



## Castration Punishment for Sex Offenders: Reproductive Health Science Review

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### Abstract

Sexual crime is a form of crime in a society whose development is increasing based on their motives, traits, form, intensity, and modes. Women and children are subjected to victims of sexual crimes. The increase in sexual crimes caused the government to regulate castration punishment for sex offenders. Castration in health is surgery on the reproductive organs or using certain chemicals to reduce and eliminate sexual drive in men. The implementation of chemical castration in Indonesia is expected to have a deterrent effect on the perpetrators and prevent new cases of sexual violence. On the other hand, the implementation of chemical castration is thought to be against human rights. Related to the reproductive health perspective, castration as punishment can cause a decreasing reproductive function to come into sexual desire. Behavior aberration is a form of integrated multifactorial motives and the reason will not always biological factor or sexual drive. This article discusses the handling of sexual crimes that are comprehensively studied, especially in the area of reproductive health.

**Keywords:** castrated punishment; reproductive health, sexual crime

Kejahatan seksual merupakan salah satu bentuk kejahatan dalam masyarakat yang perkembangannya semakin meningkat baik dari segi motif, sifat, bentuk, intensitas, maupun modus pelaku. Anak dan perempuan menjadi sasaran korban kejahatan seksual. Peningkatan kejahatan seksual menyebabkan pemerintah mengatur hukuman kebiri bagi pelaku kejahatan seksual. Kebiri dalam ilmu kesehatan adalah pembedahan pada organ reproduksi atau menggunakan bahan kimia tertentu untuk mengurangi dan menghilangkan dorongan seksual pada laki-laki. Pelaksanaan kebiri kimia di Indonesia diharapkan memberikan efek jera pada pelaku dan mencegah kasus kekerasan seksual yang baru. Namun, pelaksanaan kebiri kimia dianggap pelanggaran Hak Asasi Manusia. Menurut perspektif kesehatan reproduksi, hukuman kebiri berakibat penurunan fungsi reproduksi termasuk hasrat seksual. Penyimpangan perilaku terjadi akibat integrasi multifaktorial motif dan alasan pelaku bukan hanya hasrat biologis saja. Artikel ini membahas penanganan kejahatan seksual yang dikaji secara komprehensif terutama ranah kesehatan reproduksi.

**Kata Kunci:** hukuman kebiri; kesehatan reproduksi; kejahatan seksual

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## Introduction

Sexual crime is one form of crime in a society whose development is increasing both in terms of motives, traits, form, intensity, and mode of the culprit (Sarkar, 2013). Sexual crime is included in the category of crime that can cause anxiety, insecurity, and disrupt people's welfare (Kristiani, 2014). Sexual violence is now an important and complex issue of all incidents of violence against children and women (Amalia, 2011; Andini et al., 2019). Sexual crime against children and women does not escape the attention of various parties. Cases of sexual crimes are increasing from year to year. This has a traumatic impact on the victim (Hikmah, 2017).

Effective efforts need to be made to anticipate sexual crimes in children and women (M. Handayani, 2017). Castration punishment on sexual offenders is considered to provide a maximum deterrent effect and has been successfully applied by several countries in the world. The United States, South Korea, Estonia, and Turkey have implemented castration penalties for sex offenders (Hartono, 2013). Castration

has also been applied in several countries in Europe (Aagaard, 2014).

Castrated can be divided into surgical and chemical (Richard, 2014). Castration in health is surgery performed on the male reproductive organs or providing hormonal drugs. Castration hormonal is known as chemical castration which is done to reduce the recidivism of sexual violence (Douglas et al., 2013). Chemical castration has advantages compared to surgical castration, one of which is reversible (Worley & Worley, 2018). The chemical castration process can be carried out through the consumption of pills or administering anti-androgen injections. The anti-androgen hormone is an anti-male hormone or anti-testosterone. Giving anti-androgen drugs will result in men lacking the hormone testosterone so they do not feel sexual desire or drive. Anti-androgen drugs will have the same effect as physical castration (Gooren, 2011). The application of castration punishment with a long period of time can cause a decrease in testosterone levels and have an impact on the male reproductive system (Wilson & Roehrborn, 1999).

The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) found hundreds of cases of sexual violence against children. The perpetrators are generally the closest person to the stepfather and biological victim, the closest family, and his friend. Around 218 cases of child sexual violence occurred in 2015 and 120 cases of child sexual violence in 2016. Then in 2017, sexual violence against children and women in the personal sphere ranks second, namely in the form of rape by 72% (2,399 cases), in the form of sexual abuse as much as 18% (601 cases), and sexual harassment by 5% (166 cases). The most recent sexual crime in 2019 is a case of sexual abuse of 9 children committed in the city of Jombang, East Java (Mardiya, 2017).

The problem of sexual crimes continues to be monitored and anticipated by the government by making prevention efforts (T. Handayani, 2016). However, the increase in the number of sexual crimes against children and women is getting higher every year (Murdiyanto, 2017; Rofidah et al., 2017). From these indications, it appears that the criminal law enforcement system, especially to prevent various criminal practices in the sexual field is still weak.

Generally, sexual crimes will be revealed when the victim complains or the victim's family reports sexual harassment has occurred (Suok, 2015). The government continues to show attention to the community by providing a sense of security, comfort, and peace. The good faith of the government is outlined in new regulations in which there are castrated criminal sanctions for perpetrators of sexual crimes against children. The sentence aims to prevent an increase in cases of sexual violence against children. The purpose of the formation of these regulations is to provide protection for children as the next generation of the nation (Adam & Mahyani, 2018).

The implementation of chemical castration in Indonesia is expected to be able to provide a deterrent and deterrence effect to perpetrators of sexual violence. The majority of the community is aware that castration sanctions aim to reduce sexual crimes against children effectively (Heathcote, 2020). However, castration punishment as an indirect criminal sanction can be accepted by the general public. Some groups firmly reject castration sanctions on sexual offenders because they consider the

punishment inappropriate and violate human rights (Rohmawati, 2018).

The perspective of reproductive health science states that humans who commit behavioral deviations not only have one problem point but are multifactorial integrated. So, the reason for the offender is not only biological desire. Genetics, stressful life, special learning processes, and disturbances in the structural integrity of the brain can produce specific phenotypes of distorted sexual preferences (Tenbergen et al., 2015). This shows that the handling of sex offenders must be comprehensively studied. Therefore, this review is structured to illustrate changes in the behavior of sex offenders before and after castration punishment.

## **Method**

This study shared the perspective of reproductive health review, in which describe the implementation of castration in sexual violence cases. The criteria for the references must be contain castration, include chemical or physical as a punishment. The problem of sexual violence in women and child sentenced as a complicated case and need to find

comprehensive solutions. Criticizing the problem with various research studies to gain more alternatives to protect the women and child from sexual violence.

The references were analyzed through multifactorial documents analysis such as health, law, and humanity. The study covered the problem of sexual violence in Indonesia with the castration as potentially punishment. Reproductive health issues became pro and contra in the community due to chemical castration effect on male reproductive function. This article showed the problem of sexual violence in the community and identified the solutions.

## **Result and Discussion**

This research found that the perspective of the community in Indonesia about sexual perpetrators need the worst punishment which is chemical castration. Some sentenced that it is beyond the human right and it needs to consider the quality of life after castration punishment. Numerous countries have been applied castration with pro and contra related to the male reproductive issues. The issues is not just

infertility but also metabolism and depression carried out by chemical castration in men.

### **Implementation of Castration Punishment in the World**

Some countries in the world have implemented castration punishment, although not many people can accept the implementation of the sentence. The practice of surgical castration in humans is not a new phenomenon. As far back as the fifth century, castration was carried out as a form of retribution on those who committed rape or adultery. Castration punishment in several countries becomes a punishment for sexual criminals, both rapists, and pedophiles. Generally, castration is done by injecting certain chemicals using two drugs namely cyproterone acetate and medroxyprogesterone acetate. The drug cyproterone acetate has been used for chemical castration in Europe while in America uses medroxyprogesterone acetate (Harrison, 2011).

The use of castration in Europe for sex offenders as a form of treatment has existed since the beginning of the 20th century. Denmark pioneered the first law in

1929 and legalized this type of medical intervention for sex offenders (Phenix & Hoberman, 2015). Shortly thereafter, Germany (1933), Norway (1934), Finland (1935), Estonia (1937), and Sweden (1944) imposed similar laws (Igoumenou, 2020). Germany used anti-androgens as a treatment for sexual paraphilia in the 1960s. That practice is part of treatment and not as a punishment. Norway has practiced castration since before World War II. There has been no follow-up or changes in the castration law in that country. Finland imposed castration punishment but has long since begun to be abandoned (Hagman, 2014). Then the Estonian government began imposing chemical castration sentences on sex offenders in 2012. Castration punishment in Estonia mainly applies to pedophiles. Sweden has been implementing castration penalties since before World War II and there has been no change in the rules of punishment (Syafrina, 2016). The United Kingdom has long implemented castration punishment, even 25 prisoners voluntarily received chemical injections in 2014. The policy is a derivative after World War II. At that time, homosexual acts between men were still illegal. Homosexuality is widely

regarded as a mental illness that can be treated with chemical castration. Nine states in the United States, namely California, Florida, Oregon, Texas, and Washington have also implemented castration penalties (Angkat, 2017).

Sexual criminals in Russia after being diagnosed with pedophilia by doctors can be castrated. The sentence threatens sex offenders who attack children under the age of 14 years. The Moldovan government began imposing castration penalties on child sex offenders in 2012. Poland has also been implementing castration penalties since 2010 and is still valid today. Poland has laws for mandatory chemical castration for the persecution of children under 15 years of age when convicts are released conditionally into society (Goswami, 2014). Castration punishment is given to child rapists. The prisoner should be accompanied by a psychiatrist before serving his sentence (Usfunan et al., 2017). Castration punishment in Argentina has only been enacted in one province namely Mendoza since 2010. Also, every sex offender or rapist in Mendoza is threatened with castration punishment chemically. Chemical castration penalties also apply in

several states in Australia, namely western Australia, Queensland, and Victoria. In 2010, a child sex offender who was repeatedly caught in law in North Queensland was brought to trial again for harassing a minor. This man had served his castration chemical sentence before by voluntarily receiving treatment to reduce his libido (Ronken, 2017).

Two sex offenders in Victoria agreed in 2012 to undergo chemical castration sentences. Denmark has also been implementing castration penalties since before World War II. From 1935 to 1970 Denmark gave sexual offenders the choice of prison or surgical castration (Madnur, 2019). Turkey plans to start implementing castration chemical laws for pedophiles. The perpetrators of sexual crimes in the Netherlands can choose the punishment for him, whether imprisoned for a long time or neutered. Castration is done chemically. That is, for castration, the perpetrators may voluntarily ask for spaying to reduce sexual desire that is not fair or deviant sexual actions. The perpetrators of sexual crimes in France are also allowed to choose their sentences, choose to be jailed for a long time or neutered. Castration is also done

chemically (Eddyono et al., 2016). South Korea was the first country in Asia to legalize castration punishment (Koo et al., 2014). The law was passed in 2011 and permits castration injections into sexual crime defendants over the age of 19. The implementation of the sentence received a lot of criticism from the public. The injection given is leuprolide acetate (LA), a Gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) agonist, for three (3) months. Besides, Taiwan also applies special castration injections on pedophilia and recidivists of child sexual crimes (Azizah, 2017).

#### **Castration Penalty Regulation in Indonesia**

According to Christiansen's statement, *"the conception of problem crime and punishment is an essential part of the culture of any society"*. The same was expressed by W. Clifford, *"the very foundation of any criminal justice system consists of the philosophy behind a given country"*. The Indonesian state is based on Pancasila and the national development policy line aims to form a "Whole Indonesian Man". If the criminal is used as a means to an end, the humanistic approach must also be considered. This is important because the crime is essentially a

humanitarian problem. Criminal contain elements of suffering that can attack the interests or values that are most valuable for human life (B. Arief, 2016). The Indonesian government responds responsibly to the phenomenon of crime against children and women. The stipulation of castration chemical punishment has been regulated in RI Law No. 17 of 2016 concerning the second amendment to Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. The President issued PERPPU No. 1 of 2016 as a result of the Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection. Article 81 of the revised law enforces chemical castration by force as additional punishment in article 76D for *"Anyone who commits violence or threatens violence to force children under 18 to have intimate relations with him or with others who cause more than one victim, serious injury, mental illness, infectious diseases, disruption or loss of reproductive function and / or the victim died"*. Castration of chemicals will be carried out against the offender for a period of up to two years after the convicted serving a prison sentence. Offenders under the age of 18 are not subject to this penalty (H. Arief, 2017).

Generally, there are three difficulties that law enforcement officials might encounter in the process of enforcing chemical castration actions for sex offenders. Difficulties that might be found in the process of applying this castration chemical action is the difficulty to find the right executor. The doctor who is supposed to be the executor of this action provides rejection. Thus, the process of enforcing the punishment is considered difficult to enforce existing regulations with the conditions of the community and law enforcement officials who do not cooperate. This often happens among people who find it difficult to work together to carry out castration punishment. The rejection of the Indonesian Doctors Association (IDI) to become castrated executor in castration law enforcement raises the pros and cons. Council of Honor and Ethics of Medical Oath (MKKEK, Kodeki) Number 1 of 2016 towards Law No. 1 of 2016 states that the castration executor is a team of doctors (Saudi, 2016).

Amnesty International in 2016 stated that authorities in Indonesia must immediately revoke provisions that allow sex offenders to be punished by forced

castration and even death. Sexual abuse of children is terrible. But the perpetrators who get chemical castration or execution are not justice. That adds to one cruelty to the other. Enforcement of castration chemical punishment legally without written consent as an act of punishment will be a cruel, inhuman, and degrading punishment of humans (Amnesty International, 2016).

#### **Indonesian Community Perspective Regarding Castration**

Castration punishment is against Human Rights (Human Rights) as stated in various international conventions that have been ratified in our national law including the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Covenant on Civil Rights / ICCPR), the Anti Torture Convention, and also the Convention on the Rights of the Child, corporal punishment in all forms must be interpreted as a form of torture and deeds of human dignity first if intended for retaliation with the main reason that the deterrent effect is scientifically doubtful (N. Hasanah & Soponyono, 2018).

The implementation of chemical castration is considered a violation of human rights. Human rights are essentially



the most basic rights possessed by all human beings as the supreme gift of God Almighty. The constitution states that the State must not punish humans by degrading human rights and human values. All actions that include violence, torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment are considered contrary to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (Hutapea, 2016). The implementation of chemical castration was considered by some to only focus on the perpetrators' retaliation, not on improving the action of the perpetrators. Castration law seems to return to the colonial era which is oriented to retaliation even though Indonesia has abandoned the theory of retaliation. Indonesia is now oriented to the goal of criminal justice to improve the personal perpetrators themselves, in addition to paying attention

to the interests of victims (Krismiarsi, 2018).

Organisms have antecedent functions, behavior, and consequence factors. The antecedent function is divided into two, namely distal/ past which contains significant and proximal/ initial experiences and events that are multifactorial, conditions, and situations. Habit into action is formed through cognitive function, distortion, frequency, intensity, number, duration, and meaning of events. After that, the consequence factor can be obtained from the proximal/initial impact: in the form of gratification, and the distal/past impact: in the form of social sanctions (Picture 1) (Wilcox et al., 2015).

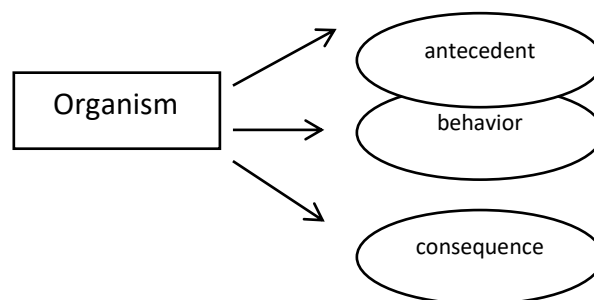


Figure 1. Organism Variable

Some people are worried that the perpetrators will become more aggressive because of psychological and social factors when castration is implemented in Indonesia. Negative feelings, such as hurt, anger, and revenge, have been formed since the perpetrator feels victimization on him. The social and psychological impact can be felt by the offender who receives castration punishment so that psychological and social assistance is needed to the perpetrator during and after serving the sentence (McMillan, 2013). Some argues that castration punishment is considered effective if it is adjusted with evidence that guarantees the use of chemical castration reduces the amount of violence against children and women (Tullio, 2010). The bad actions of someone who commits sexual crimes causes fear in the community. Generally, fear is felt by parents and women. This resulted in a reduction in security and comfort as a resident. Appropriate protection mechanisms and solutions are needed to deal with sexual offenders. Sexual violence is not just one problem but is a combination of moral, legal, and social deviations. Current developments reveal that therapy for sex offenders is chemical castration (Dibennardo, 2018).

Sentencing must be reviewed in terms of psychological and physical effects. The application of punishment should be regulated to the maximum so that everyone can think about the effects of actions obtained after committing a crime, especially the crime of rape of children. However, if we look again that criminal sanctions do not lie in the maximum threat, but rather on the purpose of criminal law, namely the effectiveness of the criminal law itself, so that people comply, obey, and do not commit criminal acts (Spriyono, 2020). The role of the perpetrator's environment is also very important to avoid recidivism and help the perpetrator to understand that sexual crimes are actions that are far from humanitarian principles (Kim et al., 2016). Deviant action known as crime requires an explanation by looking at the structural conditions that exist in society. Deviant action can be assessed in the context of power inequality, prosperity, and the field of authority relating to changes in the economic and political sectors in society. The limit of the size of the deviation is not only determined by the values and norms that are considered valid by the authorities, but by the size of the loss or severity (social injuries) caused by the act. Deviant action as a social process is considered to occur as a reaction to

one's class life. The main values in question are justice and protection of human rights (Handy et al., 2016).

The implementation of chemical castration is a new punishment in Indonesia. Pros and cons still occur related to the implementation of these actions. The implementation of castration crime is expected to be able to provide a deterrent effect and prevent new cases or prevent perpetrators from repeating the same mistakes so that they are expected to reduce the level of sexual crimes. The effects on everyone are not the same. This condition makes castration sanctions continue to cause pros and cons, including in developed countries. The debate is not only about human rights not to torture sanctions, but also there is no relationship between the cause of a person committing sexual crimes and the form of punishment. This shows that if the castration injection has not been proven to be able to suppress sexual crime cases (Khan & Mashru, 2016).

### **Children and Women as Victims**

There are four main types of sex offenders. Type-I, the offender will deny committing an offense or criminal nature of the actions taken. Type-II, the offender claims to have committed

a crime but blames non-sexual powers such as drugs, stress, alcohol, anger, strength, violence, and so on. Type-III, the offender is motivated by non-sexual emotions, such as anger or strength. Type-IV: parafilia (Phenix, 2016).

The problem of crime and discrimination against children and women is increasing for a variety of reasons. Sexual violence that occurs in children and women should be considered as a form of violence that violates human dignity and dignity (Sumera, 2013). This form of action is a violation of norms, values, or decency in society. Sexual crime is a complex problem starting from the formulation of the problem to the evidence in court (Hermawati & Sofian, 2018). Women and girls generally become victims of sexual crimes. Incorrect dress code for someone, whose appearance is too attractive, mixed with the opposite sex, lack of awareness, disability, environmental factors, and problems in the family predispose to sexual harassment (Jayapalan et al., 2018). In contrast to other acts of violence, cases of sexual violence against children have a far more serious impact on children, both directly and long term. Cases of sexual crimes in children do not just leave physical injuries. This anarchistic act will have a bad effect on the

child's future. Adverse effects related to emotional, social, and psychological development (Kirton, 2011).

Sexual violence against women is considered to occur because of a value system that places women as weak and inferior to men. Women are still placed in positions of subordination and marginalization that can be controlled, exploited, or enslaved by men. Women are still seen as second class citizens. The action of sexual violence against women are an ongoing threat to women and have become a global issue. This sexual crime is then connoted as a crime against women because of their gender characteristics that are related to their role and position in the community. Therefore, this crime is referred to as gender-based violence (UNHCR, 2001).

### **Castration Penalty in Reproductive Health Study**

Castration in terms of the medical world is also known as castration. Castration punishment which is often done is castration chemical punishment. The process can be through administering pills or anti-androgen injections. Anti-androgen hormone is a male anti-hormone /anti-testosterone. Anti-androgen drugs are considered to have the

same effect as physical castration (Gabbard, 2001). Castration surgery with removal of the testicles results in the loss of certain parts of the reproductive organs permanently. Chemical castration is preferred because of the more practical and reversible consideration. Chemical castration is an act of injecting anti-testosterone into the male body to reduce levels of the hormone testosterone (Gomella, 2009).

The hormone testosterone is the main hormone in men that plays a role in a variety of functions, one of which is sexual function. That is, the testosterone effect on male sexual arousal (Celec et al., 2015). Testosterone and dihydrotestosterone hormones are responsible for sexual obligations. Testosterone production in men occurs mostly through the secretion of Leydig cells in the testes (Zirkin & Papadopoulos, 2018). Male reproductive function is important to maintain not only in terms of sexual drive. The role of hormonal coordination such as testosterone as one of the steroid hormones helps communication organs between the brain, the hypothalamus, and the anterior pituitary to the testis. In addition, testosterone is also needed for fat metabolism, maintaining bone strength, to the main

function of sperm formation or spermatogenesis (White & Porterfield, 2013). Chemical castration treatment by providing anti-testosterone results in impaired coordination between the brain and testicles resulting in decreased reproductive function. Chemical castration results in a decrease in testosterone levels, frequency and intensity of sexual arousal, frequency of masturbation, and sexual fantasy. The application of the castration penalty for a long period of time can lead to a drastic reduction in testosterone levels and adversely affects the male reproductive system. Some of the effects are a decrease in testicular function in the process of spermatogenesis, decreased activity of body fat metabolism, loss of sexual desire, and an increased risk of depression (Nieschlag et al., 2012).

Some of the side effects of chemical castration are decreased fertility, increased blood pressure, weight gain, hot flushes, fatigue, headaches, sleep disorders, disorders of sugar and lipid metabolism, and breast enlargement. The further serious impact of castration is to induce infertility, impotence, increase in the number of abnormal spermatozoa, decrease ejaculation volume,

shrinkage of the seminal vessels causing hypogonadism, gynecomastia and so on (Wibowo et al., 2016). According to ethical point of view, the offender will be subject to hormonal treatment if several conditions that have been considered are met. First, the person has a paraphilia disorder diagnosed by a psychiatrist after an examination by a psychiatrist. Second, specific hormonal treatment of clinical signs, symptoms, and behavior that are tailored to the person's health condition. Third, the person's condition shows a significant risk of serious harm to his health or the physical or moral integrity of others. Fourth, there are no intrusive treatment tools available. Fifth, the psychiatrist is responsible for the patient who agrees to inform and take responsibility for the indications of the treatment and follow up including the somatic aspects. If necessary it can involve a consultant or endocrine expert (Thibaut et al., 2010).

Chemical castration penalties aim to reduce the deviant action of sex offenders (Wong & Gravel, 2018). Moreover, sanctions are effective anticipatory measures. Its specifications do not cause suffering or deprive independence and can restore certain

circumstances for the perpetrators and victims of both individuals, both public and civil (Soekarini, 2018). Studies of two different male populations who have undergone surgical castration have shown the impact of bilateral orchidectomy on sex drive, the capacity to maintain erections, and sexual interest. The impact was shown in sex offenders and patients with testicular/ metastatic prostate cancer. Newer oncology studies have the benefit and control of samples of better design than surgical castration trials that were formerly among sex offenders and can offer several empirical markers for sexual function (Weinbenger et al., 2005).

Castration punishment seems to be a type of cruel or sadistic punishment. Actually, the sentence is not commensurate with the impact that must be borne by the victim. Victims who receive sexual violence will experience severe depression, loss of future, and it is very likely that victims can be infected with infectious diseases, disrupted or lost reproductive function, experiencing mental disorders, and also lost their lives. In addition, sexual crimes can result in pregnancy and childbirth at the risk of maternal and infant death, unwanted pregnancies that often and often lead to

unsafe abortion and its complications (H. Hasanah, 2016). Numerous research results indicate that castration punishment can be reversible. The effectiveness of anti-testosterone given in chemical castration penalties will be lost after the drug is stopped (Lee & Cho, 2013). The other fact states that the administration of anti-testosterone in a certain period has a different effect including returning the level of male fertility in different periods of time, although the exact mechanism is unknown (Swerdloff, 2019). Chemical castration punishment requires an in-depth study to adjust to the perpetrators' reproductive, psychological, and social functions. Anti-testosterone in the chemical castration is known to be reversible so that it can restore male fertility and sexual ability after giving it stopped due to psychological factors that can cause sexual arousal (Ratkoceri, 2017). When the injection period has been stopped, in men with hypersexual impulsively experience a surge in serum testosterone (Fong, 2006).

Based on the above, chemical castration can be used as an appropriate punishment imposed on perpetrators of sexual crimes against children and women or even as an

inhuman punishment. Chemical castration penalties can only be carried out after a judge's decision has been considered and carried out in a way or method based on applicable provisions. In addition, in the process of giving a sentence must pay attention to the rights of each party including the perpetrators and accompanied by a rehabilitation process (Sudewo & Abdurrahman, 2020). According to the main health perspective from the field of reproductive health, humans who commit action deviations do not only have one problem point. Problems that occur due to integrated multifactorial. If only the castration punishment, both chemical and physical, will not be effective if the motives or reasons of the perpetrators are not just biological desires. This shows that the handling of sexual offenders must be comprehensively studied to bring positive impacts to the continuity of a safe, peaceful, and healthy society as a whole.

### **Changes in Behavior Prevent Sexual Crimes in Children and Women**

Interventions to prevent rape are carried out multifactorial in the fields of culture, media, and education. Programs are needed to raise awareness and change individual action and to regulate mass media. There are also

some practices in the world of education that promise to change action in a positive direction. Mass media regulations have also been suggested not to include the true identity of the report or the anonymity of rape cases (Walby et al., 2013). Positive activities can be carried out to limit the circulation of pornography by involving children. The family relationship approach can influence interactions within the family and avoid the negative influence of peers. Health education also needs to be done in schools to increase children's awareness and provide information to parents about reproductive rights and how to maintain reproductive health. Educational programs in schools are expected to encourage positive attitudes and behavior in children (Miswanto, 2014).

Various efforts have been made by the state in order to improve the lives of women. Protection efforts continue to be made to eliminate discrimination against women. One way to prevent sexual crime is through empowering women. This needs to be improved and properly facilitated to increase women's participation in the decision-making process. Based on Indonesian statistics it is known that the number of women occupying

presentations is greater than men, which is 50.3%. This data shows that women are a greater resource than men. If supported by good quality and experience, women's welfare will improve (Fitri, 2010).

Women's empowerment is defined as a process of increasing awareness and capacity that leads to greater participation in making greater decisions. Empowering good women will reduce all forms of violence against women, including rape. In addition, women can exercise control for transformative actions in a better direction. Some forms of women's empowerment practices can be carried out in activities that involve democratic and independent economies (UNCITRAL, 2019).

## **Conclusions**

Perpetrators of sexual crimes are a major threat to society, especially children and women. Rape is not limited to manifestations of extreme sexual urges but is allegedly due to violence, power, and aggression on perpetrators. Sexual crimes occur multifactorial reasons either intrinsically or extrinsically. Generally, these

actions are considered as a response to uncontrolled sexual desire.

Castration is also called castration or castration. Castration is a surgical procedure and or uses certain chemicals to intending to reduce or eliminate the function of the reproductive organs and sexual desire. Castration punishment is still reaping the pros and cons in Indonesian society. Regulations that have been ratified through the Law on castration punishment of Indonesia have not yet known the actual impact because no perpetrators have been executed of castration to date. Some think that castration can be an appropriate sentence imposed on sex offenders against children and women. Others consider castration punishment as an inhuman punishment.

This perspective study recommend that castration is not the only option for punishment and it needs to ensure that is not another health problem. The cases with behavior aberration, psychology disorder, or mental health need support from multi sector to build strong protection for sexual violence cases.



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