



**Child abuse development at Special Child Development Institute (LPKA)  
Banda Aceh and Darussaadah Aceh Social Institution**

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**ABSTRACT**

*The increase of children as Napza users in Aceh is a new problem for all parents. There are two main problems in this study, namely the pattern of coaching drug-addicted children in LPKA and Darussaadah Aceh Social Institution. This study is about the pattern of special guidance provided for children who abuse drugs in Aceh children's special development institutions and child rehabilitation institutions. This research is a combination of normative and empirical research. The results of this study show that LPKA carries out guidance in general. There is no difference between children assisted by drug cases and those with other cases. Meanwhile, in LRSAMP Darussa'adah social care institution, regular psychological guidance is carried out to rehab children addicted to drugs, like other children in Darussa'adah. The obstacle faced by LPKA-Aceh is the absence of SOP for special guidance for drug abuse from the Ministry of Human Rights. LPKA is not a place for rehabilitation of children of drug abuse, so these children are guided the same as other foster children. In LPKA, children of drug abuse are united with other foster children due to limited space. While the absence of a standard guidebook as a model for rehabilitation of children who abuse drugs is one of LRSAMP's challenges. The organization cannot move forward without referrals from the work area below, a lack of volunteer human resources, and the absence of parents of children who want to rehabilitate their child's self-abuse of drugs.*

**Keywords:** LPKA; Darussaadah; children and Napza Development.

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## ABSTRAK

*Studi ini tentang pola pembinaan khusus pada anak pelaku penyalahgunaan NAPZA di Lembaga Pembinaan khusus Anak Provinsi Aceh dan Panti rehabilitasi anak. Meningkatnya anak sebagai pemakai Napza di Aceh menjadi persoalan baru bagi semua orang tua. Ada dua hal utama yang menjadi permasalahan dalam studi ini yakni bagaimana pola pembinaan anak pecandu narkoba di LPKA dan panti Sosial Darussaadah Aceh. Penelitian ini sendiri merupakan penggabungan antara penelitian Normatif dan Empiris. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa, LPKA: melaksanakan hanya pembinaan secara umum, tidak ada perbedaan antara anak Binaan Kasus NAPZA dengan anak-anak yang masuk dengan kasus lainnya. Sedangkan di panti social LRSAMP Darussa'adah: melaksanakan bimbingan psikologis biasa kepada anak rehab akibat NAPZA seperti anak lainnya yang berada di Darussa'dah. Kendala Pembinaan Oleh LPKA-Aceh yaitu tidak adanya SOP bimbingan khusus bagi Penyalahgunaan NAPZA dari Kemenkum HAM. LPKA bukanlah tempat rehabilitasi anak Penyalahgunaan NAPZA, maka anak-anak ini dibimbing sama dengan anak binaan lainnya. Di LPKA anak Penyalahgunaan NAPZA di satukan dengan anak-anak binaan yang lain karena keterbatasan ruangan. Sedangkan kendala yang dihadapi LRSAMP adalah belum adanya Buku Panduan yang baku sebagai model Rehabilitasi anak Penyalahgunaan NAPZA. LRSAMP tidak bisa bertindak jauh tanpa adanya Rujukan dari wilayah kerja di bawah nya dan kurangnya SDM Relawan, tidak adanya Orang Tua anak yang mau Merehab Mandiri si Anak Penyalahgunaan NAPZA.*

**Kata Kunci:** LPKA; Darussaadah; anak dan Napza.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The fact is that in Banda Aceh and its surroundings, drug abuse has increased drastically. Cases of drug abuse in the jurisdiction of Banda Aceh have increased sharply. From January to October 2018, the Banda Aceh Police Department has uncovered 175 cases. This figure represents an increase over the previous year, when there were only 150 cases. Ironically, the suspected drug users they arrested were mostly young, ranging in age from 18 to 23 years old. Most of them were arrested while using meth. "Actually, for age, everything is there." However, we regret that the majority are of productive age, ranging from 18 to 23 years.(Anon n.d.-b)

The number of drug users in Aceh reportedly continues to increase. According to the results of a survey by the Provincial National Narcotics Agency (BNNP) of Aceh and the University of Indonesia (UI) in 2014, narcotics abuse in this area reached 73 thousand people and continues to grow every year. There were only 996 people who received treatment. Ironically, amid the increasing number of drug victims, it turns out that Aceh does not yet have a rehabilitation center for illicit goods addicts. Therefore, the heads of district and city BNN, together with anti-narcotics NGOs, encouraged the Aceh government to build a rehabilitation center that could accommodate drug addicts in large quantities and free of charge.(Anon n.d.-a)

The head of BNNK Aceh Tamiang, Trisna Safari Y, revealed that the circulation of drugs in his work area was very troubling. According to Trisna Sari, "in the current conditions, the LP capacity is about 573 people." Of these, there were 512 drug users, or 95 percent. His party also found many children who used glue (*ngelem*). The current problem is that, apart from the increase in drug cases, Aceh does not have a rehabilitation center for drug addicts who want to recover. Especially for our addicts, there is no rehabilitation center yet.

The government seems not to be serious about combating drug trafficking. BNN and the police were asked to arrest drug users, but the rehabilitation devices were not falsified. So far, state rehabilitation sites are only in Aceh mental hospitals, but their number is very limited compared to the number of drug users. Every day, drug users are increasing, but rehab homes are not there. Perhaps the Aceh government can think of a rehab facility that can house a large number of people awaiting treatment. Drug-addicted children are a major threat to the nation's efforts to create a bright next generation. If a child is already addicted to drugs, it takes extra energy to recover. When a child becomes addicted to drugs, he suffers not only psychologically but also physically. Many parents feel uneasy about the phenomenon of their children being addicted to drugs.

The best way to overcome drug addiction in a child is through rehabilitation. Not all methods of rehabilitation are good for drug addicts. There is rehabilitation by injecting certain drugs into addicts, but it will have a bad impact. The addict will be bipolar and have a split personality, because those drugs will attack the nerve node in his brain. Detox drugs will permanently damage the brain because the substances used work in the brain. The child has stabilized but has become forgetful. The best cure for drug addicts, according to him, is physical, mental, emotional, and spiritual recovery. On the other hand, the police are aggressively cracking down on children who use drugs, putting them in jail. As a result, what happened was not to reduce the number of drug users but to further aggravate the situation.

In general, there are only a few private rehabilitation centers in Aceh, such as Rumoh Geutanyo, Tabina Foundation, Yayasan Harapan Permata Hati Kita, Aceh, and Yayasan Pre Fraternity Pemulihan Adiksi Indonesia (PPAI). In terms of the lack of rehabilitation service centers in Banda Aceh, even the Deputy Mayor of Banda Aceh, Zainal Arifin, expects institutions, communities, and anti-drug activists to cooperate with the Dayah Education Office in minimizing drug abuse and providing rehabilitation homes for addicts. "NGOs or communities can synergize with Disdik Dayah to minimize drug abuse, especially among the younger generation. In addition, the Banda Aceh City Government, through its offices and related parties, can form a special daerah that can be a place for drug rehabilitation.

In juvenile criminal justice practice, one of the manifestations of efforts not to give legal sanctions to children is to provide criminal guidance. The Special Child Development Institution, or LPKA, is where children who have broken the law go to serve their time (Law NO.11/2012 SPPA). This institution is where children get special guidance.

LPKA is an institution or place where a child serves his or her criminal term. That is, the institution becomes the location for the child's coaching efforts. The most fundamental substance in this context of child development is restorative justice and diversion, which are intended to keep the child away from the judicial process so as to avoid stigma against the child who is facing the law, and it is hoped that the child can return to the social environment reasonably. In carrying out its duties, the LPKA basically also accommodates every child who

has received a legal decision and is willing to be fostered. In this case, it means that the children of drug users who have received a judge's verdict will also be fostered under this LPKA. Most likely, later, they will blend in with other children who are placed in this LPKA. The question is whether the coaching differs from that of previously fostered children of the same type of original crime.

Then, from the data above about the number of children who abuse drugs in Aceh, consider how the role of rehab institutions in Aceh is carried out and whether it is optimal. Does the rehab home already have a good coaching model? To answer all of these problems, the researcher will conduct this research and service under the title, "The Urgency of Fostering Correctional Students in the Drug Rehabilitation Period at the Special Child Development Institute (LPKA) and the Aceh Drug Rehabilitation Central".

## **2. METHOD**

This research uses two types of research at once, namely normative and empirical research. This study views law as an existing norm and its application in society. Clearly, there are two meanings regarding this empirical normative research, namely: First, normative legal research, which is legal research that includes research on legal principles, research on legal systems, legal history research, and legal comparison research. This normative research in practice is referred to as "legal research," which uses secondary legal sources or data obtained through literature materials.

Second, empirical legal research examines empirical reality or problems in research areas from the standpoint of the normative foundations of laws and regulations. Based on the reality of the problem in the field, the author has just conducted a study in order to find the truth. The author's empirical legal research takes the form of examining the pattern of coaching drug-addicted children in rehabilitation institutions and LPKA.

## **3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

### *Pattern of Child Development of Drug Addicts in LPKA and Darussaadah Aceh Rehabilitation Central*

#### *3.1. Coaching Model at LPKA*

The Children's Special Development Institute is a technical implementation unit led by a chief that reports to the Director General of Corrections. With regard to the duties and functions of LPKA Banda Aceh, it follows the duties and functions stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 18 of 2015 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of Special Child Development Institutions. This means that the LPKA in all regions of Indonesia refers to the regulation as the legal basis for implementing the LPKA.

Related to the duties of LPKA, it is expressly stated in Article 3: "LPKA has the task of carrying out the development of correctional students." Through this article, it can be seen that LPKA's main task is child development. This indicates that there is special treatment for criminal acts committed by children compared to those committed by adults. Special treatment in the form of handling does not constitute punishment or criminal liability, but coaching. This is certainly different from adult perpetrators, whose legal handling efforts take the form of criminal liability. The inner relationship between the criminal offender and his

deeds so that he is declared aware of the act until it can be burdened by the law is referred to here as criminal liability. In another sense, criminal liability is to impose reproach (punishment) on the maker for his actions that violate the prohibition or give rise to prohibitive circumstances.

Regarding the function of the child, the Special Development Institute, Class II, Banda Aceh, followed Article 4 of the HAM Number 18 of 2015 previously. It reads: "To carry out the duties as referred to in Article 3, LPKA carries out the functions of:

- a. Registration and classification, which starts from acceptance, recording both manually and electronically, assessment, classification, and program acquisition,
- b. Coaching includes education, nurturing, alleviation, skill acquisition, and information services.
- c. The treatment includes food service, beverages, equipment distribution, and health services.
- d. Supervision, enforcement of discipline, which includes the administration of supervision, prevention and enforcement of discipline, and management of complaints;
- e. Management of general affairs, which includes personnel affairs, administration, preparation of budget plans, management of financial affairs, and equipment of the household.

Related to the vision of the Special Development Institute for Children in Class II, Banda Aceh, it stated, "to be a professional coaching organizer and provide services, protection, guidance, and education to self-correctional children and realize law enforcement and human rights protection for correctional students." The Special Development Institute for Children of Class II Banda Aceh has the following missions:

- a. Developing correctional management and implement IT-based correctional standards.
- b. Carrying out care, service, education, coaching, and guidance in the best interest of the child.
- c. Carry out care, service, education, coaching, and training in the best interest of correctional students.
- d. Fostering the devotion, civility, intelligence, self-confidence, and cheerfulness of correctional protégés
- e. Providing protection, services, and fulfilment of children's rights Develop the professionalism and work culture of a clean and dignified tan correctional officer.
- f. Conducting an assessment of the development and implementation of socialization (Devy, 2018).

Based on the vision and mission above, it can be concluded that the purpose of the vision and mission of the Banda Aceh Class II Children's Special Development Institute is not only to serve the interests of children through services, education, coaching, and the fulfilment of children's rights, but also to improve the performance of the state apparatus in providing services to the community, especially to children who face the law (Nor, Kamaluddin & Sulaiman, 2019).

### 3.2. LPKA Development Pattern

It can be seen that the main task and function of the Special Development Institute for Children, Class II, Banda Aceh is to carry out personality development and independence, and that the focus of the institute is to form the students of the community into useful, faithful, knowledgeable, and devoted children to God Almighty, who have a tendency to live and a positive outlook on the future, and to realize that the child is the next generation (Saad, 2015).

In the case of coaching child prisoners, it is carried out with coaching of a special nature and has different characteristics from coaching adults. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 18 of 2015 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of special child development institutions, it is stated that in carrying out the main duties of the LPKA, the LPKA Class II Banda Aceh specifically carries out several functions, including the functions of service, care, guidance, and education of community students in accordance with the provisions of the law and other related regulations (Zamharira, Irma, & Jamilah, 2022).

In particular, the Special Development Institute for Children in Banda Aceh II carries out guidance for community students in the form of:

- a. Educational guidance in the form of "PKBM Meutuah" has been formed in accordance with the operational permit from the Education Office Number P9984526 dated July 2, 2019.
- b. Mental guidance in the form of religious lectures and recitation of the Quran is carried out by the manager and staff. The implementation of religious guidance is carried out in the Mushalla of the Special Development Institute for Children in Banda Aceh II.
- c. Physical coaching is provided in the form of football sports and scouting activities.

In addition, the LPKA SOP also refers to the main duties and functions of the penitentiary in general, which are tangible in the rights of assisted citizens as regulated in Article 14 of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Corrections. This shows that the system of handling criminal offenders between adults and children still refers to correctional regulations in general, especially regarding the fulfillment of the rights of criminal offenders who do not distinguish between adults and immature people or children.

Special child development in LPKA Class II Banda Aceh is actually not much different from the concept of child development in LPKA Class II in various regions of Indonesia. This is because the motivation for the existence of LPKA is specifically the coaching and education of children who face the law. This is a mandate from Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System so that children who conflict with the law must be placed in a Special Child Development Institution and must receive proper and child-friendly guidance. The solution for special child development in Aceh, specifically, has been to establish a Special Child Development Institute as a forum so that children who face the law can be fostered properly and full attention can be paid to the fulfillment of children's rights.

In relation to the existence of LPKA Class II Banda Aceh, throughout 2019, it has fostered at least 26 children who have problems with the law. The development of children who abuse drugs in LPKA Class II Banda Aceh refers to the coaching pattern that is commonly applied to children in conflict. The pattern is carried out in four forms, namely,

child development in the religious field, child development in the field of education, child development in the physical and mental-moral fields, and child development in the field of skills. Each of them can be extracted from the description below.

a. Religious Formation

According to Susiyanti, the development of children who perpetrate criminal acts of drug abuse, one of which is carried out with a pattern of religious guidance, This religious guidance is carried out through lectures, diniyah education that specifically contains religious materials, and boarding schools. Ansari reported that LPKA Class II Banda Aceh, in addition to having a class schedule for teaching and learning, also has a religious coaching schedule, including a pesantren education pattern that is applied in the form of lectures to children in the afternoon and learning to recite. In another statement, Ansari mentioned that there are two rooms or children's guest houses, namely Seulanga and Jeumpa: "There are only two cells, Seulanga one and Jeumpa one." Since the culprit is a child, it must be combined like a bed. However, for child abusers, there is actually no cell designation; it is called a room for children, or often referred to as a "guesthouse for children."

The naming of rooms in the LPKA is a room, which is also known as a guesthouse, as seen in the quote above. This is most likely done to avoid bringing negative stigma to the children fostered in LPKA Class II Banda Aceh. This pattern of guidance in the religious field involves cooperation with the Office of the Ministry of Religious Affairs of Banda Aceh. Basically, if our religious education collaborates with Kandepag in the form of diniyah education, islamic boarding schools are held in the afternoon. Each of the children followed him, who was guided directly by LPKA himself; there were also religious figures from outside, including from the Kandepag element, who fostered it (Susiyanti, 2020).

That way, religious guidance in LPKA Class II Banda Aceh has been integrated with related institutions; the goal is that child development in LPKA can run maximally and is fully carried out in the interests of children. It should be underlined that cooperation with religious institutions such as the Office of Religious Affairs, as carried out by LPKA Class II Banda Aceh, is not further regulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Law and Human Rights Number 18 of 2015 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of Special Child Development Institutions. The pattern of guidance by involving the Kandepag (Ministry of Religious Affairs) is an independent initiation from the LPKA, or it can be said that the policy of the LPKA's Head.

b. Educational Coaching

The next pattern of coaching is education. Education is the process of changing the behavior of individuals in personal life, society, and the surrounding nature by means of teaching as a human activity and as a profession among the professions of right in society (Nata, 2019). This shows that the essence of education is the formation of human beings in the direction they aspire to. Education, in its narrowest definition, is understood as teaching organized in schools as formal education (Sukiati & Bancin, 2020).

This pattern of child development through education is the same as that applied in formal schools. This means that children who commit criminal acts and are undergoing coaching or punishment are given education according to the level of schooling they have

undergone. For child offenders who are still in elementary school, they are given elementary education materials, as well as for children in the junior high and high school level categories, provided that the child in question does not exceed the age of 18 years, as stipulated in Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. The age limit of the child has been mentioned by Ansari in one of his statements.

In LPKA Class II Banda Aceh, there are three levels that are adjusted to the level of the children's formal education, namely, Package A is specifically intended for children of criminal offenders at the elementary school (SD) level; Package B is intended for children of criminals at the junior high school or junior high school level and other equivalents; and Package C is intended for children of criminal offenders at the high school (SMA) level and equivalent. In terms of children's educational rights, it is indeed a matter of concern.

The pattern of education provided is the same as education at the formal school level, including adjustments to the subject matter taught to students and adjustments to the teachers who teach it. For this reason, LPKA Class II Banda Aceh also collaborates with the Education Office to provide guidance in terms of education and to integrate education at the school level with that of LPKA Class II Banda Aceh. That way, it can be understood that the pattern of education in LPKA is the same as that applied in formal schools and is adjusted to the level of education of children.

#### c. Physical and Psychic-Moral Coaching

Physical and psychic-moral coaching is another unique child coaching pattern. Physical coaching, such as doing sports activities such as ball games, and on other occasions scout coaching, is also carried out so that the child's physique becomes healthy. Physical education, such as sports, is deemed important enough for children so that correctional students are not bored with the LPKA situation. In addition to physical coaching with sports, LPKA Class II Banda Aceh also carries out psychic-moral coaching, namely the cultivation of noble moral values. Morals are attached and ingrained traits or circumstances that shape human character, disposition, and character, or traits that exist and are embedded in the soul that give rise to various types of deeds (Susiyanti, 2020).

The author concludes that, in this LPKA, there is no specific material for guidance for children with drug abuse. In the author's opinion, the development of child psychology due to drug abuse is no different from that of other children. They are free to express themselves positively in the LPKA circle (Sholehuddin n.d.). In fact, they were quite polite in interacting with Susiyanti's mother when the author visited LPKA. However, the author hopes that LPKA should have specific guidance in guiding children who abuse drugs because, basically, they have become psychologically ill.

### 3.3. Model of Punishment in Darussaadah Aceh

The Minister of Social Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, Agus Gumiwang Kartasasmita, inaugurated the change of eight social institutions for children to become the Center for Social Rehabilitation of Children in Need of Special Protection (BRSAMP). The transformation of social institutions into rehabilitation centers aims to maximize efforts to protect children. BRSAMPK Handayani Bambu Apus Jakarta, BRSAMPK Mataram, BRSAMPK Todopoli Makassar, BRSAMPK Antasena Magelang, BRSAMPK Alyatama

Jambi, BRSAMPK Naibonat Kupang, BRSAMPK Rumbai Pekanbaru, and LRSAMPK Darussa'adah Aceh.

BRSAMP's field of duty includes 15 categories of children as referred to in Article 59 of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection, namely children in emergency situations, children facing the law, children from minority and isolated groups, and economically and/or sexually exploited children. In addition, there are children who are victims of the abuse of narcotics, alcohol, psychotropics, and other addictive substances; children who are victims of pornography (Irwan, 2008), children with HIV/AIDS; and children who are victims of kidnapping, sale, and/or trafficking, among others.

This center carries out functions including conducting assessments, social rehabilitation, social advocacy, implementing child monitoring and evaluation, mapping data, and providing information on children who need special protection. One of BRSAMPK's important missions is to encourage the realization of a child-free Indonesia facing the law from adult prisons in 2018.

Act Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA), which replaces Law Number 3 of 1997 concerning Children's Courts, states that "Children Facing the Law" are children who are in conflict with the law, children who are victims of criminal acts, and children who are witnesses to criminal acts. This law mandates that the protection of the rights and welfare of children in the juvenile criminal justice system must be oriented towards a restorative justice approach and must make diversion efforts in every stage of juvenile justice (Anon, n.d.)

According to the Head of the Darussa'adah Aceh, Darmanto, with the addition of the task of the social institution become a rehabilitation center for children who are victims of the misuse of narcotics, alcohol, psychotropics, and other addictive substances. So it becomes a new challenge for the implementation of the task, of course. Regarding the coaching model for children who abuse drugs, for 2020, Darussa'adah will only develop a standard module for rehabilitation.

For the time being, Darussaa'dah guides children who are victims of drug abuse using general assistance methods to children who face the law under the service standards of the Social Welfare Organizing Institution (LPKS), namely: providing physical therapy, psychological therapy, social therapy or learning-playing livelihoods like other children

As of March 2020, there was only one child in rehab at LRSAMP Darussa'adah Aceh with a female gender. All children in rehab at LRSAMP will go through a coaching process for the first three months of observation and a maximum of six months, after which they will only receive further guidance.

#### **4. CONCLUSION**

Pattern of Child Development of Drug Addicts in LPKA and Rehabilitation Institutions in Aceh as for the pattern of child development and drug abuse that is applied to these two research locations, they are: 1) LPKA: carrying out coaching in general; there is no difference between the children assisted by LPKA cases and children who enter with other cases; and 2) LRSAMP Darussa'adah: carrying out regular psychological guidance to children in rehab due to drug use like other children in Darussa'adah, because medical rehab is the duty of the mental hospital.

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