

## Adultery Outside of Marriage Regulated in the KUHP

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### Abstract

*Many factors cause divorce in marriage, one of which is due to intercourse outside the marriage bond, so between the two parties one or even both of them have intercourse outside the marriage bond with other people outside their marriage. Basically, adultery can occur due to a decrease in the morality of every human being. The moral damage that is happening today is due to the increasing number of sexual acts. Sexual intercourse outside the marriage bond is an act of sexual intercourse between a man and a woman who are not bound by marriage (marriage). Adultery in Indonesian Criminal Law is regulated in Article 284 of the Criminal Code (KUHP) such harsh sanctions. Meanwhile, in the 2015 Criminal Code Bill regulation, it is stated that not only people who are already bound in marriage can be convicted for committing adultery. This is explained in the 2015 Criminal Code Bill Article 483 paragraph (1) letter e.*

### Keywords

adultery outside; marriage regulated; criminal code



## I. Introduction

Everyone who gets married must hope that their marriage is only once and for all with God's blessing, lasting and hope that no big problems befall their domestic life which ultimately causes their marriage to end in divorce. However, this can happen if there is no compatibility between the two parties and there is no longer any intention to continue their family life. Many factors cause divorce in marriage, one of which is due to intercourse outside the marriage bond, so between the two parties one or even both of them have intercourse outside the marriage bond with other people outside their marriage. Basically, adultery can occur due to a decrease in the morality of every human being. Education is a very important human need because education has a duty to prepare Human Resources (HR) for the development of the nation and state (Pradana et al, 2020).

The rapid development of time, technology and culture today has created new problems for legislators on how to protect society effectively and efficiently against the dangers of demoralization as a result of the entry of views, cultures and habits of the people. -foreigners / westerners regarding sexual life that seems free. Even though these cultures or habits are very contrary to the laws and regulations in Indonesia, so that if these cultures or habits enter, they can cause new problems for the government in its efforts to maintain security, public order and maintain the morality of the Indonesian State (Lamintang, 1990).

Adultery in Indonesian Criminal Law is regulated in Article 284 of the Criminal Code (KUHP).

In the regulation of Article 284 of the Criminal Code, it is stated that an event is considered adultery if one or both people have sexual intercourse or intercourse outside of marriage by a man and a woman, both of whom or one of them is still bound in marriage with another person. [2] In the 2015 Draft Criminal Code Bill (RUU KUHP) regarding adultery and obscenity, it is explained that the punishment for adultery and obscene makers

will receive strict sanctions. This is certainly a refinement of the existing Criminal Code. This is the legal basis for preventing adultery and obscene acts in Indonesia, the ins and outs of the law on adultery and obscene acts can already guarantee morality, as can be seen from the articles in the Criminal Code Bill for example Article 483 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code Bill, part five which reads: men -men and women who are not bound in a legal marriage having intercourse; with imprisonment of 5 (five) years.

It is complicated and has become a long debate among academics and even scholars related to the Regulations regarding Coitus. The draft article on sexual intercourse in the Criminal Code Bill raises pros and cons. In the minds of the people in general, adultery described in our Criminal Code only ensnares people to commit adultery if one of them is bound by marriage, meaning if the person who commits adultery, both of whom do not have marital bonds, the act is not punished. Meanwhile, in the 2015 Criminal Code Bill regulation, it is stated that not only people who are already bound in marriage can be convicted for committing adultery. This is explained in the 2015 Criminal Code Bill Article 483 paragraph (1) letter e.

Based on the description above, the author is interested in studying more deeply about the regulation of adultery in the Indonesian Criminal Law (KUHP) and the Draft Criminal Code. So that in this choose the title paper "Adultery Outside of Marriage Regulated in the KUHP".

## **II. Research Methods**

The research used juridical-normative. The normative juridical approach is used to provide an overview of legal certainty in the implementation of the imposition of land mortgage rights that have not been certified. The normative juridical approach is a research approach method to be able to find out how the law is enforced or applied in society. In addition, the normative juridical method is expected to be able to explore more deeply the problems regarding the regulation of sexual intercourse regulated in the Draft Criminal Code.

### **2.1 Research Specifications**

Specifications used in this research are dogmatic normative, which is intended to provide a legal basis regarding the regulation of intercourse outside the marriage bond as regulated in the Criminal Code Bill as accurately as possible.

Thus, the results of this study will later explain, describe or reveal the problem of regulating intercourse outside the marriage bond as regulated in the Draft Criminal Code.

### **2.2 Data Sources and Data Collection Techniques**

The data collected in this study were classified into two, namely:

#### **a. Primary**

Data Primary data is the main data in research that uses a normative juridical approach.

This data comes from several cases in the field.

#### **b. Secondary**

The data needed to complete the primary data. The secondary data include:

1. Primary legal materials, which are materials that have binding power, namely the regulation of legislation related to intercourse outside the marital bond, and the system for the formation of new laws.

2. Secondary legal materials, namely materials that are closely related to primary legal materials and can help analyze primary legal materials, namely: a) Scientific books, b) Legislation, c) Papers on criminal law reform.

### **2.3 Method of Analysis**

In this study, the analytical method used is the legal or regulatory approach regarding mortgages. The case obtained is written/typed in the form of a detailed description or report. The report is summarized, selected the main things, focused on the things that are important for later conclusions drawn.

## **III. Results and Discussion**

### **Arrangements for Coitus outside the Marriage Bond in the Criminal Code**

#### **3.1 The Position of Article 284 in the Criminal Code Regarding the Offense of Sexual Intercourse**

The offense of sexual intercourse, hereinafter referred to as adultery (overspel) is regulated in Article 284 of the Criminal Code which can be categorized as a crime against decency. Moral offenses in the Criminal Code are contained in two chapters, namely Chapter XIV Book II which is a crime and Chapter VI Book III which is a type of violation. Included in the group of decency crimes include the following actions:

- a. Those related to drinking, those related to decency in public and related to objects and so on that violate decency or are pornographic (Articles 281 - 283);
- b. Zina and so on related to obscene acts and sexual relations (Articles 284-296);
- c. Trafficking of underage women and boys (Article 297);
- d. Related to treatment for abortion (Article 299);
- e. intoxicating (Article 300);
- f. Giving up children for begging and so on (Article 301);
- g. Animal abuse (Article 302);
- h. Gambling (Articles 303 and 303 bis).

The violations of decency in the Criminal Code include the following acts:

1. Disclosing or showing something pornographic (Article 532-535);
2. Related to drunkenness and intoxication (Articles 536-539);
3. Related to immoral acts against animals (Articles 540, 541 and 544);
4. Fortune telling or dreams (Article 545);
5. Selling and so on amulets, objects with supernatural powers and giving magical knowledge (Article 546);
6. Using amulets as witnesses in the trial (Article 547).

The criminal provisions regulated in Chapter XIV regarding crimes against decency are deliberately formed by legislators with the aim of protecting people from immoral acts and behaviors both by speech and by actions that offend decency because contrary to people's views of propriety in the sexual field, both in terms of the views of the local community and in terms of people's habits in carrying out their sexual lives (Lamintang, 1990) As stated by Wiryono Prodjodikoro, morality is also about good customs, but specifically about the sex of a human being. Thus, the punishment for the offense of decency should only be acts that violate the norms of sexual decency which are classified as crimes against decency (Moch. Anwar, 1982). However, according to Roeslan Saleh, the notion of decency should not be limited to the notion of decency in the sexual field, but also includes other things that are included in the mastery of norms of behavior in society (Barda, 1996).

### 3.2 History of the Formation of Article 284 of the Criminal Code

In ancient times there were differences of opinion regarding the crime of adultery regarding whether or not it was necessary to be seen as a prohibited act and could be threatened with a crime. According to Roman law, the woman alone was to blame for committing adultery. If there is a wife who has sex with another man who is not her husband, then she is seen as a wife who is detrimental to a husband's right to demand fidelity from his wife in marriage. The unequal treatment before the law between women and men then continues in the French Penal Code.

In contrast to Roman law which views women as inferior before the law compared to men, it turns out that Catholic church law has placed women on an equal footing with men before the law. Therefore, adultery is seen as a sinful act that can be committed by both men and women, and is seen as *inbreuk op de heilige band van het huwelijksint* or onto the sacred bond of marriage. The legislators in the Netherlands can be seen in the way they formulate criminal provisions in Articles 340 to 344 of the Criminal Wetboek voor het Koninkrijk Holland (Dutch Criminal Code) which regulates adultery as a prohibited act and can be subject to criminal penalties. When Wetboek van Strafrecht (KUHP) was formed, adultery was not included in the Criminal Code as an offense (crime). However, at the suggestion of Mr. Modderman, adultery is included as one of the forbidden acts in Wetboek van Strafrecht (WvS). The reason used by Mr. Modderman is if adultery is not regulated in WvS, it is feared that it will bring harm to decency.

### 3.3 Definition of Overspel

From the various WvS translations circulating in the market, Indonesian legal experts differ on the use of the substitute term for overspel. This is because the original language used in the Criminal Code is Dutch. There are opinions that use the term adultery. Meanwhile, other opinions use the word or term “*mukah*” or “*gendak*”. This can be seen in the translation of the Criminal Code by Moelyatno, Andi Hamzah, R. Soesilo, Soenarto Soerodibroto or the translation of the Criminal Code from the National Law Development Agency (BPHN) of the Ministry of Justice.

According to Van Dale's *Groot Woordenboek Nederlanche Taag* the word overspel means *echbreuk, schending ing der huwelijk strouw* which more or less means a violation of marital fidelity. According to the decision of the Hoge Raad dated May 16, 1946, overspel means as follows:

*“is niet begrepenveeselijk gemeenschap met een derde onder goedkeuring van den anderen echtgenoot. De daad is dan geen schending van de huwelijk strouw. I.c. was de man souteneur; hij had zijn vrouw tot publiek vrouw gemaakt. Hij keurde haar levenswijze zonder voorbehoud goed”.*

meaning:

“it does not include sexual relations with a third person with the consent of his husband or wife, the act is not a violation of marital fidelity, namely if his husband is a pimp then he has made his wife a prostitute, he considers his way of life better without exception”.

Demikian pula overspel menurut *Noyon-Langemayer yang menegaskan* Likewise, according to Noyon-Langemayer overspel, who emphasized that overspel is *aller door een gehuwde gepleegd woorden; de angehuwde met wie het gepleegd wordt is volgent de wet medepleger*, which means adultery can only be committed by married people; those involved in the act are participating (*medepleger*).[7] Therefore, considering the provisions of Article 284 in such a way, overspel that can be subject to criminal sanctions according to the Criminal Code are:

- a. Sexual intercourse is carried out by those who are married only. If this couple is not married for the second time, then their intercourse cannot be qualified as overspel, which is different from the notion of adultery which considers intercourse between unmarried couples to be included in it.
- b. Partners who have sex, who are not married are only considered as participants of the perpetrator (medepleger). This means that if the partner who has sex is also married, the person concerned is not considered a participant in the perpetrator.
- c. intercourse is not approved by the husband or wife concerned. In a contrario, it can be said that if the intercourse is approved by the husband or wife concerned, then it is not an overspel.

### 3.4 Elements of a Person Can be Convicted in Article 284 of the Criminal Code

According to the principles applicable in criminal law, the elements of a criminal act are requirements to determine the extent to which a person's actions can be subject to punishment/criminal. These elements include human actions that meet the formulation of the law and are against the law as well as elements of the person or perpetrator, namely the existence of an error in the perpetrator.

The offense of adultery is regulated in Article 284 of the Criminal Code whose original formulation uses the Dutch language. The crime of adultery or overspel as referred to in Article 284 of the Criminal Code paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code is an opzettelijk delict or a crime that must be done intentionally. This means that the element of intent must be proven on the offender so that he can prove deliberate in doing any of the crime of adultery from the crime-the crime of adultery under Article 284 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code.

As for this intentional act, the Criminal Code does not provide a clear definition. Instructions for knowing the meaning of intentional can be taken from Memorie van Toelichting (MvT) which defines intentional (opzet) as wanting and knowing (willens en wetens). So it can be said that intentionally means willing and knowing what he is doing. If the intentional element of the adulterer cannot be proven, the perpetrator is not proven to want or is not proven to know about the adultery committed, so the judge must decide to be free from lawsuits (onslag). van rechtsvervolging) for perpetrators.

According to Simons, for the existence of an adultery according to Article 284 of the Criminal Code, it is necessary to have a vleeslijk gemeenschap or the need for a completed sexual intercourse between a man and a woman. So that if it is carried out by two people of the same sex, it does not constitute adultery as referred to in Article 284 of the Criminal Code that there is no agreement between husband and wife. This means that if there is an agreement between husband and wife, for example, a husband who works as a pimp and his wife becomes a prostitute for his subordinates, such an act is not an act of adultery. This is based on the aforementioned Hoge Raad in his Arrest of 16 May 1946 NJ 1946 Number 523.

Article 284 paragraph (1) number 2 letter a above stipulates the prohibition for a man to participate in adultery with a woman, who he knows that the woman is married to another man. From this provision, a man can be sentenced to nine months in prison for participating in (medeplegen) adultery if:

- a. The man is not married to another woman or is already married but Article 27 BW does not apply to him;
- b. The man finds out that the woman he is adultery with is already married to another man.

As stipulated in Article 284 paragraph (1) number 1 letter a, number 2 letter a even this does not require the presence of women who are subject to Article 27 BW. So it

doesn't matter whether the woman is subject to Article 27 or not. In the law, it is generally determined that a man can be convicted of committing adultery with a married woman. Article 284 paragraph (1) number 2 letter a also requires the knowledge of a man who participates in committing adultery that the woman he has committed adultery with is married.

Article 284 paragraph (1) number 2 letter b stipulates the prohibition for an unmarried woman to participate in adultery with a man, who she knows that the man is in a state of marriage with another woman, and who she also knows that the provisions stipulated in Article 27 BW applies to the man.

Thus, a woman can be sentenced to nine months in prison for participating in adultery if:

1. The woman is not married;
2. The woman found out that the man she was playing with was already married;
3. The woman knew that the provisions of Article 27 BW were applied to the male co-star.

This article also requires knowledge from the woman's side, that she knows the provisions of Article 27 BW apply to the man. So if in the trial examining the case it is not proven that the woman knows then the judge must give an acquittal (vrijspraakdecision)for the woman.

Thinking that the offense of adultery is an offense that depends on complaints from parties who feel that they have been harmed by the perpetrators, the Tweede Kamer report explains that if this is not determined, the special relationships within the family will often become useless. In addition, if the party who feels aggrieved by the perpetrator turns out to have no desire to file a divorce suit or a divorce suit from the dining table and bed, then there is no solid basis for giving authority to that party, namely to ask the state apparatus to - The party who has harmed himself shall be prosecuted according to the criminal law.

### **3.5 Regulation of Coitus outside of Marriage in the Draft Criminal Code**

#### **a. The History of the Formation of the Draft Criminal**

Sentenced for adultery, with a maximum imprisonment of 5 (five) years:

1. a man who is in a marriage bond has intercourse with a woman who is not his wife;
2. a woman who is in a marriage bond has intercourse with a man who is not her husband;
3. a man who is not in a marriage bond has intercourse with a woman, even though it is known that the woman is in a marriage bond;
4. a woman who is not in a marriage bond has intercourse with a man, even though it is known that the man is in a marriage bond; or
5. men and women, each of whom is not bound in a legal marriage, has intercourse (RUU)

When referring to the provisions of adultery in the Draft Article 484 points (1) to (4) of the 2015 Draft Criminal Code, it can be concluded that adultery is an act of sexual intercourse committed by two people who are not bound by a legal marriage bond, either one or both parties have bound by previous marital ties or both have not been bound by marital ties. There appears to be a very broad expansion of meaning in this new offense. When referring to the provisions of the Criminal Code which are still in effect today, where adultery only applies to perpetrators where one or both of the perpetrators of sexual intercourse are people who are already bound by previous marital ties, compared to the current provisions where anyone who commits an act of sexual intercourse without a legal marriage bond can be sentenced to an offense.

## **b. Overcriminalization in the Criminal Acts of Adultery**

After looking at the formulation of the Draft Article 484 points (1) to (4) of the 2015 Draft Criminal Code, it can be concluded that the drafters of the law have overcriminalized all sex offenders who are not bound by marital ties to become a crime of adultery. In this case, the adultery offense in the 2015 Draft Criminal Code is too far to regulate the private and personal affairs of citizens to become public affairs.

As we all know, criminal acts that carry a minimum penalty of 5 (five) years in prison open up the authority to investigators to detain suspects. So it is conceivable that, if this provision applies later, the suspects who are involved in sexual intercourse without a legal marriage bond who are arrested can be filed for detention. It is conceivable that if this provision applies, then this is used by Investigators to carry out arbitrary detention of alleged sexual offenders.

In this case, detention will be used as a weapon to bring down political opponents who have indications of infidelity or intercourse with the person whose husband/wife is. Furthermore, the classic problem that never ends in the field of detention, namely the overcapacity of Detention Centers and Correctional Institutions will not be resolved if criminal provisions that are overcriminalized are allowed to apply in the future. If the state interferes too much in the private affairs of its citizens, what will happen is abuse of power and chaos. The state should do its duty to ensure the welfare of its citizens.

### **1. Adultery Offenses**

Provisions of Indonesian criminal law (KUHP) regarding adultery offenses have a different meaning from the conception given by the community. According to the Criminal Code, adultery is identified with overspel which has a much narrower meaning than adultery itself. Overspel can only occur if one of the perpetrators or both actors have been bound by marriage. Overspel can be dealt with under criminal law if there is a complaint from the wife or husband of the perpetrator, without a complaint, or without a complaint by the wife/husband then the crime of adultery is not prohibited. This is different from the communal and religious conception of the Indonesian people/nations, every form of adultery, whether bound by marriage or not, is a taboo act that violates moral values. The concept held by the community is contained in customary criminal law and Islamic law, which are separate parts of the Criminal Code.

Indonesian criminal law (KUHP) adheres to the principle of formal legality as stated in Article 1 of the Criminal Code, namely that no act can be punished but on the strength of the criminal rules in the legislation that existed before the act was committed. The interpretation of analogies, therefore, should not be used in determining the existence of a crime by adhering to the principle of formal legality.

Enforcement of customary law in practice will be difficult, because if studied further not all communities in Indonesia are customary law communities, then if there is an act of adultery fornication among people who are not customary law communities, even though it is known that these communities highly uphold the values of customary law. - Moral and religious values, there will be no offense that can punish the perpetrators of adultery. This is a big problem because adultery fornication actually has a detrimental effect on oneself and the wider community.

### **2. Adultery Offenses According to the Criminal Code and its Development in The Draft Criminal Code**

The offense of adultery in the Criminal Code currently in force in Indonesia is regulated in chapter XIV on Crimes Against Morals.

The provisions of Article 284 regarding adultery mentioned above can be explained as follows:

- a) The Criminal Code formulates that sexual relations outside of marriage are only a crime (adultery offenses), if the perpetrators or one of the perpetrators are people who have been bound in marriage with other people. Sexual relations outside of marriage, between two people who are both single, are not at all a crime of adultery.
- b) R. Sugandhi in explaining this article stated that "according to the new law it can be said that 'copulation' occurs when the male genitalia has entered the female genital opening in such a way that it eventually releases semen" (R. Sugandhi, 1981).
- c) The provisions in article 284 of the Criminal Code distinguish between those who are not subject to the article. Article 27 of the Civil Code stipulates that "at the same time a man is only allowed to have one woman as his wife, a woman only one man as her husband." (R. Subekti, 1992). Those who are subject to this article are good both men and women, are prohibited or deemed by law to have committed adultery if they have intercourse with other people, other than their own wives or husbands.
- d) This provision is different from men who are not subject to Article 27 BW, such as Muslims who in certain cases can have more than one wife. This means that for those who are subject to Article 27 BW, if then he violates Article 27 by practicing polygamy and he has intercourse with his polygamous wife, it means that he has committed an adultery offense, while for those who are not subject to Article 27 BW, then if they do polygamy legally then they are not legally considered to have committed adultery if they have intercourse with a second, third or fourth wife.
- e) The Criminal Code stipulates that the offense of adultery is included in one of the absolute complaint offenses. This means that even though adultery has occurred as defined in Article 284 of the Criminal Code, the perpetrator cannot be prosecuted if there is no complaint from the husband or wife who has been harmed. Articles 72, 73, and 75 do not apply to this complaint.
- f) Articles 72 and 73 of the Criminal Code determine the possibility that in certain cases the victim's family/guardian may file a complaint on behalf of the victim. This article does not apply to the provisions of article 284, because the adultery offense of the Criminal Code determines the absolute nature of the offense that only husband/wife has the right to make a complaint. Article 75 of the Criminal Code stipulates that the time limit for withdrawal of the complaint is three months after the complaint is made. This Article did not apply to the provisions of Article 284, as Article 284 provides a separate regulation that the complaint may be withdrawn during the hearing in the trial has not yet begun (Article 284 paragraph 4 of the Criminal Code)

Formulation of the offense of adultery in the penal code by point one above just to convict perpetrators of adultery with the conditions between a man and a woman must have a legal marriage bond with another person or at least one of them is bound by a marriage bond. Men and women who have intercourse outside of a legal marriage, in the sense that both are still single, then there will be no offense that can criminalize both of them unless both are in the customary law community.

### **3. Policy on the Prosecution of the Crime of Coitus outside of a Legal Marriage**

There has been a change in third-party complaints regarding adultery, from the concept of the Criminal Code in 1991/1992 to March 13, 1993 with the concept of the 2004 Criminal Code up to the latest draft of the 2012 Criminal Code Bill, while the formulation of the offense in the 1991/1992 Criminal Code Bill reads as follows:



Article 386 ( 14.10)

- a) Anyone who has sexual intercourse with another person outside of a legal marriage, shall be punished with a fine of category I at most.
- b) No prosecution shall be carried out, except on the complaint of the family of the maker to the third degree or by the customary head or local village head.

Article 386 includes articles that are debated among legal experts as Article 483 of the 2012 Criminal Code Concept, so that in Article 386 it is also stated that there are those who think that the criminal acts referred to in paragraph one are abolished, because many do not agree[26] , so that in subsequent developments the formulation of this offense was later revised back to the 2004 Criminal Code Concept to the 2012 Criminal Code concept by adding parties who can complain about this offense to only third parties.

Based on the conclusion of the purpose of criminalizing fornication, that the factors behind the criminalization of the act are the existence of a disadvantaged community, no longer only includes losses from the wife/husband who committed the adultery, or only certain people as regulated in the concept of the Indonesian Criminal Code. 1991/1992, but more to third parties (people outside the husband/wife), namely anyone who feels aggrieved by the existence of adultery, be it adultery or fornication, which the third party knows, for example in the case, the A (male and female) male) and Person B (female) is known by C (community member) who finds A and B having committed adultery, then Person C has the right to file a complaint because he feels that his moral feelings and religious values have been injured.

Adultery or consensual sex is too simple to be seen as a very personal matter. Sexual relations or adultery are indeed private, but the negative moral, psychological and social impacts are clearly not a private matter anymore, but are already in the public interest.

Prosecution policy is also related to the issue of sanctions. There is a significant difference between the adultery offenses in the Criminal Code and the 2012 Criminal Code Bill, namely, the adultery offense was initially only given a nine-month criminal sanction, in the Criminal Code Bill it was further aggravated with a maximum prison sentence of five years. The implementation of this sanction is classified as a severe sanction, but there are suggestions that the sanctions in the formulation of the 2012 Criminal Code concept need to be further aggravated considering the seriousness of this crime including the large number of losses caused.

#### IV. Conclusion

Law is a political product that is dynamic not static, this is because law is a tool of social control according to Mahfud MD. In addition, law must also be able to reach the human mindset very quickly, therefore legal reform is very important. This is so that someone can get sanctions if they do actions that are contrary to decency, decency, and harm others. This is very important considering that Indonesia is a legal state which is affirmed in Article 1 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In addition, changes to the criminal law need to be carried out, this is because the criminal law currently used is made in the Netherlands, so there are some things that are not in accordance with the culture Indonesian society.

According to Sudikno Mortokusumo, a good law or regulation must fulfill juridical, philosophical, and sociological elements. According to the author of Article 484 of the Criminal Code Bill, it is very wrong to fulfill these three elements. This can be proven, if viewed from a juridical point of view, then Article 484 of the Draft Criminal Code has a juridical element. This can be proven if you look at John Austin's theory, namely the

theory of law as a command. Where John Austin explained that orders and prohibitions must be accompanied by sanctions. This is done in article 484 which provides a greater sanction than article 284 of the Criminal Code which is currently in force. And plus the people in Indonesia are on average a variety of Muslims. Sexual intercourse outside the marriage bond is very much against religious norms, especially Islam, therefore, with the existence of Article 484 of the Criminal Code Bill which regulates sexual intercourse outside the marriage bond, both fornication and adultery, it is hoped that it can reduce the high rate of intercourse outside the marriage bond.

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