ABSTRACT

The writing and preparation of this thesis were carried out to find out whether the application of chemical castration sanctions for perpetrators of sexual crimes against children is an appropriate penalty and in its implementation does not contain elements violating human rights. Therefore with this thesis, it is expected to be able to assist in terms of providing solutions to prevent and overcome the sexual crimes against children that continue to occur frequently.

The type of research used was normative legal research through secondary data collection. Secondary data collection in question were the collection of data through library research. The writer used qualitative data analysis methods through data collection from personal or official documents, writing the source of the information in order to conclude the research conducted.

The results of this study indicates that chemical castration penalty is an improper punishment for perpetrators of sexual crimes against children. It is because chemical castration punishment causes legal deterioration in Indonesia. It does not guarantee and has evidence that it can provide a deterrent effect for the perpetrators, does not revoke the root of the problem and violates human rights because the castration sanctions are considered to demean the dignity of the offender and contain element of torture which gives a negative effect not only for the physical, but also for the mental health of the offender, both medically and sociologically.

Keywords: Chemical castration sanctions, human rights, sexual crimes.