Evaluation of Additional Criminal Law "Casteration" Based on Perceptions of Community Participation and Acceptability

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Abstract

This study focuses on the evaluation of the Additional Criminal Law "Casteration", on perpetrators of sexual crimes against children in the form of a conformity measure or index of complaint, in accordance with Government RegulationsNo.23 of 2016. A sensitive issue and full of pros and cons notes in its implementation. Especially in the perspective of Islamic religious principles in Indonesia.The object of the study is packaged in the form of public research, within the scope of the academic community at Universitas Krisnadwipayana, Jakarta. Respondents were purposive population, respondents' assessments were aimed at variables or sub-objects in the perspective of perception, participation and acceptability, then a survey instrument was designed as a measuring tool. Based on the preliminary study conducted by the researcher, the following variables were obtained: 1). Implanting a deterrent effect; 2). human rights from the perspective of the victim; 3). Protecting the future of the child; 4). Protecting Children from the crime of "child prostitution". By using a wellbeing methodology approach, where the assessment system is carried out simultaneously multiple variable scoring (SMVS) or a kind of direct sociometric assessment and a rating scale is between 1 to 9.7.08; b) the human rights aspect of the victim (X2)=7.33; c) Future protection aspect (X3) = 7.26; d) child prostitution aspect (X4)=7,49; e) overall score Index of compliance (IC) = 7.29. In general, the results of the study stated that the results of the assessment based on the perception, participation and acceptability of respondents stated that the index of complaint was quite high at 7.29 of 9, which means that the community's assessment is very appropriate or in line with Government RegulationsNo.23 of 2016.

Keywords: Public Research, Index of Compliance, sociometric, wellbeing methodology

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I.   Introduction

The additional criminal law of "castration" is a controversial legal product. Starting from the tempo report as follows: The case of sexual violence that befell one of the students at the Jakarta International School Kindergarten has been a topic of discussion for the past two weeks. A number of parties regretted the case that broke out in March 2014, considering that JIS is one of the schools with extra strict security standards in Indonesia. This latest case of crimes against children at JIS reminds the public of a number of pedophilia cases that have occurred in the country in the last 15 years. The motives of pedophiles, the majority of whom are foreigners, in their sexual adventures are varied.

Then it was initiated by officials related to KPAI, the Ministry of Social Affairs to encourage additional civil law for pedophile perpetrators. This is a kind of sexual disease that threatens the future of children. Are there any countries that apply castration laws? It exists in various parts of the continent. Which country implemented the first castration law in Asia? South Korea.

In Law no. 23 of 2002, regarding the Protection of Children, there is no clause regarding the additional punishment of "castration". By considering that this is a very important, crucial and urgent problem in protecting children from pedophilia, the government in this case the President issued a Government Regulation in Lieu of Law). Government Regulation No.1 of 2016 concerning the following: Government Regulation Kebiri or the so-called Perpu No. 1 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection was signed by President Joko Widodo in May 2016 and then submitted to the DPR.

In the process of deliberation, the Government Regulation can already be applied but its sustainability is in the hands of the DPR.

This Government Regulation received serious opposition from academics and legal practitioners, with the opinion that in general the Government Regulation should have been issued for urgent and worrying conditions. Here there is a difference in the meaning of the substance "protecting children from sexual crimes by pedophiles", the government feels it is precarious and the parties who disagree feel that it is not critical, and other alternatives need to be found.

In early February 2016, Eddyono, SW, et al(2016) together with 99 other research institutions, published the results of a study that attempted to criticize the Government Regulation before it was published, with a study entitled, "Testing the Euphoria of Castration: a critical note on the chemical castration policy plan, for perpetrators of child sex crimes in Indonesia". One of the 99 institutions is MaPPI FHUI. It contains many questions about the castration policy with a focus that the additional punishment of castration violates international human rights which have actually been ratified by the Indonesian government.

It seems that the Government is still running by changing the Government Regulation into a Law, namely Law No. 17 of 2016, concerning the stipulation of Government Regulation into Law. Some of the important things in this Law include the following:

1. The provisions of Article 81 are amended to read as follows: Article 81
   a. *Anyone who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 76D shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah).*
   b. *The criminal provisions as referred to in paragraph (1) shall also apply to any person who deliberately commits a trick, a series of lies, or persuades a child to have intercourse with him or with another person.*
   c. *In the event that the crime as referred to in paragraph (1) is committed by parents, guardians, people who have family relationships, child caretakers, educators, education staff, officers who handle child protection, or it is committed by more than one person individually. Together, the penalty shall be increased by 1/3 (one third) of the criminal penalty as referred to in paragraph (1).*
   d. *In addition to the perpetrators as referred to in paragraph (3), the addition of 1/3 (one third) of the criminal threat is also imposed on perpetrators who have been convicted of committing a crime as referred to in Article 76D.*
   e. *In the event that the criminal act as referred to in Article 76D causes more than 1 (one) person to die, causes serious injury, mental disorder, infectious disease, reproductive function is disturbed or lost, and/or the victim dies, the perpetrator is sentenced to death for life. , or imprisonment for a minimum of 10 (ten) years and a maximum of 20 (twenty) years.*
   f. *In addition to being subject to the punishment as referred to in paragraph (1), paragraph (3), paragraph (4), and paragraph (5), the perpetrator may be subject to additional punishment in the form of announcing the identity of the perpetrator.*
   g. *The perpetrators as referred to in paragraphs (4) and (5) may be subject to actions in the form of chemical castration and chip installation.*
   h. *The action as referred to in paragraph (7) shall be decided together with the main punishment by specifying the period of execution of the action.*
   i. *Additional penalties and actions are excluded for child perpetrators.*
2. Between Article 81 and Article 82, 1 (one) article is inserted, namely Article 81A which reads as follows: Article 81A
   a. *The action as referred to in Article 81 paragraph (7) is imposed for a maximum period of 2 (two) years and is carried out after the convict has served the main sentence.*
   b. *The implementation of the actions as referred to in paragraph (1) is under regular supervision by the ministry that administers government affairs in the legal, social, and health fields.*
   c. *The implementation of chemical castration is accompanied by rehabilitation.*
   d. *Further provisions regarding the procedure for implementing the action and rehabilitation shall be regulated by a Government Regulation.*
3. The provisions of Article 82 are amended to read as follows: Article 82.
   a. *Everyone who violates the provisions as referred to in Article 76E shall be sentenced to a minimum imprisonment of 5 (five) years and a maximum of 15 (fifteen) years and a maximum fine of Rp. 5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah).*
   b. *In the event that the criminal act as referred to in paragraph (1) is committed by parents, guardians, people who have family relationships, child caretakers, educators, educational staff, officers who handle child protection, or it is committed by more than one person individually. Together, the penalty shall be increased by 1/3 (one third) of the criminal penalty as referred to in paragraph (1).*

c. *In addition to the perpetrators as referred to in paragraph (2), the addition of 1/3 (one third) of the criminal threats is also imposed on the perpetrators who have been convicted of committing a crime as referred to in Article 76E.*

d. *In the event that the criminal act as referred to in Article 76E causes the victim to be more than 1 (one) person, results in serious injury, mental disorder, infectious disease, impaired or lost reproductive function, and/or the victim dies, the penalty is increased by 1/3 (one third) of the criminal penalty as referred to in paragraph (1).*

e. *In addition to being subject to the punishment as referred to in paragraph (1) to paragraph (4), the perpetrator may be subject to additional punishment in the form of announcing the identity of the perpetrator.*

f. *The perpetrators as referred to in paragraphs (2) to (4) may be subject to action in the form of rehabilitation and chip installation.*

g. *The action as referred to in paragraph (6) shall be decided together with the principal penalty by specifying the period of execution of the action.*

h. *Additional penalties are excluded for child perpetrators.*

Although the explanation of the article that was replaced is lengthy, the public issue that appears on the surface is related to "Embroidery". Since the enactment of Law No. 17 of 2016, many legal studies have basically criticized the castration law. The following studies are summarized in the following table:

Table 1: Study data from general publications

No.	Name	Institution	Title	Result
1.	Eddyono S.W,, et.al (2016)	99 Institutions MaPPI FH UI ELSAM ECPAT Indonesia LBH Apik Jkt And others	Testing the euphoria of castration, a critical note on the chemical castration policy plan for perpetrators of child sex crimes in Indonesia	Calls to Reject the Perppu on Castration Violating Human Rights
2	Mardiya N.Q. (2017)	P4TIK Center RI Constitutional Court	Application of Chemical Castration Law for perpetrators of sexual crimes	Vernment needs to prepare resources, so that implementation is carried out efficiently, effectively and on target
3	Discussion Team (2018)	UIN Raden Intan Lampung	Castration Law in Interdisciplinary Studies	In Islam the death penalty is allowed, but castration is haram
4	Kristina, S. (2017)	Thesis, MH Univ. North Sumatra, Medan	The punishment of castration……from the point of view of the Criminal Law	Castration law....not in accordance with criminal law policies in Indonesia.
5	Tanggal,S. et.al. (2020)	FH Univ. Indonesia	Chemical castration.... the perspective of the philosophy of punishment	The right sanction is action
6	Hasanah N.H., (2018)	FH Udayana Bali	..... Castration from the perspective of Human Rights and Criminal Law	Not in line with criminal law
7	Jamaludin et.al (2016)	Master of Law USU Medan	Chemical castration punishment.....	There is an element of rejection of the implementation of chemical or electronic castration by IDI
8	Wahyuni, F (2017)	Univ. Indragiri Riau	Castration Punishment	Unfair There is no data on the deterrent effect yet Interfere with a person's right to have children

Although many studies rejected the "castration" punishment, the Government finally issued Government Regulation (PP) No. 70 of 2020 concerning procedures for implementing chemical castration, installation of electronic devices, rehabilitation and announcement of the identity of perpetrators of sexual violence against children. With the abovementioned rules, the implementation of the law of chemical castration

can normatively be carried out. And this means that the Government of Indonesia believes (although it does not ignore those who disagree), that the additional criminal punishment of chemical castration has a positive impact.

There are so many pedophile cases that often also involve foreigners in Indonesia, for example involving Mario Manara (Italy), Drandfield Philip Robert (Australia), Baekuni alias Babe (Jakarta), the JIS case, Neil Bantleman (Canada-England), the video nasty case in Bandung (2018), which involved adult boys and girls.

Brilio.net - Cases of pedophilia are not new in Indonesia. In the last decade, there have been many cases of pedophilia that had shocked Indonesia. Some of them are even carried out by foreign nationals (WNA). In medical diagnosis, pedophilia itself can be defined as a psychiatric disorder in adults who make children as their sexual objects. Organizations for observing children in the Netherlands in 2013 once revealed that there are more than 1,000 pedophiles around the world.

On a certain object, there is rampant child prostitution on the island of Batam, which is difficult for the government to anticipate because of the weakness of the law for perpetrators of child sexual crimes. The Government's arguments continue to carry out castration, including: The government has decided to issue a Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (Perppu), one of which applies castration sanctions to perpetrators of sexual crimes against children. The Minister of Human Development and Culture, Puan Maharani, revealed the reasons why the government would implement this policy.

The Minister of Law and Human Rights, Yasonna Laoly, added that the application of castration is only for perpetrators of sexual crimes against children who are adults. Meanwhile, if the perpetrator is still under the general law, he will be charged with the juvenile justice law as a special law or lex specialis, and until now, the criminal cases of castration that have occurred in Indonesia are as follows: Chemical castration punishment in Indonesia has entered a new phase since Regulation Government (PP) Number 70 of 2020 was ratified on 7 December. This PP determines the fate of Muh Aris (22) as the first person in the country to receive chemical castration.

Aris was found guilty of committing sexual crimes against children by a panel of judges at the Mojokerto District Court on 2 May 2019. This young man, a resident of Mengelo Tengah, Sooko Village/Sub-district, Mojokerto Regency, was sentenced to 12 years in prison and a fine of Rp. 100 million, subsidiary to 6 months in prison. . The judge also gave Aris an additional sentence in the form of chemical castration. The 22-year-old also filed an appeal. However, the Surabaya High Court (PT) decision on July 18, 2019 confirmed the verdict of the Mojokerto District Court. Aris was given the additional punishment of chemical castration. "The verdict has been rendered (permanent) because the defendant received an appeal decision, he did not file an appeal," said Head of the General Criminal Section of the Mojokerto District Attorney's Office, Ivan Yoko, to reporters at his office, Jalan RA Basuni, Sooko District, Tuesday (5/1). /2021).

The arguments of the parties who agree on the additional punishment of castration, identified from various sources are as follows:
a. Implanting a deterrent effect on perpetrators of child sex crimes
b. Human rights must be approached from the perspective of the victim, not the perpetrator.
c. Taking care of the children's future (in general they have a long future).
d. Protecting children from the crime of "child prostitution" and forced marriages under age.

Based on realistic reasons in the lives of Indonesian people, these four elements will be packaged into research problems and evaluated by the campus academic community and the community.Skor penilaian yang disajikan adalah tingkat kesesuaian atau *compliance* atas penerapan "hukum pidana tambahan Kebiri". Skor ini juga dimaknai sebagai indikasi ukuran pengaruh positif dan juga efek (tidak langsung) positif yang ditimbulkannya. Skor akan dinilai dari sudut pandang Persepsi, partisipasi dan Akseptabilitas (PPA) responden.

The research hypothesis, based on Law No. 17 of 2016 and Government Regulation No. 70 of 2020, as the object of the application of additional criminal punishment of castration, with an assessment score on the following sub-objects or variables:
a. Does the respondent's score on the "deterrent effect" of castration have a significant value?
b. Does the respondent's score on the "Human Rights Victim Perspective" of the castration crime have a significant value?
c. Does the respondent's score on "Keeping the Child's Future" on the crime of castration have a significant value?
d. Does the respondent's score on "Preventing crimes against girls" for the crime of castration have a significant value?
e. The overall assessment score is an evaluation of whether Law No. 17 of 2016 and PP No. 70 of 2020 in the form of an Index of compliance, has a significant value or not.

II.   Research Methodology

Research related to the index of compliance (IC) of this additional "castration" crime is included in public research. Where the subject of the assessor is society as a whole. Consequently, respondents are no longer by sampling, but are already a purposive population. All populations are given access to assess, except those who are unwilling or unable. This research will be submitted to the academic community at the Faculty of Law of a university.

The study used the wellbeing methodology (WM) approach. In theory and conceptual framework, WM was developed by Choudhury (2013) in formulating the wellbeing function on an object or model in the social sciences and humanities. The basic theory and framework of WM includes 3 basic premises, namely:

1. Premise 1# : Complexity and endogeneity

In a simple description, that the pattern of relationships between and inter variables in a system is very complex. And you should focus on internal conditions. The logical consequence will be:

a.   There will be a "simultaneous equation". If there are 4 sub-objects or variables, it means that there will be 4 simultaneous equations.
b.   Existing elements cannot be reduced or substituted
c.   The pattern of the relationship between variables as, reciprocal causality-multipolar. (all directions).

2. Premise 2# : Participatory among agents

The solution does not use general statistical rules, a-theory. Selected, using the Vector error correction model (VECM) and then using the Forecast error variance decomposition (FEVD) model. Then it will be set

a.   A simple mathematical equation that reflects the effect of each variable.
b.   This equation reflects the role (weight) of each variable.
c.   That equation, is still a simultaneous equation.

3. Premise 3# : Wellbeing function

Wellbeing function, is a concept in which the value or measure of truth is not only visible on the surface (tangible), but also the value of truth values that are not visible (intangible). From this understanding, the following conclusions can be drawn:

a.   What becomes Y (dependent variable) is a measure of the benefit of the system or object of study.
b.   The standard formula becomes; $Y = k_1X_1 + k_2X_2 + k_3X_3 + ... k_nX_n$
c. $Y = \sum(k_iX_i)$; $(k_i) = 100\%$; k_i is the weight of the variable; X_i is a variable

Suriadi (2021) et.al., developing this concept of thinking later, got a simple mathematical model. In terms of the Index of compliance, the variable (X_i) has been set to 4, so that the model becomes IC: $IC = k_1X_1 + k_2X_2 + k_3X_3 + k_4X_4$; $(k_i) = 100\%$;

Basically, this methodology consists of 3 phases of activities, namely: 1) preliminary study; 2) delivering surveys; 3) post survey. The concept and method of calculation (scoring), is simply a measurement of IC value. The IQ assessment score is carried out using the simultaneous multiple variable scoring (SMVS) method, with several understanding concepts as follows:

1.   Subject : The assessment score is carried out by all respondents, in this case students, lecturers and the general public, in a purposive manner. The index of compliance (IC) object is based on 4 variables. IC is an object that is qualitative in nature, and has been described in the form of various 4 sub-objects or variables (X_i). In each variable a description of several key performance indicators (KPI) is given.
2.   The survey instrument contains an assessment with a certain scale (scale 9) with the content of the assessment covering the substance of Perception, Participation and Acceptability
3.   Assessment scores are then displayed in the form of an info-graphic that can be analyzed visually.
    The results are presented in the form of a numerical score, and to determine the significance category, a significance reference standard (SAS) is generally made. SAS is generally carried out with certain criteria. In this case, SAS can be determined, with the intention of being associated with a certain target score, for example SAS = 6.5.
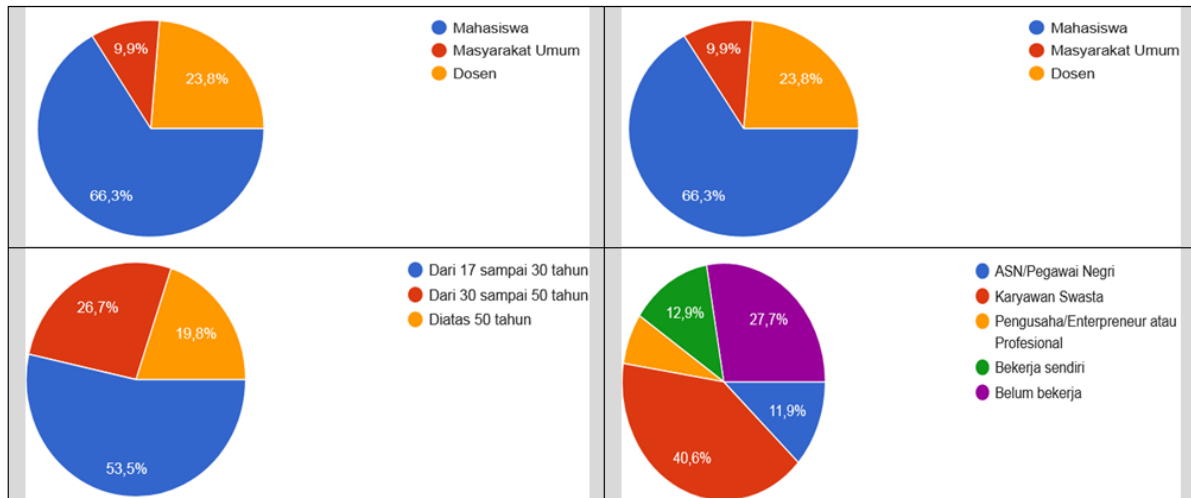
Respondent Identification

Figure 1: Respondent identification data

In public research, several important things related to respondent identification data are as follows:
a. In terms of content, respondent identification data only contains general data. No personal data. In the process of research activities, data confidentiality is maintained, so that respondents are expected to give honest answers.
b. The data downloaded from the system is in graphical form, with various descriptions, making it easy for visual analysis to be carried out.
c. Respondent identification data, cross section analysis can be done with assessment score data so that it is possible to design a data matrix.

Respondent Assessment Score
Variable Assessment Score "Aspects of the Deterrence Effect"

Responden	X1.1	X1.2	X1.3
1	8	7	5
2	9	9	9
3	7	6	6
99	5	6	8
100	9	9	7
101	9	7	6
Skor PPA Rerata	**7,60**	**6,95**	**6,72**
Standar Deviasi	2,12	2,04	2,09
Skor Variabel	**7,08**		

Figure 2: Data on the Variable Assessment Score "Aspects of the Deterrence Effect"

The analysis provided on the data on aspects of the deterrent effect on pedophile perpetrators, including the following:

a. Perception Score (7.60 0f 9) is very good; 6.95 of 9 turnout is good; 6.72 acceptability is good; overall deterrent effect variable 7.08 of 9.
b. The distribution/distribution of the assessment scores still does not show a good normal curve, the standard deviation is still relatively high (more than 2 of 9 scale). The simple interpretation is that this assessment is still colored by emotion, although it is still dominantly rational.
c. Data is downloaded from the system, already in graphical form

Overall, with a high deterrent effect rating score, respondents strongly agree with the application of the additional punishment of castration. This answers the pro and contra questions that have been so far, especially on the side of rejection of the castration crime. A rating of 7.08 of 9 is a very good score.

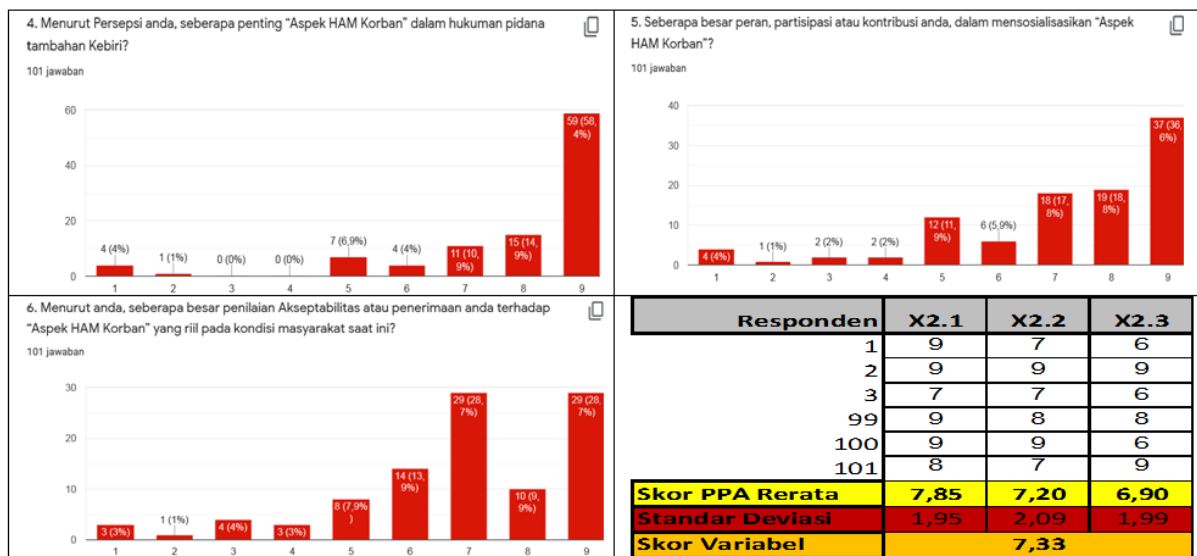Variable Assessment Score "Aspects of Victims' Human Rights"

Figure 3: Data on the Variable Assessment Score "Aspects of Human Rights Victims"

The analysis given to the score data on the assessment of the human rights aspect of the victim:

a. Perception Score (7.85 0f 9) is very good; 7.20 of 9 participation is good; 6.90 acceptability is good; overall deterrent effect variable 7.33 of 9.
b. The distribution of the assessment scores is still not smooth
c. Data is downloaded from the system, already in graphical form

The score for the assessment of the aspect of "Human Rights in Children" is an argument from the KPAI which turns out to be approved by respondents with a high score (7.33 of 9). This data confirms that the very strong argumentation of MaPPI FH UI together with 99 very strong NGOs rejecting the additional punishment of castration is not always supported by the respondents/community. However, it should be realized that there are still some parties who rate it low. In common parlance, not everyone agrees.
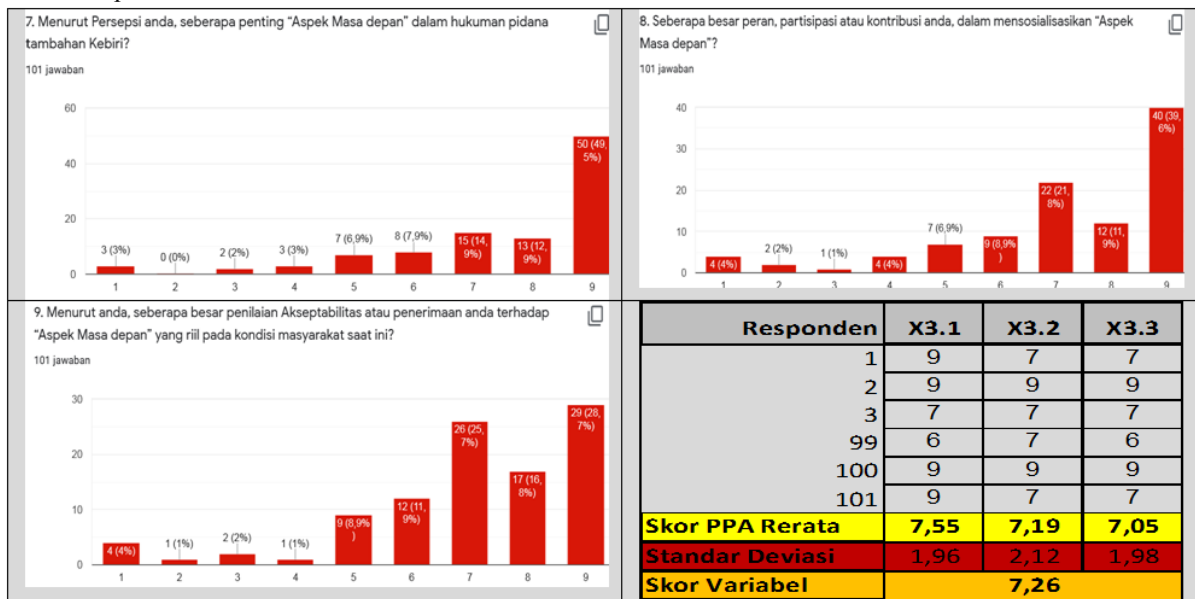
"Future Aspects" Assessment Score

Figure 4: Data on the Assessment Score for the Protection Variable "Future Aspects"

The analysis given to the score data on the assessment of the human rights aspect of the victim:
a. All PPA scores above 7, very good category.
b. The distribution of the assessment scores starts to smooth, the standard deviation decreases
c. Data is downloaded from the system, already in graphical form

The overall variable assessment score is high 7.26 of 9. Understanding this variable means that there is a strong correlation, either directly or indirectly, that the additional punishment for castration has a very strong correlation with efforts to protect the future of children, in this case victims or potential victims.

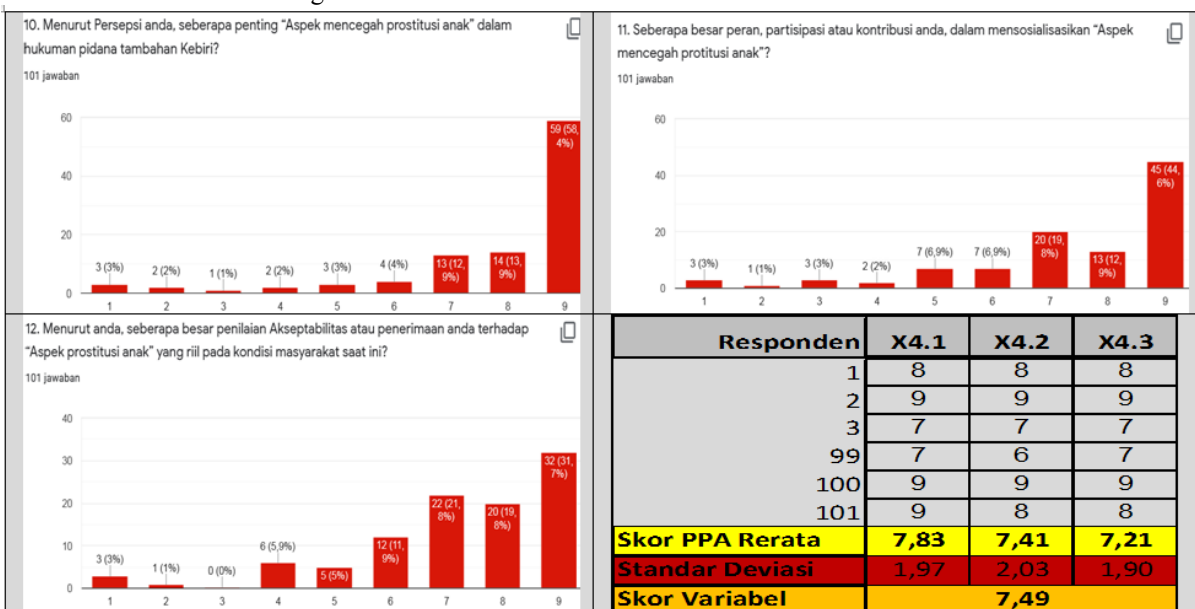Assessment Score "Preventing Child Prostitution"

Figure 5: Data on the Variable Assessment Score "Aspects of Child Prostitution"

Overall, the score for the variable preventing child prostitution is very good. The idea of child prostitution came to the fore in the events in Batam and Bintan. Due to the lack of a deterrent effect, our assessment of (covert) child prostitution has become rampant, especially by foreigners. The PPA's assessment of this aspect is highly valued with the assumption that the additional criminal punishment of castration is positively correlated with child prostitution.

Index of Compliance (IC) Assessment Score

Table 2: Tabulation of PPA Assessment Score Data, Variables and IC

Responden	X1.1	X1.2	X1.3	X2.1	X2.2	X2.3	X3.1	X3.2	X3.3	X4.1	X4.2	X4.3
1	8	7	5	9	7	6	9	7	7	8	8	8
2	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
3	7	6	6	7	7	6	7	7	7	7	7	7
99	5	6	8	9	8	8	6	7	6	7	6	7
100	9	9	7	9	9	6	9	9	9	9	9	9
101	9	7	6	8	7	9	9	7	7	9	8	8
Skor PPA Rerata	**7,60**	**6,95**	**6,72**	**7,85**	**7,20**	**6,90**	**7,55**	**7,19**	**7,05**	**7,83**	**7,41**	**7,21**
Standar Deviasi	2,12	2,04	2,09	1,95	2,09	1,99	1,96	2,12	1,98	1,97	2,03	1,90
Skor Variabel	**7,08**			**7,33**			**7,26**			**7,49**		
Skor IC	**7,29**											

PPA assessment score data, variables and index of compliance, can also be generated in the form of tabulation of the original data from the respondents. After making a few settings then obtained as table 2 above. The data above provides information:

a. The score for the assessment of the deterrent effect variable (X1) = 7,08; victim's human rights aspect (X2)=7.33; Future protection aspect (X3) = 7.26; and child prostitution aspect (X4)=7,49. Index of compliance (IC) = 7.29. All assessment scores above 7 in the very good category.

b. The highest score in the aspect of child prostitution, X4 = 7.46. This highest score means that the respondent's application of the additional criminal "castration" to pedophilia (child sexual crimes) has a fairly high correlation to the prevention of "child prostitution". This argument is based on a study related to (covert) child prostitution in the Batam area by foreigners from Singapore. This shows that the implementation of the castration criminal law can reduce the crime rate of child prostitution.

c. The data set with a standard deviation rating of 2 or more shows the distribution of the data scores in the form of a smooth normal curve.
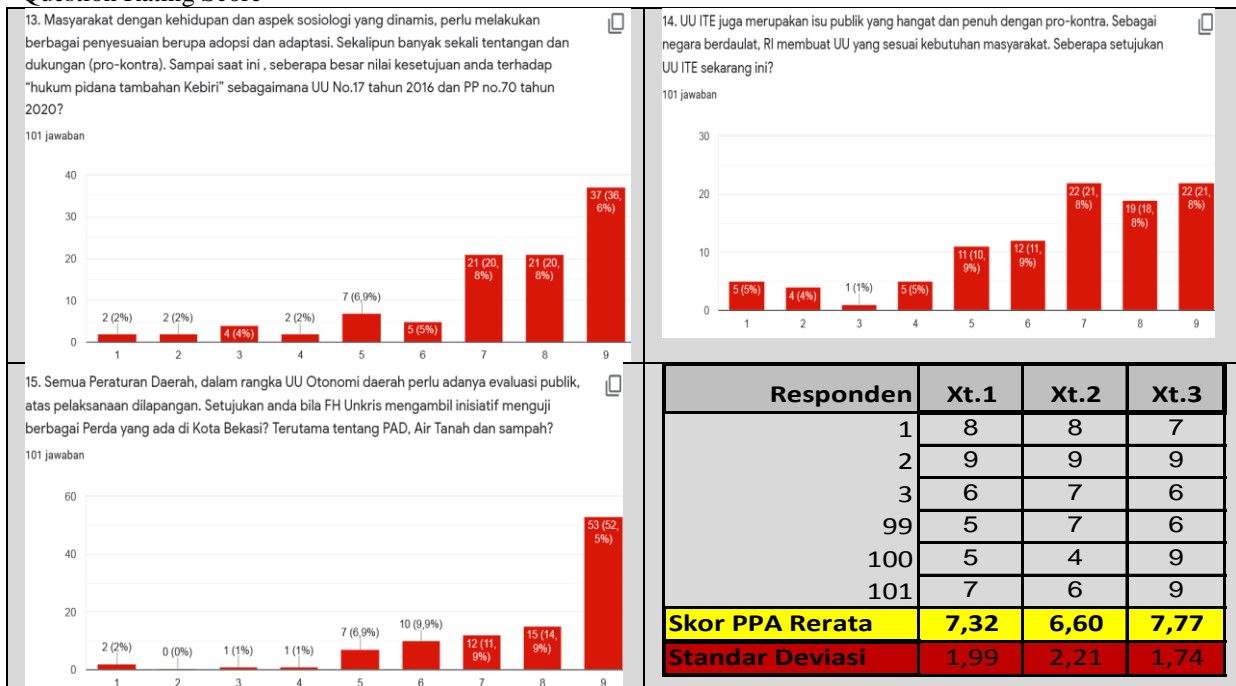
Question Rating Score

Figure 6: Assessment Score Data for additional questions

The assessment score data has the data shown in the graph above. Some of the information presented is:

a. That the average score can be obtained with a fairly good display and downloaded from the web. Additional question data are not included in the IC calculation.

b. The score for the assessment of the issue of the castration law is 7.32; UU ITE score 6.60; Local regulations in Bekasi City 7.77. This means that from the alternative to the laws and regulations above, the urgency and relevance for evaluation is the Perda in Bekasi City.

Open Question

Non-structural data, the results of respondents' answers in the form of suggestions and criticisms. The complete data is presented in the appendix. Some things that need to be explained are:
a. This data is in the form of proposals, suggestions and criticisms in the form of qualitative narratives. Not or have not been exposed to quantitative data.
b. This data is presented and packaged bottom-up data within the organization.
c. In the form of raw data (original data).

III.   Conclusions and Suggestions

Conclusion

Based on the data and data analysis carried out above, several conclusions were obtained regarding the additional criminal punishment of "castration" in accordance with Law No. 17 of 2016, and then PP No. 70 of 2020, as follows:
a. The score for the assessment of the deterrent effect variable (X1) = 7,08; victim's human rights aspect (X2)=7.33; Future protection aspect (X3) = 7.26; and child prostitution aspect (X4)=7,49. Index of compliance (IC) = 7.29. The significance of the assessment hypothesis with the reference standard of significance (6.5 of 9), then all variables have a significant variable assessment score; IC score has a significant value measure.
b. The results of the assessment of the object of study carried out by diverse communities and various backgrounds are always distributed. In this case, the standard deviation is still high around 2, the graph of the curve is not smooth yet, this is sentimental and non-rational feelings are still visible. This issue has not become a common understanding among the Faculty of Law campuses.
c. That the evaluation of the additional "castration" crime was carried out with a 5-year gap since its promulgation in 2016. The results of the evaluation showed a significant assessment score, with the interpretation of respondents agreeing to the application. The result states the dominance of the community who agrees on the issue of additional criminal castration.
d. In reality, after being strongly opposed by MaPPI FH UI and 99 affiliated NGOs in 2016, the reality is that until now there has been less and less publication, and researchers have only found 1 case that received an additional sentence of castration, during the last 5 years. In this regard, the Government's policies have been quite successful in controlling the impact of child sexual crimes.
e. The index of compliance with the application of the additional criminal "castration" in Indonesia, is a public research conducted online, by designing a survey instrument and testing it on campus. The scoring system is "simultaneous multiple variables scoring (SMVS), and the wellbeing methodology (WM) approach.
f. The results of the assessment scores are in graphical form, obtained from the web (downloaded) so that it is easy to perform visual analysis. Look at the tendency to test hypotheses.
g. The survey instrument, delivered "preface" as a socialization and education related to the object of study. In this case, public research is a suggestion for socialization and education on the study of public issues. It is hoped that all relevant parties are seen to encourage community participation. Public research in the social sciences and humanities is an inclusive activity.
h. In this research, it is possible to analyze matrix data by conducting a cross section between respondent data and assessment score data. Matrix data will be very good for comparison or comparison purposes.
i. IC public research, can get data on proposals, suggestions and criticisms from respondents. In organizations this is referred to as bottom-up.
j. IC Public Research, also needs to be done on the object of regional regulations (Perda)

IV.   Suggestions

In IC's public research related to the additional "castration" criminal law in accordance with Law No. 17 of 2016, which is applied in the campus environment, several things are recommended:
a. In the case of IC public research, only 101 respondents from the estimated population were given 1000 survey instruments. Responses rate was 10.1%. In future public research, it is necessary to develop population coverage, and increase the response rate.
b. Public research depends on space and time, so it needs to be done periodically and regularly. With a view to making improvements, from time to time.

c. Systemically, public research is conducted online and is running well. It is recommended that the object of study is in the social sciences and humanities. Public research conducted online in accordance with the conditions of the covid-19 pandemic and this research will be easy, cheap and fast
d. IC public research, provides a good explanation, and allows it to be carried out in various public issue studies.

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