

Ensuring Access to Justice for Children with Disabilities as Victims of Sexual Violence: A Socio-Legal Study in Palangka Raya

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Abstract

This study examines the fulfillment of the rights of children with disabilities who are victims of sexual violence in the law enforcement process by the police. The purpose of this study is to analyze the forms of legal protection provided and to identify the obstacles faced by the police in handling these cases. This study uses empirical legal research methods with a qualitative approach. The results show that the Palangka Raya City Police have made efforts to provide legal protection through criminal and non-criminal measures. Criminal measures include the handling of cases by special investigators for children, the provision of assistance to victims, and the prosecution of perpetrators. Meanwhile, non-criminal measures are carried out through socialization activities, counseling on the prevention of sexual violence, and cooperation with child protection agencies and relevant social institutions. However, this study found various obstacles in fulfilling the rights of victims, including limited communication with victims due to disability and trauma, difficulties in obtaining witnesses and evidence, a lack of human resources with special expertise, weak coordination between institutions, social stigma against persons with disabilities, and the risk of intimidation and revictimization of victims. These findings emphasize the need to strengthen the institutional capacity of the police, improve cross-sector coordination, and adopt a human rights-based approach to ensure effective legal protection for children with disabilities who are victims of sexual violence.

Keywords: Legal Protection, Sexual Violence, Children, Persons with Disabilities

INTRODUCTION

Article 1 paragraph 1 of Law Number 35 of 2014 Amending Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection states that “*A child is a person who is under 18 (eighteen) years of age, including a child who is still in the womb*”. Children are also individuals who have certain rights and obligations that make them legal subjects in society, as do children with disabilities. Despite their limitations, children with disabilities have the same rights and obligations as normal children in general. The increasing progress of the times has led to the emergence of various crimes in the social environment of society, which makes children, especially children with disabilities, more vulnerable to crime. (Pratiwi et al., 2025)

Based on the Child Protection Law Number 35 of 2014, child protection is defined as everything done to guarantee and protect children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop, and participate optimally in accordance with human values. Protection under this law aims to protect the right to live safely and peacefully, to grow and develop, and to participate optimally in the social environment in accordance with human dignity, free from interference and threats from other parties and protected from physical crimes such as violence and discrimination against children, including children with disabilities who are entitled to legal protection from all forms of violence.

According to Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, persons with disabilities are individuals who have long-term physical, intellectual, mental, or sensory limitations that can result in barriers to full and effective participation in society. This law on persons with disabilities also provides legal protection for children with disabilities, regulating their rights to equality in all areas of life, including legal protection in cases of violence against persons with disabilities, including children with disabilities. (Erlina et al., 2022) Children with disabilities also need additional protection because they are more vulnerable to violence, especially sexual violence. This vulnerability is due to limitations that make children with disabilities dependent on those closest to them.

"The enactment of Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Sexual Violence Crimes (UU TPKS) marks a significant shift in the Indonesian legal landscape by defining sexual violence as a violation of human dignity and reproductive rights. However, for children with disabilities, the most critical mandate of this law is the provision of 'Reasonable Accommodation' a legal requirement to ensure that victims with physical or intellectual barriers can participate fully in the judicial process. Despite these progressive norms, the practical application at the local level, such as within the Palangka Raya City Police, remains a subject of critical inquiry. (Hayati & Ali, 2021) While the physical and psychological trauma of sexual violence is well-documented (Hayati & Ali, 2021), the real academic problem lies in whether investigators have

moved beyond procedural formalities. This study questions if the Palangka Raya Police have effectively integrated experts, such as sign language interpreters or forensic psychologists, from the very first stage of the Investigation Report (BAP), as mandated by the TPKS Law to prevent secondary victimization.

Based on data from the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (SIMFONI PPA), throughout 2021 there were 987 cases of violence against children with disabilities experienced by 264 boys and 764 girls. The same data reveals that the type of violence with the highest number of victims is sexual violence, with 591 victims, and this number continues to increase every year. In this case, the role of the police is important in dealing with perpetrators of sexual violence against children with disabilities. The police play an important role in investigating and enforcing the law against children with disabilities who are victims of violence through receiving reports, conducting investigations, securing victims, cooperating with relevant institutions for assistance and rehabilitation, enforcing the law against perpetrators, and providing legal protection during the judicial process. However, these efforts also face many obstacles. Although regulations regarding the protection of children, persons with disabilities, and sexual violence have been in place for a long time, in reality, there are still many cases of sexual violence against children, especially children with disabilities. (Hayati & Ali, 2021) Therefore, the important role of the police as law enforcement officers in carrying out their duties in accordance with existing tasks and regulations is very important and influential in addressing these issues.

In Palangka Raya City, the issue of sexual violence against children with disabilities has become a serious concern. Although Palangka Raya City Regulation No. 1 of 2021 concerning the Protection of Women and Children, which regulates the prevention, handling of cases, and recovery of victims of violence, is in place, sexual violence against children in Palangka Raya City, especially children with disabilities, still often occurs. As an example of a case that occurred in Palangka Raya City, in 2022, there was a criminal act of sexual violence against a child with disabilities committed by two adult men in the Jekan Raya District, Palangka Raya City, Central Kalimantan. This case began when the victim, a 13-year-old girl with communication limitations (disabled), experienced sexual violence committed by two perpetrators who had a close relationship with her, namely T, the victim's 50-year-old stepfather, and N, a 53-year-old close family acquaintance. (Smele et al., 2019)

Based on the results of the investigation, the sexual violence was committed repeatedly over a period of six months, from January to July 2022. The modus operandi used by perpetrator N was to persuade the victim with the lure of snacks and invitations to go out, while perpetrator T committed the crime at the victim's residence when the victim's mother was not at home, using the modus operandi of promising to buy her a cell phone. The repeated incidents were finally revealed after

the victim mustered the courage to tell her mother, who then immediately reported the incident to the police through the Women and Children Protection Unit (PPA) of the Palangka Raya Police Criminal Investigation Unit. The police conducted an in-depth investigation, prioritizing the protection of the victim, who is a child with disabilities.

The latest case of sexual violence against a child with disabilities in Palangka Raya City also occurred to a child with special needs due to the actions of the victim's stepfather, whose initials are JN, a resident of Mahir Mahar. This act was revealed after the victim's family (the victim's biological mother and uncle) could no longer keep their suspicions to themselves because the victim always complained of pain in her genital area, so they finally reported the perpetrator's actions to the police, and the perpetrator did not resist when he was taken to the Women and Children Protection Unit (PPA) of the Palangka Raya Police Headquarters for intensive questioning. The perpetrator is the victim's stepfather, and the victim has a history of head injuries since the age of 4, causing the victim to grow up with special needs. The perpetrator admitted to molesting his stepdaughter, whose initials are A, five times. This incident was reported to the Palangka Raya Police on Thursday, July 3, 2025. The perpetrator is now being prosecuted and detained for violating Article 286 of the - Child Protection Law and Article 6 Letter c Jo Article 15 paragraph (1) of the Sexual Violence Law, and the case has now been transferred to the prosecutor's office. There are still many cases of sexual violence against children with disabilities that have not been handled adequately by law enforcement agencies such as the police due to various obstacles. This problem illustrates that legal protection for children with disabilities who are victims of sexual violence in Palangka Raya City needs to be studied and understood in depth to identify gaps in the existing legal protection system by the Palangka Raya City Police.

Previous studies have shown that children with disabilities are a group that is highly vulnerable to sexual violence and often face serious obstacles in obtaining effective legal protection. (binti Rosli, 2019) A number of normative studies confirm that the national legal framework, including the Child Protection Law and the Law on Persons with Disabilities, recognizes the rights of children with disabilities to special protection and equal access to justice. However, empirical research in several regions in Indonesia reveals that the implementation of these legal protections has not been optimal, mainly due to social stigma, limited accessibility, and a lack of understanding among law enforcement officials regarding the special needs of victims with disabilities. As a result, the criminal justice process often fails to fully guarantee the principle of substantive justice for this vulnerable group. (Hoke & Tuasikal, 2026)

Other studies focusing on the handling of sexual violence cases against children show that law enforcement officials face serious challenges in the

investigation and examination stages, such as difficulties in obtaining information from victims and witnesses, limited evidence, and the risk of revictimization. However, most of these studies still place the discussion at a normative level or discuss victim protection in general, without specifically highlighting the position of children with disabilities and the complexities that accompany it, such as communication barriers, psychological trauma, and the victim's dependence on their social environment. In addition, studies examining the role of the police as the main actor in the criminal justice system are still relatively limited, especially those that empirically examine legal protection practices at the institutional level. (Hamamah et al., 2025)

Despite these conditions, a significant research gap remains: the lack of empirical legal studies that specifically analyze the police's role in fulfilling the rights of children with disabilities within the unique socio-cultural landscape of Central Kalimantan. Unlike studies conducted in major metropolitan areas, this research highlights the specific challenges faced by the Palangka Raya City Police, where the intersection of vast geographical distances, limited specialized social institutions, and specific local social stigmas often complicates the delivery of justice. This study attempts to fill this void by examining how legal protection is navigated in a region where access to disability-certified experts is scarce. By focusing on Palangka Raya, this research offers a distinct perspective on how 'Reasonable Accommodation' is implemented or hindered by local institutional constraints and cultural perceptions of disability. Ultimately, this study aims to contribute theoretically to victimology and provide practical, localized recommendations, such as the development of specific Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) that are responsive to the geographical and institutional realities of Palangka Raya.

In light of the aforementioned challenges in achieving justice, accessibility, and inclusiveness for children with disabilities, this study shifts its focus to the practical implementation of legal protection within the local police force. To ensure a coherent and focused academic inquiry, this paper addresses the following core research questions; 1) How does the Palangka Raya City Police fulfill the rights of children with disabilities as victims of sexual violence, particularly regarding the provision of 'Reasonable Accommodation' during the investigation process?. 2) What are the systemic and socio-cultural obstacles encountered by investigators at the Palangka Raya City Police in ensuring effective legal protection for these vulnerable groups?. By addressing these specific questions, this study aims to provide a critical analysis of the gap between normative legal mandates and their empirical application, thereby offering a clearer evaluation of the criminal justice system's responsiveness toward children with disabilities.

METHODS

This study employs an empirical legal research method (socio-legal research), which examines the implementation of legal norms in practice and their interaction with social realities. The research was conducted at the Palangka Raya City Police, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia, as an institution directly responsible for handling cases of sexual violence involving children with disabilities within its jurisdiction. (Rizkia & Fardiansyah, 2023)

The research adopts a qualitative approach, aiming to obtain an in-depth understanding of the forms of legal protection provided by the police and the obstacles encountered in practice. Data were collected through primary and secondary sources. Primary data were obtained through direct observation and in-depth interviews with police officers involved in the handling of cases of sexual violence against children with disabilities. Secondary data consist of relevant legal instruments, including laws and regulations on child protection, disability rights, and sexual violence, as well as official documents and institutional guidelines related to police procedures. (Adiyanta, 2019)

Data collection techniques involved non-participant observation to examine police practices in handling cases and semi-structured interviews to explore the perspectives and experiences of law enforcement officers. The collected data were analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis, which involved data reduction, data categorization, interpretation, and synthesis to identify patterns, forms of legal protection, and institutional constraints. The conclusions of the study were drawn by systematically connecting empirical findings with the applicable legal framework to assess the effectiveness of legal protection for children with disabilities as victims of sexual violence.

DISCUSSION AND RESULT

Legal protection provided by the Palangka Raya City Police for children with disabilities who are victims of sexual violence in Palangka Raya City

Based on Law Number of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, Article 1, Point 1 states that “Persons with Disabilities are individuals who experience long-term physical, intellectual, mental, and/or sensory limitations which, when interacting with their environment, can cause obstacles and difficulties in participating fully and effectively with other citizens based on equal rights.” Therefore, due to their limitations based on this definition, persons with disabilities are in dire need of effective and maximum legal protection against various acts that can disrupt their safety and development, such as sexual violence against children with disabilities. (Sudarmaji & Sebyar, 2023)

Sexual violence, especially against children with disabilities, is a crime that continues to increase over time, with various modes and methods used by

perpetrators to target vulnerable groups such as children with disabilities. Children with special needs face greater challenges in their lives, both in terms of education and self-protection. (Adi et al., 2026) Child protection, especially for those with disabilities, is very important to ensure that their basic rights are fulfilled. This protection aims to create conditions in which children can enjoy their rights without interference or threats, either from outside parties or within the family environment.

Legal protection is protection provided to legal subjects in accordance with the law, whether preventive or repressive in nature, whether written or unwritten, in order to enforce the law. In a country governed by the rule of law, there is respect and commitment to uphold human rights and guarantee that all citizens are equal before the law. In Palangka Raya City, the protection of children with disabilities is still an issue that requires more attention. Although there have been efforts by the local government to improve the protection system, there are many obstacles that must be overcome. In addition, even though there are regulations governing child protection, implementation at the field level is still highly dependent on the performance of law enforcement officials, such as the police. Victims of sexual violence with disabilities often face challenges in the legal process, ranging from difficulties in providing evidence to the social stigma attached to them. (Ananova & Yulia, 2025) Sometimes, the community also lacks empathy for their condition, which means that cases of sexual violence are rarely noticed and reported to law enforcement officials.

The police have functions, duties, and authorities that are specifically regulated in Law No. 2 of 2002 on the Indonesian National Police, as stated in Article 2 of Law No. 2 of 2002, which states that "*The function of the police is one of the functions of state administration in the field of maintaining security and public order, law enforcement, protection, security, and service to the community.*" The duties of the police are outlined in Article 13, which states that "*The main duties of the Indonesian National Police are:*

- a. maintaining public security and order;*
- b. enforcing the law; and*
- c. providing protection, guidance, and service to the community.*"

Similarly, the Resort Police also has the duty to carry out the main duties of the National Police based on Regulation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia Number 2 of 2021 concerning Organizational Structure and Work Procedures at the Resort Police and Sector Police Levels in Article 4, which states that "*a. the main duties of the Indonesian National Police are to maintain public security and order, enforce the law, and provide protection, guidance, and services to the community; and b. other duties of the Indonesian National Police in accordance with the provisions of laws and regulations.*"

The Palangka Raya Resort Police play a very important role in providing legal protection to children with disabilities in cases of sexual violence. As a law enforcement agency, the Palangka Raya Resort Police are responsible for investigating

and following up on every report of violence involving children with disabilities. This law enforcement process includes investigation, evidence collection, and prosecution in court. The Palangka Raya City Police has a special unit that handles cases of violence against children, including children with disabilities, to provide them with legal protection. In handling these cases, the police are expected to have special skills and training on how to interact with victims with disabilities. In addition, the police also work with child protection agencies and psychologists to provide the support needed by victims in undergoing legal proceedings. (Jamaludin, 2021)

In an interview with Mr. Yoga, a staff member of the PPA unit, he stated that "We follow up seriously on every report of sexual violence against children, especially if the victim is a person with disabilities. There can be no compromise with perpetrators who harm children, because they are a vulnerable group that must be protected." (Afiah et al., 2025) However, handling cases of sexual violence against children with disabilities often requires a more effective and careful approach. The police must ensure that the investigation process is carried out carefully to avoid further harming victims who are already traumatized. It is said that, "Handling child victims with disabilities does require an unusual approach. We must be more patient and thorough, because their disability can affect the way they communicate and express their trauma." Specifically, there are two efforts made by the Palangka Raya City Police to provide legal protection for children with disabilities who are victims of sexual violence, namely penal and non-penal efforts. penal measures are measures taken through criminal law and focus more on repressive measures, namely actions taken after the crime has occurred, while non-penal measures are measures taken outside of criminal law, which focus more on preventive measures, namely actions taken after the crime has occurred. (Arianto et al., 2023)

The following are the penal and non-penal measures that have been taken by the Palangka Raya City Police. In cases of sexual violence against children with disabilities, the Palangka Raya City Police take penal measures by first conducting an investigation. In tackling sexual violence against children with disabilities, the police first receive reports or complaints from the community. After that, they proceed to the next stage, which is the investigation. Based on Article 1 point 9 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, it is stated that "An investigation is a series of investigative actions to search for and discover an event that is suspected to be a criminal act in order to determine whether or not an investigation can be carried out in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the law." The investigation stage is a stage to determine whether an act or action that occurred constitutes a criminal offense or not. If it constitutes a criminal offense, the police will make a police report which will then be forwarded to their superiors to examine which unit will handle the case. During this investigation stage, the police also examine witnesses. After

conducting the investigation, the police then conduct an inquiry to find the perpetrator of sexual violence against children with disabilities. (Arifin, 2021)

Based on Article 1 point 13 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Indonesian National Police, it is stated that *“An investigation is a series of actions taken by investigators in accordance with the procedures stipulated in the law to search for and collect evidence that will shed light on the criminal act that has occurred and to find the suspect.”* The investigation in cases of sexual violence against children with disabilities consists of

- a. initial actions at the scene of the crime
- b. Detention
- c. Coercive measures in the form of confiscation
- d. Examination of witnesses
- e. Examination by experts, namely DNA experts and psychologists
- f. Hearing to determine suspects
- g. Issuance of summons
- h. Examination of suspects
- i. Arrest and detention of suspects
- j. Completion of case files
- k. Transfer of suspects and evidence to the prosecutor's office

In handling cases of sexual violence against children with disabilities, the police have taken various structured investigative steps. This process involves several important actions that must be followed by the police. First, the investigation is carried out by special investigators for children who have been certified through special training. This investigation must be carried out in a family-like atmosphere, with the aim of creating a sense of security and comfort for the child. To achieve this, investigators do not wear official attire such as police uniforms, so that children do not feel afraid when giving statements. In addition, examinations are conducted in special rooms designed to provide a sense of security and comfort. (Arifin, 2020) In some cases, especially for children under the age of six, investigators give children the option to choose the investigator they want. The aim is to make children feel more comfortable and at ease in communicating during the investigation process.

The next penal effort is the provision of special assistance to victims. Based on Article 31 of Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, *“law enforcement officials in conducting examinations of children with disabilities must allow the child's parents or family and a companion or interpreter to accompany the child with disabilities.”* Assistance from interpreters for children with disabilities distinguishes between the examination of ordinary children and children with disabilities. Then, the non-penal measures taken by the police are to conduct massive socialization through community guidance in collaboration with relevant agencies and institutions to combat sexual violence against persons with disabilities in general, not only in cases of children with disabilities. In this case, the police are working with the Office of

Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control, and Family Planning (DP3APPKB).

Challenges faced by the Palangka Raya City Police in providing legal protection for children with disabilities who are victims of sexual violence in Palangka Raya City

Legal protection for children with disabilities who are victims of sexual violence represents the state's commitment to safeguarding the human rights of vulnerable groups. However, in practice, the efforts of law enforcement authorities particularly the Palangka Raya City Police often encounter a range of complex and systemic obstacles. These challenges not only stem from technical limitations in the investigative process but are also closely related to institutional coordination issues and structural constraints within the broader child protection system. (Siswanto et al., 2025) The first obstacle concerns difficulties in communicating with victims. Children with disabilities, particularly those with intellectual or psychosocial disabilities, often experience emotional instability and severe trauma after sexual violence incidents. This condition makes it difficult for investigators to obtain information effectively. Victims may become easily distressed, angry, or reluctant to communicate, especially when the perpetrator's name is mentioned. As a result, the process of interviewing victims requires a longer and more careful approach. In many cases, investigators can only ask a limited number of questions during each meeting due to the psychological condition of the victim (Siswanto et al., 2025). This situation highlights the need for investigators who are specifically trained in trauma-informed and disability-sensitive interview techniques.

The second obstacle relates to the difficulty of finding witnesses. Sexual violence cases frequently occur in private settings where no third party is present. Even when witnesses exist, they may be reluctant to cooperate with investigators. Some witnesses claim they did not see the incident, others refuse to respond to police summons, while some are hesitant to provide testimony due to fear of social consequences or involvement in legal proceedings. This lack of cooperation complicates the evidentiary process and slows down the investigation. The third obstacle is the lack of community cooperation during investigations. In several cases, community members gather at the crime scene during police investigations, often taking photos or videos of the scene. Such behavior creates an uncondusive environment for investigators and risks violating the privacy and protection of child victims. Considering that cases involving children should be handled with strict confidentiality, the uncontrolled circulation of images or videos can further traumatize victims and undermine the integrity of the investigation. (Kairupan, 2021) The fourth obstacle involves difficulties in obtaining physical evidence. Evidence collection often becomes complicated when perpetrators deny the allegations or when

evidence has already been removed or contaminated. Investigators frequently rely on physical items such as clothing or bed sheets to support the victim's testimony and forensic examination. However, the process of gathering such evidence requires time and cooperation from victims and witnesses, which may not always be readily available.

In addition to these operational obstacles, structural challenges also arise from limited human resources with specialized expertise in handling cases involving children with disabilities. Many investigators still lack a comprehensive understanding of the diverse spectrum of disabilities such as intellectual, sensory, and physical disabilities which can affect how victims communicate and respond during the investigation process. Furthermore, the lack of disability-friendly facilities, such as accessible examination rooms and appropriate communication tools, makes the process of collecting testimony and evidence more difficult and potentially retraumatizing for victims. (Hertini et al., 2025) However, these limitations cannot be viewed solely as technical constraints. In many instances, they also reflect weaknesses in inter-institutional coordination within the child protection system. Ideally, the police should work closely with institutions such as the Social Service Office, psychologists, medical personnel, and the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) to ensure comprehensive assistance for victims. When such coordination mechanisms are not functioning effectively, the burden of handling cases tends to fall disproportionately on police investigators, even though other institutions possess expertise in psychological support, social rehabilitation, and disability assistance.

The lack of integrated coordination may lead to fragmented case handling, overlapping responsibilities, or delays in providing necessary services for victims. For instance, the absence of timely psychological assistance or disability interpreters during the investigation process can hinder the victim's ability to provide accurate testimony. Therefore, the challenges faced by the Palangka Raya City Police are not merely related to insufficient personnel or budget constraints but also reflect the need for stronger institutional collaboration and a more integrated victim-centered approach in handling cases of sexual violence involving children with disabilities. Another obstacle arises from the persistent social stigma toward persons with disabilities. In some communities, families feel ashamed or fear negative social perceptions if cases of sexual violence involving children with disabilities are reported. As a result, incidents of abuse are often concealed, and victims do not receive timely legal protection. This stigma significantly contributes to the underreporting of cases and complicates the efforts of law enforcement agencies to detect and address sexual violence.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that the legal protection of children with disabilities who are victims of sexual violence constitutes a fundamental obligation of the state, as mandated by Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities and the broader human rights framework. The findings indicate that the Palangka Raya City Police have implemented both penal and non-penal measures in addressing cases involving children with disabilities. Penal measures include investigative procedures such as evidence collection, witness examination, and the provision of assistance during the legal process. Meanwhile, non-penal measures focus on preventive efforts through public awareness initiatives and cooperation with relevant institutions, including child protection agencies and psychologists.

Based on these findings, this study recommends several concrete measures to strengthen the legal protection of children with disabilities who are victims of sexual violence. First, the Palangka Raya Police should develop and implement a specific Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) at the police resort (Polres) level for examining child victims and witnesses with disabilities, incorporating trauma-informed and disability-sensitive approaches to prevent revictimization during the investigative process. Second, it is necessary to increase the capacity of law enforcement officers through specialized training on disability awareness, communication techniques with children with disabilities, and victim-centered investigation methods. Third, police institutions should provide accessible and child-friendly examination facilities, including private interview rooms, communication aids, and the involvement of professional interpreters or psychologists during the questioning process. Fourth, a structured coordination mechanism between the police, the Social Services Office, the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA), medical personnel, and psychologists needs to be institutionalized through formal cooperation agreements or integrated case-handling protocols. This mechanism is essential to ensure that victims receive comprehensive assistance, including psychological recovery, social rehabilitation, and legal support. Finally, broader preventive efforts should be strengthened through community education programs aimed at reducing stigma toward persons with disabilities and encouraging safe reporting mechanisms for cases of sexual violence.

Through the implementation of these concrete measures, it is expected that the legal protection system for children with disabilities who are victims of sexual violence can become more inclusive, effective, and responsive, thereby ensuring meaningful access to justice and safeguarding the dignity and rights of vulnerable children.

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