

Evaluating Legal Handling of Child Sexual Abuse Cases: A Model from the Enrekang District Attorney's Office through an Islamic Education Lens

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Abstract

This study examines the handling of child sexual abuse cases at the Enrekang District Attorney's Office from the perspective of Islamic education. Using a qualitative approach, data is collected through in-depth interviews, observations, and documentation to evaluate the effectiveness of law enforcement. The results of the study show that the handling of the case has been in accordance with the applicable legal provisions and procedures, but still faces obstacles in proof, especially when the perpetrator has a close relationship with the victim or limited physical evidence. Islamic religious education plays an important role as a preventive effort through strengthening moral values and collective responsibility from an early age, which requires the involvement of families, communities, schools, law enforcement officials, and local governments. This study emphasizes the need for periodic evaluations to strengthen inter-institutional coordination, monitor victims' psychological recovery, and assess the effectiveness of family, school, and community-based prevention.

Keywords: *evaluation, handling, sexual harassment, children, Islamic education*

Mengevaluasi Penanganan Hukum Kasus Kekerasan Seksual Anak: Model Kejaksaan Negeri Enrekang melalui Lensa Pendidikan Islam

Abstrak

Penelitian ini mengkaji penanganan kasus pelecehan seksual anak di Kejaksaan Negeri Enrekang dari perspektif pendidikan Islam. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif, data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara mendalam, observasi, dan dokumentasi untuk mengevaluasi efektivitas penegakan hukum. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penanganan perkara telah sesuai dengan ketentuan hukum dan prosedur yang berlaku, namun masih menghadapi kendala dalam pembuktian, terutama ketika pelaku memiliki hubungan dekat dengan korban atau bukti fisik terbatas. Pendidikan agama Islam berperan penting sebagai upaya pencegahan melalui penguatan nilai moral dan tanggung jawab kolektif sejak dini, yang memerlukan keterlibatan keluarga, masyarakat, sekolah, aparat penegak hukum, dan pemerintah daerah. Penelitian ini menekankan perlunya evaluasi berkala untuk memperkuat koordinasi antarlembaga, memantau pemulihan psikologis korban, serta menilai efektivitas pencegahan berbasis keluarga, sekolah, dan masyarakat.

Kata kunci: *evaluasi, penanganan, pelecehan seksual, anak, pendidikan Islam*

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A. Introduction

Sexual abuse of children is a serious challenge that threatens the protection and welfare of children in Indonesia.¹ These cases not only cause deep psychological trauma to the victims, but also highlight weaknesses in the legal system in adequately responding to and protecting children's rights.² The District Attorney's Office plays a crucial role in law enforcement in Indonesia, including in handling child sexual abuse cases. However, law enforcement efforts often face challenges such as minimal coordination between agencies, low legal awareness in the community, and limited resources.

For three decades, the issue of children involved as perpetrators or victims of violence has received little attention. It wasn't until about 13 years ago that the government enacted Law No. 3 in 1997 concerning juvenile justice. In addition to the need for a legal institution to protect children from perpetrators, efforts to protect child victims of crime were also needed. Therefore, the government issued Law No. 23 in 2002 concerning child protection.³

Children in emergencies may be at risk of sexual violence due to their high level of dependency,⁴ where the ability to protect themselves is limited because they are not in control of their own attitudes, because they have little life experience, children are also more easily exploited, deceived and coerced than adults. Depending on their developmental level, children do not fully understand the sexual nature of certain acts, and they are unable to give their own consent.

A counseling data report describes an estimated 30 cases per month, with 60% of victims experiencing minor violence (verbal harassment or insults) and

¹M. Husain, et al., Legal Protection for Child Victims of Sexual Violence Based on the Principles of Children's Rights (Study in the Tangerang Police Area), *Pemandhu Journal*, Vol 5, No 2 (2024), 17-34.

²Rika Andriyanti, Sumriyah, Legal Protection for Victims of Sexual Harassment of Minors, *Presidensial: Journal of Law, State Administration, and Public Policy*, Volume 1, Number 4, 2024, 269-281.

³State Document of the Republic of Indonesia concerning Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection

⁴Ira Aini Dania, Sexual Violence Against Children, *Ibnu Sina: Journal of Medicine and Health*, Volume 19 No. 1 2020, 46-52.

40% experiencing severe violence (physical and sexual violence).⁵ This data is not a national prevalence, but rather provides a snapshot of the urgency of services and case patterns in counseling institutions. Thus, interventions emphasize prevention and psychological recovery at the community level and open up reporting access widely to the public.

The Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service (DP3A) of Enrekang Regency reported that in 2019, the number of cases of violence against women and children recorded by DP3A reached 38 cases, in 2020 it reached 7 cases, and in 2021 it reached 17 cases of violence against women and children.⁶ In 2024, based on the report of the Enrekang Regency Child Protection and Services Unit, there were 40 cases.⁷

In Article 1, point 1 of Law Number 16 of 2004 concerning the Attorney General's Office of the Republic of Indonesia, it is explained that a prosecutor is a functional official who is given authority in the law to serve as a public prosecutor and to implement a decision in a court where there is legal force and other authority that is regulated in the law.⁸ The Indonesian Attorney General's Office is a state institution within the government tasked with prosecuting. Therefore, in carrying out these duties, the prosecution must be free from various influences of power caused by other parties. In this case, the Attorney General's Office is one of the law enforcement institutions, so prosecutors play a significant role in the supremacy of law, protecting the public interest, upholding human rights, and eradicating criminal acts such as corruption, sexual harassment, and so on.⁹

Based on the police report: LP/GAR/B/69/VI/2025/SPKT Res Enrekang dated June 8, 2025, the PPA Unit of the Enrekang Police Criminal Investigation Unit

⁵Anindya, A., Dewi, YI, & Oentari, ZD (2020). Psychological Impact and Efforts to Overcome Sexual Violence Against Women. *TIN: Terapan Informatika Nusantara*, p.137-140

⁶Youvita, Sudarmi, Ansyari Mone, "Police Coordination with the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service in Handling Child Sexual Violence Cases in Enrekang Regency," *KIMAP: Scientific Study of Public Administration Students*, Volume 4, Number 5, October 2023, p.

⁷RRI Digital, "PKK Enrekang Promotes Anti-Violence Against Women and Children", *Online News*, July 7, 2025.

⁸Josua DW and Hutapea, "Duties and Authorities of Prosecutors in Criminal Investigations," *Jurnal Lex Crimen*, Vol. VI, No. 2, 2017, p. 60

⁹Denny Saputra, et al., *The Role of Prosecutors in the Indonesian Justice System*, *Alu Oleo Law Review*, Volume 6 Issue 2, September 2022: pp. 218-237

arrested 4 people suspected of sexual violence against a woman S (23).¹⁰ Data from the UPT PPPA of Enrekang Regency stated that there were 18 cases of violence, consisting of 14 female victims and 4 male victims.¹¹ The data is written, and it is possible that there is still a lot of unreported data, especially in remote areas (distant access) and/or those under pressure in society.

Islamic Religious Education not only teaches religious aspects, but also universal values such as justice, honesty, and respect for human dignity.¹² These values are a crucial foundation for establishing a just and child-protecting legal system. While several studies have explored the handling of child sexual abuse cases in Indonesia, However, in Enrekang, no one has researched the strategy for evaluating the effectiveness of law from the perspective of Islamic religious education..¹³ Therefore, this study aims to find an effective evaluation strategy for handling cases of sexual violence against children handled by the Enrekang District Prosecutor's Office, from an Islamic education perspective.

B. Research Methods

This research is a qualitative¹⁴ one with a case study approach.¹⁵ This research aims to find an evaluation strategy for handling child sexual abuse cases and the integration of Islamic educational values. The research location is the Enrekang District Attorney's Office in 2025. Primary data sources are the Head of the Prosecutor's Office, the Head of the General Crimes Division, the Public Prosecutor, and the victim's parents. Secondary data sources are related official documents.

¹⁰Warta Enrekang post dated June 18, 2025 via Facebook account, at the link: <https://www.facebook.com/61554659194596/posts/berdasarkan-laporan-polisi-lpgarb69vi2025spkt-res-enrekang-tanggal-8-juni-2025-u/122211643178155306/>

¹¹Zonakata Online News: Enrekang Family Welfare Movement (PKK) Chairperson Ratnawati Calls for Protection of Women and Children from Violence. Monday, July 27, 2025. <https://zonakata.com/ketua-tp-pkk-enrekang-ratnawati-serukan-perlindungan-perempuan-dan-anak-dari-kekerasan/>

¹²Dwi Daryanto and Fetty Ernawati, Integration of Morals and Ethics in Islamic Religious Education, *Dinamika*, Vol. 9, No. 1, June 2024, 15-31.

¹³Niswatul Khasanah, The Role of Islamic Religious Education Teachers in Instilling Islamic Legal Awareness in Pekanbaru Islamic Elementary School Students, *Al-Mujahadah: Islamic Education Journal*, Volume 2 Number 2 February 2025, Pages 21-28

¹⁴M. Burhan Bungin, *Social and Economic Research Methodology* (Jakarta: Prenada Media Group, 2013), p. 124

¹⁵Robert C. Bogdan and sari Knop Biklen, *Qualitative Research for Education* (London: Allyn & Bacon, Inc, 1982), p. 28

Data collection techniques include observation of the process and evaluation of handling child sexual abuse, in-depth interviews regarding program evaluation strategies and the integration of Islamic educational values, and document studies.¹⁶ Data analysis techniques are carried out through data reduction, data presentation, drawing conclusions, and verification.¹⁷ Various data on child sexual abuse are analyzed in a structured manner through case studies and analyzing patterns of integration of Islamic educational values. Data validity testing is carried out using triangulation,¹⁸ both in terms of time, sources, and techniques so that data on child sexual abuse is truly complete and reliable.

C. Results and Discussion

In cases of child sexual abuse in Enrekang Regency, most of the perpetrators are adults who are considered legally competent, so the perpetrators are tried using the general court system, with trials held at the place where the crime occurred, namely in Enrekang Regency.¹⁹Based on the analysis of court decision documents (2019–2022), four cases were found involving child protection articles, including Article 81 Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Law No. 17 of 2016 concerning Child Protection, as well as Article 76 E and 82 Paragraph 1 of the Child Protection Law.²⁰As in the following table:

Table 1. Some Examples of Child Sexual Abuse Cases (Document Study, 2025)

NO	Decision No.	Case	Annual Files
1	No. 49/Pid.Sus/2022/PN Enr	Article 81 Paragraph 1 Jo Paragraph 3 Article 76 D of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 17 of 2016 concerning Government Regulation in Lieu of Law	2022

¹⁶Djam'an Satori and Aan Komariah, *Qualitative Research Methodology* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2009), p. 11.

¹⁷Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis* (trans. Tjejep Rohendi Rohidi (Jakarta: UI-Press, 1992) pp. 19-19.

¹⁸WF Nurfajriani, et al., *Data Triangulation in Qualitative Data Analysis*, *Wahana Pendidikan Scientific Journal*, Vol. 10, No. 17, September 2024, 826-833

¹⁹Analiansyah and Syarifah Rahmatillah, "Protection of Children in Conflict with the Law," *Journal of Child and Gender Studies*, Vol. 1, No. 1, 2015, p. 5.

²⁰Table 1 shows examples of decisions: (1) No. 49/Pid.Sus/2022/PN Enr—Article 81 Paragraph 1 Jo. Paragraph 3 Article 76 D Law No. 17 of 2016; (2) No. 21/Pid.Sus/2021/PN Enr—Article 81 Paragraph 2 Jo. Article 76 Law No. 17 of 2016; (3) No. 2/Pid.Sus/2021/PN Enr—Article 81 Paragraph 2 Jo. Article 76 Law No. 17 of 2016; (4) No. 3/Pid.Sus./2019/PN Enr—Article 76 E Jo. Article 82 Paragraph 1 Law No. 35 of 2014.

		Government Regulation Number 1 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2002 concerning... Child Protection Becomes Law in Connection with Article 65 Paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code	
2	No.21/Pid.Sus/2021/PN Enr	Article 81 Paragraph 2 Jo. Article 76 of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 17 of 2016 concerning the Stipulation of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2016 concerning the Second Amendment to the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection to Become Law	2021
3	No. 2/Pid.Sus/2021/PN Enr	Article 81 Paragraph 2 Jo. Article 76 of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 17 of 2016 concerning the Stipulation of Regulations in Lieu of Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1 of 2016 concerning Second Amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection Becomes Law	2021
4	No. 3/Pid.Sus./2019/PN Enr	Article 76 E Jo. Article 82 Paragraph 1 of the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 35 of 2014 Concerning Amendments to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection together with Article 64 Paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code	2019

In the case of children who are victims of sexual abuse—those who are still under 18 years of age—this incident often results from sexual relations between married couples or unmarried couples.²¹Important findings from the interviews indicate that in general the perpetrators of sexual harassment that occurred in Enrekang Regency were members of the victim's closest family.²²This makes handling cases require special sensitivity and complex coordination.

Law enforcement begins when a crime is discovered. The police conduct an initial investigation or questioning, and the complete results are then submitted to

²¹Analiansyah and Syarifah Rahmatillah, "Protection of Children in Conflict with the Law," p. 5.

²²Results of interviews and participatory observations of research, 2025.

the public prosecutor (JPU). During this stage, the Enrekang District Attorney's Office coordinates with the police to ensure the completeness of the evidence before the case is submitted to court. As stated by an informant from the Prosecutor's Office:

"The Enrekang District Prosecutor's Office coordinated with the police throughout the investigation to ensure the completeness of the evidence before the case was brought to court. The prosecutor also oversaw the investigation to ensure that the process complied with applicable legal procedures."²³

Law enforcement efforts often face serious obstacles in proving sexual harassment. The purpose of proving is to determine whether the defendant has committed the act they are accused of, a crucial issue in criminal procedure.²⁴

In establishing the truth according to criminal procedure law, the evidence that must be obtained relates to material truth. The negative evidence system regulated in Article 183 of the Criminal Code states:

"A judge is not permitted to sentence a person unless, with at least two valid pieces of evidence, he is convinced that a crime has occurred and that the defendant has actually committed it."²⁵

This standard of proof presents a major obstacle because in cases of child sexual abuse, particularly those involving close family members, evidence often consists only of the testimony of the child victim and may lack strong physical evidence. This challenge requires extra effort in gathering and analyzing evidence from multiple sources.

As the case process controller, the Enrekang District Attorney's Office determines whether a case can be brought to court. The informant's statement explains:

"The Enrekang District Attorney's Office plays a crucial role in protecting victims of sexual violence. As the controller of the case process, the District Attorney's Office determines whether a case can be brought to court. Through intelligence, the District Attorney's Office can provide legal awareness to the public to prevent sexual violence. The District Attorney's

²³Statement of informant from Enrekang District Prosecutor's Office (PD), Interview, 2025.

²⁴Andi Hamzah, Indonesian Criminal Procedure Law (East Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2022), p. 258.

²⁵Article 183 of the Criminal Code (KUHP). Interview with informant ADK from the Enrekang District Prosecutor's Office, 2025.

Office can enhance collaboration with the National Commission on Violence Against Women, academics, and service providers."²⁶

In every case of sexual violence, the Enrekang District Attorney's Office provides assistance to victims, both through lawyers and in collaboration with victim assistance organizations. The informant stated:

"The legal assistance provided by P2TP2A Enrekang City in handling child victims of violence is by collaborating and coordinating with a team of lawyers or legal advisors who provide legal assistance to child victims of violence starting from the process at the Police to the assistance process at the Prosecutor's Office. While in Court there is no special assistance. In cases of violence, children as victims of violence in Court are represented by the Prosecutor. However, if the child judge allows the team of lawyers to enter, then the team of lawyers is only allowed to act as legal advisors or only see the Justice System for the child because not just anyone can enter. The team of lawyers are volunteers whose assistance must be scheduled. P2TP2A Enrekang City has 2 (two) legal advocates, namely individuals and from LBH. All are needed according to needs and coordinate with each other to accompany child victims of violence."²⁷

From these findings, it can be seen that efforts to protect victims have been carried out through legal assistance from the police to the prosecutor's office, although supervision at the court level is still limited due to limited access to legal assistance.

Once the case file is complete, the prosecutor prepares the indictment for submission to the court. During this process, the prosecutor's office ensures that the available evidence is optimally utilized to prove the charges against the perpetrator:

"Trial Process: After the case is submitted to court, the Enrekang District Prosecutor's Office is responsible for prosecuting the perpetrator of sexual violence. The prosecutor will ensure that the available evidence is optimally utilized to prove the charges."²⁸

In the context of legal protection, the Child Protection Law provides a strong foundation through the threat of severe criminal penalties for perpetrators

²⁶Statement of PD informant from Enrekang District Prosecutor's Office, Interview, 2025.

²⁷Statement of informant MM from the Enrekang District Prosecutor's Office, Interview, 2025.

²⁸Statement of PD informant from Enrekang District Prosecutor's Office, Interview, 2025.

of sexual violence against children and the regulation of the right to redress for child victims of sexual exploitation. The informant explained:

"It is commendable that the Child Protection Law imposes high criminal penalties for perpetrators of sexual violence against children. Meanwhile, the upcoming Bill on the Elimination of Sexual Violence will establish a criminalization mechanism based on contemporary theory, allowing for the formulation of higher prison sentences, including special rehabilitation obligations. The penalties imposed will be heavier if the victim is a child."²⁹

One of the critical findings of this study is the profound psychological impact experienced by child victims of sexual violence. An informant from the Prosecutor's Office explained:

"The psychological and physical impacts experienced by child victims of sexual violence are that they will feel afraid because they are doing actions that they have never seen or heard of, this can also be in the form of feelings of inferiority, excessive fear, mental development disorders, and ultimately result in mental retardation, anxiety, loss of self-confidence, no longer being cheerful, often withdrawing or distancing themselves from public life, growing feelings of hatred towards the opposite sex and excessive suspicion towards other parties who mean well to them."³⁰

Based on participant observation, child victims of sexual violence exhibit psychological symptoms such as depression, loss of self-confidence, low self-esteem, stress, trauma, anxiety, and profound fear. These symptoms will impact subsequent personality development, leading to imbalance and a tendency toward passivity and isolation.

A key finding worth noting is that even when perpetrators are severely punished, child victims of sexual violence continue to suffer long-term psychological harm. If treatment is not comprehensive and effective, children's growth and development will be impaired, and they will experience ongoing psychological harm. This highlights the gap between "criminal justice" (punishment for perpetrators) and "restorative justice" (recovery for victims), which poses a significant challenge in the current treatment system.

To minimize cases of sexual violence against children within the family, strong synergy is needed. The informant stated:

²⁹Statement of PD informant from Enrekang District Prosecutor's Office, Interview, 2025.

³⁰Statement of informant MM from the Enrekang District Prosecutor's Office, Interview, 2025.

"To minimize cases of sexual violence against children within the family, law enforcement officials, social institutions, and the community must work together and be more proactive in handling these cases. These actions include preventive measures and repressive measures. Preventive measures include counseling, education, and public awareness campaigns about various forms of crime, including sexual violence against children within the family. Repressive measures, on the other hand, show how to eradicate this crime through criminal law or punitive measures."³¹

This approach reflects the understanding that law enforcement against sexual violence should not only focus on criminal prosecution but also on protecting victims and empowering communities through education, ensuring a balance between repressive and preventive measures.

Preventive measures through Islamic education are an important program based on social conditions within a community. Islamic education places great emphasis on the normal and balanced growth and development of children.³² Parents have the primary responsibility to guide and protect their children from external influences. Steps that parents can take include: a) Demonstrating to children; b) Thinking before acting; c) Calming the heart before explaining; d) Introducing before giving responsibility; e) Providing educational sanctions; f) Avoiding uneducational punishments; and g) Correcting any actions that are not beneficial.³³ The next step for parents is to build strong relationships with the community (non-formal) and educational institutions (formal).

Educational institutions play a strategic role in preventing sexual violence against children through comprehensive and structured education. While children are at school, teachers act as their parents, and the school serves as their second home.³⁴ Efforts to prevent sexual violence against children in schools include:

- a) Anti-violence education is offered early on as an alternative solution;
- b) Creating a school environment that is free from acts of violence;
- c) Creating a safe, comfortable and enjoyable school

³¹Statement of informant MM from the Enrekang District Prosecutor's Office, Interview, 2025.

³²QSAt-Tahrim: 6.

³³Mulfiani, TN, & Mayar, F. (2021). "The Role of Families in Addressing Child Violence During the Covid-19 Pandemic," *Tambusai Education Journal*, 5(3), 9764–9768.

³⁴Meliyawati, Suryadi, & Faoziyah, S. (2017). "The Role of Family, School, and Community in Preventing Sexual Violence Against Children in Astanajapura Village, Astanajapura District, Cirebon Regency," *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, 53(9), 1689–1699.

- d) Ensure security, safety and comfort for students;
- e) Taking action to prevent violence;
- f) Conducting socialization of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) to prevent acts of violence;
- g) Collaborate with prevention agencies, religious professionals, and psychology
- h) The principal must form a violence prevention team consisting of the principal, teacher representatives, student representatives, and parent representatives;
- i) Every educational unit must have a complaint board for acts of violence.³⁵

Preventive measures for the community can be carried out through: 1) Intervention of law enforcement officers, namely the police, prosecutors, judicial institutions in providing legal education to the community about sexual violence and its threats; 2) Government involvement, namely the Child Protection Unit, Women's Empowerment, and others) in socializing anticipation of sexual violence against children; and 3) Civil society participation to participate in educating the community and providing protection to children from sexual violence.

To prevent sexual violence against children, all relevant institutions—law enforcement officials, local governments, civil society, and communities—must coordinate intensively and extensively. Periodic evaluations, at least every three months, should be conducted to review developments in the community and the results of preventive measures (education) related to sexual harassment. Local governments can initiate these evaluations, while also encouraging public participation and encouraging law enforcement officials to enforce the law firmly and fairly.

The main themes in this research are 1) Obstacles to Evidence, namely: The negative standard of proof (two valid pieces of evidence) is often a challenge in cases involving child victims; 2) Partial Victim Protection, namely: victim protection efforts are carried out from the police to the prosecutor's office, but supervision in the courts is still limited; 3) The gap between criminal justice and recovery: even though the perpetrator is punished severely, the victim often still experiences long-term trauma; and 4) The importance of a preventive approach,

³⁵H. Felgiansyah, E. Febriani, M. Kumaidi, "The Concept of Islamic Education on Violence Against Children," *Tambusai Education Journal*, Volume 8, Number 2, 2024, pp. 28112–28119.

namely: prevention through education, multi-sector coordination, and family empowerment are the keys to reducing the occurrence of cases.

These efforts will contribute to a sense of community well-being, trust in the government and law enforcement, and ensure that children, as the future generation, can grow and develop positively and optimally. Regular evaluation is essential to assess the achievement of goals, diagnose community development, identify obstacles, and provide input for future program improvements.

D. Conclusion

The handling of child sexual abuse cases in Enrekang Regency follows a relatively clear process—from police investigations, file transfers, prosecution by prosecutors, to trials—with the Enrekang District Attorney's Office acting as the controller of the case process and driving cross-agency coordination. Findings from decision documents (2019–2022) show that child cases are generally prosecuted using criminal provisions in the Child Protection Law. However, in practice, there are dominant challenges in the form of evidentiary obstacles, particularly when the perpetrator is someone close to the victim and physical evidence is limited. This situation emphasizes the importance of a program evaluation strategy that not only assesses "legal outputs" (e.g., cases being transferred, indicted, and decided), but also assesses the quality of the process: completeness of evidence, procedural compliance, protection of victim identity, and prevention of re-victimization during the investigation stage. The study also highlighted the tendency for partial victim protection: legal assistance can occur from the police to the prosecutor's office through coordination with the P2TP2A, but at the court stage, assistance is not always optimal due to limited access and resources.

The integration of Islamic Education values in the evaluative conclusions of this study is evident in the emphasis that prevention cannot rely solely on law enforcement. Islamic education-based prevention is positioned as strengthening the moral-spiritual and family responsibility to protect children (for example, through the spirit of QS At-Tahrim: 6), accompanied by strengthening schools and communities through anti-violence education, prevention SOPs, and collaboration

with religious leaders and psychologists. Therefore, the recommended program evaluation strategy is multi-layered: periodic evaluation (at least quarterly) of coordination between officials and services, assessment of the sustainability of victims' psychological recovery, and evaluation of family-school-community-based prevention as a manifestation of the values of justice, protection of dignity, and welfare in Islamic Education.

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