

Criminal Liability Form for Evil Children in the Judicial System

Immanuel Simanjuntak and Ediwarman

Program Doktor Ilmu Hukum, Universitas Sumatera Utara (USU-Medan), Medan, Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

Keywords: Criminal Liability, Evil Children, Criminal Justice System for Children.

Abstract: Law No. 11 of 2012 is a juvenile criminal justice system, in Article 1 number 2 stipulates that 'children who are in conflict with the law' are those who are in conflict with the law, victims of criminal acts and witnesses of criminal acts. This type of research is a type of normative and descriptive legal research that refers to legal norms contained in legislation and court decisions and legal norms that exist in society. Descriptive research aims to describe precisely the characteristics of an individual, a particular condition, symptom or group, or to determine the spread of a symptom, or to determine whether there is a relationship between a symptom and other symptoms in society. The results showed that law enforcement against children who behave badly in the Criminal Code and outside the Criminal Code, explained that children who behave badly or are dealing with laws or bad children, will be processed according to applicable regulations. However the trial process must be in accordance with what is regulated by Law Number 11 Year 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal System. Suggestions submitted from the results of this study are that law enforcers and related institutions always prioritize article 7 paragraph (1) of Law Number 11 Year 2012 concerning the Criminal Justice System for Children namely "at the level of investigation, prosecution, and examination of cases of children in the state court must be pursued Diverse, 81 paragraph (2) of Law Number 11 Year 2012. Punishment or imprisonment that can be imposed on children who are in conflict with the law is a maximum of ½ (one half) of the maximum threat of imprisonment for adults.

1 INTRODUCTION

Discussing about children is very important since it is a potential part of future human destiny. Children play a role in determining the history of the nation as well as a mirror of the nation's future life attitudes (Wagiati Soetodjo, 2005). In the legislation the attention to children has been formulated since 1925, marked by the birth of Stb. 1925 No. 647 Juncto Ordinance 1949 No. 9 which regulates the limitation of child and women's work. Then in 1926 Stb. 1926 No. 87 which regulates the restriction of children and young people working on the ship. Furthermore, on March 8, 1942, the Criminal Code was born, which was ratified on February 26, 1946. In several articles, such as Articles 45, 46 and 47, it provides protection for children who commit criminal acts. Instead articles 285, 287, 290, 292, 293, 294, 295, 297, etc. provide protection for minors, by aggravating penalties, or qualifying as criminal acts of certain acts against children. Though sometimes the act is not a criminal offense if done against an adult. It was continued in 1948 the basic labor law (Law No. 12 of 1948) which prohibited children

from doing work. On July 23, 1979 Law No. 4 of 1979 concerning Child Welfare with Regulation No. PP. 2 of 1988 concerning Child Welfare Enterprises (29 February 1988) (Darwan Prinst, 2003).

Internationally on November 20, 1989, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child was appointed. Indonesia has ratified the convention with Presidential Decree No. 36 of 1990. The convention contains the obligations of States ratifying it to guarantee the implementation of children's rights (Darwan Prinst, 2003). When referring to psychological aspects, human growth experiences phases of psychiatric development, each of which is characterized by certain characteristics. To determine the criteria of a child, besides being determined on the basis of age limits, it can also be seen the growth and development of their soul which was experienced (H. Marsaid, 2015). Someone becomes evil (bad) or good is influenced by the community environment. When a person weakens or breaks his social ties with society and at the same time there is a transformation of the function of social control institutions, the potential for someone

to behave in deviance tends to increase (Maidin Gultom, 2014).

A child committing a crime not only has an impact on the security and order of society, but can also have a harmful impact that threatens the future of the nation and state. Circumstances can affect children's behavior. Therefore, in dealing with the problem of bad children, parents and the community should be more actively responsible for the guidance, education, and development of children's behavior for the better.

Parental involvement in guiding children not to commit crimes is very much needed (E. J. Gifford et al, 2020). Various studies have been carried out related to criminal liability [15-18] towards bad children and the juvenile criminal justice system [20-23]. In this case, when children commit violations, it is the parents who are responsible, so they need stronger support for parents to also provide education to parents (Eva Aizpurua, 2020).

In essence, children cannot protect themselves various kinds of actions that cause mental, physical, social harm in various fields of life and livelihood. Children must be assisted by others in protecting themselves, especially in the implementation of juvenile criminal justice that is foreign to him. Children need to be protected from mistakes in applying the laws and regulations that are applied to them, which cause mental, physical, and social harm. Child protection in this case is called legal / juridical protection (legal protection) (Maidin Gultom, 2014). Children with disabilities also need to be protected from crime and violence (Mogens Nygaard, 2019), as well as the need to protect children who are exploited online (Thomas J. Holt et al, 2020).

The position of the child as a young generation (the successor to the noble ideals of the nation, future leaders, and sources of hope for the previous generation) needs to have the broadest opportunity to grow and develop naturally, both spiritually, guaranteeably, and socially. Child protection is a business and activity of all levels of society in a variety of positions and roles, which is well aware of the importance of children for the homeland and nation in the future. If the child has matured in physical as well as mental and social growth, then the time has come to replace the previous generation (Maidin Gultom, 2014).

Child protection is any effort made to create conditions so that every child can carry out their rights and obligations for the development and growth of children naturally, physically, mentally and socially. Child protection is an embodiment of

justice in a society, thus child protection is pursued in various fields of state and community life. Child protection activities bring legal consequences, both in relation to written law and unwritten law (Maidin Gultom, 2014).

Child protection efforts need to be carried out as early as possible, from the fetus in the womb to the eighteen-year-old child. Based on the concept of comprehensive, comprehensive and comprehensive child protection, Law No. 23 of 2002 lays down the obligation to provide protection to children based on the principles (Rika Saraswati, 2015): (i) Non-discrimination is a principle that does not distinguish, limit, or isolate children, either directly or indirectly based on religion, ethnicity, race, social status, economic status, culture, or gender that can affect the fulfillment and protection of children's rights. (ii) The best interests of the child are the principle that emphasizes that in all actions relating to children carried out by the government, the community, or the legislative and judiciary bodies, the best interests of the child must be a primary consideration. (iii) The right to life, survival, and development is a principle that emphasizes that every child has the right: To live safely, peacefully, happily peacefully, physically and spiritually; For fulfilling his basic needs to grow and develop properly; and to achieve an adequate standard of living for physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development. The LoGA states that those who have obligations and responsibilities are parents, the community and the government. (iv) Respect for the views / opinions of children is a principle that gives the right to children to express opinions in all matters that affect children, including: The right to opinion and obtain consideration for their opinions; The right to get and know information and to express; The right to associate in a relationship to join; and The right to obtain appropriate and protected information from unhealthy information.

Protection of children becomes very important because violations of children's rights are essentially violations of human rights. In addition, violations of children's rights can be a very big barrier to children's survival and development. Children who experience violence, exploitation, neglect and other mistreatment will experience risks, such as shorter lives, having poor mental and physical health, experiencing problems related to education (including dropping out of school), having poor skills as people old, become homeless, driven out of their homes, and don't have a home. However, on the other hand, successful protective measures will increase the chances of children to grow up

physically, mentally, confidently, and have self-esteem, and are less likely to abuse or exploit others, including their own children (Rika Saraswati, 2015).

Child protection can be done directly or indirectly. Directly means that the activity is directly aimed at children who are the target of direct handling. Activities like this can take the form of protecting children from external and internal threats, educating, fostering, assisting children in various ways, preventing starving children and seeking their health in various ways, providing self-development facilities and so on. Whereas indirect child protection is an indirect activity aimed at children, but other people who carry out / are involved in child protection efforts. Such protection efforts are for example carried out by parents or those involved in efforts to protect children from various external or internal threats in the form of: Nurturing, fostering, assisting children in various ways; prevent hunger children, seek health, and so on in various ways; provide child self-development facilities and so on; and provide a justice system for children (Ridho Mubarak, Wessy Trisna, 2012).

2 METHOD

This type of research is normative law (descriptive) or can be referred to as normative juridical research which refers to the legal norms contained in legislation and court rulings and legal norms that exist in society (Zainuddin Ali, 2009). Descriptive research aims to describe precisely the characteristics of an individual, a situation, a particular symptom or group, or to determine the spread of a symptom, or to determine the presence or absence of a relationship between a symptom and other symptoms in society (Amiruddin and Zainal Asikin, 2012). The Norms / laws / regulations relating to children used in this study were Law No. 35 of 2014 Jo. No. 23 of 2002 concerning child protection and law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the juvenile criminal justice system.

As a case study of a number of developments in child crime in cases of theft, narcotics in various courts in North Sumatra (such as in the Binjai District Court, Tarutung District Court, Sei Rampah District Court, Sibolga District Court, Balige District Court, Tarutung District Court) in 2017- 2019 as in Table 1 were used [25-29].

Table 1: Number of child crimes in theft and narcotics cases in the District Court [25-29].

No.	Type of crime	Years			Number of cases
		2017	2018	2019	
Binjai					
1.	Theft	1	7	2	10
2.	Narcotics	3	2	2	7
	Total	4	9	4	17
Tarutung					
1.	Theft	3	1	3	7
2.	Narcotics	-	1	1	2
	Total	3	2	4	9
Sei Rampah					
1.	Theft	-	-	7	7
2.	Narcotics	-	2	4	6
	Total	-	2	11	13
Sibolga					
1.	Theft	11	4	5	20
2.	Narcotics	2	1	3	6
	Total	13	5	8	26
Balige					
1.	Theft	27	6	8	41
2.	Narcotics	-	2	3	5
	Total	27	8	11	46

Table 1 shows criminal acts committed by children in cases of theft and narcotics that occurred in 2017-2019 in several district courts in North Sumatra, namely the Binjai district court, Tarutung district court, Sei Rampah district court, Sibolga district court, Balige district court. It can also be seen that the highest cases of theft and narcotics are at the Balige district court.

Table 2: Minimum and maximum age limits for criminal offenders in some countries (Marlina, 2009).

Country	Minimum (Years)	Maximum (Years)
United States	8	18
Australia	8	16
England	12	16
Netherlands	12	18
Japan	14	20
Korea	14	20
Philippine	7	18
Taiwan	14	18
Iran	6	18
Sri Lanka	8	16
Cambodia	15	18
Malaysia	7	18

Table 2 shows the minimum and maximum age limits for perpetrators of crimes committed by children in several countries.

Table 3: Age limits of children dealing with the law according to law number 11 of 2012 [24].

Children who are confronting the law	Age limit
Children in conflict with the law	Children who are 12 years old, but not yet 18 years old are suspected of committing criminal offenses.
Children who are victims of crime	Children who are not yet 18 years of age who suffer physical, mental, and / or economic loss caused by a crime.
Children who witness criminal acts	Children who are not yet 18 years of age who can provide information for the purposes of investigation, prosecution and examination in a court of law concerning a criminal case that was heard, seen, and / or experienced by themselves.

In Table 3 is the age limit for children who are faced with the law, where in table 3 it describes the age limit of children as perpetrators of crime, the age limit for children as victims in criminal acts, and the age limit for children as witnesses in criminal acts.

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Forms of Criminal Liability for Evil Children in the Criminal Justice System for Children

Civil law countries (in the sense of the Roman law we just described above) are different from common law countries. Civil law countries can be classified by taking into account their legal sources (i.e.,

regulations, laws and main legislation in force). The characteristics of the mode of thought relate to legal issues, different legal institutions (and judicial, executive and legislative structures), and their fundamental legal ideology. All of these elements determine its 'unique juristic style' (see Chapter 2). Common law countries in general are countries whose juristic style is based on the British common law model, which is mainly established based on a judicial system case or precedent, and legislation is not traditionally considered as the main source of law but is usually regarded as merely a means of consolidation or clarification of rules and legal principles essentially derived from case law and made by judges (Peter de Cruz, 1999).

Criminal Law is the law that determines criminal acts and determines the wrongdoing for perpetrators (the substance of the Criminal Law) and the law which determines the implementation of the substance of criminal law (criminal procedural law). In Indonesia, criminal law is divided into two types, which are collected in a codified book or criminal law code (KUHP) is a general criminal law and which is spread in various laws about certain things (is a special criminal law). Violations of criminal law regulations can be qualified as a crime or violation (Maidin Gultom, 2014).

Developed countries have criminal procedural law structures characterized by organizing criminal proceedings quickly, simply, and at a low cost. Criminal proceedings that are carried out quickly are defined as avoiding all obstacles that are procedural in nature, in order to achieve work efficiency from the investigation to the implementation of the final decision in a relatively short time. A simple criminal proceeding is defined as an integrated administration so that the filing of cases from each competent agency runs in a single unit that does not provide convoluted circuit court opportunities. (Maidin Gultom, 2014).

In criminal cases (after investigations, prosecutions, courts, and penalties), general justice is used to handle cases. Whereas in juvenile criminal cases used are special justice (by child investigators, child prosecutors, child judges, and special prisons for children).

The form of the criminal justice system consists of four parts namely the police, prosecutors, courts and correctional institutions. The four sections work together to bring about justice. Stages in the criminal justice process that is the pre-trial stage (before the trial) includes investigations and investigations, the judiciary (during the trial) covers the examination and verification of the demands of the prosecutors

and the post-trial (after the trial) includes the implementation of decisions that have been determined in the trial such as the placement of the convicted person in the trial correctional institution (Marlina, 2009).

With the existence of a criminal justice system, it is expected to solve the problem of crime in society. Child criminal justice is regulated in Law Number 11 Year 2012 concerning the juvenile justice system. The juvenile justice system law is formed based on considerations, among others: (Maidin Gultom, 2014): Children are the mandate and gift of God Almighty who have dignity and dignity as whole human beings; To safeguard the dignity of children, children are entitled to special protection, especially legal protection in the justice system; Indonesia as a Country of Conclusion on the Right of the Child which regulates the principle of legal protection for children has an obligation to provide special protection for children in conflict with the law.

Law No. 11 of 2012 concerning the juvenile criminal justice system, in Article 1 number 2 determines that 'children who are in conflict with the law' are children in conflict with the law, victims of criminal acts, and witnesses of criminal acts (Hadi Setia Tunggal, 2013). Academically there are two categories with the terms 'status offender' and 'juvenile delinquency'. (Abintoro Prakoso, 2015) Offender status is a child's delinquency behavior which when done by adults is not considered a crime, for example disobeying, ditching school and running away from home. Juvenile Delinquency is a child's delinquency behavior which if done by an adult is considered a crime or a violation of the law (Abintoro Prakoso, 2015).

From the understanding of Juvenile delinquency, it can be said that children who behave badly as well as offenders are victims. Victims of mistreatment of parents, victims of teacher education at schools, victims of local government policies, and victims of social environments that put psychological pressure on them so that children do things that should not be done. From the explanation above, it is found that children are not only perpetrators but also victims, it can be stated that the actions are as (Hadi Supeno, 2000):

□ Children convicted of immorality for watching pornographic material. Children are victims of adults who make and distribute pornography.

□ Children who are convicted of rape, in fact the child becomes a rapist after watching a film that contains pornographic material in the cinema.

□ children who smoke, it is because cigarette advertisements are very tempting and stimulating to do so.

□ children who get drunk and then race and fight because of alcohol production and distribution.

□ children who use drugs and other addictive substances are victims of makers and dealers (due to orders from adults).

□ bullying children (torture or harassment that is carried out without motive, but intentionally or repeatedly against weaker people).

Bad child or referred to by law No. 11 of 2012 with children who face the law and more commonly known as bad boys must remain responsible for the law for their actions. The law must be upheld even if the subject of the crime is a child. Enforcement of a law against a child who commits a crime will be seen from the legal arrangements of the changes and existing regulations.

Law enforcement against children is not enough if it is only based on material laws as regulated in the Criminal Code. Legal provisions in the Criminal Code are not only conventional in nature, but also because human behavior and civilization are so complex that their development is much faster than existing rules [11].

Thus it is inevitable that many types of crimes arise due to technological advances, and it is also inevitable that these types of crimes can be committed by children. Therefore, through Article 103 of the Criminal Code [13], there are still justified other acts which according to the law other than the Criminal Code can be punished as long as the law is related to the problem of children and does not conflict with the Criminal Code (*lex Specialis Derogat Legi Generali*). Through this principle, the child criminal law justifies other laws outside the Criminal Code relating to child problems such as (Maulana Hasan Wadog, 2000) Law: Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Criminal Justice System; Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendment to No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection; Number 35 of 2009 concerning Narcotics; Number 7 of 1997 concerning psychotropic substances; Number 23 of 2004 concerning Domestic Violence; Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights jo. Number 26 of 2000 concerning Human Rights Courts; Number 15 of 2003 concerning the Criminal Acts of Terrorism.

With the issuance of Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal System which replaces Law Number 3 of 1997 concerning Juvenile Courts which states that 'children in conflict with the Law' are children who are 12 (twelve) years old but

not yet old 18 (eighteen) years (Marlina, 2009). From this law it is clear that the legislators have agreed that the age of 8 (eight) years is indeed an age that still cannot be held accountable for the actions done. An eight year old child still doesn't understand what he is doing. If a child who is not yet 12 years old commits or is suspected of committing a crime or in other words that the child is not even 18 years old, then the child will still be tried before the child. More clearly in Article 20 it is stated that: "In the case of a criminal offense committed by a child before the age of 18 years and submitted to the juvenile court after the child concerned exceeds the age limit of 18 years, but has not reached the age of 21 years, the child is still brought to the juvenile court (Hadi Setia Tunggal, 2013)".

Also by looking at Table 2 and Table 3, there are differences in the ages of children who face the law in each country, especially in Indonesia which has been regulated in Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System. Table 3 explains the age limit of a child as a criminal act, the age limit of a child as a victim in a criminal act, the age limit of a child as a witness in a criminal act.

Based on the description above regarding law enforcement against children who behave badly in the Criminal Code and outside the Criminal Code, it is clear that children who behave badly or children who are dealing with the law or bad children, will be processed according to the applicable provisions, namely by looking at the elements of the article charged, namely the articles Article contained in the Criminal Code and other laws and regulations outside the Criminal Code. However the trial process is in accordance with what is regulated by Law Number 11 Year 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System [24]. If it turns out that the elements of the article are proven and carried out in error then according to Article 81 paragraph (2) of Law Number 11 Year 2012 concerning the Child Criminal Justice System, a sentence or imprisonment that can be imposed on a child who behaves in an evil manner or a child who is in conflict with the law or a child naughty is the longest $\frac{1}{2}$ (one half) of the maximum threat of imprisonment for adults [Hadi Setia Tunggal, 2013]. In Article 81 paragraph (6) it is stated that "If a criminal offense committed by a child constitutes an offense threatened with capital punishment or life imprisonment, the punishment that can be imposed is a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years.

As an example in Table 1, there are many cases of children who have faced the law in criminal acts

of theft and narcotics, one of the cases of children in Binjai District Court [25] with case number 3 / Pid.Sus-Anak / 2019 / PN Bnj. In this case (child's name is disguised), namely having a final sentence of imprisonment for a certain time (4 years 10 months), a subsidiary fine of Rp. 800,000,000.00, others.

4 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Conclusions

Criminal liability against children who commit crimes or criminal acts according to positive law in Indonesia can be done by applying the criminal code such as articles on crimes against decency, humiliation, crimes against life, abuse and theft, which are contained in Chapters XIV, XVI, XIX, XX, XXI, respectively. Articles that can be used such as those concerning negligence and regulations that are outside the Criminal Code relating to child problems such as the law: No. 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal System and No. 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection.

4.2 Recommendations

Harmonization between the implementation of criminal liability against evil children with the protection of children so that children who are processed or punished can get the appropriate rights.

REFERENCES

- Soetodjo, Wagiaty., 2005. *Hukum Pidana Anak*. PT. Refika Aditama, p. 5.
- Prinst, Darwan., 2003. *Hukum Anak Indonesia*. PT. Citra Aditya Bakti Revision Edition, p. 4-5.
- Marsaid, H., 2015. *Perlindungan Hukum Anak Pidana Dalam Perspektif Hukum Islam (Maqasid Asy-Syari'ah)*. Noer Fikri, p. 56.
- Gultom, Maidin., 2014. *Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak di Indonesia*. Refika Aditama Revision Edition, p. 73, 82, 3-4, 40.
- De Cruz, Peter., 1999. *Perbandingan Sistem Hukum: Common Law, Civil Law, Socialist Law Penerjemah Narulita Yusron*. Diadit Media, p. 62.
- Ali, Zainuddin., 2009. *Metode Penelitian Hukum*. Sinar Grafika, p. 105.

- Amiruddin, Asikin, Zainal., 2012. *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Hukum*. PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, p. 25.
- Tunggal, Hadi Setia., 2013. *UU No. 11 tahun 2012 tentang Sistem Pidana Anak*. Harvarindo, p. 3.
- Prakoso, Abintoro., 2015. *Pembaruan Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak*. Laksbang Grafika, p. 20.
- Supeno, Hadi Supeno., 2000. *Kriminalisasi Anak, Tawaran Radikal Peradilan Anak Tanpa Pemidanaan*. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, p. 92-93.
- UUD 1945, Sekretariat Jenderal MPR RI, Jakarta, 2013, p. 49.
- Wadong, Maulana Hasan., 2000. *Pengantar Advokasi dan Hukum Perlindungan Anak*. Gramedia Widiasarana Indonesia, p. 46, 48.
- KUHAP dan KUHP, Sinar Grafika, Jakarta, 2013.
- Marlina., 2009. *Peradilan Pidana Anak di Indonesia Pengembangan Konsep Diversi dan Restorative Justice*. Refika Aditama, p. 73, 5, 163-164.
- Chester N. Mitchell., 1986. Culpable mental disorder and criminal liability, Volume 8, Issue 3, Page 273-299. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-2527\(86\)90060-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0160-2527(86)90060-9).
- Pollock, Joycelyn M., 2009. 2-Principles of Criminal Liability, Pages 29-65. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-1-59345-504-0.50005-6>.
- Collins, Sue Carter., Vaughn, Michael S., 2004. Liability for sexual harassment in criminal justice agencies, Volume 32, Issue 6, Pages 531-545. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcrimjus.2004.08.004>.
- Marzagara, Isabella et all., 2018. The expert and the foreigner: Reflections of forensic trans cultural psychopathology on a total of 86 reports by experts on criminal liability, Volume 57. Pages 24-30. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijlp.2017.12.008>.
- E. J. Gifford et all, Mothers and fathers in the criminal justice system and children's child protective services in volvemnet, Volume 101, March 2020, 104306. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2019.104306>.
- Johson, Micah E., Cottler, Linda B., 2020. Optimism and opioid misuse among justice-involved children, Volume 103, 106226. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.addbeh.2019.106226>.
- Dunlea, James P., Heiphetz, Larisa., 2020. Children's and adults' understanding of punishment and the criminal justice system, Volume 87, 103913. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jesp.2019.103913>.
- Lisa Bunting., 2008. Sexual offences against children: An exploration of attrition in the Northern Ireland criminal justice system, Volume 32, Issue 12. Pages 1109-1118. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2008.09.002>.
- Hughes, Nathan et all, 2020. Ensuring the rights of children with neurodevelopmental disabilities within child justice systems, Volume 4, Issue 2, Pages 163-166. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2352-4642\(19\)30401-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2352-4642(19)30401-8).
- Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2012 Tentang Sistem Peradilan Pidana Anak. https://sipp.pn-binjai.go.id/list_perkara/page/1/T0JyZ0xxSEIPZ0FXMjlCQlZCMXNZSm1keG04RU02RnM0RVNUTE1mUzl6dERlZDN0akJwL1NmVDdHM1hEVmhtQ1hCQThwdEFlcEV0SWtpcnpGbWZYWHc9PQ==/key/col/2, accessed on 01 august 2020.
- http://sipp.pn-tarutung.go.id/list_perkara/page/1/NmdUZ1prY1dzNGhDQlZ5Ly94N05yWfU2b2MrTFo5Z2pta2RHbEVMY1lMVtZSRnJEWnltDmxMSTNKNTZ2eEpQNTdZdjg4Y3doSEtNeStyUnV1cVhoZmc9PQ==/key/col/2, accessed on 01 august 2020.
- http://sipp.pn-seirampah.go.id/list_perkara/page/1/bEQ1REpjNDBYdnRTYWRDUU5PaTVnSXBjG14U21Ga2h6ZDRaRXlIveWVxQ3BDZFdtbC9KVUZWTFfKZGtFU2NWK1lIveTVjeE5TWGdJbDhnZjhzNFNYR0E9PQ==/key/col/2, accessed on 01 august 2020.
- https://sipp.pn-sibolga.go.id/list_perkara/page/4/NGFocVU5MTJlCEhyMEZ1d2Frc1NvdU1nZmJKZG5WR3AxQIVSU2k3dngvVmdhRnRUM2FjR3lxQlAreUQzREkydXJoZjVCZjVaYjdwY3Q4dHcxT1k3U0E9PQ==/key/col/2, accessed on 01 august 2020.
- http://sipp.pn-balige.go.id/list_perkara/page/6/NUdpcVBDOTZWZUt1ek1nTm5LQkt6c0XS0JMYUpseGZBc3pYVS84ZDJJOcWcrYzdhYjRVbTZrYUprSG9XRjA2SzhSRXVXRnFsa2wwd3V3Y3ZGNFVud1E9PQ==/key/col/2, accessed on 01 august 2020.
- Saraswati, Rika., 2015. Hukum Perlindungan Anak di Indonesia. PT Citra Aditya Bakti. 24-25, 26.
- Mubarak, Ridho., Trisna, Wessy., 2012. Buku Ajar Hukum Kejahatan Anak. Medan Area University Press, p. 20-21.
- Aizpurua, Eva et all., 2020. The sins of the child: Public opinion about parental responsibility for juvenile crime, Volume 114, 105023. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chilyouth.2020.105023>.
- Christoffersen, Mogens Nygaard., 2019. Violet crime against children with disabilities: A nationwide prospective birth cohort-study, Volume 98, 104150, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2019.104150>.
- Holt, Thomas J. et all., 2020. Assessing the challenges affecting the investigative methods to combat online child exploitation material offenses, Volume 55, 101464. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2020.101464>