



Handling Child Victims of Incestuous Sexual Violence by The PPA Unit (A Case Study of Sexual Violence by Biological Fathers at the North Jakarta Metro Police)

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Abstract

The process of handling cases of incestuous sexual violence against children by the Child and Woman Protection Unit (PPA) of the Criminal Investigation Unit of the North Jakarta Metro Police Department begins with the receipt of reports from victims. Investigators provide initial services, including counseling and preliminary assessments. Legal psychology is crucial in understanding victims and compiling strong reports. Investigators use cognitive interview methods and various interviewing techniques. Victim support involves multiple parties, and inter-agency cooperation and coordination are essential to provide optimal protection and recovery for victims. Evaluating the competence of investigators in the PPA Unit of the North Jakarta Metro Police Department based on indicators set by Spencer and Spencer. This evaluation shows that investigators have adequate abilities to handle cases of child sexual violence, including incest. Motivation, physical characteristics, self-concept, knowledge, and skills of investigators are key in handling these sensitive cases. Identifying several challenges in the investigation process of child rape faced by the PPA Unit of the North Jakarta Metro Police Department. These challenges include difficulty in obtaining statements from victims, lack of direct eyewitnesses, and delays in the forensic examination process. However, the PPA Unit of the North Jakarta Metro Police Department ensures that the investigation process is carried out in accordance with applicable legal procedures, considering steps such as notifying the Prosecutor's Office, examining witnesses, preparing reports, conducting investigations, holding case hearings, and using coercion to apprehend suspects.

Keywords: *Incestuous Sexual Violence; Inter-Agency Cooperation; Competence Evaluation*

Introduction

In 2021, there were 107 cases of sexual violence against children recorded in the North Jakarta Metropolitan Police, with rape cases being the highest at 37, followed by molestation cases at 26. However, in 2022, there was a significant decrease of 75% in child violence cases, with a total of 73 cases. Despite the decrease, rape and molestation cases still remained the majority. There were 33 rape cases and 16 molestation cases in 2022. Moving forward to August 2023, there has been a concerning increase of 138% with 62 cases reported, compared to the previous year. Amongst these cases, in 2022.

Specifically, in the case of incest that occurred in the North Jakarta Metro Police jurisdiction, the most recent incident took place in April 2023 with a police report number:

LP/B/399/IV/2023/SPKT/Polres Metro Jakut/Polda Metro Jaya, dated April 26, 2023. This incest case involves a father engaging in sexual intercourse with his own biological daughter. The perpetrator, identified as SY (39 years old), coerced the victim, identified as PVL (13 years old), into engaging in sexual acts by enticing her with promises of "Game Top Up." The sexual abuse against the child has been ongoing since at least 2021, when she was 11 years old, until December 2022, totaling 9 incidents. PVL (13 years old) always felt scared and cried when the perpetrator forced himself upon her, until she finally gathered the courage to confide in her sibling, who then relayed the information to their mother. The mother subsequently filed a report with the SPKT of the North Jakarta Metro Police on April 26, 2023.

The occurrence of incest violence is indeed a crime that cannot be justified by any means (Anwar, 2009). However, when someone is driven by their desires, sexual violence will occur towards victims who are physically and mentally vulnerable (Dagun, 2002). The power dynamic between the perpetrator and the victim is a form of behavior that allows the perpetrator to control the situation and their role towards the child, which is a contributing factor to domestic sexual violence (Adang, 2010). The power role held by the perpetrator within the family enables them to easily engage in manipulative actions to create closeness and sympathy while carrying out these acts of sexual violence (Hutabarat et al., 2022).

When it comes to handling cases of sexual violence against children, the number of reported cases does not necessarily reflect a decrease in incidents (Lestari, 2016). The reality is that reluctance to report is a major factor. The bureaucratic nightmare of the police force, coupled with societal stigma towards victims, and of course how the perpetrator, who is often the victim's own father, tries to cover up his shame and crimes from the public (Romli, 1992). The perpetrator holds more power in this case due to the domestic realm being his area of control.

Specifically, regarding handling cases related to sexual violence against children, the preliminary conclusion of the Author regarding the handling at the Child Protection Unit of North Jakarta Metro Police is still not optimal in dealing with children as victims of incest due to various issues. Issues related to increased workload, investigator competency issues, and the lack of female police personnel result in suboptimal handling of child victims, leading the author to conclude that there are problems in handling children as victims of incest. In addition, coordination issues with the Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) Integrated Service Center for Women and Children Empowerment (P2TP2A) sometimes require administrative processes and personnel preparation, making the handling of children who have experienced trauma due to sexual violence also less than optimal. Based on the background outlined above, the limitations of this study are first, handling cases of child sexual violence by members of the Child Protection Unit of the North Jakarta Metro Police Criminal Investigation Unit; Second, related to the analysis of investigator competency in handling cases of child sexual violence involving incest; and related to obstacles in handling cases.

Coordination Concept

According to Handayani (2002). Internal coordination consists of: vertical coordination, horizontal coordination, and diagonal coordination.

- a. Vertical coordination, also known as structural coordination, refers to the coordination between individuals or departments within a hierarchical structure. This type of coordination can be described as hierarchical because each level is under the command of the level above it. For example, the coordination carried out by a directorate head with the heads of sub-directorates within their directorate.
- b. Horizontal coordination, on the other hand, is functional coordination where the coordinating and coordinated parties hold positions at the same level of hierarchy. They have a connection to each other based on their tasks and functions, which requires coordination. For instance, the coordination between the Secretary of Regional Development Planning Agency and the Head of Regional Development Planning Agency in Padang Pariaman District.

- c. Diagonal coordination, meanwhile, is also functional coordination, but the coordinating party holds a higher position in the hierarchy compared to the coordinated party. However, they are not under the same line of command.

According to Manila (1996), there are two types of coordination: internal coordination and external coordination.

1. Internal coordination is divided into:

- a. Vertical coordination, where there is a hierarchical relationship between the coordinator and the coordinated due to being on the same command line.
- b. Horizontal coordination, which is functional coordination where the coordinator has the same level of authority.
- c. Diagonal coordination, which is functional coordination where the coordinator has a higher level of authority compared to the coordinated, but they are not in the same command line.

2. External coordination includes functional coordination, where coordination is only horizontal and external coordination that is diagonal. Vertical coordination is carried out by a regional head who conducts development activities between departments or between other department leaders, such as staff meetings, work meetings, and leadership meetings. Horizontal coordination is where a head or leader is always in contact with other departments that are considered to be related or have a connection to the development issues carried out within their working area.

Competence Theory

Competence refers to what an individual brings to their work in the form of different types and levels of behavior. It should be distinguished from specific attributes (knowledge, skills, and abilities) required to perform various job-related tasks. Competence determines the process aspects of job performance (Dharma, 2008). The definition of competence is also presented by Spencer and Spencer (in (Luddin & Bakar, 2011)) entitled *Competence in Human Resource Management Development*, which explains that: "A competency is an underlying characteristic of an individual that is causally related to criterion-referenced effective and/or superior performance in a job situation." To clarify the meaning of this definition, Spencer and Spencer break it down word by word. First, underlying characteristic means that competence is something that is deep within and is the longest-lasting part of a person's personality, and it can predict behavior in various situations and tasks (Manik, 2002). Second, causally related means that competence predicts behavior and performance. Finally, criterion-referenced means that competence actually predicts who performs well or very poorly, as measured by specific criteria or standards (Luddin & Bakar, 2011).

In relation to understanding competencies as the underlying characteristics of an individual, Spencer & Spencer (1993) identified 5 competency characteristics, namely:

- 1) Motives. Something consistently thought about that causes someone to act. Motives can drive, direct, and select behavior towards a specific action or goal. Individuals who are motivated to achieve something consistently set challenging goals for themselves, take responsibility to complete them, and use feedback to do better.
- 2) Traits. Physical characteristics and consistent responses to situations and information. Spencer and Spencer illustrate this characteristic with fighter pilots who have good reaction times and vision. Similarly, the complexity of controlling one's own emotions and taking initiative as consistent responses in every situation.
- 3) Self-concept. This characteristic emphasizes an individual's attitudes, values held, or self-image. Someone who is self-confident will be effective in almost any situation.
- 4) Knowledge. This characteristic is a complex competency. Knowledge indicates that someone has

expertise in specific areas. For example, a surgeon's knowledge of nerves and muscles in the human body. Spencer and Spencer emphasize that knowledge test scores often fail to predict performance because they fail to measure the actual knowledge and skills used in work.

- 5) Skill. The ability to perform specific physical tasks or tasks that require mental effort. An example of this characteristic is a dentist's skill in filling teeth without damaging the nerves, or a computer programmer's ability to organize 50,000 lines of code in logical order (Jones, 20016).

Method

This research employs a qualitative research design due to the complexity of the case of child sexual violence involving incest by the biological father. The academic rationale behind this choice is to enable a holistic understanding of the complex context and to explore aspects that are difficult to measure quantitatively. The research design used is a case study, allowing for an in-depth focus on cases of incestuous sexual violence within the jurisdiction of the North Jakarta Metropolitan Police.

The primary data source consists of in-depth interviews with key informants such as the Head of the Women and Children Protection Unit (Kanit PPA Satreskrim), members of the Women and Children Protection Unit (PPA Satreskrim), the head of the Women and Children Protection Unit in DKI Jakarta, social workers, and the mothers of the victims of sexual violence. Secondary data sources include documentation, records, archival reports, as well as literature studies from various official sources.

Data collection techniques employed include interviews, observations, and literature studies. Data analysis is conducted using the method of triangulation of data sources, which combines various methods and data sources to uncover the truth of the information. The data analysis stage includes data reduction to eliminate irrelevant data, presenting categorized data, and drawing conclusions based on the findings from the field.

Results and Discussion

A. Handling of Child Sexual Violence Cases Experiencing Incest by Members of the PPA Unit of the North Jakarta Metro Police.

In handling cases of sexual violence against children handled by the Child Protection Unit of the North Jakarta Metro Police Criminal Investigation Unit, the process begins with the victim's report. The Child Protection Unit personnel provide initial services to the victim, including counseling and initial assessment of the victim's condition (Arief, 2018). If the victim has physical injuries or trauma, they are referred to the hospital for medical and psychological treatment (Foucault, 1997). The next step in the process is the preparation of a police report.

In cases of child sexual violence, forensic psychology plays a crucial role in assisting investigators in understanding the victim's condition, gathering evidence, and preparing a strong report for the court (Marsaid, 2015). Furthermore, forensic psychology also helps in providing appropriate support to the victim during the investigation and trial process, ensuring that their interests and rights are properly protected.

In practice, investigators have applied forensic psychology in the counseling process as an initial assessment of child sexual violence victims using cognitive interview methods. This method is a specific and effective approach to avoid potential biases that may occur and influence the validity of the subject's assessment. The main causes of many biases towards validity usually stem from the complex phenomena being studied by researchers in research instruments, such as expectations of specific answers from informants in a social context, or the risk of respondents providing misleading responses due to ignorance. Cognitive interviews help address these potential biases (Miller et al., 2014).

As for the techniques used by investigators of the Unit PPA of North Jakarta Metro Police:

- a. Preparation Stage: Investigators prepare a pleasant and comfortable atmosphere for the victim, as well as create a draft interrogation with clear targets. Neutral eye contact and comfortable seating positions are also taken into consideration.
- b. Intensive Communication: Investigators communicate focusing on the issue, not on the individual speaking, while paying attention to the victim's personality factors.
- c. Building Approach: Investigators build a safe and comfortable relationship with the victim, paying attention to non-verbal communication and giving time for the victim to recall events without interruption.
- d. Report Everything: Victims are encouraged to recount in detail anything that happened, even if deemed unimportant, as any piece of information, no matter how small, can be relevant.
- e. Probing: Investigators delve into more detailed information about the events conveyed by the victim, using open and closed questions and following the 5 W + 1 H principle.
- f. Recall in Variety of Ways: Victims are encouraged to remember events in various ways and time sequences, to bring up scattered memories and ensure the accuracy of information.
- g. Summarize: Investigators summarize the obtained information using words familiar to the victim, ensuring there are no misunderstandings.

In practice, the application of legal psychology in cases of child sexual violence often involves indirect and rapid processes in handling reports. Investigators usually conduct counseling as an initial assessment to understand the victim's situation and determine the next steps in the investigation. However, investigators' optimism about the success of handling cases is often supported by cooperation with stakeholders involved in the implementation of policies for the protection of women and child victims of violence.

During an interview with members of the Child Protection Unit of the North Jakarta Police Criminal Investigation Unit, it was revealed that providing support to child victims of sexual violence is mandated by the Sexual Violence Crime Law. Victim support can come from various parties, including law enforcement officers, healthcare professionals, psychologists, social workers, and legal advocates.

This support is crucial because according to Article 26 of the Sexual Violence Crime Law, victims have the right to be accompanied throughout the judicial process, and support personnel must meet certain criteria, such as having competence in handling victims from a human rights perspective and gender sensitivity, as well as having undergone training in handling sexual violence crimes.

Various institutions and services are involved in the implementation of policies for the protection of women and children who are victims of violence. These services include those provided by the community, such as the Women Crisis Center (WCC) and the Legal Aid Institute (LBH), as well as by the government, such as health centers and hospitals with standard procedures for handling cases of violence against women and children (KTPA). Additionally, there is the Integrated Regional Service Unit (UPTD) organized by the government with various functions, including handling public complaints, reaching out to victims, managing cases, mediating, providing support and recovery.

In handling cases of child sexual violence, particularly incest, the police, specifically the North Jakarta Metropolitan Police, often refer victims to the UPTD PPA DKI Jakarta due to the competence of their human resources and good assessment services. The UPTD PPA DKI Jakarta has a wide range of functions, including receiving public complaints, reaching out to victims, managing cases of violence against women and children, providing temporary shelter, mediating, providing support and recovery, as well as conducting monitoring, evaluation, and reporting.

In the context related to the concept of coordination as known according to Handyaningrat (2002), cooperation with stakeholders in handling cases of sexual violence against children who experience incest is as follows:

- a. Internal coordination involves various levels of organizations or institutions involved in handling the case. This includes vertical, horizontal, and diagonal coordination. Vertical coordination occurs between superiors and subordinates, which is often seen in hierarchical organizational structures, such as between the directorate head and the sub-directorate head within the directorate environment. Horizontal coordination occurs between units or individuals who hold equivalent positions in the organizational structure, such as between the Secretary of the Regional Development Planning Agency and the Head of the Regional Development Planning Agency. Diagonal coordination occurs when there is coordination between individuals or units that have different levels of hierarchy but are not in the same chain of command.
- b. External coordination occurs when there is a relationship and cooperation between organizations or institutions and external parties, such as stakeholders involved in the implementation of policies for the protection of women and child victims of violence.

In instances of child sexual violence, it is essential for the police, healthcare facilities, psychologists, social workers, and other law enforcement agencies to work together to offer assistance and safeguard to the victims. This aligns with the provisions of the Sexual Violence Criminal Act (TPKS), which guarantee the victims the right to have support during the legal proceedings.

Factors influencing coordination, as proposed by Hasibuan (2013), must also be considered in this context:

- a. Unity of Action: Coordination requires the awareness of each member of the organization or institution to adjust themselves or their tasks with other members or institutions. This creates a unity of effort and ensures that collective efforts achieve the desired results.
- b. Communication: Communication is a crucial element in coordination, as it allows for the exchange of information and effective task arrangement among the various parties involved. Good communication helps ensure that all parties are informed and well-coordinated in addressing cases of child sexual violence.

By considering the concept of coordination and the factors influencing coordination, various parties can work together effectively in addressing cases of child sexual violence, providing protection and optimal recovery for the victims.

B. Analysis of Investigator Competence in Handling Cases of Child Sexual Violence Experiencing Incest

Regarding the investigators in the PPA Unit of the North Jakarta Metropolitan Police in terms of their competence in handling cases of child incest, an analysis will be conducted based on the indicators of professional performance competency, namely motive, traits, self-concept, knowledge, and skills as conveyed by Spencer and Spencer (1993).

a) Motive

In this particular context, motivation pertains to internal drives or psychological factors that push an individual, specifically an investigator, to act or complete tasks effectively and efficiently. When dealing with cases of child sexual violence involving incest, motivation plays a vital role as such cases often demand perseverance, sensitivity, and a high level of dedication to resolve them effectively.

First and foremost, investigators must have a strong motivation to bring justice to the victims, especially because cases of child sexual violence involving incest can be extremely traumatic and damaging. The drive to protect the victims and prevent similar incidents in the future should be the primary driver in investigative efforts.

Additionally, the motivation to uphold the law and maintain public safety should also be a factor that drives investigators. They must have a deep awareness of the negative impact of child sexual violence and incest on individuals and society at large. This motivation will push them to work hard in gathering evidence, conducting thorough investigations, and ensuring that perpetrators receive appropriate punishment.

Furthermore, the motivation to develop oneself and enhance skills in handling such cases is also crucial. Investigators must have the enthusiasm to continue learning and deepen their understanding of victim psychology, effective interrogation tactics, and advanced investigative techniques. This motivation will drive them to attend relevant training and courses, as well as engage in discussions and information exchange with their colleagues.

In addition, the motivation to work collaboratively with other stakeholders, including legal aid agencies, mental health services, and victim advocacy organizations, is also crucial. Handling cases of child sexual violence involving incest requires a multidisciplinary approach and close cooperation among various parties. Investigators must have the motivation to build strong relationships with these partners and work together to provide the best protection and support for the victims.

Furthermore, the motivation to maintain integrity and professionalism in all aspects of their work should also be a top priority for investigators. They must be aware of the importance of ethics in handling these sensitive cases and have the motivation to act in accordance with the highest ethical and moral standards.

Thus, motivation in the context of handling cases of child sexual violence involving incest is a key factor that influences the performance of the investigators in the North Jakarta Metropolitan Police's Women and Children Protection Unit. The drive to bring justice to the victims, uphold the law, personal development, collaborative work, and maintaining integrity are important elements of this motivation. By having a strong motivation in all these aspects, investigators can carry out their duties effectively and provide the necessary protection for the victims and the community as a whole.

b) Traits

In the context of handling cases of child sexual violence involving incest, the assessment of physical traits and consistent responses from investigators of the Child Protection Unit of North Jakarta Metropolitan Police become highly relevant. This concept, as proposed by Spencer and Spencer, highlights the importance of consistent traits in dealing with situations and information related to handling sensitive and complex cases.

First and foremost, physical characteristics such as quick reaction time and good eyesight are crucial aspects in the work of investigators. In cases of child sexual violence involving incest, situations often develop rapidly and may involve elements that require quick and accurate responses. By possessing optimal physical traits, such as fast reaction time and sharp eyesight, investigators can respond quickly to potential situations and ensure that the actions taken are appropriate for the needs of the case.

Furthermore, the complexity of self-emotion control and initiative-taking are other important characteristics in this context. Investigators must be able to maintain their emotional stability when faced with stories that may be highly disturbing and emotional from the victims. The ability to remain calm and objective in tense situations will enable investigators to perform their duties more effectively and professionally.

Additionally, adapting to changes and having mental resilience are also important traits for investigators. Handling cases of child sexual violence involving incest often involves complex and unforeseen challenges. In facing ever-changing situations and high pressures, investigators must have the ability to remain calm, think clearly, and be prepared to face any obstacles that arise.

The ability to communicate effectively is also an important characteristic for investigators. In the context of handling cases of child sexual violence involving incest, investigators must be able to communicate well with various parties, including victims, witnesses, and other colleagues. The ability to listen with empathy, ask relevant questions, and convey information clearly and firmly will help obtain the necessary information and build strong relationships with all parties involved.

Furthermore, high integrity and morality are also highly valued traits in the work of investigators. In handling cases involving child victims of sexual violence experiencing incest, it is important for investigators to act in accordance with the highest ethical and moral standards. The ability to maintain integrity in gathering evidence, conducting fair investigations, and treating victims with respect and sensitivity are aspects that cannot be overlooked in this line of work.

Therefore, physical traits and consistent responses are crucial in the competence of investigators in the Child Protection Unit of North Jakarta Metro Police in handling cases of child sexual violence involving incest. By possessing traits such as quick response time, ability to control one's own emotions, mental toughness, communication skills, and high moral integrity, investigators can carry out their duties more effectively and provide the necessary protection for victims and the community at large.

c) Self Concept

The self-concept of investigators in the PPA Unit of North Jakarta Metro Police is an important factor in determining their competence in handling cases of child sexual violence, particularly incest. Self-concept, as defined by Spencer and Spencer, encompasses a person's attitudes, values, and self-image. In the context of dealing with such sensitive cases, it is crucial for investigators to have a strong and positive self-concept as it directly impacts their interactions with the victim, the victim's family, and other parties involved in the legal process.

Having a positive self-concept enables investigators to have a high level of self-confidence in carrying out their duties. They believe in their ability to gather evidence, conduct thorough investigations, and provide necessary protection to the victim. This self-confidence is evident in their words and actions, which in turn influences how the victim and their family perceive the investigator's capability to effectively handle the case.

Furthermore, possessing strong moral values is also an important part of an investigator's self-concept. In handling cases of child sexual violence involving incest, investigators must act in accordance with high ethical and moral principles. They must treat victims with respect, sensitivity, and fairness, and strive to ensure that truth and justice are upheld in every step of the investigation and prosecution.

Appropriate emotional involvement is also a crucial aspect of a healthy self-concept for investigators. While it is important to maintain emotional involvement in cases involving child sexual violence with incest, investigators must also be able to maintain a balance between empathy and professionalism. They must be able to empathize with the victim and their family without being carried away by emotions that may disrupt their performance in investigating cases and pursuing justice.

Moreover, having an open and tolerant attitude is also part of a strong self-concept for investigators. In the context of cases of child sexual violence involving incest, investigators must be prepared to listen empathetically to the victim's story, even if it causes discomfort or disturbance. The ability to understand and appreciate the victim's experiences and perspectives can help investigators build a strong relationship with the victim and their family, as well as obtain the necessary information for the investigation.

Lastly, maintaining a professional and responsible self-image is also an important aspect of a healthy self-concept for investigators. They must be aware of the importance of their role and responsibilities in handling cases of child sexual violence to the best of their abilities. This includes

carrying out tasks with integrity and professionalism, and ensuring that every step taken is based on applicable laws and procedures.

Thus, a strong and positive self-concept is crucial for the competence of investigators from the Child Protection Unit of North Jakarta Metropolitan Police in handling cases of child sexual violence involving incest. By having high self-confidence, moral values, appropriate emotional involvement, open and tolerant attitudes, as well as a professional and responsible self-image, investigators can effectively carry out their duties and provide protection and justice for victims of child sexual violence.

d) Knowledge

The "Knowledge" indicator is an important aspect in evaluating the competence of investigators from the Child Protection Unit of North Jakarta Metropolitan Police in handling cases of child sexual violence involving incest. According to Spencer and Spencer (1993), knowledge encompasses a deep understanding of specific fields that are relevant to the job or task at hand. In the context of handling cases of child sexual violence, comprehensive and accurate knowledge of law, psychology, and the dynamics of sexual violence is crucial for investigators.

First and foremost, investigators must have a profound knowledge of the legal framework governing cases of child sexual violence. They need to understand the relevant laws, including the Child Protection Act and the Criminal Act on Sexual Violence. Strong knowledge of legal procedures, including the investigation, prosecution, and trial processes, will assist investigators in handling cases accurately and efficiently.

Furthermore, knowledge of the psychology of child sexual violence victims is also crucial. Investigators need to understand the psychological impact that victims may experience, including trauma, anxiety, and depression. They also need to understand how to communicate with victims in a sensitive and empathetic manner, as well as the importance of providing appropriate support and guidance to victims throughout the investigation and prosecution process.

Investigators should also have a deep knowledge of the dynamics of sexual violence, including risk factors that can lead to cases of child sexual violence, patterns of perpetrator behavior, and strategies for preventing and addressing sexual violence. They need to understand the importance of carefully documenting evidence and gathering sufficient information to build a strong case in court.

Furthermore, knowledge about the resources and services available for child victims of sexual violence is also crucial for investigators. They need to be aware of places that provide counseling, medical services, legal assistance, and other support for victims. Investigators should be able to provide accurate and relevant information to the victims and their families, as well as assist them in accessing the services they need.

In dealing with cases of child sexual violence involving incest, investigators must also have specialized knowledge about family dynamics and risk factors that may contribute to such cases. They need to understand how intrafamilial conflicts and unhealthy relationship patterns can affect the victim and the investigation process.

By having in-depth knowledge of all aspects related to cases of child sexual violence involving incest, investigators from the PPA Unit of North Jakarta Metro Police will be able to identify, investigate, and prosecute perpetrators more effectively. This comprehensive knowledge will enable them to make informed decisions and provide the victims with the necessary protection and justice they deserve. As a result, the handling of cases involving child sexual violence with incest can be done more efficiently and effectively, ensuring that victims receive the support and protection they need.

e) Skill

The evaluation of the competence of investigators in the Child Protection Unit of the North Jakarta Metro Police in handling cases of child sexual violence involving incest heavily relies on the "Skill" indicator. According to Spencer and Spencer, skills encompass the capability to perform specific physical or cognitive tasks. In the specific context of dealing with cases of child sexual violence involving incest, investigators must possess a diverse range of skills to effectively identify, investigate, and prosecute offenders.

First and foremost, the investigators' proficiency in conducting interrogations and obtaining statements is of utmost importance. They must possess the ability to ask pertinent and suitable questions, as well as effectively manage interviews to gather the necessary information. Additionally, the skill of listening with empathy and sensitivity towards the victims is crucial in handling cases of child sexual violence.

Moreover, investigators must possess skills in evidence analysis. They should be capable of evaluating the evidence discovered, distinguishing between relevant and irrelevant evidence, and establishing connections between the evidence to construct a strong case for court. The ability to work with forensic technology and interpret the results of forensic examinations is also an integral part of the required evidence analysis skills.

Interpersonal skills are also crucial for investigators in handling cases of child sexual violence involving incest. They must be able to communicate effectively with various parties involved, including the victim, the victim's family, forensic experts, social workers, and prosecutors. The ability to build strong and trusting relationships with the victim and their family will also assist investigators in obtaining necessary information and providing the needed support.

Furthermore, case management skills are also highly important for investigators. They must be able to manage the vast amount of information and evidence related to the case, as well as organize time and resources efficiently to ensure that the investigation is conducted thoroughly and in a timely manner. The ability to make quick and accurate decisions is also part of the necessary case management skills.

Finally, the ability to write clear and concise reports is also an important aspect of an investigator's competency. They must be able to compile detailed and thorough reports on their investigation findings, including the evidence discovered, testimonies obtained, and steps taken in handling the case. A well-written report will help ensure that the case can be properly processed in court and that justice can be served for child sexual violence victims who have experienced incest.

By possessing a variety of necessary skills, the investigators of the North Jakarta Metro Police's Child Protection Unit will be able to effectively and professionally handle cases of child sexual violence involving incest. Their skills in conducting interrogations, analyzing evidence, interpersonal communication, case management, and report writing will ensure that victims receive the protection and justice they need. As a result, cases of child sexual violence can be handled properly, perpetrators can be prosecuted, and victims can receive the support and recovery they require.

C. Obstacles Faced in the Investigation Process of the Crime of Copulation by a Father Against His Biological Child

Investigation is a series of actions by investigators in accordance with the law to search for and collect evidence that clarifies the criminal acts that have occurred and to identify the perpetrators. The investigation process is closely related to the process of proving. The correlation of evidence is the relationship between alleged criminal cases and the evidence that can be found by investigators, whether they are police investigators or PPNS investigators. This is very helpful in finding clarity between criminal acts and the evidence related to those criminal acts (Hartono, 1991).

In cases of sexual crimes, investigators are required to pay extra attention to the reports submitted to them, as the importance of medical evidence is crucial in the investigation process. A medical report is a document issued by a doctor for the police and the court. Medical reports also serve as valid evidence in criminal cases (Astuti, 2021).

Based on the interview results with the Investigator of the Women and Children Unit (PPA) of North Jakarta Metropolitan Police, the following are the obstacles faced by the investigators in the process of investigating child sexual abuse crimes:

1. Difficulty in Obtaining Statements from the Victims

Child victims of sexual abuse by their own fathers are generally deeply traumatized. It is difficult to obtain statements from the victims due to the severity of their trauma. Children who have experienced severe trauma are highly vulnerable when it comes to providing statements about the sexual abuse they have endured. It requires patience and the involvement of others (such as psychiatrists) or parents (especially the mother) to assist the investigators in the investigation process.

2. Lack of Direct Witnesses to the Incidents

Perpetrators of sexual abuse crimes often commit their acts within their own homes and are always aware of the surrounding situations and conditions. As a result, there are usually minimal direct witnesses to the criminal acts. The presence of direct witnesses to the crime greatly facilitates the investigators in the investigation process to shed light on the case and identify the suspect. Therefore, the police must rely on testimonies from individuals close to the suspect or the victim.

3. Delayed *Visum et Refertum* (Medical Examination Report)

Another obstacle in the investigation of sexual abuse crimes is obtaining evidence through a medical examination of the victim. However, there are difficulties if the victim seeks medical attention late, as the examination results may not accurately reflect the actual condition. For example, physical injuries and external genitalia may have healed, and the presence of sperm cells in the vaginal canal may not be detected due to the delayed reporting or complaint from the victim. This can obscure the evidence of the crime in the medical examination report.

The *Visum et Refertum* (medical examination report) is also an obstacle for families who are economically disadvantaged. Victims and their families often object to paying for the expensive post mortem process. A medical examination can be conducted at the Police Hospital or LabFor (Forensic Laboratory) based on a Police Report made by the victim and their family and the Integrated Police Service Center (SPKP) processes it by making a request letter to the head of the Hospital to conduct a medical examination on the victim of the crime. If there is no request letter from the Integrated Police Service Center (SPKP), the results of the post mortem conducted by the victim are not considered legally valid as evidence.

The investigation process of the criminal act of sexual intercourse by a father against his biological child is carried out by the PPA Unit of the North Jakarta Metropolitan Police through a series of steps. Prior to the commencement of the investigation, a notification regarding the investigation is conveyed to the North Jakarta District Attorney's Office to appoint a prosecutor as a researcher. Subsequently, witness examinations are conducted on the child and the parents based on the Police Report. The preparation of the report is carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) as an official notification of the criminal incident. The investigation is conducted to search for and find evidence of the alleged criminal act (Kartono, 2020). The case is then presented to determine the suspect based on sufficient evidence. If necessary, coercive measures are taken to apprehend the suspect based on sufficient preliminary evidence (Heroepoetri, 2005). Thus, the PPA

Unit of the North Jakarta Metropolitan Police ensures that the investigation process is carried out in accordance with applicable legal procedures.

Conclusion

The first conclusion discusses the handling of incestuous sexual violence cases against children by the Child Protection Unit of the North Jakarta Metropolitan Police. Initial services, including counseling and assessment, are provided to victims, with forensic psychology playing a crucial role. Cognitive interview methods and various techniques are utilized by investigators. Interagency collaboration is essential for victim support and recovery. The second conclusion evaluates the investigators' competence in handling child sexual violence cases, including incest, based on Spencer and Spencer's indicators. Motivation, physical characteristics, self-concept, knowledge, and investigative skills are key factors in their abilities. The third conclusion highlights challenges faced by the Child Protection Unit in investigating child rape cases, such as difficulties in obtaining victim statements and delays in forensic examinations. Despite these challenges, legal procedures are followed, including notifying the Public Prosecutor's Office, examining witnesses, creating reports, conducting investigations, holding case conferences, and making efforts to apprehend suspects.

The study recommends conducting research on more effective methods for handling victims of sexual crimes, particularly child victims, to address their trauma. Additionally, research should evaluate evidence collection systems, including forensic examinations, to address delays. Studying the role of alternative witnesses in supporting investigations of sexual crimes is also important due to the lack of direct witnesses. Evaluating legal procedures for handling sexual crime cases and researching the accessibility of health services, particularly forensic examinations, are also crucial for identifying improvements needed.

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