

Legal Accountability of Persons with Disabilities as Perpetrators of Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence

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ABSTRACT

In the Crime of Sexual Violence, a person with a disability is not only a potential victim, but can also be a perpetrator. People with disabilities are also categorized as legal subjects. This raises legal issues related to the capacity to be criminally responsible, as well as how the legal system provides fair treatment for both victims and perpetrators. However, it still provides fulfillment of rights and protection for people with disabilities as perpetrators of sexual violence. Legal accountability for people with disabilities as perpetrators of sexual violence must continue to be enforced in accordance with applicable regulations and perpetrators are required to be held accountable for their actions, if they are in a condition capable of being responsible. Therefore, in this case, it is not only providing justice for the victim but also for the perpetrator by paying attention to the law running fairly and non-discriminatory.

Keywords: *Legal accountability, People with disabilities, Criminal acts*

Introduction

Indonesia is a country that upholds the principle of a state based on the rule of law, as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution. This country adheres to a system of government based on law (rechtsstaat), not just power alone (machtstaat). The Indonesian government is based on the constitution or basic law, so the power exercised is not absolute or without limits¹. A state based on the rule of law regulates all forms of social and governmental actions and behavior within the country. Law plays a crucial role in social life, maintaining order, justice, and protecting human rights. This is because crimes often occur in society, ranging from

¹ Sarudi, *Indonesia Sebagai Negara Hukum*, Widya Sandhi, Vol. 12 No. 1 (2021), h.4

minor to serious crimes. One such crime that is currently prevalent and causing public concern and a sense of insecurity is sexual violence.

Sexual violence is a term adopted from English, namely sexual hardness. This term is formed from two words: "sexual," which refers to matters related to sexual activity or relationships, and "hardness," which has the meaning of "violence" and connotations of "displeasure" or "something painful." Thus, sexual violence can be defined as any form of coercive, painful, or sexually harmful action, carried out without consent and violating the victim's integrity and dignity². Sexual violence can be defined as any form of sexual act committed by force without the victim's consent. The crime of sexual violence is a violation of human rights because it robs a person of their dignity, freedom, and sense of security. This act not only causes physical suffering but also deep and lasting psychological wounds for the victim. Therefore, the crime of sexual violence is specifically regulated in Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence, which regulates protection for victims and sanctions for perpetrators³.

Sexual violence can happen to anyone, regardless of age or gender. However, in many cases, women and children are the most vulnerable groups to become victims. This is due to a social construct that tends to view women as physically and socially weaker, as well as as sexual objects. Women are often not positioned as individuals with rights over their own bodies and dignity, but rather are treated as objects to be controlled by those perceived as more dominant, especially men. Meanwhile, children become targets of sexual violence due to their limited physical and mental abilities, as well as their understanding of the situations they experience. Children are often unable to defend themselves, voice their rejection, or fully understand the actions that lead to sexual violence, making them easy⁴.

Perpetrators of sexual violence are not always external parties, but are often individuals with close relationships with the victim, such as family members, friends, or people in the surrounding community. Therefore, public awareness of the potential for sexual violence in their immediate environment is crucial. People

² Maziah Ulfah, dkk. *Analisis dampak Korban Kekerasan Seksual pada Anak: Systematic Literatur Review*, Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan dan Psikologi, Vol. 2 No. 1 (2024), h.47

³ Achmad Royani, Bambang Eko Muljono, dan Renny Dea Shefirah, *Legal Protection for Child Victims of Exploitation in Criminal Acts of Theft*, Jurnal Independent 13, no. 1 (2025), h. 50

⁴ Ahmad Jamaludin, *Perlindungan Hukum Anak Korban Kekerasan Seksual*, Jurnal CIC Lembaga Riset dan Konsultan Sosial, Vol. 3 No. 2 (2021), h.6

with disabilities are also considered vulnerable to becoming victims of sexual violence due to their physical, sensory, intellectual, or mental limitations. However, it is important to understand that people with disabilities are not only potential victims but can also become perpetrators of crimes, just like any other individual. Despite their limitations, people with disabilities are still recognized as legal subjects with equal standing before the law⁵. This is regulated in Article 27 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution;

"All citizens have equal standing before the law and government and are obliged to uphold the law and government without exception."

As explained previously, there are no exceptions to the standing of citizens before the law; every individual has the same and equal standing. Therefore, persons with disabilities can still be held criminally accountable, as long as they fulfill the elements stipulated in criminal law, while still considering the conditions and protection of their rights as stipulated in statutory regulations. This situation raises complex legal issues, particularly related to the capacity of persons with disabilities to be held accountable for criminal acts, and how the criminal justice system can ensure fair treatment for all parties, both victims and perpetrators with special needs.

Research methods

The research method used in this study is a normative juridical method, employing a statute approach. This approach relies on a review of laws and legal norms relevant to the issue under study. The primary focus of the research is the identification, inventory, and analysis of applicable positive legal provisions and how these provisions can be applied in the context of the problem under study.

The primary legal materials used in this research are: (1) Criminal Code, (2) Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, (3) Law Number 19 of 2011 concerning Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, (4) Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, (5) Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, (6) Law Number 17 of 2016 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2016 concerning Second

⁵ Achmad Royan dan Fajar Seto Nugroho, F. S. (2024), *Legal Review of Decision No. 6/Pid. Sus-Anak/2023 of the Lamongan District Court regarding the Case of Drug Abuse by Children*, Jurnal Independent 12, no. 2 (2024), h.150

Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection to Become Law, (7) Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence, (8) Government Regulation Number 39 of 2020 concerning Accommodation Suitable for Persons with Disabilities in the Judicial Process, (9) Regulation of the Minister of Religion Number 73 of 2022 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Educational Units at the Ministry of Religion, (10) Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Number 55 of 2024 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Violence in Higher Education Environments

Research Results and Discussion

1. Persons with Disabilities

The definition of disability is explained in Article 1 paragraph (1) of Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, that:

"A person with a disability is any person who experiences long-term physical, intellectual, mental and/or sensory limitations who, in interacting with the environment, may experience obstacles and difficulties in participating fully and effectively with other citizens based on equal rights".

In the past, the term used in Indonesia to refer to individuals with physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory differences was "disabled." However, since the enactment of Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, which replaced Law Number 4 of 1997 concerning Persons with Disabilities, the term "disability" has officially been discontinued and replaced with the term "disability." This change in terminology reflects a paradigm shift in viewing individuals with special needs, from a medical and discriminatory approach to a more humanistic approach oriented toward respect for human rights. The term "disability" is considered to have negative connotations because it refers to something damaged, imperfect, or inadequate, while "disability" is seen as more inclusive and respectful of the individual's dignity⁶.

Furthermore, the use of the term "person with disability" has important significance, both linguistically and sociologically. The term "disabled" carries negative connotations that tend to lead to the assumption that the individual in question is a burden or a nuisance to society, which is considered "normal." This

⁶ Siti Bunga Nurjanah, dkk. *Pemberdayaan Penyandang Disabilitas Pada Bidang Wirausaha Sosial Melalui Warung Miebowl Di Kota Tangerang*, Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat Indonesia (JPKMI), Vol. 2 No. 1 (2022), h.11

view is the result of a social construct that unfairly labels certain groups as useless or unworthy. In contrast, the term "person with disability" reflects a greater respect for the dignity, equality, and diversity of individuals. The use of this term not only emphasizes limitations but also recognizes that people with disabilities are individuals with unique potential, strengths, and abilities. This perspective encourages a paradigm shift in society toward a more inclusive attitude, respect for diversity, and rejection of all forms of discrimination against individuals with disabilities⁷.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines disability as a condition in which a person is unable to perform daily activities as a normal person. This disability is caused by a disorder or damage to part or all of a body part, resulting in limitations in the individual's ability to perform normal functions, such as eating, drinking, bathing, or climbing stairs without assistance⁸.

Article 4 paragraph (1) of Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities classifies persons with disabilities according to the limitations they experience, namely: Types of Persons with Disabilities include: (a) Persons with physical disabilities, (b) Persons with intellectual disabilities, (c) Persons with mental disabilities; and/or, (d) Persons with sensory disabilities.

Given the diverse range of conditions experienced by people with disabilities, including physical, intellectual, mental, and sensory, a comprehensive understanding and dedicated attention are required from the community, government, and all stakeholders. This is crucial because each type of disability has distinct characteristics and implications for an individual's ability to perform daily activities, so the approach must be tailored to each individual's specific needs.

A person with disabilities also has the same Human Rights as other members of society. Article 3 of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights explains these rights. "(1) Every person is born free with the same and equal human dignity and is endowed with reason and a pure heart to live in society, nation and state in the spirit of brotherhood, (2) Every person has the

⁷ Enik Isnaini, Ahmad Royani, dan M. Yuda Manggala Putera, *Legal Liability for Use of Electric Mouse Traps Causing Death*, Jurnal Independent 12, no. 2 (2024);, h. 205

⁸ Fikri Mauludi dan Aprilina Pawestri, *Tanggung Jawab Negara Indonesia Dalam Pemenuhan Hak Penyandang Disabilitas dalam dunia kerja Menurut Hukum Internasional*, Journal Inicio Legis , Vol. 3 No. 1 (2022), h.81

right to recognition, guarantee, protection and fair legal treatment and to receive legal certainty and equal treatment before the law, (3) Every person has the right to protection of human rights and basic human freedoms, without discrimination.

This article affirms that every individual, including persons with disabilities, has equal status in terms of dignity, status, and human rights as citizens. Persons with disabilities are born free, possess reason and conscience, and have the right to live in society. They are entitled to equal legal recognition and protection without discrimination. Therefore, the law is obliged to guarantee fair treatment for persons with disabilities and ensure that their rights are not diminished or ignored based on physical, intellectual, mental, and/or sensory conditions. Furthermore, protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms applies universally, including to persons with disabilities, so that the state and society are obliged to ensure there is no discrimination in access to education, employment, public services, and participation in community and national life.

Fulfillment and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities is a series of efforts and actions taken to ensure and maintain their constitutional rights, in accordance with humanitarian values that uphold dignity and respect, and provide protection to be free from all forms of violence or discriminatory treatment⁹. Protection of the rights of persons with disabilities is a form of creating conditions that enable every individual with disabilities to exercise their rights and obtain equal access to various public facilities and services¹⁰. Therefore, the existence of guaranteed legal protection for these rights is an important step in realizing legal certainty and justice for persons with disabilities. This is as regulated in Article 5 Paragraph (1) of Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities.

In addition, Indonesia has demonstrated its commitment to protecting the rights of persons with disabilities by ratifying Law Number 19 of 2011 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. With this ratification, Indonesia officially recognizes international standards in fulfilling and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities.

⁹ Endah Rantau Itasari, *Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Penyandang Disabilitas Di Kalimantan Barat*, Interglatistik, Vol. 32 No. 2 (2020), h.79

¹⁰ *Ibid*

The Convention affirms that individuals with disabilities have the right to be free from all forms of torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment. They also have the right to protection from violence, exploitation, and all forms of ill-treatment, both in everyday life and in special situations such as conflict or disaster. The Convention also emphasizes the importance of respecting the physical and mental integrity of persons with disabilities.

2. Sexual Hardness

The term sexual violence consists of two words: sexual and hardness. The word sexual relates to sex or sexual relations, and hardness has the meaning of "violence" and the connotation of "displeasure" or "something painful"¹¹. Thus, sexual violence can be defined as any form of coercive, painful, or sexually harmful action, carried out without consent and violating the rights and dignity of the victim.

Article 1 of Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence provides a definition of sexual violence;

"Criminal acts of sexual violence are all acts that fulfill the elements of a criminal act as regulated in this Law and other acts of sexual violence as regulated in the Law as long as they are determined in this Law."

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines sexual hardness as;

“any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or other act directed against a person’s sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting. It includes rape, defined as the physically forced or otherwise coerced penetration of the vulva or anus with a penis, other body part or object, attempted rape, unwanted sexual touching and other non-contact forms”

The definition explains that sexual hardness is any act or attempt to obtain a sexual act or other behavior related to a person's sexuality by using force, by anyone and in any situation, regardless of the perpetrator's relationship to the victim. Sexual violence includes rape, which is defined as physical force or forced penetration of the vulva or anus with the penis, another body part, or another object; attempted rape; unwanted sexual touching; and other forms of non-contact sexual violence¹².

¹¹ Maziah Ulfah, dkk. Op.cit. h 47

¹² Edi Abdullah dan Johariani, *Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual*, Deepublish, Yogyakarta, 2023, h.11.

The crime of sexual violence is also a form of human rights violation, where the perpetrator robs the victim of their rights¹³ In this act, the perpetrator not only robs the victim of their basic rights, but also robs the victim of their right to feel safe, their right to bodily integrity, and their right to be free from torture and degrading treatment. Victims of sexual violence can happen to anyone regardless of age or gender. In addition, the crime of sexual violence can also occur anywhere. Such as in the family environment, educational institutions, the surrounding community, the workplace, and even in friendships¹⁴ This shows that sexual violence is a serious threat that can arise in spaces that should be a safe place for every individual.

The impact of sexual violence is not only physical but also psychological for the victim. As quoted by Suryandi et al., Rosania and Eko state that in cases of sexual violence, the impact is not only physical but also indirectly harms the victim's mental state. This psychological impact is often far more complex and difficult to heal than physical injuries, as it involves deep emotional trauma, feelings of fear, shame, anxiety, and even loss of self-confidence. These impacts require a long recovery process for victims to fully recover from these traumatic experiences.¹⁵

Furthermore, victims of sexual violence often experience negative social stigma from society. Because of this stigma, sexual violence is often likened to the "tip of the iceberg," meaning that only a small portion of the total cases are actually revealed. Meanwhile, far more cases remain hidden beneath the surface and are never reported, either because victims feel ashamed, fear threats from the perpetrator, or lack support from their community to speak out.¹⁶

This situation reflects the complex challenges of disclosing and addressing sexual violence. Many victims choose to remain silent for fear of not being believed, or worse, experiencing stigma and unfair treatment from society. Victims of sexual violence are also often viewed as bad people,

¹³ Franciscus Xaverius Wartoyo dan Yuni Priskila Ginting, *Kekerasan Seksual Pada Lingkungan Perguruan Tinggi Ditinjau Dari Nilai Pancasila*, Jurnal Lemhannas RI, Vol. 11 No. 1 (2023), h.34

¹⁴ *Ibid.* h.30

¹⁵ Rosania Paradias dan Eko Suponyono, *Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Pelecehan Seksual*, Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia. Vol. 4 No. 1 (2022), h.62

¹⁶ Yeremia richardo napitupulu dan Bryan astro julio, *Pelecehan Seksual Anak Di Bawah Umur Pada Anak Indonesia*, Jurnal Multidisiplin Indonesia, Vol. 2 No. 10 (2023), h.3090

instead of being supported, but instead being blamed. They consider it a disgrace and are afraid to report it. Therefore, handling victims of sexual violence is a legal priority to ensure that victims receive protection and redress for their rights.

3. Regulations on Persons with Disabilities as Perpetrators in Crimes of Sexual Violence

Regulations are a set of norms created to govern societal behavior, aimed at creating justice and social order. These rules are binding, meaning they must be obeyed, and violations will be subject to sanctions according to applicable provisions. Criminal law is a form of regulation that governs unlawful acts, namely crimes, and establishes sanctions if someone is proven to have committed a crime¹⁷ A person can be said to have committed a crime if the act is regulated as a prohibited act and can be subject to criminal sanctions in statutory regulations.¹⁸This is in accordance with the principle of legality as regulated in Article 1 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code; "An act cannot be punished, except based on the strength of existing criminal law provisions."

The principle of legality contains three principles, namely, an act cannot be considered a criminal act and cannot be subject to criminal sanctions if it has not been previously stipulated in statutory regulations, in determining an act as a criminal act it is not permitted to use interpretation through analogy, and criminal law provisions cannot be applied retroactively or apply to events that occurred before the regulation was enacted¹⁹.

Sexual violence is any act of coercion, pain, or sexual harm, committed without consent and violating the victim's rights and dignity. Sexual violence is also a human rights violation, where the perpetrator deprives the victim of her rights²⁰. The perpetrator not only deprives the victim of their basic rights, but also their right to a sense of security, bodily integrity, and freedom from torture and degrading treatment. Therefore, the

¹⁷ M. Yanto dan Munif Rochmawanto, *Analisis Yuridis Normatif Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Korban Tindak Pidana Pencabulan, Ditinjau Dari Hukum Positif (Studi Kasus Putusan Pengadilan Negeri Lamongan. Nomor: 53/PID.SUS/2018)*, Jurnal Humaniora, Vol. 6 No. 2 (2022), h.91

¹⁸ Ja'far Shodiq dan Susi Winanda, *Legal Provisions for Settlement of Plagiarism of Digital Fiction Works*, *Jurnal Independent* 12, no. 2 (2024), h. 215

¹⁹ Moeljatno, *asas-asas hukum pidana*, Rineka cipta, Jakarta, 2018, h.27-28.

²⁰ Franciscus Xaverius Wartoyo dan Yuni Priskila Ginting. *Op.cit.* h 30

regulation of sexual violence is based on several principles stipulated in Article 2 of Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence; "The regulation of sexual violence crimes is based on the principles of: (a) respect for human dignity, (b) non-discrimination, (c) the best interests of the victim, (d) justice, (e) benefit; and (f) legal certainty."

Based on these principles, the regulation of sexual violence crimes focuses not only on criminal penalties for perpetrators but also places victims at the center of legal protection. This includes efforts to provide recovery and protection of victims' rights through psychological rehabilitation mechanisms, meeting medical needs, and protecting them from intimidation and discrimination. Furthermore, the legal approach emphasizes the importance of prevention through education and counseling to change the social paradigm that contributes to sexual violence

Persons with disabilities who are perpetrators of sexual violence crimes may be subject to legal provisions, as regulated in Articles 5-10 and 12-17 of Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence. In addition, it is also regulated in Articles 285-296 of the Criminal Code. And if the victim of sexual violence is a child, then they can be subject to Articles 76D and 76E of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. And regarding the acts in Articles 76D and 76E, the threat of punishment that will be given has been regulated in Articles 81 and 82 which have been amended in Law Number 17 of 2016 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection into Law.

The regulations mentioned above govern the legal provisions and sanctions for persons with disabilities as perpetrators of sexual violence. Furthermore, sexual violence can also occur in educational settings. Therefore, efforts to prevent and address sexual violence in educational settings are regulated by Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Number 55 of 2024 concerning the Prevention and Addressing of Violence in Higher Education, and Regulation of the Minister of Religious Affairs Number 73 of 2022 concerning the Prevention and Addressing of Sexual Violence in Educational Units within the Ministry of

Religious Affairs. These educational units include formal, non-formal, and informal education at all levels, including educational institutions within the Ministry of Religious Affairs, such as madrasas, Islamic boarding schools, and other religious educational institutions.

4. Liability of Persons with Disabilities as Perpetrators

In criminal law, liability refers to the obligation of the perpetrator to answer for the crime they have committed. In Dutch, this is called *toerekenbaarheid*, while in English it is known as criminal responsibility or criminal liability. Criminal liability means punishing the perpetrator for committing a prohibited act or causing an unlawful situation²¹. Legal accountability is a person's obligation to bear the consequences of unlawful actions. Therefore, any action that harms another party or violates legal norms and provisions must be resolved through a fair and open legal process to ensure legal certainty and achieve justice.

Criminal sanctions can only be imposed if an individual is proven to have committed an act that meets the elements of a crime as stipulated in applicable laws and regulations. Although persons with disabilities have limitations, this does not exempt them from legal responsibility, as they are still recognized as legal subjects. In the judicial process, persons with disabilities as perpetrators of sexual violence are still subject to applicable laws and regulations. Article 35 of Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities states; "The criminal justice process for persons with disabilities shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of criminal procedure law."

The provision explains that persons with disabilities are still held criminally responsible if proven to have committed a crime. This reflects the principle of equality before the law. However, in determining criminal responsibility for perpetrators with disabilities, it is necessary to look at the aspect of the act. A person can only be held criminally responsible if their actions are unlawful. Meanwhile, from the perspective of the perpetrator, only those who have the capacity to be legally responsible can be subject to

²¹ Aryo Fadlian, *Pertanggungjawaban Pidana Dalam Suatu Kerangka Teoritis*, Jurnal Hukum Positum, Vol. 5 No. 2 (2020), h.13

criminal responsibility. In general, the elements of criminal responsibility include: (a) Ability to be responsible, (b) Fault, (c) No excuse.²²

In addition, there are also certain conditions that can prevent someone from being sentenced. This is regulated in Article 44 Paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code, namely: "Anyone who commits an act for which he cannot be held responsible because his soul is disabled in growth or disturbed by illness shall not be punished."

The above article mentions the term "disability" which refers to the condition of a person with disabilities. And in the process of criminal responsibility, it is first necessary to prove whether the perpetrator has the capacity to be legally responsible. This assessment is based on the results of expert examinations and the judge's consideration of the perpetrator's condition and its relationship to the crime committed. As stated in Article 44 paragraph (2) of the Criminal Code which reads:

"If it turns out that the perpetrator cannot be held responsible for the act because his mental development is defective or disturbed due to illness, then the judge can order that the person be admitted to a mental hospital, for a maximum of one year as a probationary period."

The provisions of this article emphasize that if a person with a disability commits a crime of sexual violence, they must still be held accountable for their actions and subject to appropriate sanctions, provided they are legally deemed capable of doing so. Legal accountability must be enforced proportionally, taking into account the condition and capacity of the individual with a disability, without disregarding the rights of the victim and the principles of justice.

Conclusion

Persons with disabilities who commit acts of sexual violence may still be subject to sanctions in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Sexual violence is specifically regulated in Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence. However, in the judicial process for persons with disabilities, the protection and fulfillment of their rights must still be guaranteed, as stipulated in Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities and Government Regulation Number 39

²² Fitri Wahyuni, *Dasar-Dasar Hukum Pidana Di Indonesia*, PT Nusantara Persada Utama, Tangerang Selatan, 2017, h.68.

of 2020 concerning Appropriate Accommodation for Persons with Disabilities in the Judicial Process.

Persons with disabilities can be held criminally responsible if they are found to have the legal capacity to be responsible, as stipulated in Article 44 of the Criminal Code (KUHP). The judicial process for persons with disabilities must be carried out based on the principles of justice, equality, and non-discrimination, to ensure that the rights of all parties, both perpetrators and victims, are fulfilled fairly.

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- Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi Nomor 55 Tahun 2024 tentang Pencegahan dan Penanganan Kekerasan di Lingkungan Perguruan Tinggi