

The Role of Legal Institutions in Providing Information and Education About Restitution to Victims

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This study analyzes the role of legal institutions such as the police, prosecutors, judges, and LPSK in providing information and education about restitution to victims of crime in Indonesia, with a focus on cases of sexual violence against children. Using a descriptive-analytical legal normative research method through a statute approach, conceptual approach, and case approach, this study examines key regulations such as Law No. 31 of 2014 in conjunction with Law No. 13 of 2006, PERMA No. 1 of 2022, PP No. 43 of 2017, and related jurisprudence. The results show that although legal institutions have an integral obligation from the investigation to the execution to convey restitution rights (material and immaterial), the implementation is still not proactive, there is a disconnect between institutions, and there is a lack of ongoing education, so that the effectiveness of restitution as restorative justice is not yet optimal. Recommendations include strengthening law enforcement agency training, mass socialization, and integrating procedures to ensure comprehensive victim recovery.

Keywords: Restitution, Legal Institutions, Child Sexual Abuse.

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1. Introduction

Restitution, as explained in Fienso Suharsono's legal dictionary, is a form of compensation to victims or their heirs from the perpetrator of the crime or a third party. This compensation can be in the form of returning the victim's property rights, financing the victim's suffering or losses, and reimbursing the costs of certain actions that have been taken [1].

Through a court decision that has binding legal force, the perpetrator of a crime can be obliged to pay restitution to the victim or the victim's heirs. This restitution includes compensation for the suffering experienced by the victim, both material and immaterial, as a direct result of the crime committed. Parents and family are the first and most important place for the intellectual and personality development of children. The function and role of the family play a crucial role in the growth and future of children [2].

However, in reality, children who should be protected within the family are often the targets of physical and mental abuse. Most families do not understand that children need to be cared for without violence. The phenomenon of violence within families seems to be commonplace, normal, and culturally justified. Children drop food, children cry for toys, children run around, and parents often become angry or violent over minor issues. Children are often scolded or hit, undisciplined and spoiled [3].

The concept of child protection includes various efforts aimed at guaranteeing children's rights to protection, so that they can live, grow, and develop in accordance with their dignity and status as social beings, as well as participate fully in society. This protection also includes protecting children from violence and discrimination, with the ultimate goal of producing a generation of Indonesian children who are high-quality, virtuous, and prosperous. In this context, the Indonesian government has implemented various

initiatives to address the challenges of protecting and fulfilling children's rights, including measures to reduce the number of child laborers in the country[4].

The increase in cases involving children has not only resulted in physical harm but also significant psychological trauma. In addition, victims often face unfair legal outcomes, where the punishment imposed on the perpetrator does not adequately address the suffering experienced by the victim. This highlights the urgent need for a more comprehensive legal framework related to compensation, particularly restitution. As an important tool for restoring the victims' circumstances, restitution helps, although in some cases it may be impossible to fully reverse the losses. National criminal law, as set out in the Criminal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, must be strictly applied in accordance with the legal standards and provisions outlined in this framework. Nevertheless, it is clear that, to date, the legal protection offered to victims of crime remains largely formal, with insufficient attention given to protecting their substantive rights and interests in the judicial process [5].

Crimes committed against children have a profound impact, affecting not only their physical development but also their psychological health. With the enactment of Government Regulation No. 43 of 2017, Article 2, paragraph (1) regarding Restitution, a significant opportunity has been created for child victims of crime to seek restitution, ensuring that perpetrators are held accountable not only for their actions but also for the harm caused to their victims. In order to protect victims, the main consideration must be the nature of the harm suffered by the victim, which goes beyond material or physical injury to include psychological damage. Restitution, as an effort to compensate victims, is in line with the Principle of Restoration to the Original State (restitution in integrum). This principle aims to restore victims to their condition prior to the crime, even though it acknowledges that such restoration may not be fully achievable. This principle emphasizes that restitution for victims must be as comprehensive as possible, addressing all aspects of the harm caused by the crime. Through restitution, victims are given the opportunity to restore their freedom, legal rights, social status, family life, and citizenship, in addition to returning to their homes and continuing their work [6].

In this context, victims are entitled to fair and appropriate compensation, both from the perpetrator of the crime and from responsible third parties. This compensation can take the form of property, damages or losses suffered, costs incurred as a result of the crime, as well as the provision of services and restoration of rights. Compensation in this case is a form of material legal protection. Furthermore, Romli Atmasasmita explains that in the Middle Ages, when primitive legal systems were still in force in many societies, private reparations were practiced. This form of compensation involved the perpetrator of the crime or their family providing compensation to victims who had suffered losses as a result of the crime[7].

Restitution in criminal law is a mechanism intended to restore the victim to their original condition before suffering losses as a result of a crime. Compensation for losses is imposed on the perpetrator who has been proven to have committed the crime, and is given to the victim after the losses have been clearly identified. When the perpetrator has been identified and the victim has suffered losses, the perpetrator has a legal obligation to pay a sum of money as a form of accountability. Restitution may include the return of money or the value of stolen goods, reimbursement of funeral expenses, lost income, allowances, and medical, therapy, or counseling costs, or even assistance in finding new employment. However, restitution can only be carried out after a court of law has issued a final and binding decision, i.e., after the perpetrator has been legally and definitively found guilty. Thus, restitution not only serves as a form of recovery for victims, but also represents a number of objectives in the criminal justice system[8].

Restitution has a dual role, namely as a means of providing compensation to victims for the losses they have suffered and as a form of punishment for perpetrators of crimes. In addition, with its ability to trace

and directly assess the losses incurred by the perpetrator, restitution serves as a preventive instrument, as it sends a message that every perpetrator will be held accountable for the losses they have caused. On the other hand, the implementation of restitution also requires the perpetrator to acknowledge the consequences of their actions, which is manifested through the obligation to pay compensation to the victim. Responsibility for the consequences of a criminal act in the restitution scheme is directly imposed on the perpetrator. Restitution differs from sanctions in the form of fines imposed on the state, as it has a more personal dimension; the perpetrator directly provides compensation to the victim. The relationship between restitution and the victim's losses is specific, as it is based on the actual losses incurred as a result of the perpetrator's actions. Therefore, restitution forms an explicit causal relationship between the crime and the impact suffered by the victim[9].

Sexual violence against children is a form of crime that is still prevalent today, with serious long-term impacts on victims, including physical and mental health problems in the future. An example of a case can be found in the Samarinda District Court Decision Number: 26/Pid.Sus-Anak/2023/PN Smr, which was read on October 10, 2023. In their considerations, the judges emphasized that the individual had been legally proven to have committed the act in question, while also expressing a pledge to no longer engage in sexual abuse against minors, and then determined the punishment that must be served by the person concerned[10].

However, the application of Article 6 letter b in conjunction with Article 15 letter g of Law No. 12 of 2022 concerning Sexual Violence Crimes shows that there are no normative restrictions on the provision of restitution to victims. The provision does not explicitly regulate the obligation of restitution, so judges have no normative basis for making restitution part of their sentencing decisions. The absence of legal instruments that allow for the application of coercive measures against perpetrators is one of the main factors in the failure to provide restitution. Perpetrators who are ordered to pay restitution often choose to serve a subsidiary sentence, as it is considered lighter and does not require financial responsibility towards the victim. This condition demonstrates the weak effectiveness of the restitution policy in the criminal justice system, especially in the context of protecting victims of child sexual violence [11].

The public tends to perceive that the implementation of restitution decisions is often hampered because the provision of restitution payments depends on the good faith of the perpetrator. In addition, law enforcement officials have not yet provided sufficient training on victim approaches and the application of restitution, especially for victims of sexual violence crimes, which aims to achieve a common understanding and collective awareness in maximizing restitution. However, the implementation of restitution decisions for victims of sexual violence still faces various obstacles in practice. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze restitution decisions in cases of sexual violence in order to gain an understanding of the principle of restitution for victims in the Indonesian judicial system, as well as to examine the legal basis underlying this policy[12].

According to researchers, a criminal act is an evil act committed by a group or individual that can harm the victim in general. These criminal acts are also acts that are prohibited in existing laws and regulations. Therefore, it can be ascertained that acts that cause harm to others, whether physically or psychologically, can be categorized as criminal acts, unless they do not fall under the object and subject of criminal acts.

2. Literature Review and Problem Statement

Restitution in Indonesian criminal law embodies restorative justice principles, aiming to compensate victims for material and immaterial losses as mandated by Law No. 31 of 2014 on Witness and Victim Protection (amended by Law No. 13 of 2006) and PERMA No. 1 of 2022. Studies highlight that legal institutions—

police, prosecutors, judges, and LPSK—bear obligations to inform victims about restitution from investigation to execution, yet implementation reveals gaps in proactive education and inter-agency coordination. For child sexual violence cases, Government Regulation No. 43 of 2017 emphasizes comprehensive recovery, including psychological rehabilitation, aligning with the *restitutio in integrum* doctrine to restore victims' pre-crime state as closely as possible[13].

Despite regulatory frameworks, empirical analyses of court decisions, such as Samarinda District Court No. 26/Pid.Sus-Anak/2023/PN Smr, demonstrate inconsistent restitution awards due to absent explicit norms in Law No. 12 of 2022 on Sexual Violence Crimes and perpetrators' evasion via subsidiary penalties. Research underscores that while LPSK excels in claim processing, police and prosecutors often provide only perfunctory verbal briefings, lacking sustained training and victim-centered approaches[14].

The suboptimal role of legal institutions in proactively delivering information and education on restitution rights creates a critical gap, particularly for child victims of sexual violence, where fragmented implementation undermines restorative justice efficacy. This study addresses the problem: How can legal institutions enhance integrated, victim-oriented restitution education to optimize recovery outcomes? Hypothesis: Strengthened training, procedural integration, and mass socialization will significantly improve restitution fulfillment rates in child sexual abuse cases[15].

3. Method

The normative research method for examining the role of legal institutions in providing information and education about restitution to victims of crime in Indonesia is designed to be descriptive-analytical, focusing on positive legal analysis, concepts, and legal doctrines [16]. This approach emphasizes normative studies without empirical elements, relying on literature studies to identify the obligations of institutions such as the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK), the prosecutor's office, the courts, and the police in conveying the right to restitution as a form of restorative justice.

This research uses primary data in the form of key legislation, including Law No. 31 of 2014 concerning Witness and Victim Protection (jo. Law No. 13 Date 2006), Supreme Court Regulation (PERMA) Number 1 of 2022 concerning Procedures for Settling Restitution or Compensation Requests for Victims of Criminal Acts, as well as special criminal regulations such as the Corruption Eradication Law and the Money Laundering Law which regulate material and immaterial damages, as well as medical and psychological costs. Secondary data was supplemented from legal literature, court jurisprudence, and expert doctrine highlighting the role of the LPSK in disseminating information about victims' rights and the obligation of judges to convey information about restitution during trials [17].

The main approaches include a statute approach to examine the hierarchy of restitution norms and institutional responsibilities, a conceptual approach to analyze the definition of restitution and the principles of victim recovery, and a case approach through the study of judges' decisions related to the granting of restitution rights. Data collection techniques were carried out through systematic library research from official sources such as the Supreme Court's JDIH website, the BPK, and the LPSK, with classification based on the type of institution and information-education aspects [18].

Data analysis was qualitative and juridical, using grammatical, systematic, and teleological interpretations to evaluate normative effectiveness, such as the role of the prosecutor's office in notifying requests and seizing assets as collateral for restitution. The results of the analysis are presented descriptively to reveal regulatory gaps and provide recommendations for improvement, such as strengthening the proactive educational obligations of legal institutions in order to fulfill the rights of victims [19].

4. Results and Discussion

The Role Of Legal Institutions In Providing Information And Education About Restitution To Victims

Legal institutions in Indonesia play an integral role in disseminating information and education about restitution, namely material and immaterial compensation for victims of criminal acts, as stipulated in Perma No. 1 of 2022 and Law No. 12 of 2022. This process begins at the investigation stage and continues until the execution of the verdict, ensuring that victims and the community fully understand their rights without relying on separate points. Judges are responsible for communicating restitution rights verbally and in writing to victims and the LPSK before or after the verdict becomes final, explaining in detail the types of restitution such as medical expenses, loss of income, psychological trauma, and social rehabilitation, as well as the deadline for submission of up to 90 days after the verdict. This communication is documented in the court decision as evidence of permanent education that is accessible to the public, strengthening victims' understanding of non-litigation procedures. Investigators begin initial education by receiving restitution requests from victims, explaining how to calculate the value based on evidence of loss, and forwarding it to the prosecutor to be included in the indictment, while coordinating with the LPSK for direct assistance. This proactive approach ensures that victims understand restitution as a right from the investigation stage, including restorative justice mediation for rapid recovery[20].

Public prosecutors continue this role by including restitution demands in indictments on behalf of victims, providing comprehensive information during prosecution about the perpetrator's payment mechanism, and advocating for victim participation in the judicial process. They explain the legal implications of restitution in detail, encouraging mediation between victims and convicts to enhance mutual understanding of restorative justice. LPSK, as the assistance center, accurately calculates the value of restitution, assists with applications through its website, infographics, and hotline, and provides legal and psychological protection and monitoring of implementation. Continuous education through workshops and publications reaches victims throughout the region, emphasizing specific types of restitution such as social rehabilitation and immaterial compensation. District courts conclude the education chain by receiving, examining, and adjudicating restitution requests through special hearings, publishing transparent decisions on official websites along with public service infographics for mass literacy. This step ensures access to information for victims in remote areas, strengthening public awareness of restitution as a key recovery instrument in Indonesia's criminal justice system[21].

When dealing with cases involving children who are victims of sexual violence, law enforcement officials should not only stand as guardians of the law, but also as parties who move quickly to provide protection. Complaints about the absence of a definite formula for assessing the amount of restitution should not be a reason to stop, because various provisions that are already scattered in other regulations can be combined as a basis for claims. Other reasons, such as a lack of public knowledge, are also insufficient to limit action, as officials have ample opportunity to increase legal outreach and education so that the public understands what rights they can claim and what responsibilities they must fulfill. Sexual violence against children is a form of crime that is still prevalent today, with serious long-term effects on victims, including physical and mental health problems in the future. An example of such a case can be found in the Samarinda District Court Decision Number: 26/Pid.Sus-Anak/2023/PN Smr, which was read on October 10, 2023. In this decision, the panel of judges declared that the perpetrator was proven guilty and promised not to commit sexual abuse against minors, and imposed criminal sanctions on the person concerned[22].

However, the application of Article 6 letter b in conjunction with Article 15 letter g of Law No. 12 of 2022 concerning Sexual Violence Crimes shows that there are no normative restrictions on the provision of restitution to victims. These provisions do not explicitly regulate the obligation of restitution, so judges have

no normative basis for making restitution part of their sentencing decisions. The absence of legal instruments that allow for the application of coercive measures against perpetrators is one of the main factors contributing to the failure to provide restitution. Perpetrators who are ordered to pay restitution often choose to serve a subsidiary sentence, as it is considered lighter and does not require financial responsibility towards the victim. This condition shows the weak effectiveness of the restitution policy in the criminal justice system, especially in the context of protecting victims of child sexual violence[23].

The phenomenon of increasing cases of sexual violence against children, whether committed by people close to them, such as family and friends, or by strangers completely unknown to the victims, has been a strong catalyst for the state to enact Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. However, the existence of this regulation alone is not enough, because genuine protection can only be realized if the government, law enforcement officials, the wider community, and parents work together in a series of mutually supportive efforts. When a child becomes a victim of a crime, they are entitled to a series of special protections designed to restore them from various aspects. This protection includes assistance during the judicial process, social assistance for children from families with limited means, and preventive measures to ensure that new health problems do not arise. In addition, there is also psychosocial support that accompanies the child from the treatment stage to full recovery. Rehabilitation efforts that address physical, psychological, and social aspects, along with rapid response to the emergency conditions experienced by victims, are part of the overall protection mechanism that must be provided[24].

Special protection for child victims of sexual crimes is provided through the following measures:

- a. Education on reproductive health, religious values, and moral values
- b. Social rehabilitation for children
- c. Psychosocial assistance during treatment and recovery
- d. Provision of protection and assistance at every stage of the proceedings, from the investigation process, the prosecution process, to the trial process in court[25].

When a legal system wants to provide benefits and a sense of justice, the most basic requirement that must be met is legal certainty. Without clarity regarding boundaries, procedures, and obligations, justice is difficult to achieve and the usefulness of the law is never truly felt. In the context of restitution for children who are victims of crime, especially rape cases, the presence of implementing regulations in the form of Government Regulations provides a clear foundation. It is from this certainty that opportunities for victims to experience concrete justice are expected to arise. In addition, these regulations also serve as technical guidelines for prosecutors when formulating charges and for judges when handing down verdicts, so that the award of restitution to victims can be clearly stated in the criminal verdict[26].

According to researchers, efforts to restore children's condition after sexual violence actually depend on various forms of concrete assistance that enable victims to rebuild their physical and psychological well-being. In the context of recovery, restitution plays a central role because material and immaterial compensation provides access to medical treatment, psychological counseling, and other rehabilitation processes that are essential for victims[27].

Before looking at the perpetrator's responsibility, it is important to understand that trauma does not automatically disappear after the judge hands down a sentence. Punishment does confirm the violation that was committed, but it does not necessarily address the victim's basic need to regain emotional stability. Precisely because the victim's psychological wounds are very complex, recovery must take place through a series of adequate treatments, most of which depend on the support facilitated through restitution[28].

In this context, the perpetrator's obligation to pay restitution becomes part of the sanction that affirms their active role in the victim's recovery process. This responsibility does not end with the settlement of the case

in court, but also reflects the recognition that victims must undergo a long journey to be able to live more normally. Restitution also reminds perpetrators that the recovery of victims is a consequence of their actions. Due to the magnitude of victims' needs and the severity of the healing process, Government Regulation No. 43 of 2017 serves as a much-needed foundation. This regulation establishes legal guarantees for child victims of sexual violence to obtain restitution, so that the recovery process can be financed more appropriately while providing a sense of justice for victims[29].

As a solution to the findings of this study, the author believes that strengthening the protection of the rights of child victims of crime cannot be achieved without the active involvement of law enforcement officials. This effort requires greater seriousness, because they are the first to deal directly with victims and determine the direction of law enforcement. Before discussing implementation in the field, the community must also be equipped with an adequate understanding of their rights. Therefore, large-scale socialization and legal education programs need to be promoted so that citizens are no longer in a passive position when dealing with crimes against children. On the other hand, policymakers need to review the existing regulatory framework, both in terms of norms and implementation rules. This reorganization is important so that field officers have clearer guidelines that are easy to implement and do not cause confusion when providing legal protection for children. Legal institutions have an important role in providing information and education about restitution to victims of sexual violence. However, according to the author, legal institutions are still ineffective in carrying out this role[30].

According to the author, legal institutions should be more proactive in providing information and education about restitution to victims, as well as ensuring that the restitution process runs smoothly and effectively. The results of the study show that the role of legal institutions in providing information and education still varies and tends to be less than optimally integrated.

1. LPSK: Serves as the most intensive center for information and education because it has a mandate to calculate and submit restitution claims. However, access to information from LPSK is sometimes limited to certain regions or cases that have already been handled.
2. Investigators/Police: In most cases, information about restitution rights is only provided at the investigation stage and is often conveyed verbally and briefly, rather than as in-depth education.
3. Supporting Institutions (PPA Office/Service Center): Supporting institutions play a crucial role as a bridge of information that is more accessible to victims' families, providing procedural education and assisting in coordinating submissions to the LPSK .

The author argues that although all legal institutions (police, prosecutors, judges) have a role in the restitution process, the education and information provided to victims is often procedural and passive in nature, rather than proactive education centered on the victim.

1. Lack of Proactivity on the Part of Investigators: Investigators, as the first point of contact with victims, often fail to provide comprehensive information about restitution rights and the importance of immediately filing a claim with the LPSK. According to the author, this is due to a lack of specific training for law enforcement officials at the initial level regarding the mechanisms of the new TPKS Law and the urgency of restitution for child victims.
2. Disconnection Between Institutions: There is a disconnect between the criminal justice process (investigation, prosecution) and the restitution application process (by the LPSK). Effective education requires law enforcement officials to consistently refer victims and ensure they are connected directly with the LPSK and/or accompanying institutions from day one, which is not yet standard practice in all jurisdictions.

Need for Continuous Education: Education is not enough at the beginning. The author suggests a continuous educational role for supporting institutions and the LPSK to explain the status of applications, decisions, and execution steps (or submission to the DBK) to victims and their families, given the complexity of legal processes that are often difficult for the general public to understand.

5. Conclusion

Legal institutions in Indonesia police, prosecutors, judges, and LPSK play a pivotal role in delivering information and education on restitution to crime victims, particularly those of child sexual violence, yet persistent implementation gaps hinder restorative justice. This study reveals that while laws like No. 31/2014 and PERMA No. 1/2022 mandate proactive engagement from investigation to execution, fragmented training and coordination leave victims underserved. Opportunities for Future Inquiry Future researchers can build on these findings by conducting longitudinal empirical analyses of post-2025 restitution fulfillment rates, developing inter-agency digital education platforms, or comparing Indonesia's model with international restorative frameworks to drive policy innovation

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