

**Law Enforcement Against Perpetrators of Shooting Minors  
(Case Study in Galuh City Village, Perbaungan District, Serdang Bedagai  
Regency)**

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**Abstract**

The shooting of minors in Kota Galuh Village, Perbaungan Subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency, has raised public concern about law enforcement in Indonesia, especially when the perpetrators are civilians and allegedly involve members of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI). This article aims to analyse the form of law enforcement against the perpetrators, examine obstacles in the legal process, and evaluate coordination among law enforcement agencies. The method used is an empirical legal approach with data collection techniques through interviews and documentation. The study findings indicate that there are differences in the handling of civilian perpetrators who have been apprehended and the alleged involvement of two TNI personnel who have not been processed transparently. This article recommends the need for synergy between law enforcement agencies and military institutions to ensure justice without discrimination.

**Keywords: Law enforcement, Shooting, Children.**



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**INTRODUCTION**

Cases of violence against children in recent years show increasingly complex tendencies, especially when it involves actors from state institutions. (Lewoleba & Fahrozi, 2020) One of the events that reflects this condition is the shooting case of a child named Alfath which occurred in Galuh City Village, Perbaungan District, Serdang Bedagai Regency, North Sumatra Province. This incident involved six suspected perpetrators, consisting of four civilians and two people suspected of being members of the Indonesian National Army (TNI). The series of shootings that occurred at several points leading to the death of the victim shows that children, as a vulnerable group, are still in a very weak position in the face of armed violence. This condition also shows that there are serious problems in the practice of child protection and criminal law enforcement in Indonesia.

In the context of the state of law, the protection of children is a constitutional obligation inherent in the state, government, and society. (Sidauruk, 2023) Children are positioned as legal subjects who have the right to life, the right to security, and the right to be free from all forms of violence. Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection emphasizes that any form of violence against children, especially those that result in serious injury or death, is a serious violation of human rights. (Said et al., 2025) However, in practice, legal protection of children often does not work optimally, especially when the case involves perpetrators from the military element who are subject to their own judicial system.

So far, studies on violence against children and their legal protection have developed considerably, but existing research trends still show fragmentation of analytical focus. In general, previous research can be mapped into three main trends (Permana & Hosnah, 2025). First, the research group focused on the weak implementation of the Child Protection Law in the general criminal justice system, focusing on the ineffectiveness of law enforcement officials and structural obstacles to law enforcement, but did not link it to the issue of different judicial jurisdictions. Second, studies that are oriented towards the criminalization of perpetrators of violence against children, especially through the analysis of the elements of criminal acts and the severity of sanctions (Ardilaga et al., 2025), but tends to ignore the institutional dimension of the perpetrator, including when the perpetrator comes from a state institution. Third, research that examines military justice in criminal cases, but generally focuses on aspects of discipline and internal military hierarchy, so that the protection of the rights of civilian victims, especially children, has not been the main concern. Thus, studies that explicitly link violence against children with the dualism of the criminal justice system between the general and military courts are still very limited. This limitation has an impact on the in-depth discussion of the issue of inequality in access to justice and the application of the principle of equality before the law for children as victims.

This study aims to explain how law enforcement is carried out in the case of shooting of minors in Galuh City Village. This study highlights the differences in legal treatment between civilian actors and perpetrators from the military, as well as its implications for the protection of the rights of child victims. In line with that, this study seeks to answer three main questions. First, what is the form of law enforcement against the perpetrators of shooting minors in the case. Second, how obstacles arise in the law enforcement process when the perpetrators come from military elements. Third, how the legal protection of child victims is reviewed from Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection and the perspective of Islamic criminal law.

The main argument in this study is that the weak legal protection of children in shooting cases is not solely caused by the vacuum of legal norms, but by structural problems in the law enforcement system, in particular the dualism of jurisdiction between the general and military courts. Secrecy and lack of transparency in handling cases involving state officials have the potential to hinder the achievement of justice for victims. Therefore, this research is expected to explore in more depth the relationship between child protection, the criminal justice system, and the principle of equality before the law, as well as contribute to strengthening law enforcement that is fair and in favor of child victims in Indonesia.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This type of research is empirical juridical, which is a legal research approach that not only examines legal norms in writing (*law in the books*), but also examines how these norms are applied and function in practice (*law in action*) (Firmanto et al., 2024). Therefore, this study uses an empirical juridical approach combined with a case approach and a socio-legal approach. The case approach is used to analyze in depth the shooting incident of minors as the main object of study, while the legal sociological approach is used to understand the social, institutional, and law enforcement dynamics that affect the handling of the case.

This research was carried out in Galuh City Village, Perbaungan District, Serdang Bedagai Regency, with a focus on analyzing the form of law enforcement against perpetrators, identifying obstacles in the legal process, and evaluating the legal protection provided to

children as victims. Data was obtained through document studies, interviews with law enforcement officials (police and prosecutor's office), and local communities as directly affected parties. Data analysis is carried out qualitative-descriptive, then concluded by inductive method, which is to draw general conclusions based on empirical facts found in the field.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Aspects of Criminal Law

The crime of shooting children is a form of serious crime that not only violates legal norms, but also fundamentally harms the values of humanity and justice. In Indonesia's criminal law system, acts of violence against children, especially those that result in death, are included in the category of serious crimes that must be dealt with firmly and proportionately by law enforcement officials.

Shooting incidents that cause the death of minors, such as in the case that occurred in Serdang Bedagai Regency, can be charged with Article 80 paragraphs (3) and (4) of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. (Royani, 2023) The article stipulates that anyone who commits violence against children to the point of causing serious injury or death is subject to a maximum prison sentence of 15 years and a maximum fine of Rp3 billion. If the perpetrator is a person who is supposed to protect the child, such as parents or state officials, then the threat of punishment can be aggravated as stipulated in the article.

In addition to the provisions in the Criminal Code (KUHP) as a general criminal law (*lex generalis*), acts of violence that result in the death of children must in principle first be placed within the framework of the Child Protection Law as a special criminal law (*lex specialis*), considering that the law specifically regulates the subject of child victims and provides special and layered legal protection (Wiratama et al., 2023). The application of the principle of *lex specialis derogat legi generali* requires law enforcement officials to prioritize the provisions of the Child Protection Law as long as the elements of the criminal act are met.

However, in law enforcement practice, the provisions of the Criminal Code remain relevant and can be applied cumulatively or alternatively if there are elements of the act that are not explicitly regulated or require a more appropriate legal construction through general delims. In this context, if based on the results of the investigation, it is proven that there is an element of intentionality accompanied by prior planning, then the perpetrator's actions can be juridically qualified as premeditated murder as stipulated in Article 340 of the Criminal Code, which contains the heaviest criminal threat because it contains the most serious elements of *mens rea* and *actus reus*. On the other hand, if the planning element cannot be legally proven, while the perpetrator's actions still meet the element of violence that results in the victim's death, then the application of Article 351 paragraph (3) of the Criminal Code regarding severe persecution resulting in death becomes a more proportionate construction of the article.

Furthermore, the determination of the most appropriate article depends not only on the victim's status as a child, but also on the degree of *culpability*, proof of intentionality and planning, and the causal relationship between the perpetrator's actions and the victim's death. Therefore, even though the Child Protection Law functions as *a lex specialis*, the use of the Criminal Code still has a juridical justification as long as it is based on strong evidence and the need to build a legal construction that is most in accordance with the facts of the case, as well as being a basis for assessing the consistency of the application of *the principle of lex specialis derogat legi generali* in law enforcement practice (Ahmad, 2022).

In addition, if the perpetrator of a criminal act comes from a military institution, the handling of the case cannot be separated from the provisions of Law Number 31 of 1997 concerning Military Justice which gives special jurisdictional authority to the military court. In practice, the enactment of this jurisdiction often raises concrete problems in the form of dualism

in the handling of criminal cases, especially when criminal acts committed by military members cause civilian casualties, including children. This condition has the potential to give rise to a conflict of authority between the general judiciary and the military court, especially at the investigation and prosecution stages, which can ultimately have an impact on delays in legal proceedings, limited access for victims to justice, and lack of public participation in trial supervision (Dwiputri et al., 2025).

In the context of violence against children, placing cases entirely within the jurisdiction of military courts often places more emphasis on disciplinary aspects and internal institutional interests, so the perspective of protecting victims' rights is not necessarily a top priority. This raises juridical questions about the effectiveness of child protection mechanisms when dealing with special justice regimes, as well as opening up space for inequality in legal treatment compared to similar cases handled by the general courts. Therefore, the dualism of the judicial system needs to be further analyzed to assess the extent to which the regulation of military judicial authority is still in line with the principle of equality before the law and maximum protection for children as victims.

Based on the construction of criminal law that has been described earlier, the act of shooting a child can be qualified as a serious violation of national criminal law because it fulfills the elements of unlawful acts, offenses, and prohibited consequences, while activating a special protection regime for children as victims. In addition to violating national criminal provisions, these acts must also be analyzed within the framework of state *obligations* arising from the international legal instruments on child protection that have been ratified by Indonesia, especially related to the obligation to conduct effective *prosecutions*) and provide rehabilitation for the victim. In this context, the application of the appropriate criminal article is not solely interpreted as a form of punishment, but as a legal mechanism to ensure legal certainty, proportionality of criminal responsibility of the perpetrator, and the fulfillment of the victim's right to justice and legal protection. Thus, an analysis of the choice and construction of criminal articles is a crucial element to assess the extent to which the criminal justice system is able to carry out the function of child protection effectively and consistently with national and international legal commitments (Sidabutar, 2025).

### **Obstacles to Law Enforcement for TNI Members in the Military Justice System**

Law enforcement against crimes involving military members often raises justice issues for civilian victims, especially when the judicial mechanism used is different from the general criminal justice system. This dualism of the justice system not only has an impact on procedural aspects, but also has direct implications for victims' access to justice, transparency of the judicial process, and accountability of law enforcement. In the context of Indonesia's positive law, Law Number 31 of 1997 concerning Military Justice emphasizes that every member of the Indonesian National Army (TNI) who commits a criminal act is processed through the military justice system, not the general court as applicable to civilians. Consequently, a separate and special judicial regime is formed for military personnel, which in practice has the potential to cause inequality in legal treatment when these crimes cause civilian casualties, including children (Fadhlurrahman et al., 2019).

Although the existence of the military court is intended to maintain discipline and order within the TNI, in practice this system often receives criticism, especially when violations of the law are committed against civilians. One of the main criticisms is the lack of transparency in the military legal process. Many people consider that trials in military courts tend to be closed and lack of public supervision, thus not providing a guarantee of justice for victims, especially if the victims come from civilian society who do not have access to monitor the judicial process openly. (Idris, 2024)

In the context of the shooting case against a minor that occurred in Serdang Bedagai Regency, two TNI personnel were allegedly involved along with four other civilian actors. However, until now, the two individuals have not been secured or officially processed by military institutions. This creates the impression of inequality in law enforcement, where perpetrators from the civilian element have been dealt with firmly by the police, while perpetrators from the military element have not shown significant progress in the legal process.

This condition raises concerns about impunity, which is a situation in which perpetrators of violations of the law are free from criminal liability due to institutional protection or weakness in accountability mechanisms (Sunarso et al., 2022). When legal proceedings against military personnel are slow, closed, or lack of public supervision, public trust in the legal system tends to decline because the law is perceived as not being enforced fairly and equally for all citizens. On the other hand, coordination between law enforcement agencies, especially between the Police, the Prosecutor's Office, and the Military Prosecutor's Office, is often a serious obstacle in accelerating the handling of cases involving elements of the TNI.

Furthermore, this problem is exacerbated by the vacancy and unclear regulation regarding *joint jurisdiction* in laws and regulations. Law No. 31 of 1997 concerning Military Justice has not expressly regulated the mechanism for handling criminal cases involving military actors and civilian victims, including the division of investigative authority, prosecution, and judicial forums. This normative vacuum is a legislative problem that has a direct impact on law enforcement practices, because it opens up space for power to be pulled between law enforcement institutions and has the potential to hinder the fulfillment of victims' rights to fast and effective justice. Therefore, the absence of a clear *joint jurisdiction* arrangement is not only a procedural technical issue, but also reflects a weakness in legal design that requires updating to ensure legal certainty and optimal protection of victims' rights (Veriandy & Yunara, 2025).

The absence of standard case handling time, limited access to public information on military legal processes, and lack of accountability in reporting case handling are real obstacles in efforts to realize justice. In cases involving child victims, this becomes increasingly sensitive considering that victims belong to vulnerable groups that should receive maximum legal protection priority.

Therefore, the handling of legal cases against military members who commit criminal acts, especially when it comes to victims from civil society, needs to be pursued with the principles of transparency, accountability, and equality before the law. (Helmi, 2013) Reforms in the military justice system are also an urgent issue to be reviewed, so as not to create discrimination in law enforcement and not to cause injustice to victims and their families.

### **Legal Protection of Child Victims According to Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection and Criminal Law**

Legal protection of children as victims of crimes is a concrete form of the state's responsibility in guaranteeing the right to life, security, and justice for every citizen, especially for vulnerable groups. (Purwanto, 2020) In the Indonesian legal system, children who are victims of crime have a special legal status and are protected by various legal apparatus, such as Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, Law Number 31 of 2014 concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims, as well as the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP). (Bawole et al., 2025)

In the case of the shooting of a child named Alfath that occurred in Galuh City Village, Perbaungan District, Serdang Bedagai Regency, the protection of victims should be the top priority in the law enforcement process. The victim in this case experienced armed violence resulting in death, which not only violates the child's human right to life, but also reflects weak supervision of the use of weapons and abuse of authority by certain individuals.

Article 59A of the Child Protection Law affirms that children who are victims of crime have the right to special protection from the state, which includes physical, psychological, and legal protection. In this context, the state is not only obliged to arrest and prosecute the perpetrators, but also to guarantee the rights of victims and their families, including the right to information, legal assistance, psychological rehabilitation, and proper compensation (Patepa, 2020). However, in law enforcement practice, the fulfillment of these rights is often not optimally implemented due to limited inter-agency coordination, lack of integrated victim service mechanisms, and the lack of consistent operational standards at the implementation level, resulting in a gap between the normative guarantees of the law and the reality of victim protection in the field.

However, in practice, the process of protecting victims often does not run optimally, especially when the perpetrators of the crime are suspected of involving individuals from state institutions such as the TNI. (Zahra & Triadi, 2025) In this case, four perpetrators from the civilian community have been secured, while two other people suspected of being TNI personnel have not been arrested. This condition shows that there is inequality in the handling of cases, which has implications for the obstruction of the justice process for victims. The victim's family not only faces deep grief and trauma, but also has to deal with a legal system that is slow and not completely on the side of the victim. Access to legal aid, psychological rehabilitation, and social support is often neglected, especially when the legal process against all perpetrators has not been carried out in a balanced and transparent manner.

The role of institutions such as the Witness and Victim Protection Institute (LPSK), the National Commission for Child Protection, and the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KPPPA) is crucial in ensuring that victims' rights are not ignored (Women & Indonesia, 2018). LPSK, for example, has the authority to provide legal protection, assistance, and psychological and medical assistance to victims and their families. However, in practice, the effectiveness of such protection is often hampered by structural problems, such as limited resources, overlapping authority between institutions, and the lack of an integrated and mandatory coordination mechanism between victim protection institutions and law enforcement officials. As a result, protection services often run partially and reactively, so victims' rights are at risk of being neglected at crucial stages of the criminal justice process.

The victim protection approach should not be solely oriented to the retributive legal process, but also lead to restorative justice. (Nashir et al., 2024) In this case, the victim's family deserves recognition, empathy, and concrete action from the state as a form of accountability for the system's failure to prevent violence against children.

Thus, legal protection for victims should not be seen as a complement to the law enforcement process, but rather as an integral part of the state's efforts to guarantee the right to life and justice for every citizen, especially children. (Rahmi, 2019) The case of child shooting in Galuh City Village must be a momentum for a thorough evaluation of the child protection system, including in the context of the relationship between civil society and state officials.

In the perspective of Islamic criminal law, the protection of children as victims of crimes, including shootings, is part of a moral and legal obligation that is upheld (Uddin & Kristiono, 2025). Within this framework, Islamic criminal law not only serves as a system of sanctions, but also offers an alternative moral and normative foundation that places child protection as an integral part of the goals of law enforcement itself. Islam views children as a mandate from Allah SWT that must be taken care of and protected, both from physical, psychological, and spiritual aspects. A child's life has a very noble position in the sharia, so any form of action that threatens the life, safety, or basic rights of the child is considered a serious violation (Pingky et al., 2022).

The concept of protection of children in Islamic criminal law is rooted in the principle of *ḥifẓ al-nafs* (safeguarding the soul) as one of the main pillars of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* (the main objectives of the sharia) (Husen, n.d.). This principle affirms the obligation of states and societies to protect the right to life of every human being without discrimination, which is substantially in line with modern human rights principles, in particular the right to life and the right to special protection of the child as recognized in international instruments for the protection of the child. In that context, the act of shooting that results in the death or serious injury of a child constitutes a serious violation of *ḥifẓ al-nafs*, since it not only deprives him of the right to life, but also denies the legal and moral obligation to protect the individual who is psychologically and socially still in a phase of dependence and has not yet taken full responsibility for himself.

In the provisions of the jinayat law, acts of violence that cause death, including shooting, are classified as the crime of *qatl* (murder) (Falah, 2023). If it is proven that the murder was committed intentionally (*qatl al-'amd*), then the perpetrator is subject to severe sanctions in the form of *qiṣāṣ* (appropriate retribution) or *diyāt* (ransom of the soul), depending on the choice of the victim's heirs. Allah SWT. said in QS. Al-Baqarah verse 178: "*O you who believe! It is obligatory upon you qiṣāṣ with regard to those who are killed...*"

Although the concept of *qiṣāṣ* as a criminal sanction is not applied normatively in the Indonesian criminal law system, the value of justice it contains still has substantive relevance to be analyzed comparatively. The principle of equality between actions and sanctions, recognition of the rights of victims and their families, and orientation to crime prevention (*deterrence*) are values that are in line with the goals of modern criminalization in national criminal law. Therefore, in the context of the protection of children as victims, *the values of qiṣāṣ* can be adopted in the form of the application of proportionate sanctions, greater attention to the rights of victims, and law enforcement that affirms substantive justice, although without applying the form of sanctions literally.

In the context of children as victims, scholars agree that the perpetrators of child murder are punished *qiṣāṣ*, because children have no faults and are classified as *Ma'sūm al-dam* (a person whose blood should not be shed). Even some of the jurists, such as Ibn Qayyim and Al-Ghazali, affirm that killing a child is a form of *Fasād fi al-arḍ* (damage to the earth) that must be prevented severely. (Rizki, 2024)

When the murder was committed without an element of intentionality (*qatl al-khaṭa'*), such as negligence or careless acts, the perpetrator is still subject to sanctions in the form of *Diyat Muḥaqqaqah* (full diyat) and kafarat (moral ransom), such as fasting for two consecutive months as stipulated in QS. An-Nisa' verse 92. (Yusuf, 2013)

In the case of shooting of children involving state officials or military personnel, Islamic law emphasizes the principles of justice and *mas'ūliyyah* (accountability). The perpetrator's status as a state official cannot be a justification for avoiding criminal responsibility. The Prophet PBUH said:

*"It is not lawful for the blood of a Muslim except for three reasons: a person who kills intentionally, a person who commits adultery after marriage, and a person who apostatizes from religion."* (HR. Bukhari and Muslim)

This hadith indicates that killing without rights, including against children, cannot be tolerated, and the perpetrators must be sanctioned according to the sharia. In the context of the

modern state, these principles can be translated through a legal system that is fair, transparent, and in favor of the victim, regardless of the social or institutional status of the perpetrator.

Thus, Islamic criminal law expressly provides protection for children as victims of shooting, both through the mechanism of *qisās*, *diyat*, and strengthening the moral values of society against the prohibition of violence against children. This protection is in line with the universal values of justice and human rights, and it is the responsibility of the state and society to ensure that children are protected from all forms of violence and injustice.

## CONCLUSION

The shooting of minors as occurred in Galuh City Village, Perbaungan District, Serdang Bedagai Regency, is a serious violation of human rights, especially the right of children to live, grow, and develop safely. From the perspective of national law, these acts are included in the category of serious crimes that can be charged under the provisions of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection and the Criminal Code (KUHP), both through articles related to violence against children, serious abuse, and premeditated murder. However, the implementation of law enforcement in this case shows inequality, where perpetrators from civilian elements have been processed, while two individuals who are suspected of being members of the TNI have not been dealt with publicly.

Obstacles in law enforcement against perpetrators from the military are an important highlight in this study. The dualism of the judicial system between civilians and the military, as stipulated in Law Number 31 of 1997 concerning Military Justice, has the potential to cause closure and justice gaps, especially for victims from civil society. The lack of clarity in the process against military actors has also weakened public confidence in the rule of law.

On the other hand, the protection of children as victims has not been fully realized optimally. Both in the positive legal system and in the perspective of Islamic criminal law, children have a special position that demands maximum protection from all forms of violence. In Islamic law, shooting that results in the death of a child is categorized as murder that requires the application of *qisās* or *diyat sanctions*, as well as reinforcing the principle of *hifz al-nafs* (protection of the soul) as the main purpose of the sharia. This shows that both positive law and Islamic law are in principle in line in guaranteeing the right to life and justice for children.

Law enforcement in this case must be carried out firmly, transparently, and equally regardless of the status of the perpetrator. The state must be actively present to ensure justice for victims, take fair action against perpetrators, and strengthen the child protection system as a form of constitutional and moral responsibility in building a just and humane legal system.

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