in social life is the problems that occur with children.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Form of Legal Protection for Children As Victims of Criminal Acts of Online Prostitution**

The term legal protection comes from English, namely legal protection, while in Dutch, it is called *van de wettelijke bescherming*, and in German it is called *der rechtliche Schutz*<sup>6</sup>. Basically, the theory of legal protection has the aim of harmonizing and coordinating the interests that apply in society, the application of interests to each other must still have boundaries so that they do

---

<sup>6</sup> Marwan Mas, 2004. *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum*. Bogor Ghalia Indonesia. Hal. 44.

not overlap with the interests of other parties.<sup>7</sup> Legal protection is all efforts to fulfill rights and provide assistance to provide a sense of security to witnesses and/or victims, legal protection for crime victims as part of community protection, can be realized in various forms, such as through the provision of restitution, compensation, medical services and legal aid.<sup>8</sup>

According to Sudikno Mertokusomo, what is meant by legal protection is the guarantee of rights and obligations for humans in order to fulfill their own interests and in relationships with other humans.<sup>9</sup> According to Philipus M. Hadjon, legal protection is the protection of dignity and recognition of human rights possessed by legal subjects based on legal provisions against abuse.<sup>10</sup> According to CST Kansil, Legal Protection is a variety of legal measures that must be provided by law enforcement officials to provide a sense of security from various threats from any party.<sup>11</sup>

Legal protection for children can be interpreted as an effort to legally protect children's freedom and human rights as well as all kinds of interests related to children's welfare.<sup>12</sup> Child protection is all efforts aimed at preventing, rehabilitating and empowering children who experience acts of abuse, exploitation and neglect in order to ensure the child's survival and normal growth and development, both physically, mentally and socially.<sup>13</sup>

The scope of legal protection for children includes: Protection of children's freedom, Protection of children's human rights, Legal protection of all interests related to the interests of children's welfare. The consequence of the scope of legal protection for children as mentioned above is that all policies

---

<sup>7</sup> Leni Dwi Nurmala and Yoslan Koni, "Perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia Terhadap Masyarakat Terkait Kebijakan Vaksinasi Covid-19," *DIVERSI: Jurnal Hukum* 8, no. 1 (2022): 169.

<sup>8</sup> Leni Dwi Nurmala, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Tenaga Pendidik," *Gorontalo Law Review* 1, no. 1 (2018): 67.

<sup>9</sup> Satjipto Rahardjo, 1993. *Permasalahan Hukum Di Indonesia*. Bandung, Alumni. Hal 121

<sup>10</sup> Philipus M. Hadjon, *Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Rakyat Indonesia*, (Surabaya: Bina Ilmu, 1987), h.38

<sup>11</sup> C.S.T Kansil, *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum dan Tata Hukum Indonesia*, (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 1989), h.33.

<sup>12</sup> Tedy Sudrajat, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Hak Anak Sebagai Hak Asasi Manusia," *Kanun Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 54, no. XIII (2011): 111–132.

<sup>13</sup> Wakhid Rendy and Ira Alia, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Korban Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual Di Polrestabes Semarang Legal Protection Against Children Victims Of Criminal Action Of Sexual Violence In Polrestabes Semarang," *Prosiding Konstelasi Ilmiah Mahasiswa Unissula* 5 Maret (2021): 280–292.

relating to children must lead to upholding children's freedom, upholding children's human rights and children's welfare.<sup>14</sup>

Online prostitution is the practice of prostitution through social media to sell it, where the perpetrators carry out promotions via social media by spreading it via social media Twitter, Instagram, MiChat and other social connecting applications. From various cases on social media it is often blamed. use and to facilitate prostitution so that many people are interested in using the services of these prostitutes. Online prostitution is an act of having sexual relations with other people using "transactions" where the transaction process can be carried out using electronic media. This activity involves at least two parties, namely the person who uses sexual services and the provider of sexual services or commercial sex workers.<sup>15</sup>

Prostitution activities have disturbed and damaged public order, damaged morals, damaged norms and violated religion. The best solution to overcome this problem is to create laws and regulations that can ensnare all people involved in prostitution services, whether carried out directly or through using information technology facilities. And to all levels of society to participate and play an active role in efforts to prevent the current proliferation of online prostitution services.<sup>16</sup>

There are cases that occur especially in Indonesia, namely that underage children often become victims of online prostitution, they are sold at varying prices. Data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) for 2022 recorded 35 cases of child prostitution, with the number of victims reaching 234 children. Of this number, 83% were prostitution cases, with most victims aged 12-17 years.<sup>17</sup>

In this regard, the Government has an obligation to emphasize the protection rights for children which must be fulfilled by the State in accordance

---

<sup>14</sup> Peraturan Daerah Wajo No. 15 Tahun 2015 tentang Sistem Perlindungan Anak, *Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Wajo Nomor 3 Tahun 2017*, vol. 4, 2014, <https://pesquisa.bvsalud.org/portal/resource/en/mdl-20203177951%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1038/s41562-020-0887-9%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1038/s41562-020-0884-z%0Ahttps://doi.org/10.1080/13669877.2020.1758193%0Ahttp://sersc.org/journals/index.php/IJAST/article>.

<sup>15</sup> Kondar Siregar, MA, *Model Pengaturan Hukum Tentang Pencegahan Tindak Prostitusi Berbasis Masyarakat Adat Dalihan Na Tolu*, Perdana Mitra, Handalan, 2015, hlm. 1.

<sup>16</sup> <https://bpsdm-dev.kemenkumham.go.id/informasi-publik/publikasi/pojok-penyuluhan-hukum/terlibat-prostitusi-online-ini-sanksinya>

<sup>17</sup> <https://www.dpr.go.id/berita/detail/id/46746/t/javascript>; *Cegah Anak Jadi Korban Prostitusi, Puan Nilai Pemerintah Perlu Gelar Edukasi Pendidikan Seksual*, Puan dalam rilis yang diterima tim Parlemenaria, Senin (25/9/2023).

with Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. The state must be present in providing protection for children, including from human trafficking through prostitution. Form of legal protection based on the mandate of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection Article 59:

- (1) The Government, Regional Government and other state institutions are obliged and responsible for providing Special Protection to Children.
- (2) Special Protection for Children as intended in paragraph (1) is given to:
  - a. Children in emergency situations;
  - b. Children in conflict with the law;
  - c. Children from minority and isolated groups;
  - d. Children who are economically and/or sexually exploited;
  - e. Children who are victims of abuse of narcotics, alcohol, psychotropic substances and other addictive substances;
  - f. Children who are victims of pornography;
  - g. Children with HIV/AIDS;
  - h. Children who are victims of kidnapping, sales and/or trafficking;
  - i. Child victims of physical and/or psychological violence;
  - j. Child victims of sexual crimes;
  - k. Children who are victims of terrorism networks;
  - l. Children with Disabilities;
  - m. Children who are victims of abuse and neglect;
  - n. Children with deviant social behavior; And
  - o. Children who are victims of stigmatization from labels related to the condition of their parents.

Then, Article 59 A confirms that:

Special Protection for Children as intended in Article 59 paragraph (1) is carried out through efforts:

- a. fast treatment, including physical, psychological and social treatment and/or rehabilitation, as well as prevention of disease and other health disorders;
- b. psychosocial assistance during treatment until recovery;
- c. providing social assistance for children from disadvantaged families; And
- d. providing protection and assistance in every judicial process.

Based on Article 69A, special protection for child victims of sexual crimes as intended in Article 59 paragraph (2) letter j is carried out through efforts:

1. Education about reproductive health, religious values, moral values;
2. Social rehabilitation;
3. Psychosocial assistance during treatment until recovery;
4. Providing protection and assistance at every level of examination starting from investigation, prosecution to examination in court.

Based on the results of an interview with Mrs. Natalia Olii SH., as an investigator with the Women and Children Protection Unit of the Gorontalo Regional Police, said that officers can provide legal protection for children who are victims of online prostitution, one of which is by providing counseling services to psychologists, in collaboration with the Health Service. treatment if a victim is infected with a sexually transmitted disease (HIV & AIDS). Investigators from the Women and Children Protection Unit (UPPA) of the Gorontalo Regional Police in terms of child protection also provide facilities including providing services in the form of health, psychological consultations, providing psychotherapy services and assistance in the legal process to ensure that children's rights are fulfilled so that they can recover and be able to carry out their activities. social function in social life. The counseling process is carried out at the Women and Children Protection Unit office with assistance from the victim's family, in a room specifically for consultation with victims, to make the victim feel comfortable in conveying their feelings. The consultation room is provided in the Women and Children Protection Unit office, so that it is not easily seen by other people in order to make victims feel that their privacy is protected. Apart from that, it also provides education to teenagers about various problems and modes of crime by conducting outreach to schools in the Gorontalo area<sup>18</sup>.

Cases of human trafficking using the modus operandi of online prostitution will increase in 2023, there are 19 cases with the number of child victims still being students. The increase in the number of online prostitution cases involving children as victims is caused by general factors including economic, family and environmental factors.

### **Legal Efforts in Dealing With Children as Victims of Online Prostitution Crimes**

Legal remedies are solutions provided by law to provide legal protection, justice and security for victims of criminal acts. The crime of online child

---

<sup>18</sup> an interview with Mrs. Natalia Olii SH., as an investigator with the Women and Children Protection Unit of the Gorontalo Regional Police.

prostitution is a form of sexual abuse against children, because it treats children as objects of sexual exploitation. According to the Gorontalo Police Women and Children Protection Unit (UPPA) Investigator, Mrs. Natalia Olli, SH., said that the officers carried out preventive and repressive efforts. The preventive efforts carried out are in the form of countermeasures by conducting outreach to the community regarding the Child Protection Law and the Human Trafficking Crime Law. By carrying out this outreach, it is hoped that it can open up the public's knowledge that such actions are regulated by law and can raise awareness. The public understands the importance of protecting and safeguarding children so that they do not become perpetrators or victims of online prostitution crimes. As well as conducting outreach to schools in the Gorontalo area, about the dangers of promiscuity, about the mode of online prostitution crime and other related matters.

Countermeasures carried out jointly by the Women's Empowerment Service and the Women and Children Protection Unit of the Gorontalo Regional Police, some of these efforts include<sup>19</sup>:

1. Take an extra approach to child victims. In the event that child victims are not open enough when experts carry out assessments, experts take an extra approach so that child victims can open up and provide information about the chronology of the events they experienced. If you still can't, you will call a psychologist to help carry out the assessment process. Because child victims will be more open if a psychologist approaches them because psychologists carry out examinations based on thought patterns that influence brain function and emotional health.
2. Approaching the family and surrounding environment. This approach aims to ensure that the family and surrounding environment can accept the child victim again as before. Sometimes people find out that there is a commercial sex worker, especially a minor, so their views become negative towards the child victim. Therefore, with this approach, the family and surrounding environment can help in the process of improving the mental recovery of the victim's child.
3. In this effort, Gorontalo Regional Police UPPA investigators collaborate with the community and also the Gorontalo Province Women's and Children's Empowerment Service (P3A) in outreach to child victims because power relations consisting of people who are ordered, namely thugs, can

---

<sup>19</sup> an interview with Mrs. Natalia Olli SH., as an investigator with the Women and Children Protection Unit of the Gorontalo Regional Police.

commit violence against the child outreach team. the victim who will take the victim's child for evacuation.

4. Carrying out outreach to the community aims to prevent and/or reduce the number of cases of minors becoming victims of online prostitution. Gorontalo Regional Police UPPA investigators conducted outreach in the form of a webinar on the theme of child protection. Because the community can participate in assistance, recovery, monitoring, prevention of child protection matters.

With the existence of efforts to overcome the crime of online prostitution. The results of an interview with the source, Mr. Solihin Jaya Mohamad Nur., SH as Director of General Criminal Investigation, Head of Binopsnal, P.S Paur Subagnev, said that the crime of online prostitution can be prevented and eradicated. In efforts to handle and eradicate online prostitution cases in order to protect victims, obstacles are also encountered, for example there is evidence of prostitution cases because the victims do not want to report to the police, because they benefit from having sex with the perpetrator even though the money is obtained by children who are victims of online prostitution. very small and not enough to meet needs. Apart from that, factors that have a very important influence in causing the crime of online prostitution against children are a lack of attention and supervision from parents and the surrounding environment, promiscuous and bad relationships, economic conditions that cannot support children's needs, and various other things. So it is hoped that preventive or precautionary actions must continue to be carried out by parents, the community, non-governmental organizations, law enforcement officials, the Indonesian Child Protection Commission, and other institutions that have the authority to provide protection for children.<sup>20</sup>

Repressive efforts to tackle the occurrence of criminal acts of online prostitution are by implementing criminal sanctions against the perpetrators, based on applicable laws and regulations. In general, the provisions governing sanctions for perpetrators involved in prostitution or prostitution are regulated in the Criminal Code. For pimps or people whose work or habits carry out or facilitate obscene acts with other people, people who rent out houses, hotels and other accommodation for prostitution activities, and do this as a means of livelihood, then based on Article 296 of the Criminal Code, the perpetrator shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year and 4 (four) months or a fine of up to IDR 15,000.00 (fifteen thousand rupiah), which if

---

<sup>20</sup> Interview with Mr. Solihin Jaya Mohamad Nur., SH. Director of General Criminal Investigation, Head of Binopsnal, P.S Paur Subagnev.

converted into IDR 15,000,000.00 (fifteen million rupiah). Apart from that, sanctions for pimps are also regulated in Article 506 of the Criminal Code, with criminal sanctions in the form of imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year.

Customers or people using online prostitution services or people using sex vendors can be subject to sanctions based on Article 284 of the Criminal Code concerning adultery, with sanctions in the form of imprisonment for a maximum of 9 (nine) months. In this article, those who are subject to sanctions are married men committing adultery with women who are not their wives, and married women committing adultery with men who are not their husbands.

Then specifically sanctions for pimps and perpetrators involved in online prostitution who have offered prostitution services online by broadcasting, offering or advertising, either directly or indirectly, sexual services, such as advertising by including the criteria for sex workers, including photos of sex workers, price, place, time and so on. In particular, sanctions can be imposed based on Article 30 in conjunction with Article 4 paragraph (2) letter d of Law Number 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography. With criminal sanctions in the form of imprisonment for a minimum of 6 (six) months and a maximum of 6 (six) years and/or a fine of at least IDR 250,000,000.00 (two hundred and fifty million rupiah) and a maximum of IDR 3,000,000,000.00 (three billion rupiah).

Apart from that, pimps and perpetrators involved in online prostitution can also be subject to sanctions based on Article 45 paragraph (1) in conjunction with Article 27 paragraph 1 of Law Number 19 of 2016 concerning Amendments to Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions. With criminal sanctions in the form of imprisonment for a maximum of 6 (six) years and/or a fine of a maximum of IDR 1,000,000,000,- (one billion rupiah).

Based on Law no. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, for adults who deliberately place, allow, carry out, order to carry out, or participate in kidnapping, selling, and/or trafficking in children, the criminal sanctions are based on Article 83, confirming:

Any person who violates the provisions as intended in Article 76F shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 3 (three) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a fine of at least IDR 60,000,000.00 (sixty million rupiah) and a maximum of IDR 300. 000,000.00 (three hundred million rupiah).

Or

Article 76D

Every person is prohibited from using violence or threats of violence to force a child to have sexual intercourse with him or another person. So the criminal sanctions are based on Article 81 of Law no. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection:

- (1) Any person who violates the provisions as intended in Article 76D shall be punished with imprisonment for a minimum of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a maximum fine of IDR 5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah).
- (2) The criminal provisions as intended in paragraph (1) also apply to every person who deliberately commits deception, a series of lies, or persuades a child to have sexual intercourse with him or another person.
- (3) In the event that the criminal act as intended in paragraph (1) is committed by a parent, guardian, child caretaker, educator or educational staff, then the penalty is increased by 1/3 (one third) of the criminal threat as intended in paragraph (1).

## CONCLUSION

The form of legal protection for child victims of online prostitution is in the form of special protection based on Article 69A. Special protection for child victims of sexual crimes as intended in Article 59 paragraph (2) letter j is carried out through efforts: Education about reproductive health, religious values, moral values, social rehabilitation, Psychosocial assistance during treatment to recovery, Providing protection and assistance at every level of examination starting from investigation, prosecution to examination in court. The preventive measures undertaken include outreach to the public and youth about the mode of online prostitution crimes and repressive efforts by implementing criminal sanctions against the perpetrators, based on applicable laws and regulations.

## REFERENCES

- Abiantoro Prakoso, *Pembaharuan Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak*, Aswaja Presindo, Yogyakarta, 2016.
- Anak, Peraturan Daerah Wajo No. 15 Tahun 2015 tentang Sistem Perlindungan. *Peraturan Daerah Kabupaten Wajo Nomor 3 Tahun 2017*. Vol. 4, 2014.
- C.S.T Kansil, *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum dan Tata Hukum Indonesia*, Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 1989.
- DPR RI. "Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No 35 Tahun 2014." *Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia*, no. 1 (2014): 1–5.

- Harrys Pratama Teguh, *Teori dan Praktik Perlindungan Anak dalam Hukum Pidana, Andi, Yogyakarta, 2018.*
- Heni Siswanto, *Rekonstruksi Sistem Penegakan Hukum Pidana Menghadapi Kejahatan Perdagangan Orang*, Pustaka Magister, Semarang, 2013.
- Irwanto, *Perlindungan Anak Prinsip dan Persoalan Mendasar, Makalah, Seminar Kondisi dan Penanggulangan Anak Jermal*, Medan, 1997.
- Kondar Siregar, MA, *Model Pengaturan Hukum Tentang Pencegahan Tindak Prostitusi Berbasis Masyarakat Adat Dalihan Na Tolu*, Perdana Mitra, Handalan, 2015.
- Maidin Gultom, *Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak, Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak di Indonesia*, PT Refika Aditama, Bandung, 2014.
- Marwan MasPengantar Ilmu Hukum. Bogor Ghalia Indonesia, 2004.
- Maskun, *Kejahatan siber (Cyber Crime) Suatu Pengantar*, Kencana Prenada Media Group, Jakarta, 2013.
- Nurmala, Leni Dwi. "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Tenaga Pendidik." *Gorontalo Law Review* 1, no. 1 (2018): 67.
- Nurmala, Leni Dwi, and Yoslan Koni. "Perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia Terhadap Masyarakat Terkait Kebijakan Vaksinasi Covid-19." *DIVERSI: Jurnal Hukum* 8, no. 1 (2022): 169.
- Philipus M. Hadjon, *Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Rakyat Indonesia*, Surabaya: Bina Ilmu, 1987.
- Rendy, Wakhid, and Ira Alia. "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Korban Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual Di Polrestabes Semarang Legal Protection Against Children Victims Of Criminal Action Of Sexual Violence In Polrestabes Semarang." *Prosiding Konstelasi Ilmiah Mahasiswa Unissula* 5 Maret (2021): 280–292.
- Satjipto Rahardjo, *Permasalahan Hukum Di Indonesia*. Bandung, Alumni, 1993.
- Setya Wahyudi, *Impelementasi Ide Diversi Dalam Pembaharuan Sistem peradilan Pidana Anak di Indonesia*, Genta Publishing, Yogyakarta, 2011.
- Tang, Ahmad. "Hak-Hak Anak Dalam Pasal 54 UU No. 35 Tahun 2014 Tentang Perlindungan Anak." *Jurnal Al-Qayyimah* 2, no. 2 (2020): 98–111.
- Zachman, Nuraini. "Penegakkan Hukum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang Melalui Prostitusi Online." *AJUDIKASI: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 4, no. 2 (2020): 99–112.