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Implementation of Psychology of Sexual Abuse Cases in Legal Criminology Handled by Investigators of Bintuni Bay Police Crimes

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Abstract: Psychological impact on victims of sexual abuse is very disruptive to development and future life due to prolonged trauma so that victims will be inferior and afraid to socialize with the community, so the role of the Police in tackling and eradicating the crime of sexual abuse must be truly firm and professional so that there is a deterrent effect for the perpetrator. The problem in this study is how the implementation of psychology towards victims of sexual abuse cases according to legal criminology, how do investigators of the Bintuni Bay Police Criminal Investigation Unit handle sexual abuse cases until the submission of files to the Court (from investigation to submission of files to the Court), what are the obstacles in the investigation of sexual abuse cases in terms of psychology towards victims of sexual abuse cases according to legal criminology. The result of this research is: Sexual abuse committed against minors will certainly have an impact on the psychological and other development of the child. The psychological impact on children will give birth to prolonged trauma which can then give birth to unhealthy attitudes, such as inferiority, excessive fear, disturbed mental development, and ultimately result in mental retardation. This situation is likely to become a bad memory for the child victim of sexual abuse. The implementation of investigations carried out by investigators against suspected perpetrators of criminal acts related to sexual abuse are as follows Conducting examinations of victims of criminal acts related to sexual abuse, Examining witnesses to hear their testimony, Making Minutes of Investigation, Searching, Confiscation of evidence used to commit criminal acts, Submission of case files to the court for trial If in the process of examining criminal acts related to sexual abuse has been completed, the file will be submitted to the court. Obstacles related to the human resources of investigators, the victim is still a child, there are no witnesses who saw directly and witnesses do not want to come to handle the investigation of criminal acts of intercourse and sexual abuse of children committed by investigating officers. Overcoming obstacles related to the human resources aspect of the investigator tries to optimize the existing investigators, in addition to proposing additional investigators. The absence of witnesses who saw this directly was overcome by increasing the number of witnesses who would provide information about cases of sexual intercourse against children, while for witnesses who did not want to come to

provide information to investigators, a re-call would be made. If they still do not want to come, then they will be visited at home so they can provide information. The suspect did not confess to being a very serious obstacle for investigators. To reveal this case, investigators conducted a case title at the location, processed evidence and presented more witnesses.

Keyword: Implementation, Psychology, Molestation, Legal Criminology Law.

INTRODUCTION

Crimes of decency are crimes that often happen to women and children. Not only is it an act that violates norms, crimes of decency also often traumatize victims and are crimes that attack honor. There are eighteen types of crimes against decency as regulated in Book II Chapter XIV of the Criminal Code from Article 281 to Article 299 such as rape, sexual harassment in public places, sexual intercourse between a man and a woman, one or both of whom are in a marital relationship, rape when the victim is helpless and sexual violence against a minor.

Law enforcement is something that everyone must do, especially for law enforcement officials themselves. In the process of implementation, law enforcement starts from the process of investigation, arrest and detention carried out by the Police, prosecution carried out by the Prosecutor's Office, examination at trial and court decisions made by Judges and the implementation of court decisions carried out by the Correctional Institution. All of these sub-systems must run well so that law enforcement can be carried out to create justice and public welfare. Because even if only one of these sub-systems is damaged or not implemented, it is impossible to get a just law.

Criminal law is a law that is closely related to society in Indonesia which contains various regulations, sanctions and the rights and obligations of every Indonesian citizen. One of the acts that can be imposed by a judge is sexual abuse, as has happened lately, there are many cases of sexual abuse, most of which are adult defendants, and the victims are minors. What is happening now is that many people are expressing their sexual preference disorders. But the problem here is that people with sexual preferences not only have sexual preference disorders that experience abnormal treatment but also have quite high lust.

Over the past few years, Indonesia has faced many problems of violence, both mass and individual. The community began to feel uneasy with the various riots that occurred in several regions in Indonesia. Conditions like this make women and children more vulnerable to becoming victims of violence. Women who are in safe areas can also become victims of violence, in other words, the problem of violence against women is a universal problem. When people talk about violence against women, it can be said that women in any situation remain vulnerable to becoming victims of oppressive structures or systems (social, cultural, and political). This is reinforced by the opinion that women's weak position makes them less empowered to protect themselves. It is said that even women who are at home can be victims of violence from their husbands, women in the workplace can also get sexual harassment (sexual abuse) from both their superiors and coworkers.

Sexual abuse is a type of crime that has a very bad impact, especially on its victims, because sexual abuse will violate human rights and can damage human dignity, especially against the soul, mind and offspring. The crime of sexual abuse is any form of behavior that has sexual content carried out by a person or a number of people but is not liked and not expected by the person who is the target so as to cause negative consequences, such as: shame, offense, humiliation, anger, loss of self-esteem and loss of chastity.

The Criminal Code classifies the crime of sexual abuse into crimes against decency, although the definition of sexual abuse itself has not been clearly explained, the Criminal

Code has regulated in Book II Chapter XIV in Article 289 to Article 296 regarding the sanctions given to perpetrators of sexual abuse. Sexual abuse is a criminal act or crime of a sexual nature that occurs without mutual consent in the sense that it is forced by one party to another. The victim can be under the threat of physical or psychological violence and in a state of unconsciousness and helplessness, underage or mentally retarded or in other conditions that cause them to be unable to resist what is happening or cannot take responsibility for what is happening to them. The crime of sexual abuse is a crime of complaint. A crime of complaint is a criminal offense whose prosecution is based on a report from the victim.

Sexual abuse usually occurs due to several factors, including excessive curiosity of children, watching pornographic videos, lack of control over how today's children date, technological advances, liquor abuse, low education, family side, the behavior of taking examples of negative attitudes of people around, the increasingly faded dignity of diversity in society, television broadcasts and internet networks increasingly provide websites that are inappropriate for children.

Victims of sexual abuse can experience very serious consequences both physically and psychologically. Physical consequences that can be experienced by victims include: damage to organs such as torn hymen, fainting, death; victims are very likely to get sexually transmitted diseases (STDs); unwanted pregnancy.

Sexual abuse as a form of violence is clearly carried out with coercion both subtly and violently. This will have a social impact on women who are victims of sexual abuse. Sexual intercourse should be carried out with various preparations both physically and psychologically from the couple who will do it. Relationships that are carried out in an unnatural way, especially by force, will cause disturbances in sexual behavior.

Victims of sexual abuse have the potential to be severely traumatized because the sexual abuse is a shocking event for the victim. Mental shock can be experienced at the time of the rape and afterwards. Rape victims can become moody, cry, isolate themselves, regret themselves, feel afraid, and so on. The trauma experienced by rape victims is not the same from one victim to another. This is caused by various things such as their life experiences, different levels of religiosity, treatment during the rape, the situation during the rape, and the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim.

Victims' attempts to remove the bad experiences from their subconscious are often unsuccessful. In addition to the possibility of depression, phobias and nightmares, victims may also harbor suspicions of others for long periods of time. Some may also feel restricted in their relationships with others, sexual relationships and the fear of pregnancy as a result of rape. For victims of rape who experience severe psychological trauma, there is a possibility of feeling a strong urge to commit suicide.

Rape victims are likely to experience post-rape stress, which can be divided into two: immediate stress and long-term stress. Immediate stress is a post-rape reaction such as physical pain, guilt, fear, anxiety, shame, anger and helplessness. Long-term stress is a certain psychological symptom that the victim feels as a trauma that causes the victim to have low self-confidence, negative self-concept, social isolation, and somatic reactions such as heart palpitations and excessive sweating. Long-term stress that lasts more than 30 days is also known as PTSD or Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

Law enforcement against the perpetrators of sexual abuse requires the role of the Police, which is stated in Article 2 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Police: Maintenance of security and public order, Law enforcement, and Protection, protection, and service to the community.

Law enforcement starts from investigations, investigations carried out by the Police. The role of investigators in tackling the crime of sexual abuse needs to be done to prevent

cases of sexual abuse by providing protection to victims and providing a deterrent effect on the perpetrators of sexual abuse. The police are one of the components of the criminal justice system that spearheads crime prevention. The role of the police appears to be greater when compared to other components. This institution determines the success of the criminal justice system as a whole.

The spearhead in tackling the crime of sexual abuse in the criminal justice system is the role of the police. This institution can be more specific than others because the determination of the success of a criminal justice system rest on the shoulders of the Police. Therefore, the Police is called The Gate Keeper of Criminal Justice.

The legal basis for the implementation of criminal investigations at the Teluk Bintuni Police Station is the Criminal Procedure Code, Regulation of the Head of the Criminal Investigation Agency of the Indonesian National Police Number 3 of 2014 concerning Standard Operating Procedures for the Implementation of Criminal Investigations, Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, and Regulation of the Chief of the Indonesian National Police Number 6 of 2019 concerning Criminal Investigation. In this case, the Teluk Bintuni Police handled a case of sexual abuse, based on the provisions of the Standard Operational Procedure of the Teluk Bintuni Police which applies from the discovery of a criminal event to the submission of the case file along with the suspect and evidence to the District Attorney.

From the description above, the author is interested in conducting research with the title “ Implementation of Psychology of The Case of Abuse in The Criminology of Law Handled by The Polres Teluk Bintuni Reskrim Officer “.

METHOD

The approach method used in this research is Normative juridical. According to Soerjono Soekanto, the normative juridical approach is legal research conducted by examining library materials or secondary data as basic material to be researched by conducting a search for regulations and literature related to the problem under.

The specification used in this research is descriptive analytical, which describes clearly, in detail and systematically about the object under study. Analytical means that the data obtained will be analyzed for solutions to problems in accordance with applicable legal provisions.

The data collection method used is library research. Literature study is a way of obtaining data indirectly from the object of research, namely in the form of studying literature, laws and regulations, other legal materials that have to do with the problem. The data analysis that researchers use is descriptive qualitative. Qualitative analysis in this case is an effort made by working with data, organizing data, sorting it into manageable units, synthesizing it, looking for and finding patterns, finding what is important and what is learned, and deciding what can be told to others.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of Psychology for Victims of Sexual Abuse According to Legal Criminology

Law is a rule that regulates society and determines what should be done and what should not be done. All behavior and actions of citizens must be based on the law. The rule of law is binding and there are sanctions for those who violate it. If a violation of the law is committed, it can be called a criminal offense. Law is a whole collection of rules or methods in a common life that can be enforced with a sanction.

Criminal law in general is the entire rule of law that contains regulations that contain obligations, which must not be done and /or prohibitions accompanied by threats or sanctions

in the form of criminal sanctions for anyone who violates or implements the prohibition or legal provisions referred to. Meanwhile, the sanctions that will be received for those who violate them have been determined by laws and regulations.

Criminology is a science that aims to investigate crime as broadly as possible, crime is an act, which society (in this case the state) punishes, a description that does not provide further explanation as well as formal definitions in general. Looking deeper to the core, a crime is a subset of acts that are contrary to decency. What is meant here is an act that is only considered evil according to its form.

Crimes committed by someone need serious attention, both by law enforcement and by the community itself, considering that this act will cause harm to others, especially the victims. Criminologists argue that crime is difficult and even impossible to eliminate. What can be done is to reduce the rate of crime itself by involving the community and law enforcement itself. Countermeasures have certainly also been made by law enforcers to prevent and overcome crime.

The incident of sexual abuse with a victim who is still underage will certainly have a bad influence on the children who are victims of the criminal act of sexual abuse of the perpetrator. Physical damage, mental damage will certainly be experienced by children who are victims of the criminal act. Thus, the actions committed by this perpetrator have violated the human rights of children which should have been stated in the Child Protection Law. In accordance with Article 76 E of Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection which states that every person is prohibited from committing a series of lies, or inducing a child to commit or allow obscene acts to be committed. So that in this case it is necessary to get special attention regarding what factors are behind a perpetrator committing the crime of child abuse.

The protection of Indonesian children means protecting the potential of human resources and building Indonesian human beings as a whole, towards a just and prosperous society, materially and spiritually based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution. The crime of child sexual abuse is an act of sexual intercourse by force or violence against a child and there are also criminal acts of sexual abuse that do not use coercion. Criminal Law Protection for Indonesian children, violence rather than by means of trickumuslihat, lure and others in order to fulfill their sexual desires, therefore, suppressing the number of criminal acts of sexual abuse of minors is a rare that is very appropriate in doing a form of protection against children from mistreatment of others.

As a result, the perpetrator's actions can cause physical and psychological trauma to the victim, especially for children who are less than 18 (eighteen) years old. To provide good protection for children in Indonesia from criminal acts that often occur, regulations are needed that guarantee legal protection for children, these protection efforts have been regulated in the Criminal Code (KUHP). Meanwhile, the Criminal Code states that the act of sexual abuse is contained in Article 289 of the Criminal Code which states that:

"Any person who by force or threat of force forces someone to do or allows someone to do an act shall, being guilty of an offense against decency, be punished by a maximum imprisonment of nine years".

Sexual abuse committed against minors will certainly have an impact on the psychological and other development of the child. The psychological impact on children will give birth to prolonged trauma which can then give birth to unhealthy attitudes, such as inferiority, excessive fear, impaired mental development, and ultimately result in mental retardation.

This situation may become a bad memory for the child victim of sexual abuse. The active role of law enforcement officials in tackling crimes of decency is needed. The increasing number of crimes against children must be anticipated by functioning criminal law

instruments effectively through law enforcement by seeking to overcome behavior that violates the law which is preventive and repressive.

Crime prevention and countermeasures:

1. Pre-emptive countermeasures

Pre-emptive countermeasures are initial efforts made by the police to provide prevention of crime so that it is commonly referred to as early prevention. The efforts made in pre-emptive countermeasures are to instill good values / norms so that these norms are internalized in a person, even though there is an opportunity to commit a crime / violation but there is no intention to commit a crime / violation.

2. Preventive countermeasures

Preventive countermeasures are a follow-up to pre-emptive efforts that aim to prevent, reduce and eliminate crime. In this effort, the emphasis is on eliminating opportunities for crime. The efforts to overcome the preventive crime of sexual abuse are as follows:

1. Appeal to the public to increase awareness of all possibilities of the crime of sexual abuse of minors / students in the educational environment, family and community environment.
2. Cooperate with the community, religious leaders and institutions engaged in the protection of children and women to conduct socialization and counseling to each school in the jurisdiction of Teluk Bintuni.
3. Appeal to the public to immediately report to the authorities if there are suspicious matters relating to sex and victims of sexual abuse.

3. Repressive countermeasures

Repressive countermeasures are efforts made by the authorities after the occurrence of a crime such as taking action against the perpetrators in accordance with their actions and correcting them so that they realize that the actions committed are unlawful and detrimental to society, so that they return to society and do not commit crimes again. Efforts to prevent and overcome crime are a struggle of the state and Indonesian society in realizing the ideals of development, namely realizing a just and prosperous society that is evenly distributed materially and spiritually based on Pancasila and the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In tackling the crime of child abuse in a repressive manner, the results of interviews with members of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Teluk Bintuni Police are explained as follows:

1. After receiving a victim of sexual abuse, the police immediately arrest, examine the perpetrator or seize evidence and other efforts in order to investigate the case and then submit it to the prosecutor's office.
2. Conduct or impose severe criminal charges on the perpetrator of the crime of child abuse in accordance with the Child Protection Law.

The crime of sexual abuse of children as victims in criminological thinking is one of the social problems that is very troubling to society so that it needs to be prevented and overcome after finding the causal factors behind the crime. Therefore, the problem of the occurrence of criminal acts, especially obscene crimes, needs serious attention from all circles, especially criminologists and law enforcers, as happened in the jurisdiction of Teluk Bintuni Police Station. The crime of obscenity that occurs to be studied from the aspect of criminology by looking for factors that cause the occurrence and increase of the crime of obscenity, so that efforts or solutions can be found to overcome the crime of obscenity.

Factors that cause the crime of child abuse are:

1. Lack of parental supervision

A major influence on the occurrence of criminal acts of child abuse also comes from the role of the parents themselves, where children who are victims of criminal acts of abuse come from children who experience or are in the midst of bad families such as families that are less harmonious (parents fight), families of drunks, families of gamblers, parents are busy and so on.

2. The factor of low education

Perpetrators of child sexual abuse generally have a low level of education. With a low level of education, the perpetrators do not think that committing these acts can damage the family of the perpetrator and the character of the child who is the victim. So, it can be concluded that the factor of low education affects the state of the soul, behavior, especially intelligence so that they can commit crimes in this case the crime of child abuse.

3. Environmental factors or place of residence

It is not only the influence of social environmental factors that play a role in the emergence of crime, but the factor of residence also influences crimes such as immoral crimes, especially sexual offenses. Broken home families certainly cause mental wounds to their children, and busy parents with work make children neglected and do not get care from parents.

4. Liquor factor

Cases of sexual abuse also occur due to stimulation such as the effects of alcohol. People under the influence of alcohol are very dangerous because it causes the loss of restraint of the drinker. Alcohol, if used, will harm people, such as someone who has disorders in their sexuality, where alcoholic beverages exceed the limits that cause him to be unable to hold his lust anymore, and will seek sexual satisfaction, even by molesting anyone, including his own child.

5. Information technology factor

The development of technology certainly has an influence on life. The influence includes two sides, namely positive influence and negative influence. We return the impacts of globalization to ourselves as a young generation to maintain ethics and culture, so that we are not exposed to the negative effects of globalization. However, unfiltered information makes it uncreative, consumptive behavior and makes a closed attitude and narrow thinking. This leads to imitating bad behavior. Easily influenced by things that are not in accordance with the habits or culture of a country that is not in accordance with existing norms.

6. Victim role factors

The role of the victim or the attitude of the victim is very decisive for someone to commit a crime against him, including immoral crimes. From the results of the interview, it was found that the victim who was underage was a neighbor of the perpetrator, where the victim almost every day after school played at the PS Rental owned by the perpetrator so that the victim and the perpetrator often interacted. From this interaction the victim often asked for pocket money and asked to play PS for free, so the perpetrator took advantage of the situation.

7. Biological factors of the perpetrator

Biological factors, namely the desire to channel sexual needs, but it is done in violation of the law or not in the right place, such as the perpetrator of the crime of child abuse who said that the reason behind committing child abuse was because he did not have a wife as a place to channel his sexual desires and needs.

8. Psychological factors of the perpetrator

The psychological factor of the perpetrator, namely the deviation of the sexual orientation of the perpetrator of sexual abuse. The perpetrator of the crime of child sexual abuse has an abnormal sexual orientation so that he prefers children compared to adults coupled with his habit of watching pornographic films and child pornography on the internet, causing the desire to commit child sexual abuse.

Efforts made to overcome the occurrence of criminal acts of child abuse in the jurisdiction of the Teluk Bintuni Police by making 3 (three) efforts, with the following explanation:

1. Pre-emptive measures.

This pre-emptive approach is carried out in the following ways: Installation of banners and banners, conducting socialization activities, distributing leaflets and stickers.

2. Preventive measures

Preventives include Individual, Community and Government.

The activities carried out include Organizing legal counseling, counseling, religion and police.

3. Repressive measures

Repressive countermeasures are efforts made by law enforcement officials, in the form of imposing or giving criminal sanctions to criminals through the mechanism of the criminal justice system, in this case carried out by the police, prosecutors, courts and correctional institutions.

How Investigators of the Teluk Bintuni Police Criminal Investigation Unit Handle Cases of Sexual Abuse Until the Submission of Files to the Court (From Investigation to Submission of Files to the Court)

Sexual abuse is one of the sexual crimes that result from changes in the structure of our society. Sexual abuse is a type of crime that has a devastating impact, especially on its victims, because it violates human rights and can damage human dignity, especially to the soul, mind and offspring.

Cases of criminal sexual abuse are currently rampant in Indonesia. The victims of this crime are often children. The crime of sexual abuse is a criminal offense that contradicts and violates the decency and morality of a person regarding and relating to the genitals or other parts of the body that can stimulate sexual desire.

The implementation of investigations carried out by investigators against suspected perpetrators of criminal acts related to sexual abuse is as follows:

1. Conducting examinations of victims of criminal acts related to sexual abuse.

The examination conducted by the Bintuni Bay Police investigator against the victim of the crime of sexual abuse has the aim of obtaining information on the criminal act that has befallen the victim which will assist the investigator in the process of examining the perpetrator of the crime.

2. Examination of witnesses to be heard.

Witness examination aims to provide information in the context of investigating a criminal case that he himself hears, hears himself and he sees himself. Witness statements will be contained in the Minutes of Examination (BAP) as evidence that they have provided information in criminal acts related to sexual abuse.

The procedure for examining witnesses by investigators of the Teluk Bintuni Police in relation to criminal acts related to sexual abuse is: Witnesses are examined alone, but in certain cases can be brought together with one another and Witnesses are examined without pressure from anyone and in any form and witnesses are obliged to provide testimony

truthfully Witness testimony is recorded in the Minutes of Examination (BAP) which is signed by the investigator after the witness agrees to its contents.

If the witness does not agree to sign, the investigator will record it in the minutes of examination and state the reason why the witness does not want to sign. Conducting an examination of the perpetrator of a crime related to sexual abuse. The purpose of the examination of the examination of the perpetrator of a criminal offense relating to sexual abuse is to ascertain whether or not the actions committed by the suspect are true or not, if from the results of the examination that the actions committed by the suspect have the elements of a criminal offense, then from the receipt of the report an examination can be carried out in accordance with criminal procedure law.

Then the investigator will record the information given by the perpetrator of the crime relating to sexual abuse into the Minutes of Examination (BAP) in detail, in accordance with what the suspect has said.

3. Preparation of minutes of investigation

After the process of examining the perpetrator of a criminal offense related to sexual abuse is sufficient, the investigator will make an Investigation Report. The Minutes of Examination contains information about the suspect's testimony of criminal acts related to sexual abuse, minutes of searches, minutes of confiscation and so on.

4. Shakedown

Searches are conducted to obtain evidence related to the criminal acts of sexual intercourse and sexual abuse. In conducting a search, the investigator must have a permit from the Chief Justice of the Court. Before conducting the search, the investigator must first show his/her identification to the suspect or his/her family. In order to ensure security and order in the search, the officer may guard the place concerned and has the right to order people not to leave the place. If the place to be searched is outside the jurisdiction of Teluk Bintuni Police, the search must be accompanied by a local investigator.

5. Confiscation of evidence used to commit a criminal offense

In conducting confiscation, there are provisions that must be carried out by the investigator, among others, must have a permit to confiscate, show identification, the investigator orders the suspect to submit evidence that he has used to commit a criminal offense related to sexual abuse, and the investigator will wrap the confiscated evidence.

Submission of case files to the court for trial If the examination of a criminal offense relating to sexual abuse has been completed, the file will be submitted to the court. However, if the file is considered incomplete, the court will return the file to the investigator to complete it and the investigator is obliged to conduct additional investigations to complete the file that will be submitted to the court. The implementation of the investigation process of criminal offenses related to sexual abuse examined at the Teluk Bintuni Police Station has been carried out based on applicable law in Indonesia.

Obstacles In the Investigation of Cases of Sexual Abuse from the Point of View of the Psychology of Victims of Sexual Abuse According to Legal Criminology

Investigation of the crime of child abuse, the investigator encountered obstacles or constraints faced, namely as follows:

1. Obstacles related to human resources from investigators

This is the most important and most important obstacle from investigators who do not understand the material of Article 290 of the Criminal Code and the experience of handling these cases which greatly affects the success in handling the investigation of these cases. Obstacles related to the lack of knowledge of investigators to understand the material of article 290 of the Criminal Code. An example of a perpetrator of a violation of Article 290 of the Criminal Code committed by a person who has a higher education and knows the

loopholes of the law, even though the investigator does not understand the material of the article which will then make it difficult to handle the investigation of the case of sexual abuse. Because of the thought of having to understand the material of the articles in the Criminal Code before conducting an investigation or investigation.

2. The victim is a child

The case of the crime of sexual abuse that occurred was a child who was still then it would be difficult for investigators to ask for a statement, because the information given was convoluted the suspect, did not admit the suspect in the crime of sexual abuse did not admit that he had had intercourse. This requires hard work by investigators to collect evidence about this case.

There are no witnesses who saw directly, and witnesses are unwilling to come to provide testimony

1. In solving cases, witnesses are needed to obtain information to reveal a case. no one directly saw this child's incident. The witnesses referred to are people who do not know the law. So they don't want to come to the police station to provide information.
2. The perception of the victim's family that if the case of sexual abuse that befell their family is known to many people, it is considered a family disgrace, there is a negative stigma from the community, thus affecting the psychological state of the victim of sexual abuse.

Based on interviews with Investigators regarding the crime of sexual abuse of children in the jurisdiction of Teluk Bintuni Police Station, the solutions taken by investigators in processing this case are: Overcoming obstacles in terms of human resources from investigators trying to optimize existing investigators, in addition to proposing additional investigators, Overcoming the problem of victims who are still children, investigators propose and ask for help to accompany victims of this intercourse to the Social Service, The absence of witnesses who saw this directly was overcome by increasing the number of witnesses who would provide information about cases of intercourse against children, While for witnesses who did not want to come to provide information to investigators, then a re-call would be made. If they still do not want to come, then they will be visited at home so they can provide information and the suspect does not confess to being a very serious obstacle for investigators. To reveal this case, investigators conducted a case title at the location, processed evidence and presented more witnesses.

CONCLUSION

Sexual abuse committed against minors will certainly have an impact on the psychological and other development of the child. The psychological impact on children will give birth to prolonged trauma which can then give birth to unhealthy attitudes, such as inferiority, excessive fear, disturbed mental development, and ultimately result in mental retardation. This situation may become a bad memory for the child victim of sexual abuse. The active role of law enforcement officials in tackling crimes of decency is needed. The increasing number of crimes against children must be anticipated by functioning criminal law instruments effectively through law enforcement by seeking to overcome behavior that violates the law that is preventive and repressive.

The implementation of investigations conducted by investigators against suspected perpetrators of criminal acts related to sexual abuse is as follows: Conducting examinations of victims of criminal acts related to sexual abuse, examining witnesses to hear their testimony, making Minutes of Investigation, searches, seizure of evidence used to commit criminal acts and submission of case files to the court for trial If the examination process for criminal acts related to sexual abuse has been completed, the file will be submitted to the court.

Investigation of criminal offense of child molestation investigators encountered obstacles or constraints faced, namely as follows: Obstacles related to the human resources of the investigator, the victim is still a child, there are no witnesses who saw directly and witnesses do not want to come to handle the investigation of criminal acts of intercourse and sexual abuse of children committed by the investigating officer. The solutions taken by investigators in processing this case are: Overcoming obstacles related to the human resources of investigators trying to optimize the existing investigators, in addition to proposing additional members of the investigators, Overcoming the problem of victims who are still children, investigators propose and ask for help to accompany the victims of this intercourse to the Social Service, The absence of witnesses who saw directly was overcome by increasing the number of witnesses who would provide information about the case of intercourse with children, While for witnesses who do not want to come to provide information to investigators, then a re-call will be made. If they still do not want to come, then they will be visited at home so they can provide information and the suspect does not confess to being a very serious obstacle for investigators. To reveal this case, investigators conducted a case title at the location, processed evidence and presented more witnesses.

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