



INNOVATIVE: Journal Of Social Science Research

Volume 4 Nomor 6 Tahun 2024 Page 2562-2572

E-ISSN 2807-4238 and P-ISSN 2807-4246

Website: <https://j-innovative.org/index.php/Innovative>

## Implications Of Criminal Law On The Practice Of Witch Curse In Indonesia According To Law Number 1 Of 2007 On The New Criminal Code

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### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis konsekuensi hukum dan efektivitas penerapan sanksi terhadap tindak pidana santet berdasarkan Pasal 252 Undang-Undang No. 1 Tahun 2023 dalam konteks sosial dan hukum di Indonesia. Fokus utama penelitian adalah pengaturan tindak pidana santet dalam hukum pidana baru, tantangan dalam pembuktian, serta implikasi sosial dari penerapan sanksi ini. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode hukum normatif dengan pendekatan deskriptif-analitis. Sumber data terdiri dari literatur hukum primer dan sekunder, termasuk undang-undang, buku, jurnal ilmiah, dan artikel yang relevan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa meskipun Pasal 252 Undang-Undang No. 1 Tahun 2023 memberikan dasar hukum bagi tindakan yang berkaitan dengan kekuatan supranatural, penerapan pasal ini menghadapi tantangan serius, terutama dalam aspek pembuktian. Delik formil yang diadopsi dalam pasal ini tidak memerlukan bukti terjadinya akibat fisik atau mental, tetapi lebih menitikberatkan pada pernyataan pelaku yang memiliki kekuatan gaib. Di sisi lain, terdapat potensi penyalahgunaan pasal ini dalam masyarakat, yang bisa memicu konflik horizontal. Oleh karena itu, efektivitas penerapan sanksi bergantung pada pemahaman yang tepat oleh aparat penegak hukum dan masyarakat terkait batasan dan tujuan dari pengaturan ini.

Kata Kunci: *Santet, Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana, Pembuktian.*

## Abstract

This paper analyzes the legal ramifications and efficacy of Article 252 of Law No. 1 of 2023 punishments against illegal black magic in Indonesia's social and legal setting. The paper examines how the new criminal legislation regulates black magic crimes, evidence issues, and societal effects. Research is done using normative legal and descriptive-analytical methods. Legal literature—laws, books, scientific journals, and pertinent articles—provides data. The research found that although Article 252 of Law No. 1 of 2023 legalizes supernatural abilities, their implementation is difficult, particularly in terms of proof. This article's formal crime stresses the perpetrator's supernatural abilities rather than bodily or mental repercussions. However, social abuse of this item might cause horizontal conflict. Thus, law enforcement and the public must grasp the constraints and goals of penalties to make them successful.

Keywords: *Black Magic, Criminal Code, Proof*

## INTRODUCTION

Indonesian criminal law governs illegal activities and their punishments (Harahap et al., 2023). Criminal law protects individual rights and maintains social order. Criminal law works to dissuade criminals and prevent them from committing crimes again (Arief et al., 2023).

The Dutch colonial Criminal Code has long shaped Indonesian criminal law. Many parties believe the Criminal Code should be updated to meet Indonesia's social, cultural, and legal demands. Thus, the passage of Law No. 1 of 2023 on the new Criminal Code is a major step in modernizing Indonesian criminal law. The revised Criminal Code addresses current legislation and Indonesian principles (Yanto & Hikmah, 2023).

Criminal law regulates criminal conduct and penalties for offenders. Criminal conduct may injure people, organizations, or the state, and penalties can include jail, fines, or other criminal punishment. Criminal law punishes and rehabilitates offenders to make them responsible citizens.

Law No. 1 of 2023 regulates various illegal activities not explicitly governed in the existing illegal Code (Flora, 2022). Article 252 of the Law criminalizes supernatural or traditional acts like black magic. The legislator's update adapts criminal law to modern requirements and difficulties while upholding justice and societal standards.

Article 252 of Law No. 1 of 2023, which controls black magic crimes, is notable since it incorporates traditional beliefs being practiced today. Some Indonesians, particularly in specific places, have long believed in black magic or witchcraft. This technique is generally connected with mystical ideas, yet its effects may be real, particularly if it can hurt others. Article 252 attempts to reconcile this ancient worldview with current Indonesian legislation.

In Article 252, the state regulates black magic to safeguard society from hazardous bodily and psychological activities. Although the effect or scientific proof of black magic is

hard to verify, claims about it frequently generate fear, turmoil, or bloodshed in society (Faisal et al., 2023). Thus, the state must give clear legal restrictions regarding black magic allegations or threats to prevent lawbreaking. The prospect of jail for 1 year and 6 months or a fine of up to Rp200 million illustrates that this offense is significant, even though it is a minor crime.

The legal ramifications of Article 252 include court proof issues. Black magic like witchcraft is ethereal and hard to quantify. The public prosecutor will have trouble proving that someone performed a witchcraft act that hurts others. This differs from stealing and assault, which have more visible proof. This evidence issue might lead legal professionals to question whether the law can govern the supernatural.

The adoption of Article 252 may potentially have societal effects. In a culture that still values mystical things, this article may be used to create false or unjustified allegations against someone to damage their reputation. This may cause horizontal conflict in society if not controlled (M & Irfan, 2020). To avoid escalating the societal tension, law enforcement must handle black magic cases carefully.

This background conclusion will highlight two issue formulations discussed in this paper. First, Article 252 of Law No. 1 of 2023 on the new Criminal Code regulates black magic. Understanding this regulation is crucial since black magic has been in Indonesian culture historically and culturally but was not previously controlled in laws and regulations. This article examines how this new legislation strengthens law enforcement's fight against black magic and the components that must be demonstrated to be charged with it. Another goal of this essay is to examine the legal ramifications of black magic offenses under Law No. 1 of 2023. With the possibility of 1 year and 6 months in jail or a maximum punishment of IDR 200 million, it's vital to examine how these sanctions are framed and applied. This essay will also assess the usefulness of these sanctions in society, particularly in light of the difficulties of establishing mystical and immeasurable crimes. This article will analyze if the article is an effective and fair deterrent or whether it might cause new legal and social issues. This article provides a detailed analysis of Indonesian black magic laws and the issues and ramifications of applying Article 252 in current criminal law.

Explaining the situation, how does Article 252 of Law No. 1 of 2023 about the new Criminal Code regulate black magic? 2. What are the legal repercussions for black magic criminals under Law No. 1 of 2023, and how effective is this punishment in society?

## RESEARCH METHOD

This paper uses the normative legal research approach to investigate the normative features of criminal law rules connected to black magic in Article 252 of Law No. 1 of 2023 on the new Criminal Code. This research will address the two issue formulations by studying relevant legal documents and literature (Ishaq, 2017).

This research will evaluate main legal sources, including the Criminal Code and other associated laws and regulations, to solve the first problem formulation, how to govern black magic under Article 252 of Law No. 1 of 2023. This research will also explore secondary legal sources such books, scientific papers, journals, and academic references on Indonesian criminal law's history and evolution of supernatural or mystical activities. To examine how this new legal rule regulates black magic and why the article was written, a normative descriptive technique will be applied. The juridical-analytical technique will be used to solve the second issue formulation, which is what black magic criminals face legally and how well society enforces these sanctions. The examination will examine black magic crime offenders' legal penalties, including imprisonment and fines, and how society applies this article.

This research will analyze how the article is used in the field and the difficulties of demonstrating and punishing mystical crimes. This research will also assess how well this article prevents black magic and manages social dynamics. The research will use this technique to show how Indonesian criminal law addresses supernatural activities and the social and legal effects of Article 252 in Law No. 1 of 2023.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. The concept of regulating criminal acts of black magic in Article 252 of Law No. 1 of 2023 concerning the new Criminal Code

Santet, a traditional Indonesian belief in black magic or witchcraft, holds that a person may harm another via mystical or supernatural methods. Santet has been part of Indonesian society for generations and is related with sending disease, misfortune, or death to a target without meeting them (Falikhah, 2012). In rural places, black magic is strongly believed, but in major cities, it is still believed.

Black magic is culturally associated with a belief that defies rationality and science. Many think that jealous, envious, or vengeful individuals might utilize shamans or paranormal to transmit black magic to their foes. The culprits are inconspicuous and hard to trace, making this technique ingenious (Harianja et al., 2019). In conflictual or competitive social interactions, this creates worry and anxiety. Some individuals blame black magic for

unexpected sickness, accidents, or unnatural deaths.

Additionally, black magic charges can have severe societal effects. Communities often shun and condemn black magic suspects. Black magic practitioners may be killed by uncontrollable crowds in severe circumstances. This suggests that black magic might affect social dynamics and cause communal uprisings (Faisal et al., 2023). Some people use dread of black magic to coerce others or resolve conflicts by taking matters into their own hands.

The legality of black magic in Indonesia has long been debated. Black magic crimes were not officially regulated until Law No. 1 of 2023, the new Criminal Code. Society has believed in black magic, but the ancient criminal legal system did not encompass supernatural behaviors since they were hard to quantify and prove. This legal vacuum caused law enforcement confusion and community vigilantism.

Article 252 of Law No. 1 of 2023 regulates black magic crimes to address this void. In this article, a person who claims supernatural abilities and promises or delivers services that cause bodily, mental, or death agony may be punished. Maximum sentence: 1 year and 6 months in jail or IDR 200 million fine. This rule protects victims of supernatural claims or threats and prevents vigilante behavior.

Article 252's legal emphasis is the perpetrator's official activities and provides others hope that his actions may have repercussions. Indonesian criminal law defines "formal crime," a crime that stresses acts or activities without having to establish that the perpetrator's promises are fulfilled (Ishwara, 2023). No proof is required that black magic causes disease or death as long as the offender follows the article's instructions.

Black magic is difficult to prove for law enforcement. This act is supernatural, hence Article 184 of the Criminal Procedure Code requires careful use of witness, expert, letter, hint, and defendant testimony. Proof is difficult since supernatural actions like black magic leave no physical evidence, hence witness testimony or the perpetrator's confession are commonly used. This is tough to do, particularly if the culprit denies guilt.

This page allows victims or service users to report black magic offenders, even if the promised penalties have not yet happened. This gives people threatened or damaged by supernatural services quicker legal protection, but it also risks alleged misuse. Law enforcement must verify reports are founded on evidence, not allegations.

This regulation affects how society evaluates and addresses supernatural beliefs. Although the law seeks to accommodate social circumstances, this provision might lead to biased reporting or be used to bring down innocent persons (Cahyana & Chrisdanty, 2023). Thus, law enforcers must implement Article 252 carefully and in line with justice to prevent its exploitation for personal advantage.

The execution of Article 252 of Law No. 1 of 2023 against black magic requires a broad and methodical approach in legal and social areas. The regulation of these supernatural activities is complicated and needs cautious and fair management to prevent legal mistakes that might hurt innocent parties and some people' exploitation of the article.

First, law enforcement must improve its objective and quantifiable evidence system. Proof of black magic is difficult due to its supernatural character. Thus, such circumstances need standards of evidence evaluation. For instance, testimony must be reliable and not dependent on assumptions or supposition. Law enforcement officials may be better trained to recognize, examine, and discern supernatural allegations using a professional and fact-based approach.

Second, defining black magic crimes more precisely. Article 252 still defines formal crimes by the perpetrator's conduct, not their effects. This technique gives legal regulation flexibility, but law enforcement and the public may misinterpret the article. Thus, the government may improve its implementing rules or provide technical advice for law enforcement to handle this scenario. These rules will prevent misunderstanding and make law enforcement fairer and more focused.

To regulate supernatural crimes like black magic, the community needs education and legal socialization. This indoctrination helps the people comprehend the law and avoid vigilantism. Systematic education may teach the community that not all black magic cases are illegal and that proper legal processes must be followed. This teaching will also diminish the community's ability to exploit the article to settle personal problems or corner people over black magic.

Fourth, periodic examination of Article 252 in judicial practice. The government and law enforcement must periodically evaluate this article's field implementation. To ensure law enforcement is successful and not abused, this review is crucial. Regulatory changes or law enforcement upgrades are required to address implementation shortcomings. This assessment may also inform future policymaking.

Fifth, improving human rights enforcement in black magic instances. The law protects society against supernatural threats, but human rights must be prioritized. Subjective charges without substantial proof might violate individual rights including freedom from arbitrary arrest and a fair trial. Therefore, human rights agencies must tighten oversight to guarantee no rights abuses in Article 252 implementation.

Black magic criminal enforcement may be more effective, fair, and sustainable by following the procedures above. Strengthening evidence, clear legal interpretation, community socialization, and periodic examination will guarantee that Article 252 protects

victims against supernatural dangers and safeguards Indonesian criminal law from misuse.

## 2. Legal Consequences and Effectiveness of the Implementation of Criminal Sanctions for Witchcraft Based on Law No. 1 of 2023 in the Indonesian Social and Legal Context

Article 252 of Law No. 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code regulates black magic, a major stride in Indonesian criminal law. Although supernatural abilities like black magic have long been part of society, positive law does not properly govern them. Black magic is generally considered as an unseen crime that makes society fearful and uneasy (Al Buchori et al., 2021). These activities are difficult to criminalize, especially due to evidentiary and legal interpretation issues.

In Article 252, black magic criminals face imprisonment for 1 year and 6 months or a maximum fine of IDR 200 million. This article states that claiming supernatural abilities, making promises, or offering services to harm others may be unlawful. In sustaining social order and giving legal certainty for supernaturally endangered victims, this rule has substantial legal significance. Given the difficulties of establishing and the possibility for abuse of charges, the efficacy of this penalty in reality is yet unknown.

The state's use of Article 252 shows its attempts to restrict behaviors that undermine social order, even if they're hard to establish. This article uses formal crimes to illustrate that the illegal conduct is complete when the offender promises supernatural abilities without waiting for penalties. The intricacy of the social setting, where black magic is still believed in, might lead to erroneous reporting or punishment of innocent people. This makes it difficult for law enforcement to apply punishments judiciously and based on evidence.

The legal repercussions of black magic offenses must be considered in light of societal standards. This rule may reassure black magic victims. However, there is fear that this legislation might increase prejudice or hatred between communities (Cahyani et al., 2022).

Article 252 of Law No. 1 of 2023's legal ramifications and efficacy in punishing black magic crimes create significant legal, social, and cultural issues in Indonesia. Black magic—supernatural beliefs—is deeply ingrained in Indonesian culture. Though hard to establish scientifically, believing in this mystical force persists and even explains situations like unexpected sickness or untimely death that contemporary logic cannot. The state regulates black magic crimes to reduce social uncertainty and dread.

Applying criminal punishments to mystical activities is difficult. Article 252 of Law No. 1 of 2023 penalizes anyone who claim supernatural abilities and threaten to harm others. Proof is the first issue. Concrete evidence is crucial to every prosecution in Indonesian criminal law, although black magic trials seldom have it. Thus, black magic trials generally

depend on witness accounts or accused confessions, which are still disputed (Jannah & Hapsari, 2023).

This evidentiary gap allows law enforcement and the community to interpret evidence subjectively. Law enforcement aims to maintain societal order. The challenge for law enforcement is determining if an activity is a black magic crime. Without established guidelines for analyzing supernatural activity, prosecution mistakes are likely. This may injure innocent offenders and prolong legal injustice (Pratama & Budiarsih, 2024).

In addition to evidence, society may abuse black magic punishments. Black magic accusations sometimes stem from personal disputes or preconceptions, and the law may be used to punish or jail people without proof. Article 252 punishments might intensify a volatile social situation rather than provide justice. Fear of black magic might be used to shame someone in a community.

Social effectiveness is also important when assessing punishments. Although the law regulates supernatural activities like black magic, some Indonesians nevertheless believe in these magical abilities. The society that believes in supernatural abilities may not necessarily consider black magic punishments fair. The implementation of penalties must deal with legal issues and public perceptions that may contrast with current legal perspectives on crime and evidence.

Black magic criminal regulation also impacts societal dynamics. Some persons who feel intimidated or disadvantaged may respond vigilantly after black magic claims. If law enforcement cannot respond quickly, individuals may take action themselves, which may lead to violence or conflict. Law enforcement's ability to balance harsh law enforcement and fragile social order determines the efficacy of legal punishments in cases like these. The implementation of Article 252 of Law No. 1 of 2023 on black magic requires a strict legal approach, increased law enforcement capacity, and a deep understanding of the socio-cultural context of supernatural practices like black magic. Proof is difficult, misuse is possible, and social friction may result from improper legal interpretation makes this topic complicated. Thus, the approach must be comprehensive and encompass law, society, and culture.

1. Reforming evidence in supernatural cases is the first step in addressing crimes involving supernatural actions like black magic. Witness accounts, expert comments, correspondence, and hints seldom establish supernatural actions under Indonesian criminal law. Therefore, more comprehensive technical recommendations on how to gather, examine, and verify evidence are needed in these circumstances. Experts, particularly those who study the psychological or cultural roots of black magic, may

assist the courts make more objective and scientific conclusions. Modern technology, such as more advanced forensic investigations, should be used to validate black magic-related physical evidence. Although supernatural evidence typically disappears, forensic evidence might strengthen the allegation if there are associated factors, such as foreign items on the victim's body. This reduces unfair prosecution based on untested accusations.

2. **Law Enforcement Capacity Building and Training:** A major challenge in implementing Article 252 is law enforcement personnel' lack of awareness of the cultural and social context of supernatural situations. Next, police, prosecutors, and courts should be trained to handle supernatural practice claims. Cooperation with legal education institutions and related institutions like universities with anthropology, sociology, and psychology programs can help law enforcement officers understand customary law, local social dynamics, and how to handle sensitive issues involving community beliefs about black magic. This knowledge helps law enforcement personnel handle supernatural situations more carefully and accurately, reducing prosecution mistakes and ensuring that every legal action is founded on sound evidence.
3. **Policy Development to Prevent Article Abuse:** Article 252 may be abused by people or organizations seeking personal criminal purposes, such as conflicts or disputes. The reporting and investigation of black magic instances must be closely monitored to avoid abuse. One option is to force reporters to give adequate initial proof before being followed up on a report. This will decrease the chance of this article being used to corner or discredit people without evidence. Independent agencies like the Judicial Commission or Ombudsman must supervise this article's application to guarantee proportionality and fairness. To standardize its implementation, the government should also consider releasing new rules or guidelines that explain the grounds for a case to be classified as a criminal offense under Article 252.
4. **Community Education and Socialization:** Law enforcement effectiveness relies on both police and public comprehension of the law's text and purpose. Therefore, education and socialization about black magic criminal control are crucial at all levels of society. To prevent the people from making supernatural allegations or taking the law into their own hands, this instruction explains the legal restrictions. Community, cultural, and religious leaders with authority in their communities must also be involved in this socialization. This matters since these numbers are frequently the public's guide to supernatural concerns. By engaging them, the public may better understand the necessity to follow the legal procedure for black magic claims.

5. Periodic Article 252 Implementation Evaluation: Continuous review is needed to address black magic penalties issues. This review may be done by a scientific analysis of Article 252 instances to detect law enforcement processes or article structural deficiencies. The government and law enforcement must evaluate whether punishments have achieved criminal law's goals of justice and social order. The societal effect of black magic punishments must also be considered in this examination. If penalties cause more dispute than they resolve, the rule may need to be revised. This modification may involve improving the article's phrasing, raising the proof requirement, or narrowing its scope to prevent abuse. These approaches may make Article 252 more effective and equitable and lessen societal strife caused by black magic. Good law enforcement in this case will safeguard society from supernatural dangers and guarantee that Indonesian law is founded on justice, clarity, and human rights.

## CONCLUSION

This research shows that Article 252 of Law No. 1 of 2023 regulates black magic, which is a crucial step toward legalizing supernatural occurrences, but its execution is difficult, particularly in terms of proof and abuse. Since supernatural situations need competent specialists and clearer evidence requirements, this article needs to be strengthened by evidential reform. Law enforcement personnel must also get particular training to grasp the social and cultural background of black magic claims. Case reporting must be closely monitored and this item must be regulated to avoid abuse. Leader-led socialization helps the community comprehend the law's limits and follow official processes. To guarantee fair, effective, and human rights-compliant law enforcement, this item must be evaluated periodically.

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