

## CHILDREN PROTECTION AGAINST SEXUAL EXPLOITATION THROUGH SIRI MARRIAGE: AN INDONESIAN EXPERIENCE

Winda Fitri

International University of Batam  
Jl. Imam Gajah Mada, Baloi-Sei Ladi, Batam, Kepulauan Riau, 29442, Indonesia  
Tel./Fax: +62-778-7437111 E-mail: [winda@uib.ac.id](mailto:winda@uib.ac.id)

*Submitted: Dec 21, 2020; Reviewed: Apr 19, 2021; Accepted: Jun 15, 2021*

### Abstract

*The problem that develops in the community regarding children is the exploitation of children. This action is considered an act that has violated legal norms, because it has taken away the inherent rights of the child. Child exploitation is an arbitrary act and discriminatory treatment against children by the community or family to force the child to do something without paying attention to children's rights, such as their physical and mental development. The practice of exploiting children, especially sexual exploitation, has been carried out in various ways, one of which is siri marriage. Siri marriage is a new mode to legalize the crime of sexual exploitation of children. Based on Islamic law, unregistered marriage is a legal marriage, because the unregistered marriage has met predetermined marriage validity criteria. However, unregistered marriage will be a criminal offense if it is committed against a child with the motive of legalizing sexual relations. Normatively, Indonesia applies preventive and repressive measures. As a preventive measure, Indonesia has enacted a series of laws regulating prohibitions, sanctions, and protection measures that must be provided to child victims of sexual exploitation. In addition, a form of repressive protection is carried out by providing a deterrent effect through sanctions on parents or other parties who deliberately allow and use it to gain benefits in child marriage through unregistered marriage which can be categorized as a criminal act, therefore in the perspective of criminal law it can be put together. punishment to parents who have been involved in the act of marrying off their children at an early age so that the imposition of criminal sanctions can provide legal certainty.*

**Keywords:** *Children Protection; Sexual Exploitation; Siri Marriage*

### INTRODUCTION

Children are a gift from God, inherent in dignity as a whole human being. Children are an inseparable part of human survival and have the potential to guarantee the continued existence of the nation

and state.<sup>1</sup> To be able to be responsible for the sustainability of the state, every child needs to have the widest possible opportunity to grow and develop optimally both

---

<sup>1</sup> Laurensius Arliman. (2017). "Reformasi Penegakan Hukum Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Anak Sebagai Bentuk Perlindungan Anak Berkelanjutan." *Kanun Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 19.2, 305-326, p. 306.

physically, mentally, and socially.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, it is necessary to make efforts to realize child legal protection by providing guarantees for the fulfillment of their rights without discriminatory treatment.<sup>3</sup> The national definition of a child is based on the age limit of children according to criminal law, civil law, customary law, and Islamic law. Internationally, the definition of a child is contained in the United Nations Convention on The Right of The Child.<sup>4</sup>

The current development of globalization followed by the development of economy, science, and technology today has many impacts on children.<sup>5</sup> We can see the positive impact of the development of globalization with rapid development, among others, the creation of quality products and technology to increase people's income.<sup>6</sup> However, the fluctuating development of globalization has also hurt

its development. The negative impact, among others, can be seen by the increasing moral crisis in a society which has the potential to increase the number of people against the law in various forms.<sup>7</sup> Children are the next generation of the nation and the continuation of development that must be guarded and protected, especially from a legal aspect.<sup>8</sup> Legal protection can be given and enforced against children to protect and protect the welfare of children during their growing up.<sup>9</sup>

Child protection is an effort to create conditions in which children can exercise their rights and obligations. Indonesia must give attention and protection to children as parents to their children.<sup>10</sup> So the handling of children who conflict with the law must also be done in the best interest of the child and be based on the state philosophy. The existence of children who are positioned as individuals who are still very vulnerable from all forms of violence and crime must receive protection from

<sup>2</sup> Afni Zahra, & R.B. Sularto. (2017). "Penerapan Asas Ultimatum Remedium Dalam Rangka Perlindungan Anak Pecandu Narkotika." *Law Reform* 13.1, 18-27, p. 21.

<sup>3</sup> Sahuri Lasmadi, Kartika Sasi Wahyuningrum, & Hari Sutra Disemadi. (2020). "Kebijakan Perbaikan Norma Dalam Menjangkau Batasan Minimal Umur Perkawinan." *Gorontalo Law Review* 3.1, 1-16, p. 2.

<sup>4</sup> Femmy Silaswaty Faried. (2017). "Optimalisasi Perlindungan Anak melalui Penetapan Hukuman Kebiri." *Serambi Hukum* 11.01, 41-55, p. 48.

<sup>5</sup> Winsherry Tan. (2020). "Pemenuhan Hak Pendidikan Anak Jalanan di Kota Batam: Tantangan Dalam Mewujudkan Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)." *Supremasi Hukum: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum* 29.1, 46-59, p. 48..

<sup>6</sup> Rusmilawati Windari. (2019). Penanggulangan Eksploitasi Seksual Komersial Anak (ESKA) Berdasarkan Global-Local Based Approach (Glocalization)." *Soumatara Law Review* 2.2, 282-296, p. 289.

<sup>7</sup> Laurensius Arliman. (2017). *Op.Cit.*, p. 310.

<sup>8</sup> Rini Fitriani. (2016). "Peranan Penyelenggara Perlindungan Anak Dalam Melindungi Dan Memenuhi Hak-Hak Anak." *Jurnal Hukum Samudra Keadilan* 11.2, 250-358, p. 256.

<sup>9</sup> Hari Sutra Disemadi. "Adultery Child Status In Islamic Law And In The Civil Code." *Legal Standing: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 3.2, 20-31, p. 24.

<sup>10</sup> Ikhsan, et al. (2020). Upaya Perlindungan Anak Dalam Peradilan Pidana Di Era Pemberlakuan "New Normal" Selama Pandemi Covid-19 Di Indonesia." *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 9.2, 225-242, p. 229.

their immediate environment.<sup>11</sup> Parents and family as the closest family must be able to provide protection and security for children.<sup>12</sup> The community environment also has an important role to play in ensuring that children's growth and development in the sphere of social life can run well.<sup>13</sup>

The issue of children protecting and their rights are one side of the approach to protecting Indonesian children. In order for the protection of children's rights to be carried out regularly, orderly, and responsibly, legal regulations are needed that are in line with the development of Indonesian society.<sup>14</sup> In fact, the government, law enforcement officials, the public, and other parties who have the right to help have not been able to provide maximum protection. One of the problems that develop in society is the exploitation of children. This action is considered an act that has violated legal norms because it has taken away the inherent rights of the

child.<sup>15</sup> Child exploitation is an arbitrary act and discriminatory treatment against children by the community or family with the aim of forcing the child to do something without paying attention to children's rights, such as their physical and mental development.<sup>16</sup>

Examples of child exploitation that exist in society are making children work on the streets, be it as street singers, beggars, and other jobs that are done on the streets; employ children and let them be the backbone of the family; making children into commercial sex workers; and make children as scavengers. Based on research conducted by Hari Sutra Disemadi, Sholahudin Al-Fatih and Mochammad Abizar in 2020 stated that the development of child exploitation practices, especially sexual exploitation, had been carried out by various methods, such as siri marriage.<sup>17</sup> Not only that, research conducted by Anggelia and Ani Purwanti in 2020 confirms that siri marriage is a new mode to legalize the crime of sexual

<sup>11</sup> Tedy Sudrajat. (2011). "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Hak Anak Sebagai Hak Asasi Manusia Dalam Perspektif Sistem Hukum Keluarga Di Indonesia." *Kanun Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 13.2, 111-132, p. 119.

<sup>12</sup> Rini Fitriani. (2016). *Op.Cit.*, p. 259.

<sup>13</sup> Muhammad Fachri Said. (2018). "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Dalam Perspektif Hak Asasi Manusia." *JCH (Jurnal Cendekia Hukum)* 4.1, 141-152, p. 147.

<sup>14</sup> Satrio Ageng Rihardi. (2018). "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Hak-hak Anak Perempuan Sebagai Korban Eksploitasi Seksual." *Literasi Hukum* 2.1, 61-72, p. 65.

<sup>15</sup> Fatin Hamamah. (2015). "Analisis Yuridis Sosiologis terhadap Perlindungan Anak dalam Kasus Eksploitasi Pekerja Anak." *Jurnal Pembaharuan Hukum* 2.3, 351-360, p. 357.

<sup>16</sup> Nelsa Fadilla. (2016). "Upaya Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Sebagai Korban Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang." *Jurnal Hukum dan Peradilan* 5.2, 181-194, p. 181.

<sup>17</sup> Hari Sutra Disemadi, Sholahuddin Al-Fatih, & Mochammad Abizar Yusro. (2020). "Indonesian Children Protection against Commercial Sexual Exploitation through Siri Marriage Practices in Maqashid Al-Shariah Perspective." *Brawijaya Law Journal* 7.2, 195-212, p. 195.

exploitation of children.<sup>18</sup> Based on Islamic law, unregistered marriage is a legal marriage, because a siri marriage has met the predetermined criteria for the legality of a marriage.<sup>19</sup> However, unregistered marriage is still often used as an alternative to anticipate promiscuity between men and women who are considered morally and materially not ready to marry formally.<sup>20</sup>

Based on the description above, further research is needed to examine the protection of children who are victims of sexual exploitation through the siri marriage mode. The urgency of this research is based on the pros and cons of siri marriage. Some people believe that unregistered marriage from a religious perspective is not a criminal act. However, there are also those who believe that siri marriage is a criminal offense if it is committed against a child with the motive of legalizing sexual relations. This study aims to support community literacy for child protection, as well as contribute to the literature on child protection against sexual

exploitation.

## METHOD

The research method used is the method of normative legal research. The approach used is a statutory approach and a conceptual approach. Normative legal research focuses more on the use of secondary data.<sup>21</sup> This research is aimed at and conducted only on written regulations or legal materials. The type of data used in this research is secondary data. Secondary data is a source of research data obtained indirectly.<sup>22</sup> The data consists of primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials.<sup>23</sup> The data collection technique in this research is library research. The literature study is carried out by reading, analyzing, and recording various literature related to child protection against criminal acts of sexual exploitation then filtered and put in a theoretical framework.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>18</sup> Anggelia & Ani Purwanti. (2020). "Kebijakan Perlindungan Anak Terhadap Eksploitasi Seksual Melalui Nikah Siri Dalam Perspektif Hukum Nasional Di Indonesia." *Jurnal Jurisprudence* 10.1, 109-126, p. 109.

<sup>19</sup> M. Ali Rusdi. (2016). "Status Hukum Pernikahan Kontroversial Di Indonesia (Telaah Terhadap Nikah Siri, Usia Dini dan Mut'ah)." *Al-'Adl* 9.1, 37-56, p. 43.

<sup>20</sup> Rihlatul Khoiriyah. (2018). "Aspek Hukum Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak dalam Nikah Siri." *Sawwa: Jurnal Studi Gender* 12.3, 397-408, p. 399.

<sup>21</sup> Kornelius Benuf & Muhamad Azhar. (2020). "Metodologi Penelitian Hukum sebagai Instrumen Mengurai Permasalahan Hukum Kontemporer." *Gema Keadilan* 7.1, 20-33, p. 24.

<sup>22</sup> Febri Jaya. (2020). "Perlindungan Hak-Hak Pekerja Perempuan Pasca Revisi Undang-Undang Ketenagakerjaan Dalam Omnibus Law." *Kertha Semaya: Journal Ilmu Hukum* 8.12, 1886-1897, p. 1888.

<sup>23</sup> Laurensius Arliman. (2018). "Peranan Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Di Dalam Perkembangan Ilmu Hukum Di Indonesia." *Soumatara Law Review* 1.1, 112-132, p. 119.

<sup>24</sup> Kornelius Benuf & Muhamad Azhar. (2020). *Op.Cit.*, p. 25.

## ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

### Child Protection in Indonesia

Legal protection is protecting human rights that have been harmed by others and this protection is given to the community so that they can enjoy all the rights provided by law or in other words legal protection are various legal measures that must be provided by law enforcement officials to provide a sense of security, both physically and mentally from disturbances and various threats from any party.<sup>25</sup> The implementation of protection for children is an obligation of all parties, this is confirmed in the provisions of Article 20 of the Child Protection Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection (Child Protection Law). This article states that the State, Government, Local Government, Community, Family, and Parents or Guardians are obliged and responsible for the implementation of child protection.

There is pluralism in determining the criteria for children in the regulations in Indonesia. Each statutory regulation regulates the criteria for children separately. An example is the provision of Article 1 point (1) of the Child Protection Law,

which states that a child is someone who is not yet 18 (eighteen) years old, including children who are still in the womb; the provisions of Article 1 point (5) of Law Number 39 of 1999 on Human Rights (Human Rights Law), states that a child is every human being aged 18 (eighteen) and unmarried, including children still in the womb if it is for the sake of interests; and the provisions of Article 1 number (1) of Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Justice System, states that children who are victims of criminal acts are called children of victims who are children under 18 (eighteen) years of age who experience physical, mental and/or physical suffering, or economic loss caused by a criminal act.

Prevention and protection of children from crime must be carried out by all parties, not only law enforcement officials, but also the closest people who interact directly with children. Parents as the closest parties to the child in the family environment should provide maximum protection for the existence and development of the child.<sup>26</sup> The community must also ensure that child protection must run optimally. Law enforcement officers must also be able to ensure that all forms of crime of exploitation against children

<sup>25</sup> Fatin Hamamah. (2015). *Op.Cit.*, p. 358.

<sup>26</sup> Anggelia & Ani Purwanti. (2020). *Op.Cit.*, p. 120.

must be enforced and that the perpetrators must receive maximum punishment.<sup>27</sup>

One form of crime against children is sexual exploitation. The reasons for this rampant sexual exploitation of children are economic capacity, debt, and so on. Another reason is that many people migrate to find work in urban areas. Migrants are motivated to find work and better income from their place of origin.<sup>28</sup> Research findings on several factors driving girls to become victims of sexual exploitation or becoming sex workers, namely: 1). Children who come from low-income families: especially children who come from rural areas, migrate to cities in search of work; 2). Children who do not have enough education do not have the skills needed by the industrial world. Parents' inability to fulfill children's rights to education due to economic constraints, tend to accept risky job offers or children enter into a responsibility to support the family's economy and themselves; 3). Minors who are abused and underestimated (maltreatment), come from disadvantaged families can endanger the child and are more likely to become victims and exploited as sex workers; 4). Children who

run away from home as a result of being victims of family violence or child abuse are forced to become sex workers; 5). A view on sexuality that emphasizes the importance of virginity so that it does not give opportunities for women who are no longer virgins except to enter into the roles created for them; 6). The strong belief that having sex with a virgin child can keep a man young and bring him good luck. There is an assumption that having sex with children is clean and there is no risk of transmitting HIV to customers, and 7). The effect of dealing with problems with their boyfriends and sexual needs in adolescents who are sexually active at an early age. Women are forced into prostitution by men using various means, such as promises to give jobs, marriage, and many other things.<sup>29</sup>

In Indonesia, in tackling commercial sexual exploitation of children, the prevention of crime is pursued in a repressive manner. As a repressive step, Indonesia enforced a series of laws regulating prohibitions, sanctions, and protection measures that must be given to child victims of sexual exploitation.<sup>30</sup> Legislations specifically regulating sexual exploitation of children are regulated in Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection

<sup>27</sup> Ariyadi. (2018). "Tindak Pidana Pelaku Eksploitasi Seksual Pada Anak Di Tinjau Dari Hukum Positif." *Jurnal Hadratul Madaniyah* 5.2, 73-88, p. 77.

<sup>28</sup> Alit Kurniasari. (2016). "Faktor Risiko Anak Menjadi Korban Eksploitasi Seksual (Kasus di Kota Surabaya)." *Sosio Konsepsia* 5.3, 113-134, p. 115.

<sup>29</sup> Alit Kurniasari. (2016). *Ibid.*, pp. 122-123.

<sup>30</sup> Rusmilawati Windari. (2018). *Op Cit.*, p. 293.

which was later amended to Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to the Child Protection Law (Child Protection Law), and Law Number 21 of 2007 concerning Eradication of the Crime of Human Trafficking. About the provisions for the protection of witnesses and victims of sexual exploitation, this refers to Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims. Also, the implementation of these three laws and regulations is supported by several ministerial regulations and regional regulations.

Article 59 paragraphs (1) and (2) letters d and f of the Child Protection Law qualifies child sexual exploitation as a crime for which the victim will be given special protection by the Government, regional government, and other state institutions. The special protection referred to is in the form of fast handling, including physical, psychological and social treatment and/or rehabilitation, as well as prevention of diseases and other health problems; psychosocial assistance during treatment until recovery; providing social assistance for children who come from poor families; and providing protection and assistance in every judicial process.

As stipulated in Article 66 of the Child Protection Law, special protection for children who are sexually exploited is

also carried out through the dissemination and/or socialization of provisions of laws and regulations relating to the protection of children who are economically and/or sexually exploited; monitoring, reporting and imposing sanctions; and the involvement of various companies, trade unions, non-governmental organizations and communities in the elimination of economic and/or sexual exploitation of children.

Protection of children against commercial sexual exploitation, apart from the Child Protection Law, Law Number 31 of 2014 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims of Article 5 Paragraph (1) also regulates that: a. Obtain protection for the safety of his personal, family, and property, and be free from threats related to the testimony he will, is being, or has given; b. Participate in the process of selecting and determining the form of security protection and support; c. Provide information without pressure; d. Got a translator; e. Free from entangled questions; f. Get information about case progress; g. Get information about court decisions; h. Knowing in terms of the convict being released; i. Anonymity withheld; j. Obtaining a temporary residence; k. Acquiring a new residence; l. Receive reimbursement of transportation costs as need-



ed; m. Get legal advice; and/or n. Receive temporary living expenses until the protection period ends; and o. Get assistance.

Meanwhile, efforts to protect children against sexual exploitation in a preventive manner can aim to prevent disputes, leading to government action to be careful in making decisions based on discretion. Therefore, the State, Local Government, Community, Family, and Parents or Guardians are responsible for the implementation of child protection. Under Article 23 of the Child Protection Law, the State must guarantee the protection, maintenance and welfare of children by taking into account the rights and obligations of parents, guardians or other people who are legally responsible for children. And it has been regulated in Article 23 paragraph 2 of the Child Protection Law, namely the State, Government, Local Government oversee the implementation of child protection. Also, the role of society in child protection is carried out by involving community organizations, academics and child observers. And the most important thing here is the role of parents, as stated in Article 26 Paragraph (1) of the Child Protection Law, namely that parents are obliged and responsible for caring for, maintaining, educating and protecting children; develop children according to

their abilities, talents and interests; prevent marriage at the age of children; and provide character education and cultivation of character values in children.

### **Children Protection Against Sexual Exploitation through Siri Marriage: A Indonesian Criminal Law Perspective**

Child protection issues are complex and can cause various kinds of problems, where these problems cannot be solved individually, but must be resolved collectively.<sup>31</sup> Based on positive law in Indonesia, child protection has been accommodated in Article 28B Paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia and is regulated in the Child Protection Law. With the existence of the Child Protection Law, Indonesia has sought preventive protection for children using an effort to create conditions where every child can exercise their rights and obligations through the Child Protection Law.

Children have special rights or special protection as victims of crimes according to the law, which is regulated in Article 59 of the Child Protection Law, which states that the Indonesian Government and other state institutions are obliged and responsible to provide special

<sup>31</sup> Hari Sutra Disemadi, Sholahuddin Al-Fatih, & Mochammad Abizar Yusro. (2020). *Op.Cit.*, p. 204.



protection to children, one of which is in the situation of children who are economically exploited and/or sexual.

In general, exploitation is any form of effort or activity undertaken to excavate the potential contained in an object, whether in the form of natural resources or others for the sake of (meeting the needs) of a group of people.<sup>32</sup> Meanwhile, exploitation of children is defined as arbitrary action and discriminatory treatment against children by the community or family to force the child to do something without paying attention to children's rights, such as their physical and mental development.<sup>33</sup> Exploitation of minors means exploiting children to take actions that are beneficial to an economic, social or political perspective, regardless of their status.

The exploitation of children, especially sexual exploitation, has occurred in various regions in Indonesia. Currently, the mode of sexual exploitation that is developing in society is through the siri marriage method. Marriage means gathering or unifying, between a man and a woman based on their willingness and willingness to have association, which are all prohibited to be legal. Siri marriage is also called

underhand marriage.<sup>34</sup> Meanwhile, a siri marriage is a marriage that is sufficiently attended by the guardian of the bride, there is an "*ijab-qabul*", a dowry and two male witnesses and does not need to involve officers from the local Office of Religious Affairs. The marriage series is usually carried out because both parties are not ready to formalize or enliven it at a reception. Based on a religious perspective, siri marriage is carried out to keep from falling into things that are prohibited by religion.<sup>35</sup>

The act of marrying off children through unregistered marriage with the intent and purpose of sexual exploitation does not just happen, but there is a need for further research regarding the factors that influence the occurrence of this act. A form of repressive protection can also be carried out by providing a deterrent effect through sanctions on parents or other parties who deliberately allow and use it to gain benefits in child marriage through unregistered marriage which can be categorized as a criminal law, therefore in the perspective of criminal law, criminal can be combined. to parents who are involved in the act of marrying off their children at an early age so that the imposition of criminal sanctions can provide legal cer-

<sup>32</sup> Ariyadi. (2018). *Ibid.*, p. 79.

<sup>33</sup> Hari Sutra Disemadi, Sholahuddin Al-Fatih, & Mo-chammad Abizar Yusro. (2020). *Op.Cit.*, p. 197.

<sup>34</sup> Rihlatul Khoiriyah. (2018). *Op.Cit.*, p. 400.

<sup>35</sup> M. Ali Rusdi. (2016). *Op.Cit.*, p. 47.

tainty. As for the form of repressive protection, it is contained in Article 290 of the Criminal Code, Article 56 of the Criminal Code, and Article 88 of the Child Protection Law with a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 200,000,000 (two hundred million rupiahs).

## CONCLUSION

Referring to the above discussion, it can be concluded that the exploitation of children, especially sexual exploitation, has occurred in various regions in Indonesia. Currently, the model of sexual exploitation that develops in society is the betel marriage method. The exploitation of minors means exploiting children to take actions that are beneficial to an economic, social, or political perspective, regardless of their status. In tackling the commercial sexual exploitation of children, normatively, Indonesia applies preventive and repressive measures. Indonesia enforces a series of laws that regulate prohibitions, sanctions, and protection measures that must be given to child victims of sexual exploitation. The laws and regulations specifically regulating the sexual exploitation of children are regulated in the Child Protection Law, the Law on the

Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons. In connection with the provisions on the protection of witnesses and victims of sexual exploitation, this refers to the Law on Protection of Witnesses and Victims. Also, the implementation of these three laws and regulations is supported by several ministerial regulations and regional regulations.

The act of marrying off children through unregistered marriage with the intent and purpose of sexual exploitation does not just happen, but there is a need for further research regarding the factors that influence the occurrence of this act. A form of repressive protection can also be carried out by providing a deterrent effect through sanctions on parents or other parties who deliberately allow and use it to gain benefits in child marriage through unregistered marriage which can be categorized as a criminal act, therefore in the perspective of criminal law, criminal can be combined. to parents who are involved in the act of marrying off their children at an early age so that the imposition of criminal sanctions can provide legal certainty.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Afni Zahra, & R.B. Sularto. (2017). "Pen-  
erapan Asas Ultimum Remedium

- Dalam Rangka Perlindungan Anak Pecandu Narkotika.” *Law Reform* 13.1, 18-27.
- Anggelia & Ani Purwanti. (2020). “Ke-bijakan Perlindungan Anak Terhadap Eksploitasi Seksual Melalui Nikah Siri Dalam Perspektif Hukum Nasional Di Indonesia.” *Jurnal Jurisprudence* 10.1, 109-126.
- Alit Kurniasari. (2016). “Faktor Risiko Anak Menjadi Korban Eksploitasi Seksual (Kasus di Kota Surabaya).” *Sosio Konsepsia* 5.3, 113-134.
- Ariyadi. (2018). “Tindak Pidana Pelaku Eksploitasi Seksual Pada Anak Di Tinjau Dari Hukum Positif.” *Jurnal Hadratul Madaniyah* 5.2, 73-88.
- Fatin Hamamah. (2015). “Analisis Yuridis Sosiologis terhadap Perlindungan Anak dalam Kasus Eksploitasi Pekerja Anak.” *Jurnal Pembaharuan Hukum* 2.3, 351-360.
- Femmy Silaswaty Faried. (2017). “Optimalisasi Perlindungan Anak melalui Penetapan Hukuman Kebiri.” *Serambi Hukum* 11.01, 41-55.
- Febri Jaya. (2020). “Perlindungan Hak-Hak Pekerja Perempuan Pasca Revisi Undang-Undang Ketenagakerjaan Dalam Omnibus Law.” *Kertha Semaya: Journal Ilmu Hukum* 8.12, 1886-1897.
- Hari Sutra Disemadi, Sholahuddin Al-Fatih, & Mochammad Abizar Yusro. (2020). “Indonesian Children Protection against Commercial Sexual Exploitation through Siri Marriage Practices in Maqashid Al-Shariah Perspective.” *Brawijaya Law Journal* 7.2, 195-212.
- Hari Sutra Disemadi. “Adultery Child Status In Islamic Law And In The Civil Code.” *Legal Standing: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 3.2, 20-31.
- Ikhsan, et al. (2020). Upaya Perlindungan Anak Dalam Peradilan Pidana Di Era Pemberlakuan “New Normal” Selama Pandemi Covid-19 Di Indonesia.” *Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 9.2, 225-242.
- Kornelius Benuf & Muhamad Azhar. (2020). “Metodologi Penelitian Hukum sebagai Instrumen Mengurai Permasalahan Hukum Kontemporer.” *Gema Keadilan* 7.1, 20-33.
- Laurensius Arliman. (2017). “Reformasi Penegakan Hukum Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Anak Sebagai Bentuk Perlindungan Anak Berkelanjutan.” *Kanun Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 19.2, 305-326.
- Laurensius Arliman. (2018). “Peranan Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Di Dalam Perkembangan Ilmu Hukum Di Indonesia.” *Soumatara Law Review* 1.1, 112-132.
- M. Ali Rusdi. (2016). “Status Hukum Pernikahan Kontroversial Di Indonesia (Telaah Terhadap Nikah Siri, Usia Dini dan Mut’ah).” *Al-’Adl* 9.1, 37-56.
- Muhammad Fachri Said. (2018). “Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Dalam Perspektif Hak Asasi Manusia.” *JCH (Jurnal Cendekia Hukum)* 4.1, 141-152.
- Nelsa Fadilla. (2016). “Upaya Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Sebagai Korban Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang.” *Jurnal Hukum dan Peradilan* 5.2, 181-194.

- Rihlatul Khoiriyah. (2018). "Aspek Hukum Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak dalam Nikah Siri." *Sawwa: Jurnal Studi Gender* 12.3, 397-408.
- Rini Fitriani. (2016). "Peranan Penyelenggara Perlindungan Anak Dalam Melindungi Dan Memenuhi Hak-Hak Anak." *Jurnal Hukum Samudra Keadilan* 11.2, 250-358.
- Rusmilawati Windari. (2019). Penanggulangan Eksploitasi Seksual Komersial Anak (ESKA) Berdasarkan Global-Local Based Approach (Glocalization)." *Soumatera Law Review* 2.2, 282-296.
- Sahuri Lasmadi, Kartika Sasi Wahyun-ingrum, & Hari Sutra Disemadi. (2020). "Kebijakan Perbaikan Norma Dalam Menjangkau Batasan Minimal Umur Perkawinan." *Gorontalo Law Review* 3.1, 1-16.
- Satrio Ageng Rihardi. (2018). "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Hak-hak Anak Perempuan Sebagai Korban Eksploitasi Seksual." *Literasi Hukum* 2.1, 61-72.
- Tedy Sudrajat. (2011). "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Hak Anak Sebagai Hak Asasi Manusia Dalam Perspektif Sistem Hukum Keluarga Di Indonesia." *Kanun Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 13.2, 111-132.
- Winsherly Tan. (2020). "Pemenuhan Hak Pendidikan Anak Jalanan di Kota Batam: Tantangan Dalam Mewujudkan Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)." *Supremasi Hukum: Jurnal Penelitian Hukum* 29.1, 46-59.

\*\*\*