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Law Enforcement against Sexual Violence Crimes at the Pangkalpinang Police Resort in 2024

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ABSTRACT

Sexual violence constitutes a violation of human rights that requires the implementation of legal instruments to ensure victim protection and recovery. This study aims to examine and analyze victim protection-based law enforcement against sexual violence crimes under Law Number 12 of 2022 at Pangkalpinang Police Resort in 2024, and to identify empirical factors that hinder the effectiveness of investigations. This normative-empirical legal research uses a statutory approach with qualitative analysis. Primary data were obtained through in-depth interviews and limited field observations and analyzed using descriptive qualitative analysis. The findings show that the police have implemented victim protection mechanisms through victim-centered examination, separation of the examination room, psychological assistance, and an understanding of the expanded scope of evidence. However, the effectiveness of investigation remains limited by the insufficient number of trained investigators, the unmet adequacy standards of the special service room for victims, and barriers to interagency coordination. Externally, social stigma, pressure arising from power relations, and victims' reluctance to report demonstrate obstacles at the pre-reporting stage and affect initial medical and forensic examinations. This study recommends strengthening investigator capacity, improving the standards of special service rooms for victims, establishing integrated operating procedures with health institutions and victim support providers, and developing human rights-based legal literacy in the community.

Keywords: Investigation; Law Enforcement; Pangkalpinang Police Resort; Sexual Violence; Victim Protection.

INTRODUCTION

Sexual violence constitutes a violation of human rights and a public issue that requires consistent law enforcement. Sexual violence violates the victim's bodily integrity, dignity, and sense of security (Nasrullah, 2023; Fathan et al., 2025). It also causes long-term social, psychological, and legal consequences. Various forms of such violence have been understood as crimes against human dignity that must be addressed through legal regulation, protection mechanisms, and effective law enforcement processes (Paradias & Soponyono, 2022). Victim protection is rooted in the principle of human rights, which places every individual as a legal subject entitled to security, justice, and recovery (Dudy et al., 2026). Therefore, law enforcement against sexual violence crimes must be directed toward both the punishment of perpetrators and the protection of victims at every stage of the legal process.

The enactment of Law Number 12 of 2022 provides a detailed legal framework for the regulation of victim-handling mechanisms. This Law expands the regulation of crime formulation, evidentiary mechanisms, protection, assistance, and victim recovery. Its enactment offers a system that is more responsive to victims' needs in the law enforcement process (Hairi & Latifah, 2023). The victim protection paradigm is also strengthened through the state's obligation to provide interagency coordination, including assistance services and safe service facilities (Salsabilla et al., 2023). Law Number 12 of 2022 therefore serves as the normative basis for examining the implementation of victim protection norms within law enforcement institutions.

The effectiveness of law enforcement against sexual violence crimes is strongly influenced by the police function in receiving reports, conducting preliminary inquiries, and carrying out investigations. At the regional level, the police play an important role because they interact directly with victims, reporting parties, families, support persons, and supporting institutions. The procedural paradigm under Law Number 12 of 2022 requires police officers to possess examination competence oriented toward the interests of victims (Najmudin et al., 2025). Such institutional readiness is related to personnel capacity, facility availability, interagency coordination, and service standards that account for the victim's psychological condition. In this context, Pangkalpinang Police Resort is a relevant locus for examining the implementation of the functions of report-receiving, preliminary inquiry, and investigation in sexual violence cases in 2024.

The examination of norm implementation at Pangkalpinang Police Resort is conducted by considering the gap between normative regulation and institutional reality. Legal System Theory is used to analyze the relationship among legal substance, legal structure, and legal culture in the implementation of law enforcement (Friedman, 1975). The Theory of Legal Protection is used to assess the implementation of preventive and repressive protection for victims in the criminal justice process (Hadjon, 1987). The Theory of Legal Effectiveness is used to identify legal, law enforcement, facilities, societal, and cultural factors that affect norm implementation (Soekanto, 1983). These three theories are used to analyze the relationship among norms, institutions, and legal culture in the handling of sexual violence crime cases.

Previous studies show that the handling of sexual violence crimes relates to the availability of legal norms, the readiness of law enforcement officers, and the legal awareness of society. Studies on the implementation of Law Number 12 of 2022 emphasize the need for implementing regulations, dissemination, and capacity-building for law enforcement officers (Nurisman, 2022; Hairi & Latifah, 2023). Other studies emphasize barriers such as social stigma, victims' fear of reporting, and limited legal literacy (Wulandari & Krisnani, 2020; Fauzi et al., 2024; Maysarah & Saputra, 2026). Victim protection issues also arise in various contexts, including educational settings, workplaces, digital-based violence, and the services of support institutions (Sangalang, 2022; Diputra, 2024; Rosida et al., 2026; Situmorang et al., 2026). This mapping shows that the main challenge of law enforcement lies in the relationship between victim protection norms and the operational readiness of institutions in practice.

Based on aspects that have not been adequately analyzed in previous studies, the novelty of this research lies in its empirical examination of law enforcement against sexual violence crimes at Pangkalpinang Police Resort in 2024. This study not only analyzes normative regulation but also examines the implementation of norms

on victim protection, evidence, assistance, and reporting at the regional police level. This study aims to analyze victim protection-based law enforcement against sexual violence crimes under Law Number 12 of 2022 at Pangkalpinang Police Resort and to identify empirical factors that hinder the effectiveness of investigation. Academically, this study is expected to enrich the study of victim-centered law enforcement and to provide policy recommendations to improve the accuracy of examinations, the completeness of evidence, the coordination of assistance, and the timeliness of the investigation process.

METHOD

This study is normative-empirical legal research. The research method used is qualitative, with a statute approach ([Qamar & Rezah, 2020](#)). The statute approach is used to examine the relationship between Law Number 8 of 1981, which serves as the basis of criminal procedure applicable during the research period, and Law Number 12 of 2022, which serves as the special legal basis for handling sexual violence crimes. This study was conducted in May 2025, with law enforcement in 2024 as its object. Accordingly, the analysis of criminal procedure law is directed at the positive law in force in 2024 and at the time when the research was conducted in May 2025. The research location was Pangkalpinang Police Resort, with particular attention to the Women and Children Service Unit as the unit responsible for handling sexual violence cases.

Primary data were obtained through in-depth interviews and limited field observation ([Sampara & Husen, 2016](#)). The research subject was determined purposively based on the authority and direct involvement of the informant in handling cases. The main informant in this study was the Head of the Women and Children Service Unit of Pangkalpinang Police Resort. To maintain research ethics, the informant's personal identity was anonymized by using the designation Informant 1. This measure was taken to protect the confidentiality of the informant's identity and safety. Primary data were analyzed alongside primary legal materials, such as legislation, secondary legal materials, such as books and scholarly articles, and tertiary legal materials, such as legal dictionaries.

This study has a methodological limitation because the researcher did not obtain access to complete case files. The available observational data were limited to case reports received by the police. Therefore, this study is not intended to assess the fulfillment of the elements of the crime or to provide a substantive evidentiary assessment of each case. The analysis focuses on procedural compliance, the implementation of victim protection mechanisms, investigators' understanding of the expanded scope of evidence, and internal and external barriers in investigations.

The data were analyzed using descriptive qualitative analysis, including data reduction, classification of findings by theme, assessment of relevant legal norms, and conclusion-drawing, while taking into account the limits of the available interview and observational data (Irwansyah, 2020). This limitation is important to ensure that the research findings do not exceed the field data's capacity.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Implementation of Victim Protection Norms in the Investigation of Sexual Violence Crimes

Law enforcement against sexual violence crimes within the jurisdiction of Pangkalpinang Police Resort shows an integration between general criminal procedure and special victim protection mechanisms. Investigators continue to refer to Law Number 8 of 1981 in implementing criminal procedure while also accommodating special provisions under Law Number 12 of 2022. Article 20 of Law Number 12 of 2022 sets out the relationship between the general criminal procedure law and the special provisions applicable to the handling of sexual violence cases. This provision provides a basis for understanding the relationship between formal investigative procedures and victim protection mechanisms. Within the framework of Legal System Theory, this relationship shows that a legal substance oriented toward victim protection requires a legal structure capable of consistently implementing it (Friedman, 1975).

The orientation of case handling cannot be reduced to punishing the perpetrator alone. Case handling must also be implemented as a mechanism for protecting victims. Law Number 12 of 2022 requires investigators to consider victims' safety, confidentiality, comfort, and legal, psychological, medical, and security needs throughout the legal process. This paradigm is consistent with the victim-centered approach, which places the victim as a legal subject entitled to handling, protection, and recovery (Najmudin et al., 2025). In the context of victim-oriented public service, the state is also required to provide adequate institutional support so that protection is not limited to normative regulation (Salsabilla et al., 2023; Pamungkas, 2024). The implementation of the victim-centered approach at Pangkalpinang Police Resort was described by Informant 1 as follows:¹

"In investigative practice, investigators of the Women and Children Service Unit of Pangkalpinang Police Resort have implemented procedures based on the victim-centered approach, which is an approach in handling violence cases, including sexual violence, that places the victim as the main focus at every stage of the legal process. This approach ensures

¹Interview with Informant 1, Head of the Women and Children Service Unit of Pangkalpinang Police Resort, on May 16, 2025.

that the rights, safety, comfort, and needs of victims become the main priorities of investigators, law enforcement officers, and service support persons, as mandated by Law Number 12 of 2022."

This statement indicates the institution's understanding of the importance of a victim-centered examination. Within the framework of the Theory of Legal Protection, such practice can be assessed as a form of repressive protection because it is carried out after a report or allegation of a crime enters the legal process (Hadjon, 1987). However, this finding is still positioned as institutional information from the main informant, not as final proof of all investigative practices. Given the limited access to case files, this study finds that the victim-centered approach has been identified at the procedural level. Its indicators include recognizing victims' needs, maintaining confidentiality, and involving relevant support persons or professionals.

The implementation of the victim-centered approach is closely related to the prohibition of secondary victimization. Article 22 of Law Number 12 of 2022 requires examinations to uphold human rights, honor, dignity, and freedom from intimidation. This provision also prohibits examinations that blame victims or ask questions that cause trauma. This norm is important because victims of sexual violence are often in a vulnerable psychological condition. Previous studies also emphasize that victim examinations must be conducted without pressure, without victim-blaming, and without unnecessarily repeating traumatic experiences (Paradias & Soponyono, 2022; Dudy et al., 2026). Therefore, the quality of examination is not measured only by the completeness of the statement. It must also be assessed by how investigators protect the victim's dignity and psychological safety.

To support safe examinations, Law Number 12 of 2022 regulates special service rooms for victims and coordination with victim support persons. Article 53 of the Law provides that examination at the investigation stage is conducted in a special service room at the police institution. Under certain circumstances, the examination may be conducted at the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for Women and Child Protection or another place. Article 54 of the Law emphasizes the investigator's obligation to coordinate with a support person regarding the victim's psychological readiness and need for assistance before the examination is conducted. Where the victim experiences severe trauma, the investigator may submit questions through the support person. Thus, these provisions regulate not only the place of examination but also the examination procedure, taking into account the victim's condition. The implementation of this principle was described by Informant 1 as follows:

"Investigators provide a special examination room for victims, ensure the confidentiality of identity, and ensure that the interrogation process does not cause new trauma. In addition, the examination procedure is conducted by involving psychologists to support the victim's emotional recovery during the legal process."

This statement shows that the special examination room and the involvement of psychologists have been understood as part of the victim protection mechanism. Although the informant used the term "interrogation," the academic analysis in this study uses the term victim examination because it is more consistent with the victim's position as a legal subject protected in the investigation process. The involvement of psychologists is not limited solely to the meaning of Article 54 of Law Number 12 of 2022, but is understood as a form of professional support within the victim assistance mechanism. Under the Theory of Legal Effectiveness, the existence of examination rooms and assistance can be analyzed as facilities and structural factors that affect the quality of protection during the investigation process (Soekanto, 1983).

The characteristics of the cases handled indicate specific challenges in the investigation process. Informant 1 explained that in 2024, there were nine sexual violence cases handled by the Women and Children Service Unit of Pangkalpinang Police Resort. The types of cases included sexual abuse, forced sexual intercourse, and sexual harassment committed by persons having familial, social, or emotional ties to the victim. The statement was as follows:

"Throughout 2024, there were nine sexual violence cases handled. The types of cases handled included molestation, forced sexual intercourse, and sexual harassment committed by persons close to the victim."

According to Informant 1, some cases involved perpetrators from the victim's immediate environment. This condition is important because the perpetrator's closeness to the victim is related to psychological pressure, emotional dependence, or power relations that hinder the victim from submitting a report and participating in the criminal justice process. In cases involving perpetrators from the victim's close environment, power dynamics leave victims vulnerable to pressure from the perpetrator (Simamora et al., 2026). Therefore, Article 42 of Law Number 12 of 2022 is relevant because it provides a legal basis for the police to provide temporary protection when the victim's condition requires immediate protection. In addition, Article 45 of the Law provides for a restriction on the perpetrator's movement through a court-issued police order. This distinction is important to ensure that police authority and judicial authority remain properly positioned.

Sexual violence cases under certain conditions have limited direct witnesses. This limitation creates evidentiary challenges because not all cases involve

witnesses who directly saw the incident. In cases with limited direct witnesses, investigators cannot rely solely on conventional evidence. Literature on evidence in sexual violence cases emphasizes that judicial officers need to accommodate the special characteristics of sexual violence cases without disregarding the principles of criminal procedure law (Savitri, 2020; Nurisman, 2022). This is consistent with Article 24 of Law Number 12 of 2022, which expands the definition of evidence to include electronic information, electronic documents, physical evidence, electronic recordings, medical records, forensic examination results, and relevant expert testimony.

Article 25, section (1) of Law Number 12 of 2022 is also important because witness and/or victim testimony can be deemed sufficient if accompanied by one legally admissible piece of evidence, and the judge obtains a conviction. However, this provision must be properly situated. The norm concerns the sufficiency of proof at trial, not the authority of investigators to determine the defendant's guilt. At the investigation stage, the relevance of Article 24 and Article 25 section (1) of the Law lies in the investigator's obligation to collect sufficient evidence so that the case file fulfills formal and substantive requirements for submission to the prosecution. Because the researcher did not obtain access to complete case files, the analysis in this study focuses on investigators' procedural understanding of the expanded scope of evidence. This study does not assess whether substantive evidentiary requirements were fulfilled in each case.

Based on interview data, investigators understand the importance of collecting medical-legal reports (*visum et repertum*), medical records, digital communication histories, psychological assessments, and other relevant evidence. The term *visum et repertum* is used as a medical-legal term referring to a written report prepared by a physician based on an examination of the victim. This understanding indicates procedural recognition of the evidentiary characteristics of sexual violence cases. However, the effectiveness of that understanding depends on timely reporting, coordination with health facilities, the availability of support persons, and the adequacy of the number of investigators. Accordingly, the expanded evidentiary mechanism is not determined solely by the existence of norms. Its implementation is also determined by the institutional structure's readiness to collect, record, and secure evidence from the investigation stage (Friedman, 1975; Soekanto, 1983). Regarding the investigation process, Informant 1 stated that case handling proceeded fairly quickly and in a structured manner. The statement reads:

"The investigation process proceeded fairly quickly and in a structured manner, victims received proper protection, and interagency cooperation continued to be improved."

This claim must be positioned as institutional information that still requires supporting data. This study did not have access to all case files or to chronological data on the settlement of each case. Therefore, the claim regarding the timeliness of investigation needs to be calibrated against criminal procedure measures, such as the certainty of examination time, the timely submission of case files, and compliance with the principle of speedy justice (Simanjuntak & Hadiningrum, 2025). Thus, this sub-section shows that the police have implemented several victim protection mechanisms. However, the effectiveness of their implementation still needs to be analyzed in light of the empirical factors discussed in the next sub-section.

B. Factors Hindering the Effectiveness of Investigation and Recommendations for Institutional Strengthening

Law enforcement against sexual violence crimes at Pangkalpinang Police Resort is affected by empirical factors that hinder the effectiveness of the investigation. These factors can be classified into two dimensions, namely external factors and internal factors. External factors relate to social stigma, victims' reluctance to report, pressure arising from power relations, and the tendency toward familial settlement at the pre-reporting stage. Internal factors relate to the limited number of trained investigators, the adequacy of special service rooms for victims, and coordination with supporting institutions. Within the framework of Legal System Theory, this problem highlights the relationship between legal culture and legal structure, which affects the implementation of legal substance (Friedman, 1975). Within the framework of the Theory of Legal Effectiveness, this problem is analyzed in terms of law enforcement, facilities, societal, and cultural factors (Soekanto, 1983).

Externally, the barrier at the pre-reporting stage lies in victims' reluctance to report. Article 39 of Law Number 12 of 2022 regulates various reporting channels. Victims or persons who know of the incident may report to the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for Women and Child Protection, a technical implementation unit in the social affairs sector, a community-based service provider, and/or the police. Article 41 section (4) of the Law also confirms that a report submitted directly to the police must be received in a special service room for victims that ensures the victim's safety and confidentiality. However, reporting channels regulated by law do not automatically eliminate social and psychological barriers. In this study, such barriers were described by Informant 1 as follows:

"The most dominant obstacle is the victim's reluctance to report. Many victims choose to remain silent because of shame, fear of being excluded by family and society, and psychological pressure due to trauma. The victim's lack of courage is also caused by the strong social stigma against

victims of sexual violence. This situation becomes a major obstacle because reporting is the initial stage for the police to take legal action."

This statement shows that barriers within the legal culture still affect victims' access to the criminal justice system. Stigma, shame, fear of exclusion, and pressure from family, perpetrators, or the social environment may lead victims to delay reporting or to refrain from using reporting mechanisms. Literature on victim-blaming indicates that victims of sexual violence often face attribution of blame from their social environment. This condition reinforces victims' fear of accessing justice (Wulandari & Krisnani, 2020). Similar barriers are also found in studies on victim protection in educational and community settings. These studies show that shame and fear of reputational damage hinder reporting (Sangalang, 2022). Therefore, the regulation of reporting channels must be accompanied by guarantees of safety, confidentiality, and protection for victims throughout the reporting process.

The nine cases registered in 2024 cannot be understood as definitive proof of the dark figure of crime. However, information regarding victims' reluctance to report shows that police report data cannot be regarded as a comprehensive representation of all sexual violence incidents in society. The dark figure of crime arises because reported cases do not necessarily reflect all incidents. Previous studies also show that social stigma and limited access to services hinder victims of sexual violence from using reporting mechanisms and the criminal justice process (Ambodo & Rochim, 2024; Fauzi et al., 2024; Maysarah & Saputra, 2026). Accordingly, the challenge of law enforcement does not lie only in the investigation process after a report is received. It also lies in the state and society's ability to expand victims' access to reporting mechanisms.

Pressure on victims is also reinforced by the perpetrator's power relations. In many sexual violence cases, the perpetrator is not always a stranger. The perpetrator may come from the victim's family environment, social relations, or emotional relationships. This was stated by Informant 1 as follows:

"Perpetrators often use power relations to pressure victims not to report. This condition is closely related to the fact that many perpetrators come from the closest environment, such as family, friends, or persons who have an emotional relationship with the victim."

Such power relations create psychological and social pressure that hinders victims from making legal decisions freely. In cases characterized by family relations, social relations, or emotional relationships, psychological manipulation places victims in a vulnerable position under pressure from the perpetrator (Simamora et al., 2026). In interview data and the literature, pressure arising from power

relations is associated with the emergence of familial settlement before reports are received and followed up through a preliminary inquiry or investigation. However, Article 23 of Law Number 12 of 2022 prohibits the resolution of sexual violence crime cases outside the judicial process, except for child offenders as regulated under the juvenile criminal justice system. Therefore, familial settlement at the pre-reporting stage must be understood as a barrier in legal culture that obstructs victims' access to the criminal justice process (Najmudin et al., 2025; Nurisnah et al., 2026; Salsabila et al., 2026).

Delayed reporting also affects evidence. The longer a victim delays reporting, the greater the risk of losing or reducing the probative value of physical and medical evidence that should have been obtained at the initial stage. In sexual violence cases, initial medical and forensic examinations play an important role in supporting the evidentiary construction. However, this study does not use a specific medical-legal reference concerning a particular time limit for forensic examination. Therefore, this study does not set a specific time period as an absolute standard. This study emphasizes that delayed reporting is associated with barriers to medical examination, securing biological evidence, documenting injuries, and obtaining medical records required for the investigation. Social stigma not only hinders victims' access to reporting mechanisms but also affects the completeness of evidence at the investigation stage.

Internally, the main barrier relates to human resource capacity. Article 21 of Law Number 12 of 2022 requires investigators, prosecutors, and judges handling sexual violence crime cases to have integrity, competence in handling cases from a human rights and victim perspective, and relevant training. If no officers meeting these requirements are available, the case is handled by experienced officers at the discretion of the authorized official. This provision shows that the quality of case handling depends strongly on officers' competence and experience. In this study, such a limitation was described by Informant 1 as follows:

"The limited number of personnel with special competence in handling sexual violence cases is also an obstacle. Handling sexual violence cases requires investigators who are sensitive, careful, and experienced in special interview techniques."

This statement shows that the need for competent and trained investigators remains an important issue. The term trained investigator is more appropriate than certified investigator if no specific data on formal certification are available. Handling sexual violence cases requires examination skills that take into account the victim's psychological condition, accuracy in securing evidence, and understanding of the victim's protection needs. Limited capacity among officers

has also been identified in previous studies as a barrier to the implementation of Law Number 12 of 2022, particularly when officers lack adequate technical understanding of the characteristics of sexual violence cases (Diputra, 2024; Marti et al., 2025). Therefore, human resource strengthening needs to be implemented through periodic training, personnel increase, and the appointment of investigators experienced in sexual violence cases. The need to improve competence was also acknowledged by Informant 1 as follows:

"Improving investigators' competence in handling victims of sexual violence is an urgent need so that the entire investigation process is truly oriented toward the interests of victims."

This statement shows that technical training is not only related to understanding legal norms. Technical training also includes practical skills in conducting victim examinations, maintaining confidentiality, coordinating with support persons, and collecting evidence proportionately. Investigator competence forms part of the legal structure that determines the effectiveness of norm implementation. Without trained investigators, provisions on victim protection under Law Number 12 of 2022 are not optimally implemented in practice. Therefore, investigator training, personnel increase, and the appointment of experienced investigators need to become priorities in internal police policy. In addition to competence, the number of investigators is also a constraint. Informant 1 explained that the number of investigators deployed to the field is usually limited:

"Usually, only two to three investigators go to the field. If the number of Women and Children Service Unit investigators is limited, the workload becomes heavy and can affect the quality of the investigation."

This statement indicates a workload that requires attention in the handling of sexual violence cases. The limited number of investigators affects the timeliness of victim examinations, witness examinations, coordination of assistance, and evidence collection. This finding must be limited to an indication of the investigators' workload. It does not justify concluding that the entire investigation process is ineffective. Studies on public service and police performance also show that limited personnel and resources affect service quality, response speed, and public trust (Khoirunnisa & Jubaidi, 2024; Prasetyo et al., 2024).

The next internal barrier relates to service facilities. Interview data show that investigators provide a special examination room for victims. However, this finding does not mean that all facility standards have been ideally fulfilled. A distinction needs to be made between the existence of a special examination function and the adequacy of the room in terms of privacy, safety, access to assistance, and examination comfort. In this regard, Informant 1 stated:

“There are several aspects that still need improvement, such as the availability of more adequate facilities and infrastructure for the special service room, as well as the addition of Women and Children Service Unit investigator personnel.”

This statement shows that a special examination room has been used, but its quality and sufficiency still need improvement. Article 41 section (4) of Law Number 12 of 2022 requires reports submitted directly to the police to be received in a special service room for victims that ensures the victim's safety and confidentiality. Article 53 of the Law also provides that examination at the investigation stage is conducted in a special service room at the police institution or, under certain circumstances, at the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for Women and Child Protection or another place. The assessment of service facilities does not only concern the existence of a room. It must also include the functional adequacy of the room in ensuring privacy, safety, access to assistance, and comfort during victim examination. From the perspective of legal effectiveness, service facilities are an important factor determining the actual implementation of victim protection (Soekanto, 1983).

Interagency coordination also determines the effectiveness of the investigation. Article 26 of Law Number 12 of 2022 provides the victim with the right to be accompanied by a support person at every stage of the judicial process. Support persons may come from the Witness and Victim Protection Agency, the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for Women and Child Protection, health workers, psychologists, social workers, psychiatrists, legal advocates, community-based service providers, or other support persons. In practice, coordination with supporting institutions is necessary to ensure that victims receive psychological, medical, legal, and social support. Coordination barriers were described by Informant 1 as follows:

“Technical coordination with supporting institutions such as integrated service units, hospitals, and forensic psychologists still needs to be strengthened to ensure that evidence and assistance services can be obtained quickly and accurately.”

This statement shows that coordination has been carried out but not optimally implemented. Coordination barriers affect the speed of medical examination, the availability of support persons, and the completeness of supporting documents. In sexual violence cases, delayed coordination affects the integrity, relevance, and probative value of evidence. Such delay also affects the victim's sense of security, psychological condition, and readiness for examination. Therefore, technical coordination and service referral mechanisms with the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for Women and Child Protection, hospitals, psychologists,

social workers, the Witness and Victim Protection Agency, community-based service providers, and independent institutions such as the National Commission on Violence Against Women need to be more clearly structured. Coordination with the National Commission on Violence Against Women is positioned as a recommendation to strengthen interagency working relationships in the handling of sexual violence crime cases.

Based on the foregoing analysis, structural policy recommendations need to be directed toward four agendas. First, the police need to strengthen the number and competence of investigators handling sexual violence crime cases through periodic training on victim-centered examination, trauma-informed approach, evidence collection, and coordination of assistance. Second, the police need to improve the standards for special service rooms to ensure safety, confidentiality, comfort, and adequate victim examination. Third, local governments, together with the police and supporting institutions, need to establish integrated operating procedures to regulate the flow of reporting, medical examinations, psychological assistance, and the securing of evidence from the reporting stage onward. Fourth, local governments, the police, educational institutions, and community service institutions need to strengthen human rights-based legal literacy for society, families, and vulnerable groups.

These recommendations are important because the effectiveness of law enforcement requires the involvement of supporting institutions beyond the police. The handling of sexual violence crimes requires an integrated coordination mechanism among the police, health facilities, the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for Women and Child Protection, victim support persons, and local governments. Strengthening the legal structure must be accompanied by increased public legal awareness and the elimination of stigma against victims. Community education also needs to be accompanied by officers' readiness so that victim reports can be followed up through safe, coordinated examinations. Accordingly, improvements in law enforcement need to be achieved through institutional capacity reform and the strengthening of public legal awareness.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Law enforcement against sexual violence crimes at Pangkalpinang Police Resort in 2024 shows an integration between Law Number 8 of 1981 as the basis of criminal procedure law and Law Number 12 of 2022 as the special legal basis for victim protection. At the procedural level, the police have implemented several victim protection mechanisms, including victim-centered examination, the use of a special examination room, the involvement of psychologists, and an understanding of the

expanded scope of evidence. However, because this study lacked access to complete case files, these findings are limited to procedural compliance. They are not intended to assess the substantive evidentiary requirements of each case.

The investigation's effectiveness is still influenced by external and internal factors. Externally, social stigma, shame, pressure arising from power relations, and the encouragement of familial settlement at the pre-reporting stage hinder victims from using reporting mechanisms. This condition indicates the potential dark figure of crime and affects medical examination and the securing of evidence. Internally, the limited number of trained investigators, the unmet adequacy standards of special service rooms for victims, and coordination barriers with supporting institutions affect the quality of investigation. Thus, the existence of special norms under Law Number 12 of 2022 does not ensure effective implementation without adequate support from the legal structure and legal culture.

Based on these findings, the police need to strengthen investigator capacity through specialized training focused on victim-centered approaches, trauma-sensitive examination, evidence collection, and interagency coordination. The police also need to improve the adequacy of special service rooms for victims to ensure their safety, confidentiality, and comfort. Local governments, together with the police, health facilities, the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for Women and Child Protection, psychologists, social workers, and support institutions, need to establish integrated operating procedures to coordinate reporting, medical examinations, assistance, and evidence securing. In addition, human rights-based legal literacy programs at the community level need to be strengthened to reduce stigma, victim-blaming, and pressure to resolve cases outside the legal process.

As a note for future development, criminal procedure law reform through Law Number 20 of 2025 should be included in the research agenda and serve as a basis for procedural adjustments after it enters into force. However, this study continues to assess law enforcement practices in 2024 based on the positive law in force in 2024 and at the time the research was conducted in May 2025, namely Law Number 8 of 1981 and Law Number 12 of 2022. This temporal limitation is important so that the analysis does not assess past practices based on a legal instrument that had not yet entered into force when the research object was examined.

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