

**PERSEPSI MAHASISWA PRODI KEDOKTERAN UMUM ANGGKATAN 2015
UNIVERSITAS YARSI JAKARTA PUSAT TERHADAP APLIKASI
KEBIRI KIMIA (*CHEMICAL CASTRATION*) DITERAPKAN
DI INDONESIA DAN TINJAUANNYA MENURUT ISLAM
Zegovine El Zunusiyah¹, Bambang Poerwantoro², Zuhroni³**

ABSTRAK

Latar belakang: Data Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia (yang selanjutnya disingkat KPAI), sekitar 40.000 anak mengalami eksploitasi seksual baik karena korban *trafficking* maupun dilacurkan, sekitar 2,5 juta anak korban kekerasan fisik, psikis, seksual maupun sosial, dan 4,5 juta anak diperkerjakan serta sebanyak 3 juta anak melakukan pekerjaan berbahaya. Kasus kekerasan seksual terhadap anak di Indonesia ini yang melatarbelakangi disahkannya Perppu, tercantum hukuman bagi pelaku kekerasan seksual, antara lain hukuman kebiri, hukuman mati, serta pemasangan *chip* elektronik bagi pelaku. Penolakan terhadap Perppu yang beisikan hukuman kebiri datang dari berbagai pertimbangan yaitu pertimbangan dari aspek medis yaitu berupa tidak diberikannya *informed consent* pada pelaku kekerasan seksual, terlebih lagi dari aspek moral dan etika kedokteran. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui persepsi mahasiswa prodi kedokteran umum angkatan 2015 Universitas YARSI Jakarta Pusat terhadap aplikasi kebiri kimia (*chemical castration*) di Indonesia ditinjau dari pandangan Islam.

Metode: Jenis penelitian ini adalah deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional* menggunakan kuesioner. Teknik pengambilan sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah *probability sampling* dengan menggunakan *proportional random sampling*.

Hasil: Penelitian mengenai persepsi aplikasi *chemical castration* (kebiri) di Indonesia yang telah dilakukan terhadap 150 mahasiswa mahasiswa prodi kedokteran umum angkatan 2015 Universitas YARSI Jakarta Pusat, didapatkan kategori jumlah mahasiswa yang tidak setuju sebanyak 81 dengan presentase 54 % dan setuju sebanyak 69 dengan presentase 46%.

Kesimpulan: Deskripsi statistik yang telah diolah didapatkan nilai mean 6,61 untuk menentukan kategori perspektif responden baik atau buruk. Hasil penelitian prespektif mahasiswa prodi kedokteran umum angkatan 2015 Universitas YARSI Jakarta Pusat terhadap aplikasi kebiri kimia (*chemical castration*) masuk dalam kategori prespektif baik yaitu nilai lebih dari 6,6. Hasil penelitian ini dipaparkan dalam hukum pidana Islam yaitu kebiri kimia dapat dilakukan melalui hukuman *ta'zir* tetapi berdasarkan syarat untuk melakukan hukuman *ta'zir*, hukuman kebiri tidak memenuhi syarat tersebut, sehingga hukuman kebiri tidak dapat dilakukan. Untuk menghukum pelaku kekerasan seksual dalam hukum Islam telah ditentukan bahwa segala kejahatan seksual akan dihukum seperti dia melakukan zina, yaitu *dirajam* sampai meninggal.

Kata kunci: Kebiri kimia, kekerasan seksual, *informed consent*, KODEKI

¹ Mahasiswi Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas YARSI

² Staf Pengajar Bagian Ilmu Medikolegal Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas YARSI

³ Staf Pengajar Bagian Ilmu Agama Islam Fakultas Kedokteran Universitas YARSI

*PERCEPTION MEDICAL STUDENTS BATCH OF 2015TH AT YARSI UNIVERSITY
CENTRAL JAKARTA ON THE APPLICATION OF CHEMICAL CASTRATION IN
INDONESIA AND OVERVIEW IN ISLAMIC VIEWS*

Zegovine El Zunusiyah¹, Bambang Poerwantoro², Zuhroni³

ABSTRACT

Background: Data on the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (here in after abbreviated as KPAI), approximately 40,000 children are sexually exploited both because of trafficking or prostituted casualties, about 2.5 million child victims of physical, psychological, sexual and social abuse and 4.5 million children employed and 3 million children are doing dangerous work. The cases of sexual assault against children in Indonesia are behind the enactment of the Perppu, including punishment for perpetrators of sexual violence, such as punishment of kin, death penalty, and the installation of electronic chips for the perpetrators. The rejection of the Perppu which contains the punishment of castration came from various considerations, namely the consideration of the medical aspect that is the non-giving of informed consent to the perpetrators of sexual violence, moreover from the moral aspect and the ethics of medicine. This study aims to determine the perception medical students batch of 2015th at YARSI University Central Jakarta on the application of chemical castration in Indonesia in terms of Islamic view

Methods: The type of this research is descriptive with cross sectional approach using questioner. Sampling technique in this research is probability sampling by using proportional random sampling.

Results: Research on perception of chemical castration application in Indonesia which has been done to 150 students of medical students program of 2015th at YARSI University of Central Jakarta, obtained the number of students who disagree as much as 81 with 54% percentage and agree as much as 69 with the percentage 46%.

Conclusion: Description of the statistics that have been processed got the mean value of 6.61 to determine the category of respondent perspective good or bad. The result of the research of the perspective of the students of general medical science class of 2015 YARSI University of Central Jakarta on the application of chemical castration belongs to the good perspective category that is more than 6.6. The results of this research is presented in Islamic criminal law that chemical cultivation can be done through ta'zir penalty but based on the requirement to perform ta'zir punishment, the punishment of the noble does not meet the requirement, so the punishment can not be done. To punish perpetrators of sexual violence in Islamic law it has been determined that all sexual offenses will be punished as he commits adultery, that is stoned to death.

Keywords: Chemical castration, sexual violence, informed consent, KODEKI

¹Student of Faculty Medicine, YARSI University

²Departement of Medicolegal, Faculty of Medicine, YARSI University

³Departement of Islamic Education, Faculty of Medicine, YARSI University