



## Obstacles to Investigating Sexual Harassment Cases at the Indramayu Police Station

Noerul Putri Fadhila <sup>1</sup>, Waluyadi <sup>2</sup>, Zelfi Ghaffar Afiya <sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Law, Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati, Cirebon, West Java, Indonesia. Email: nfadhila455@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup> Faculty of Law, Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati, Cirebon, West Java, Indonesia. Email: Waluyadi10@gmail.com

<sup>3</sup> Faculty of Law, Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati, Cirebon, West Java, Indonesia. Email: zelfi.aufiya@ugj.ac.id

Corresponding Author. E-mail Waluyadi10@gmail.com

### Abstract

**Background.** This research is motivated by the increasing number of cases of sexual violence against children, which have serious impacts, both physically and psychologically. Empirical data show that most of these crimes occur against children under the age of 18, with contributing factors including weak social supervision, environmental influences, and abuse of close relationships by perpetrators.

**Aims.** This study aims to examine the obstacles faced by investigators in handling cases of sexual violence against children within the jurisdiction of the Indramayu Police.

**Methods.** The research method used was a qualitative normative approach. The legal materials used consisted of primary and secondary legal materials. The legal materials were collected through literature review and interviews, while data analysis was conducted prescriptively to provide solutions to the problems studied.

**Result.** The results indicate that the perpetrators' modus operandi generally involves exploiting close relationships with the victims, such as family, friendships, or romantic relationships, accompanied by manipulation, persuasion, and abuse of trust.

**Conclusion.** Obstacles faced by investigators include limited personnel, high caseloads, lack of information about the perpetrators, and difficulty obtaining statements from traumatized victims, resulting in suboptimal investigations.

**Keywords:** child sexual violence, investigation, modus operandi, investigator.



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## INTRODUCTION

The crime of sexual harassment is a type of crime that has a heavy impact on its victims. Children should be protected by parents or other adults because they have limited

understanding and lack the ability to grasp certain concepts, especially those related to the law.<sup>1</sup> They are also easy targets for crime from irresponsible parties. Currently, there are many cases of violence against children, especially in the form of sexual violence. Poor treatment of children can cause trauma for them, in addition to other negative impacts on both physical and mental health.<sup>2</sup>

The selection of the theme for this study was triggered by the increasing public attention to cases of sexual abuse involving children as victims in the jurisdiction of the Indramayu Police. The Indramayu area, which has various social characteristics, a high level of access to digital media, and social supervision that is still ineffective, has the potential to create a situation where perpetrators commit sexual harassment, either directly or through electronic platforms, thus causing various obstacles in the investigation process by law enforcement officials.

The state of Indonesia comprises 38 provinces, stretching from Sabang to Merauke. One of the cities in Indonesia that also experiences the problem of sexual violence against children is Indramayu, which is located in West Java Province. The number of cases of sexual violence against children in this district continues to increase significantly over time. Based on the results of observations that the author has made at the Indramayu Police, data recorded in the period from January to September 2025 show that cases of sexual violence against children have a significant number. In this time span, there were 63 complainants, with various classifications of criminal acts, namely molestation, as many as 16 cases, adultery, as many as 6 cases, sexual intercourse with minors, as many as 40 cases, and pornography crimes, as many as 1 case. This information shows that the crime of sexual intercourse against minors still dominates compared to other forms of sexual violence. For example, the case of a 30-year-old man having intercourse with a 16-year-old woman without the victim's consent. Considering that the victim is still a child because he is not yet 18 years old, the act fulfills the elements of sexual intercourse with minors as stipulated in Article 287 of the Criminal Code (KUHP),<sup>3</sup> so that the perpetrator can be held criminally responsible according to applicable regulations.

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<sup>1</sup> saya Sari, IP, & Candra, 'Legal Protection for Minors Who Are Victims of Sexual Harassment.', *Journal of Sharia and Law Laboratory*, 2024 <<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.15642/mal.v5i6.432>>.

<sup>2</sup> M. Lyu, 'The Impact of Childhood Trauma on Mental Health', 2025 <<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1201/9781003591511-56>>.

<sup>3</sup> P Noorizain, M. F. R., Afandi, F., & Djatmika, 'Basic Considerations of Judges in Applying Article 81 Paragraph 2 of the Criminal Code of the Child Protection Law for Children Who Engage in Sexual Relations on the Basis of Consent.', *International Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences Education*, 2023 <<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.55227/ijhess.v3i3.716>>.

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Various methods are used, such as persuasion and the use of emotional bonds, including events that occur around the victim's residence. This situation shows that sexual offenses committed by children are a real phenomenon and need serious attention from the authorities.<sup>4</sup>

The police, especially the Indramayu Police, hold an important position in dealing with sexual violence against children, not only in the aspect of law enforcement, but also in protecting and rehabilitating victims. Through the Women and Children Protection Unit (PPA Unit), the police quickly received and followed up on reports with a child-friendly approach and maintained the confidentiality of the victim's identity. During the investigation process, investigators collected evidence professionally in accordance with the criminal procedure law while prioritizing the principles of child protection, including by providing assistance from parents and experts. The police also ensure that criminal articles are applied appropriately in accordance with the Criminal Code and special regulations on child protection. Thus, the responsibilities of the police include law enforcement, protection, recovery, and prevention in the best interests of children.<sup>5</sup>

Research on the obstacles to investigating sexual violence cases at the Indramayu Police Station is important to provide an empirical picture of the implementation of investigations by police officers, identify the obstacles faced, and formulate recommendations for improvement. The results of this study are expected to contribute to improving the quality of investigations, strengthening legal protection for children, and preventing the recurrence of sexual violence against children in the future, so that it becomes the basis for better prevention and handling efforts in the future.

If this issue is not investigated, there is a risk of adverse consequences, including an inefficient investigation process, disregard for children's rights, and the continuation of investigative practices that do not align with the principles of child protection. In addition, without adequate research, efforts to prevent and improve policies to handle cases of sexual violence involving children in the police force will be difficult to do in a planned and sustainable manner.

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<sup>4</sup> M. Izdihar, N., Guntara, D., & Abas, 'Analysis of Child Protection Law for Children Perpetrators of Sexual Violence in Indonesia', *Scientific Journal of Advocacy*, 2025 <<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.36987/jiad.v13i1.6012>>.

<sup>5</sup> R. W. Hasan, M. J. V. O., Martan, N. K., & Amu, 'The Legal Effectiveness of the Role of the Women and Children Service Unit of the North Gorontalo Police in Tackling Crimes of Violence Against Children.', *Deleted Journal*, 2025 <<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.62383/aktivisme.v2i1.907>>.

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## LITERATURE REVIEW

### Definition of investigation

Investigation is an important stage in the criminal law enforcement process, which aims to uphold the law and justice. Legally, the definition of an investigation is set out in Article 1, Paragraph 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP). According to Ahmad Zainul Anam, the investigation is a series of steps taken by investigators in accordance with the provisions of this law to find and collect evidence to help explain the crime that occurred and identify the perpetrator.<sup>6</sup>

### Obstacles Faced by Investigators in Handling Sexual Harassment Cases in Indramayu Regency

Based on the results of interviews that have been conducted by the researcher with the members of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Indramayu Police PPA, there are several challenges faced by the investigators in revealing cases of sexual harassment in Indramayu Regency, namely:<sup>7</sup> One of the main obstacles is the limited number of investigator personnel. Not all members of the Police are interested in becoming investigators because of the high workload and unpredictable working hours, including being on duty at night.

The second challenge faced by investigators is the sheer number of cases they must solve. Each investigator is capable of handling up to 36 cases in a year. In addition, there is a pile of unsolved cases from previous years. For example, in 2023, only about 60% of cases were resolved, while the other 40% remained unresolved. The rest of these cases become arrears that must be resolved the following year, while new cases continue to grow.

The third obstacle is the lack of information about the perpetrators, which makes it difficult for investigators to find them. Because the perpetrator fled without leaving any trace of a face or a working cell phone signal, investigators were unable to trace his whereabouts. The only data investigators can collect are the physical characteristics, residential address, phone number, and temporary whereabouts of the perpetrator, making it difficult for them to ascertain the truth. This is partly due to information provided by friends, victims, and families of the perpetrators, which often differs from investigators' findings in the field.

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<sup>6</sup> Ahmad Zainul Anam, 'Investigation', *04 April 2023* <<https://kepaniteraan.mahkamahagung.go.id/glosarium-hukum>>.

<sup>7</sup> 'Based on the results of an interview with a member of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the PPA Unit of the Indramayu Police' (Indramayu).

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The fourth challenge is that investigators have difficulty obtaining information from victims who have experienced severe trauma. A child's traumatic experience makes him particularly vulnerable to interrogation related to the sexual abuse he has experienced.

Based on the results of the interview, the investigators of the Indramayu police, there are several obstacles faced by investigators, namely the limited number of members, the high burden of cases, lack of information about the perpetrators, and difficulties in obtaining information from victims who have experienced trauma are some of the obstacles faced by investigator members. This situation makes the investigation process less than optimal.

These obstacles are felt more significantly in the Women and Children Service Unit (PPA). Every case related to women and children must be handled directly by the PPA Unit investigator. If a report comes in, even if the investigator is not on the picket schedule, the investigator is still required to attend and handle the case. This is due to the characteristics of women and child victims who require special handling from authorized investigators. In addition, in certain cases, such as sexual intercourse and molestation, the PPA Unit investigator must also directly escort the victim to undergo a medical examination (*visum et repertum*). This is different from other criminal acts, such as motor vehicle theft and persecution, which can be handled by other units. Therefore, every criminal act involving women and children is the direct responsibility of the PPA Unit, which, in practice, increases investigators' workload and becomes an obstacle in the investigation process.

In addition to investigations, the literature highlights the importance of legal protection for victims throughout the criminal justice process, including rehabilitation, social reintegration, and other areas that remain poorly regulated.

### **Modus Operandi**

According to Topo, Santoso stated that sexual crimes often occur in close relationships between the perpetrator and the victim, so that the perpetrator easily takes advantage of the victim's trust.<sup>8</sup>

The modus operandi that occurred in Indramayu, the perpetrators against the victim generally took advantage of close relationships, such as dating, and involved close individuals, such as biological fathers or stepfathers. The perpetrator often uses lies or seduction to achieve his goals. In the case of child sexual abuse, the Indramayu Police usually refer to Article 8 Paragraph 1 of the Child Protection Constitution No. 35 of 2014, although it is rarely used.

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<sup>8</sup> A holy mole, *Criminology* (Jakarta: Angkasa, 2016).  
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However, the law often applied to victims over the age of 18, who are considered adults by the Indramayu Police, is TPKS Law No. 12 of 2022. Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning the Crime of Sexual Violence (TPKS Law) is the legal basis for handling the crime of sexual harassment. The TPKS Law stipulates that sexual harassment is a physical or non-physical act with sexual nuances that is carried out without the consent of the victim and causes suffering. During the investigation process, the TPKS Law requires police investigators to protect victims, maintain the secrecy of identities, and adopt a victim-centered approach. Therefore, the TPKS Law is an important guideline for the Indramayu Police in conducting investigations of sexual harassment crimes in a fair and professional manner. So it requires a comprehensive legal approach. According to research, sexual crimes against children require appropriate legal treatment and special protection, given the victim's weak condition and the need for rehabilitation after the incident occurred.<sup>9</sup> This shows how important it is to have a thorough understanding in the investigation of cases of sexual violence against children so that victims' rights can be restored and legal justice can be enforced.

### **Factors of Sexual Harassment**

According to Romli Atmasasmita, crime is influenced by individual, social, and environmental factors.<sup>10</sup> The crime of sexual harassment is influenced by a variety of factors. From a criminological perspective, these actions can stem from the perpetrator's personal characteristics, such as a low understanding of the law, uncontrolled sexual desires, and a tolerant view of violence. In addition, social and cultural aspects also have an important impact on the incidence of sexual harassment, such as patriarchal culture, imbalances in power relations, and negative stereotypes towards victims. Family contexts and community environments that lack supervision and education about sex can also increase the likelihood of sexual harassment. Another affecting aspect is the weak enforcement of the law and the victim's lack of courage to report, due to fear, embarrassment, or pressure from the perpetrator. All of these factors are obstacles in the investigation process of sexual harassment cases.

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<sup>9</sup> T. Suharto, A., & Widyaningrum, 'Equality of Legal Protection for Children in Relation to the Law in Cases of Sexual Relations and Abuse in the Perspective of Child Protection Law', *Ingenious*, 2024  
<<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.59141/cerdika.v4i1.741>>.

<sup>10</sup> Romli Atmasasmita, *Theory and Capita of Criminology Selectivity* (bandung: BANDUNG: PT REFIKA ADITAMA, 2010, 2010).

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## METHODS

### Types of Research

The type of research used is normative, descriptive research. This study provides a real and accurate picture of the obstacles faced by investigators of harassment cases at the Indramayu Police, based on field observations and the provisions of applicable laws and regulations. It is important to conduct an in-depth analysis of the conformity between facts and legal provisions so that the results can provide justice and legal certainty for the community.<sup>11</sup>

### Research Approach

This study uses a normative approach method of case studies associated with a legislative approach, which aims to understand in depth social problems based on conditions and research practices in the field related to cases<sup>12</sup> of sexual abuse against children at the Indramayu Police. The approach of this case is a real incident of sexual harassment and has been officially handled by the Indramayu Police through an investigation process in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. The legal approach is used to examine the rules that form the basis of the investigation process, including the Criminal Code, Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning the Crime of Sexual Violence, and other relevant laws.<sup>13</sup> Using this method, the researcher was able to assess the extent of the theory, legal regulations, and investigation constraints.

### Source of Legal Materials

The sources of legal materials used in this study are divided into two, namely primary law and secondary law. According to Soerjono Soekanto, primary legal materials are the main legal sources obtained directly from the first source, including the results of interviews in empirical research.<sup>14</sup> The interview was conducted with a member of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Indramayu Police PPA regarding the obstacles to investigating sexual violence cases. Meanwhile, secondary legal materials are obtained through literature research, which

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<sup>11</sup> H. Khalid, H., Rahman, S., & Djanggih, 'Legal Reasoning in Judges' Decisions in Civil Cases.', *Journal of Law and Sustainable Development*, 2024 <<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.55908/sdgs.v12i1.2544>>.

<sup>12</sup> S.Pd. Albi Anggito & Johan Setiawan, *Qualitative Research Methodology*, ed. by Ella Deffi Lestari, 2018.

<sup>13</sup> R. Zahara, V., Sahlepi, M. A., & Sidi, 'The legal approach is used to examine the rules that are the basis for the investigation process, including the Criminal Code, the Criminal Code, and Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning the crime of sexual violence. The data were analyzed by qualitative method for m', *International Journal of Humanities, Education and Social Sciences.*, 2024 <<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.55227/ijhess.v4i1.1211>>.

<sup>14</sup> Soerjono Soekanto, *Introduction to Legal Research* (Jakarta: Jakarta : University of Indonesia, 2014, 2014).  
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includes reading and reviewing books, scientific articles, and the views of experts. The Legal Research Method provides important guidance for understanding and applying legal principles effectively.<sup>15</sup>

### **Data Collection Techniques**

Data were collected using several methods, namely in-depth interviews with members of the Indramayu Police PPA Unit Satreskrim. Documentation studies, document collection, and data analysis

## **DISCUSSION**

### **Investigation in Handling Sexual Harassment Cases**

Based on Article 1, Paragraph (2) of the Criminal Code, an investigation is a process carried out by investigators to find and collect evidence so that a crime becomes clear and the perpetrator can be found.<sup>16</sup> In its application at the Indramayu Police, the investigation process of sexual harassment cases has been carried out in accordance with applicable regulations, starting from the receipt of reports, examination of witnesses and victims, collection of evidence, and the determination of suspects. However, from the perspective of investigative theory in criminal procedure law, the efficiency of investigation is greatly influenced by the availability of resources, the completeness of evidence, and the investigators' ability to uncover the truth. In this case, the implementation of the investigation at the Indramayu Police is still not fully optimal due to various obstacles that affect the case disclosure process.

### **Investigation Obstacles Based on Law Enforcement Theory**

Based on the interview results, several main obstacles are faced by the investigators at the Indramayu Police PPA Unit. According to Soerjono Soekanto's law enforcement theory, the success of law enforcement is influenced by five factors: legal factors, law enforcement officials, facilities and infrastructure, society, and legal culture.<sup>17</sup>

1. Limited number of investigators. This obstacle is related to the factors of law enforcement officials. The limited number of investigators increases the workload, making the investigation process less than optimal.

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<sup>15</sup> A. N., Hilal, A.A., & Khan, 'Doctrinal Research in Law: Meaning, Scope, and Methodology.', *Business and Economics Bulletin.*, 12.4 (2012), 559–63.

<sup>16</sup> M. A. Azwir, F., Aziz, 'Implementation of Suspects' Rights in the Criminal Investigation Process', 19.1, 57–71.

<sup>17</sup> Soerjono Soekanto, *Sociology, An Introduction* (Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2002, 1982).

2. The Burden of Burden. Each investigator handles a large number of cases, and there is also an accumulation of cases from previous years. This situation shows that there are still limitations in facilities and case resolution management.
3. Lack of information about the perpetrator. Difficulties in obtaining accurate data are related to community factors. Discrepancies in information from witnesses, victims, and the perpetrators' families hampered the investigation.
4. difficulty getting information from the victim. In cases of child sexual abuse, victims often experience trauma. From a victimological perspective, this condition affects the victim's ability to provide clear information, thereby slowing the evidentiary process.<sup>18</sup>

In addition, the workload of the PPA Unit is higher than that of other units because all cases related to women and children must be handled directly, including responsibility for accompanying the victim in the *visum et repertum* process. This situation further shows an imbalance between the number of tasks and the number of available investigators.

### **Modus Operandi Based on Legal and Criminological Perspectives**

The results of the research conducted at the Indramayu Police Station can be concluded that the *modus operandi* in most cases of sexual harassment involves the use of a close relationship between the perpetrator and the victim. The perpetrator is often someone close to the victim, such as a boyfriend, friend, or family member, including a biological father or stepfather.

Perpetrators tend to use various methods in carrying out their actions, such as persuading, seducing, deceiving, and abusing the trust that the victim gives them. The perpetrator also took advantage of the emotional dependence of the victim in some cases to make his actions easier.

Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning the Crime of Sexual Violence (TPKS Law), especially for adult victims, is commonly used at the Indramayu Police Station to handle sexual harassment crimes. On the other hand, the handling of child victims is regulated by the Child Protection Law, Law No. 35 of 2014. The practical application of both regulations emphasizes victim protection, identity confidentiality, and the use of a victim-centered approach.

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<sup>18</sup> P. V. Mateo-Fernández, 'The Impact of Psychological Trauma on Victim Statements of Gender-Based Violence: A Challenge to Forensic Evaluation', 2024 <<https://doi.org/10.23880/ijfsc-16000409>>. Noerul Putri Fadhila  
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## **Analysis of Factors Causing Sexual Harassment**

Based on the results of this study, it is shown that several factors from the perspectives of individuals, society, and law enforcement influence the occurrence of sexual harassment crimes. The actions of the perpetrators are influenced by their limited knowledge of the law, lack of self-control, and a tendency to ignore norms from an individual perspective. The social and cultural aspects of sexual abuse include patriarchy, power imbalances, and negative views of victims.

Another influencing factor is the lack of education and supervision related to sexuality, both in the family environment and in the community. On the other hand, the lack of courage for victims to report the incident due to fear, embarrassment, or pressure from the perpetrator, as well as suboptimal law enforcement in some cases, are additional obstacles to the disclosure of sexual harassment crimes.

In general, this study shows that the investigation process of sexual violence cases at the Indramayu Police has been carried out in accordance with the applicable legal provisions, especially based on the Criminal Procedure Code (Criminal Procedure Code) and the Law on Sexual Violence. However, in its implementation, the investigation process has not run optimally. This is caused by several obstacles, both from within (internal) and from outside (external). According to Soerjono Soekanto, the success of law enforcement is influenced by five factors, namely the law itself, law enforcement officials, tools and equipment that support the implementation of duties, society, and legal culture.<sup>19</sup> The main obstacles in this study are the limited number of investigators and the lack of supporting tools in law enforcement.

The biggest obstacle in the investigation process is the limited number of investigators. The number of investigators is not balanced with the number of cases to be handled, resulting in a very heavy workload. As a result, the investigation process became less than optimal in both quality and case resolution time. According to Satjipto Rahardjo, the success of law enforcement depends not only on the rule of law but also on the quality and ability of law enforcement officials.<sup>20</sup>

In addition, the investigation process was hampered by a lack of supporting tools and equipment. If the available tools are inadequate, investigators will have difficulty resolving cases properly. As a result, the success of investigations depends heavily on the availability of adequate tools and support.

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<sup>19</sup> Soerjono Soekanto, *Factors Affecting Law Enforcement* (Jakarta: Rajawali Press, 2004, 2013, 2008).

<sup>20</sup> Satjipto Rahardjo, *Law Enforcement Issues* (Bandung: Genta Publishing in Yogyakarta., 1983).

In addition to internal factors, external factors can also pose obstacles, such as community dynamics and the condition of the victims. In practice, investigators often have difficulty obtaining accurate information about perpetrators. This is due to the testimony of witnesses and related parties, which often differs, thereby slowing the investigation process.

In addition, the condition of victims who have experienced trauma is also a big challenge. From a victimological point of view, victims of sexual violence need special protection because their psychological condition is still vulnerable. According to Arif Gosita, victims of crime need to get legal protection so as not to experience heavier suffering during the judicial process.<sup>21</sup>

The trauma experienced by victims, especially children, makes it difficult for them to provide clear and consistent information. This poses a challenge for investigators in the evidentiary process because the victim's testimony is among the most important pieces of evidence in criminal cases. Therefore, a specialized examination method is needed that places greater emphasis on the victim's condition to ensure the examination process proceeds properly. Furthermore, regarding how the perpetrators commit crimes, the study shows that they usually take advantage of their close relationship with the victim. This is in line with Topo Santoso's opinion that sexual crimes often occur because of close relationships, so that the perpetrator can take advantage of the victim's trust.<sup>22</sup>

The perpetrator usually carries out his actions by persuading, seducing, cheating, and taking advantage of the victim's trust. As a result, victims often do not immediately realize they have become victims, so cases are only reported long after they occur. In the case of sexual violence, this condition is also influenced by a lack of supervision, a patriarchal culture, and a low public understanding of the importance of child protection. Seeing these various obstacles, a thorough effort is needed to improve the investigation process. First, it is necessary to increase the number of investigators so that the workload is not too heavy. Second, it is necessary to improve the ability of investigators through special training to handle cases of sexual violence. Third, it is necessary to add tools and equipment that support investigators' work, including technological tools. Fourth, it is necessary to strengthen cooperation with various parties, such as child protection institutions and medical personnel. In addition, it is important to adopt an approach that places greater emphasis on the victim's condition. This approach aims to make victims feel safe and comfortable, so that they can provide information more openly. Thus,

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<sup>21</sup> Arif Likes, *Crime Victim Problem* (Jakarta: Presindo Academy, 1993, 1993).

<sup>22</sup> Santoso.

even though the investigation has been carried out in accordance with the applicable rules, several obstacles still need to be addressed. Therefore, a comprehensive improvement is needed so that the investigation process can run more effectively and provide justice for the victims. In its implementation, the success of the investigation depends not only on the existing legal rules but also on how those rules are applied in the field. A good investigation must strike a balance between the application of strict laws and a more humane approach, especially in dealing with victims of sexual violence. This is important because victims need not only legal justice, but also mental and emotional protection. In addition, the community's role is very important in assisting the investigation process. The public is expected to be more concerned and brave to report if they know of a case of sexual violence. With public awareness, investigators will find it easier to obtain fast and accurate information. Therefore, there is a need for socialization to the public about the importance of protecting children and the impact of sexual violence. On the other hand, the family also has a big role in preventing sexual violence. Parental supervision and good communication with children can help reduce the risk of such crimes. Children who feel cared for and protected by their families are usually more courageous to tell their stories if they experience something bad. Furthermore, the quality of investigations can be improved by utilizing technology. Technology can assist investigators in identifying perpetrators, gathering evidence, and expediting case resolution. With adequate tools, the investigation process can run faster and more accurately. In addition, cooperation between institutions is also very important. Handling cases of sexual violence cannot be done by one party alone, but requires cooperation between the police, medical personnel, psychologists, and child protection institutions. If this cooperation goes well, case handling will be more targeted and effective.

Finally, improvements in the investigation process need to be made on an ongoing basis. The performance of investigators and the case-handling system must always be evaluated to ensure existing obstacles are corrected immediately. With continuous improvement, it is hoped that the investigation process can run more efficiently and effectively, and provide protection and justice for the victims.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the research on sexual harassment cases at the Indramayu police station, the following conclusions were:

1. The challenges faced by investigators in handling sexual violence cases are the lack of investigators, high workload, lack of information about the perpetrators, and difficulty obtaining information from traumatized victims. In addition, the workload of investigators in the Women and Children Services Unit (PPA) is greater because all cases involving women and children must be handled directly by the unit.
2. The modus operandi of sexual violence usually involves the use of close relationships between the perpetrator and the victim, such as friendship, family ties, or romantic relationships. Perpetrators often use techniques such as manipulation, fraud, and abuse of trust to commit their crimes.
3. Several obstacles during the investigation process have not run optimally, which has an impact on the length of case settlement and the existence of case arrears from year to year. Therefore, in order for the handling of sexual violence cases to run better, it is necessary to increase the number of investigators and increase their capabilities, as well as the use of more effective and victim-focused handling methods.

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