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Chemical Castration for Child Rapists Judging from Indonesia's Ratification of ICCPR and CAT

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Abstract: The Mojokerto District Court imposed a castration sentence for the crime of raping a child. Indonesia is still focused on retributive justice. The punishment of chemical castration destroys the mental and future of the perpetrators. The purpose of this study is to describe chemical castration about Indonesia's ratification of the ICCPR and CAT, and chemical punishment in terms of the purpose of punishment. This study uses a normative approach, and the data used are secondary data and qualitative analysis. The results of this study indicate that the imposition of chemical castration for the crime of raping children by the Mojokerto District Court Judge is contrary to Indonesia's ratification of ICCPR, CAT, and violates human rights. The punishment for castration is physical and mental torture. The ICCPR and CAT regulate the prohibition of torture, both physical and mental, which degrades human dignity. Castration is seen as physical and mental torture. Torture is one of the important international instruments in the protection of human rights. Committing torture is seen as an international crime. Chemical castration is a punishment that focuses on deterring the perpetrators. The purpose of punishment includes the protection of the community, rehabilitating and resocializing the perpetrators, to restore the balance between the perpetrators and the people who are disturbed by the commission of a crime. The punishment system is not a prison regulation system but has adopted a correctional system. The penitentiary system is no longer focused on retaliation but on fostering the perpetrators to realize their evil deeds. The punishment of criminals must also pay attention to the values contained in Pancasila, and the values that live in society. The crime of chemical castration needs to be reviewed.

Keywords: Castration, Rapists, Children, Human Rights.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Mojokerto District Court in its Decision Number 69/Pid.Sus/2019/PN.MJK imposed a crime for raping a 9-year-old child. The defendant was found guilty of violating Article 76 Dojuncto 1 Article 811 paragraph 2 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of



⁹ 2016 concerning Stipulation of Government Regulations instead of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2002 concerning Protection of Children into Laws. The defendant was sentenced to 12 years in prison and a fine of Rp. 100 million, a subsidiary of 6 months in prison and an additional sentence of chemical action. The judge added that the bureau was imposed in his decision, which was later upheld by the decision¹⁰ of the High Court of Surabaya.

Judging from the decision and ratification of Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 70 of 2020 concerning Procedures for the Implementation of Biriochemical Actions, it shows that Indonesia is still focused on retributive justice, namely imposing criminal penalties on the perpetrators without looking at the victims of the crime¹⁷ which will destroy their minds and future. The character of national law reform and the political direction of the national criminal law¹ has the ultimate goal of peace (justice for peace) and is seen following Pancasila as the life philosophy of the Indonesian nation. The character and direction of the politico of criminal law can only be achieved if the criminal law of Indonesia is responsive with the aim of restorative justice because it can guarantee the protection of the restoration of human rights compared to retributive law with the sole purpose of being transparent. Apart from this halo, retributive laws are often effective in finding the “scapegoat” of a criminal case. Meanwhile, responsive law with restorative purposes is an effective and useful investment tool for community compliance with the law (Atmasasmita, 2017).

It is impossible to imagine a medical procedure or treatment that does not cause side effects, and chemical castration is no exception. What is unique about castration, however, is its duration: where many medical procedures and therapies are time-limited, castration therapy can last for decades (Stinneford, 2006). This extended duration of castration treatment has been known to lead to the development of more serious and potentially life-threatening side effects (Gooren, 2011). For this reason, chemical castration can pose a serious burden to the sex offender who undergoes it.

Indonesia is a country that has ratified several International Human Rights (IHR)⁷ instruments which are binding for countries that have ratified them. Indonesia has ratified the Law²⁷ of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2005 concerning the ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR). In addition, there is also a ratification of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 1998 concerning the Ratification of the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT). The state is obliged to respect, protect and fulfill the prohibition against torture, inhumane treatment, as well as all forms of treatment and sanctions that degrade human dignity.

If Indonesia applies chemical castration sanctions and without the free consent of the child rapists, it is deemed to have violated the obligations stated in the ICCPR and oCAT documents. Chemical castration must also pay attention to the aspects of high costs and the existence of informed consent from perpetrators of sexual violence for chemical castration actions carried out on them.

Based on the above background, the problems that will be discussed in this article are chemical castration about Indonesia's Ratification of the ICCPR and CAT, and chemical castration in reviewing the purpose of punishment.



2. RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is library research. Library research is research that is carried out by examining library materials or secondary data. This research includes library research because the data used are more secondary in the form of legal documents.

The approach used in this research is normative. The normative approach in legal research is to examine a legal issue from the point of view of the applicable laws and regulations. This study uses a normative approach because what is being studied is a legal issue that already has legal provisions.

The source of data used in this study is secondary data. Secondary data is data obtained indirectly or has been provided by other parties. Secondary data is used as the main reference that is already available in written form in books, scientific journals, and other written sources. Data collection techniques are carried out through conventional and online searches. A conventional literature review is an activity to find library sources for data storage areas. While online writing is an activity to find library resources in cyberspace through the internet. Conventional literature searches are carried out by searching for library materials, purchasing books, journals and attending scientific activities (seminars). While the online search is done by searching on the internet.

The data analysis method used is qualitative. Qualitative data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting data into patterns, categories, and basic units of description so that themes can be found that are presented in narrative form. This study uses qualitative data analysis because the data will be presented in a narrative-descriptive manner, not in numerical or numerical form.

3. DISCUSSION

1. Chemical Castration is Relates to Indonesia's Ratification of ICCPR and CAT

The guarantee of human rights for everyone is protected by the state through its constitution. To guarantee the protection of human rights for its people, creating a limit on the power between the rulers, in this case, the government and its people (Azhary, 2003). According to Marthen Kraile, human rights are rights that come from God. Meanwhile, Jack Donald said that human rights are rights that come from natural law, but the main source is from God.

Law and human rights are a unity that is difficult to separate, they are like two sides of one coin. If a legal building is built without human rights which is a guard for the law in realizing the realization of the values of human justice. On the other hand, if human rights are built without being based on a clear legal commitment, then these human rights will only become a fragile building and easy to deviate from. This means that the law must function as a juridical instrumentarium, a means and or a tool to pay attention to respect for the principles of human rights (Qomariyah, 2013).

Regulation and protection of human rights in Indonesia are contained in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 1998 concerning Ratification of the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2005



concerning Ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and other laws relating to human rights.

Constitutionality, legality, human rights, and an independent judiciary are elements of the rule of law that are related to one another for the realization of legal authority itself so that they become prerequisites for the realization of a fair, just, and transparent law enforcement process. The main focus of the rule of law in the historical and political context towards the 19th century was the protection of individual rights of citizens against the arbitrariness of state power and state instruments. That is why the protection of civil rights and political rights of citizens is placed as the first generation in human rights theory as well as the tendency of the rule of law ideology which is more oriented towards the legal protection of civil rights and political rights, such as the right to be treated equally before the law, free from slavery, free from torture, free from arbitrary detention, and so on (Marzuki, 2014).

Giving appropriate rights to suspects or criminal defendants is protection for human dignity so that government guarantees for the implementation of the suspect's rights have entered the territory of human civilization. Law in a civilized world is a law that, among other things, protects the rights of suspects to the maximum, including a fair legal process (Fuady & Faudy, 2015). Independence is the right of every nation. As for individual independence or freedom is the right of every person, which has been brought from birth. All people are born free (Paat, 2017).

If chemical castration is still carried out, it may violate Article 7 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2005 concerning Ratification of the International Covenant On Civil And Political Rights which states that no one may be subjected to torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. or demeaning. In addition, it also violates Article 2 paragraph (2) of the Convention Against Torture and Others Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Punishment as ratified into Law Number 5 of 1998, which states that there are no exceptions whatsoever, whether in a state of war or a threat of war or domestic political instability or other emergencies, which can be used as a justification for torture. The convention stipulates the prohibition of torture, both physical and mental, and other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment carried out at the instigation of or with the consent/knowledge of public officials and other persons acting in their positions.

Almost all international treaties adhere to the following principles:

a. The principle of equality

Something very fundamental to contemporary human rights is the idea that all people are born free and have equality in human rights. Equality requires equal treatment, in which the same situation must be treated equally, and with debate, where different situations are treated differently.

b. Discrimination principle

Based on the principle of equality, the prohibition of discrimination is also an important part of the principle of equality. If everyone is equal, then there should be no discriminatory treatment. Because if you refer to the notion of discrimination, it is an intentional difference in treatment from treatment that should be the same or equal.



c. Positive obligation to protect certain rights

According to international human rights law, a state must not intentionally neglect rights and freedoms. On the other hand, the state is assumed to have a positive obligation to actively protect and ensure the fulfillment of rights and freedoms. Countries should not follow the mistakes of other countries that violate the provisions of the right to life or violate the prohibition of torture. A country must not help another country to kill someone or violate the prohibition of torture (Smith, 2008).

From the description of the principles described above, an important point that can be underlined from the principles of international instruments is related to the positive obligation to protect certain rights, namely the right to life and the prohibition against torture. Torture is viewed most seriously by the international community because torture is one of the most important international instruments in the protection of human rights. This prohibition against torture cannot be reduced under any circumstances (non-derogable) and committing torture is an international crime. This is by article 7 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in 1998.

The CAT has been in force since 1987 and many countries have ratified it. However, the practice of torture or other cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment is still common. Observations show that the practice of torture occurs, especially in places where people are deprived of their liberty (because they are suspected or alleged to have violated the law), in other words, in places of detention and places of punishment or imprisonment. Against this backdrop, the international community argues for the need to increase the effectiveness of monitoring the implementation of the CAT and preventing the occurrence or reoccurrence of torture by creating a mechanism that allows visits to places of detention or punishment.

Indonesia has also ratified the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment through the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5 of 1998. The imposition of forced chemical castration as regulated in the Child Protection Act is not appropriately applied to perpetrators of sexual violence against minors (Rappler.com). Because basically, chemical castration is a treatment, not punishment, which means that chemical castration is applied to someone if that person asks to be castrated as a form of treatment for him who has excessive sexual desire.

Forcible chemical castration or involuntary chemical castration is also an ancient practice that certainly violates the ICCPR and CAT. Such retributive practices deviate far from the general practice of chemical castration (as a treatment). Regrettably, such a retributive philosophy has already become the color of castration in Indonesian law (Mulyadi, 2021).

Amnesty International Indonesia criticizes the prosecutor's plan to execute a neurochemical sentence against a convict in the case of raping 9 children in Mojokerto, East Java, Muhammad Aris. According to Usman Hamid, the punishment for using chemical castration is to repay cruelty with cruelty. Chemical castration crime violates international rules regarding Torture and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment regulated in the ICCPR which has been ratified by Indonesia (Idhom, 2021).

If you look at the implementation of castration in other countries, several countries have experienced positive impacts from the application of chemical castration. Some countries do not have a positive impact from the application of chemical castration. To countries that have a positive impact on the application of biochemical chemotherapy to perpetrators of sexual crimes against children, for example, in Denmark, where more than 700 rapists have been



castrated after being convicted several times. The recurrence rate decreased from 17 and 50 percent to only 2 percent.

In Denmark, the use of surgical castration was stopped in 1970, and since the late 1980s, serious sex offenders have on a trial basis been treated with anti-androgen drugs. In 1997, an official treatment program for sex offenders was introduced on a trial basis, and in 2011 this scheme was made permanent. The first part of the scheme covers persons with a suspended sentence with conditions of sexological treatment. The second part of the treatment program is called the “visitation scheme” (Nilsen, 2001). The visitation scheme covers sex offenders who are sentenced to fixed-term imprisonment of up to five years for rape, incest, pedophilia, and other coarse sex crimes. In cases where the Prison and Probation Service is planning to initiate treatment with anti-androgen drugs, the Danish Legal Medical Council must approve the decision (Asgaard, 2014).

Meanwhile, several states in the United States such as Louisiana and Iowa have adopted castration as part of treatment and not punishment. Injecting chemical liquids to child sex offenders in the form of Medroxy Progesterone Acetate (MPA) is believed to reduce testosterone levels which have implications for decreased sexual desire. This MPA injection can result in disruption of reproductive organ function in perpetrators besides that it will also cause more serious problems that are difficult to predict as the implications of this MPA injection (Cauley, 2014).

Androgen deprivation therapy, also known as chemical castration, has been used as an adjunct to psychotherapy for sex offenders (Han, 2018). Chemical castration is associated with various side effects, including osteoporosis, cardiovascular disease, and impaired glucose and lipid metabolism (Gooren, 2011). Depression, hot flashes, infertility, and anemia can also occur. Given that the minimum duration of treatment is 3 to 5 yr for severe paraphilia when a high risk of sexual violence exists, the side effects of chemical castration can increase in a time-dependent manner (Thibaut, et.al., 2010).

For countries that do not have a positive impact from the implementation of chemical castration, this is because chemical castration is carried out by force. For example, in England, Alan Turing was sentenced because he had deviant behavior, namely homosexuality, and was sentenced to chemical castration. The effects of chemical castration that made him tormented prompted him to commit suicide at the age of 41 years (Paat, 2017). Thus, it can be emphasized that chemical castration which is applied by force as a punishment of weighting is essentially useless because chemical castration is applied to pedophiles who do not need to be treated biologically.

2. Chemical Castration in Review of Criminal Purposes

In general, the purpose of sentencing includes two scopes: First, the purpose of protecting the community, to rehabilitate and resocialize criminals, restore the balance between criminals and the people who are disturbed due to criminal acts, so that existing conflicts can be resolved. Second, the spiritual goal of Pancasila is that punishment is not intended to suffer the perpetrators of criminal acts, and punishment is prohibited from degrading human dignity (Paat, 2017).

The purpose of sentencing that has been stated above, in the concept of the Draft National Criminal Code (R-KUHP) 2018 in article 58 paragraph (1) letters a to d and paragraph (2) also stated about the purpose of sentencing and the purpose of the sentencing. namely: first,



5 preventing the commission of criminal acts by enforcing legal norms for the protection and protection of the community. Second, socialize the convicts by conducting coaching and mentoring so that they become good and useful people. Third, resolve conflicts caused by criminal acts, restore balance, and bring a sense of security and peace in society. Third, foster a sense of remorse and free the convict's guilt. In addition, punishment is not intended to suffer human beings and demean human dignity.

30 Based on the purpose of punishment described above, it can be concluded that the purpose of punishment is none other than intended to make humans suffer and demean human dignity. This is also by the development of the theory of punishment adopted by Indonesia, which is not a prison regulation system but has adopted a correctional system. This correctional system itself was initiated by Sahardjo in 1964 (Marlina, 2011).

The purpose of sentencing is in addition to causing pain to prisoners due to the loss of freedom of movement, in the correctional system itself the purpose of the punishment is to cause pain to prisoners due to loss of freedom of movement, guide prisoners to repent, educate them to become good members of society and obey the law. law. Based on the correctional system the focus is no longer on revenge (absolute theory/retributive theory) but on how to foster or care for and how to make the perpetrators aware of their evil deeds (treatment theory).

According to David Garland, punishment is a legal process in which the perpetrator of a crime is found guilty and sentenced according to the category and through the legal procedures of criminal legislation. According to Beccaria, the main purpose of punishment is to prevent criminals from committing new crimes against fellow citizens and to prevent others from committing the same crime (Marlina, 2011).

The punishment of criminals must also pay attention to the values contained in Pancasila, and the values that live and develop in society. The punishment imposed on perpetrators of criminal acts by judges can have a positive impact on the perpetrators and society. Decisions imposed on perpetrators of child-raping crimes by judges must have been through consideration of the positive or negative impacts on the perpetrators and the community (Suwarnatha, 2018).

Along with the development of the theory of punishment which tends to experience a shift from the philosophy of punishment that is punishing towards a punishment that is educational and fostering, chemical castration as a punishment in a punishment needs to be reviewed. Formulating the purpose of punishment well can be the basis for determining the methods, means or actions to be used. Meanwhile, the policy of determining a criminal sanction which, if it can achieve the purpose of punishment, cannot be separated from the process of selecting several alternative criminal sanctions as an effort to determine which punishment is the most appropriate and most effective to be determined.

The purpose of the punishment which is the basis for the justification of 10 chemical castration is that it is considered an arrangement that has not previously been able to provide a deterrent effect on pedophile perpetrators. This can be seen from the increasing number of sexual violence against children from year to year, so it is necessary to increase criminal sanctions on 26 perpetrators of sexual violence against children, namely by providing additional punishment in the form of chemical castration to perpetrators of sexual crimes against children.

Chemical castration is a form of treatment for the perpetrators of sexual crimes, as is practiced in many other countries, chemical castration is based on the philosophy of rehabilitation. Perpetrators of sexual crimes against children are seen as sick people. The



consequence is that it needs to be treated. The perpetrators of the sexual crimes were punished severely, that makes sense. But castration itself is not part of the punishment, let alone as a weighting crime.

Castration as rehabilitation is carried out based on the requestor's approval of the perpetrator. Such a request can be understood or preceded by the awakening of the perpetrator's awareness that his act is a crime and causes suffering to children. The change of thought (realization) that the perpetrators want to perfect by voluntarily asking the state to make changes or restrictions on their physique, namely so that the physical can no longer be used as a crime tool using hormonal castration (Mulyadi, 2021).

With voluntary chemical castration (voluntary chemical castration) the perpetrator will change both his character and behavior. The potential for recidivism will tend to decrease or even disappear altogether. Although it still needs to be understood that the improvement is not caused solely through castration, but comes from the awareness or realization of the perpetrator. Meanwhile, chemical castration as regulated in the Child Protection Act can be qualified as a heinous punishment that is not by the Constitution and Indonesia's commitments in the field of human rights, namely violating the ICCPR and CAT and is not in line with the prison system adopted by Indonesia because of the punishment. Chemical castration is adopted based on the retributive theory.

The manifestation of chemical castration as a retributive action can be seen in the decision of the Panel of Judges at the Mojokerto District Court Number 69/Pid.Sus/2019/PN.Mjk. Castration is entirely the judge's decision. The perpetrator, like it or not, like it or not, must accept the punishment of castration. Castration is domiciled as punishment (punishment). Castration as a form of retributive treatment (punishment) for perpetrators of sexual crimes against children, is an expression of anger and public anger, especially for victims and their families, against perpetrators. Perpetrators who have been castrated under duress may have the potential to make criminals much more brutal and violent. After leaving the penitentiary, he was able to explore new ways to channel his negative feelings which were now becoming increasingly violent.

Chemical castration is the practice of administering to post-pubertal males medication that reduces their circulating testosterone to pre-pubertal levels.' It achieves, in effect, reversible drug-induced biochemical mimicry of surgical castration (Kutcher, 2010). However, surgical castration entails some adverse consequences that do not further the goals of sentencing and, therefore, may not be the preferred form of punishment in certain situations or when applied to particular offenders. One of the most notable adverse effects of this procedure is that it renders both men and women completely and irreversibly infertile (Oswald, 2013). Social problems include that chemical castration may not guarantee human rights for involuntary cases performed without the informed consent of the sexual offender, and thus may be regarded as only punishment and not treatment (Cho, 2013). Many scientists argue that this chemical castration is more dominated by the motivation of rhetorical campaigns for political interests (Cho, 2013).

The punishment for forced chemical castration is not only a violation of international instruments in the form of regulations resulting from Indonesia's ratification of the ICCPR and CAT, likely, it will also lead to feelings of revenge and more reckless behavior due to the torture experienced by the perpetrators. Sexual crimes are not just about penetration.



Perpetrators may use other means to fulfill their sexual desires and revenge, by using bottles, wood, and other sexual aids (Diva & Widhiyastuti, 2019).

It may be inaccurate to cast the administration⁶ of sex-drive reducing drugs as a medical treatment for certain types of sexual disorders. In the case of a recidivist pedophile, for example, the problematic character is not that the pedophile's sex drive is overactive, but rather that it is misdirected (i.e., at children rather than adults). Chemical castration does nothing to alter that misdirection and therefore does not target the underlying pathology that motivates the pedophile to offend (Giltay & Gooren, 2009).

Psychologists also add that forced chemical castration is not necessarily a solution if it turns out that those who are perpetrators of sexual violence have mental disorders or are victims of sexual violence in the past. The factor that causes perpetrators to commit sexual violence is not due to high sexual urges. If chemical castration is carried out on a typical perpetrator like this, it is feared that the perpetrator will be even more sadistic in carrying out his actions in the future (Meliala, 2021).

² It should now be clear that chemical castration began as an effective² rehabilitative therapy for paraphilic sex offenders. There are four main purposes or justifications for sentencing in the criminal justice system: prevention, where we seek to prevent future crimes through the existence of unattractive sentences; rehabilitation, where we seek to reform the offender; retribution, where we seek revenge or reparation; and incapacitation, where we seek to prevent perpetrators from committing future crimes through confinement. These goals can each contribute or not contribute to criminal penalties, and a trend of overtime is emerging where one or more of these goals is preferred over the other by society (Vaillancourt, 2011).

Forced chemical castration which is considered capable of reducing the high rate of sexual violence against children and providing a deterrent effect is not appropriate. This is because there is no empirical data that can prove a positive correlation between severe punishment and a deterrent effect. Cesare Beccaria in his theory of punishment as a deterrent once stated that he did not believe in the benefits of cruel punishment. By referring to this theory, it can be concluded that the real deterrent effect is not obtained from severe punishment, but rather from the consistent fulfillment of these three things.

Considering that paraphilia is defined as a mental disorder, pharmacological medical treatment is almost inevitable and more¹¹ than necessary. We consider that the use of chemical castration voluntarily on individuals who consider that they can't control their sexual urges and need medical help, is the right thing. However, its mandatory imposition to cases of recidivism also has a certain justification, since it is argued that imprisonment hasn't fulfilled its main goal, re-socialization and that these individuals can't control their sexual urges. Therefore, for the sake of protecting potential victims, such perpetrators should be assisted with medical treatment (chemical¹¹ castration). Chemical castration is not an inhuman and denigrating punishment. It is a simple procedure that does not cause suffering or pain in the individual. It is a treatment that helps people suffering from a certain disorder and as such as long as it is proved to be successful we consider that it should be used (Ratkoceri, 2017).



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4. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion above, it can be concluded that the imposition of chemical castration for the crime of raping minors by the Mojokerto District Court Judge is contrary to Indonesia's ratification of ICCPR, CAT, and violates human rights. The punishment for castration is physical and mental torture. The ICCPR and CAT regulate the prohibition of torture, both physical and mental, which degrades human dignity. International treaties adhere to the principles of equality, without discrimination, and the existence of laws that protect human rights. The state must not ignore human rights. Even the state has a legal obligation to actively protect and ensure the fulfillment of rights and freedoms. Castration is seen as physical and mental torture. Torture is one of the important international instruments in the protection of human rights. Committing torture is seen as an international crime. Judging from the purpose of punishment, chemical castration is a punishment that focuses on deterring the perpetrators. The purpose of punishment includes the protection of the community, rehabilitating and resocializing the perpetrators, to restore the balance between the perpetrators and the people who are disturbed by the commission of a crime. The existing conflicts can be resolved, and sentencing is not meant to suffer the perpetrators. Punishment is prohibited for degrading human dignity. This is also by the development of the criminal theory adopted by Indonesia. The punishment system is not a prison regulation system but has adopted a correctional system. The penitentiary system is no longer focused on retaliation but on fostering the perpetrators to realize their evil deeds. The punishment of criminals must also pay attention to the values contained in Pancasila, and the values that live in society. The punishment imposed on the perpetrator of the crime of raping a child by the judge must go through a consideration of the positive or negative impact on the perpetrator and the community. Along with the development of the theory of punishment, which has shifted from the philosophy of punishment to education and fostering, chemical castration needs to be reviewed.

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