

ABSTRAK

UPAYA KEPOLISIAN DALAM PENANGGULANGAN PENCABULAN ANAK OLEH OKNUM GURU PENCAK SILAT (Studi Kasus Polsek Teluk Betung Selatan Bandar Lampung)

Oleh

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Pencabulan merupakan bentuk kejahatan yang melecehkan dan menodai harkat kemanusiaan, seiring berkembangnya zaman, pelecehan seksual justru semakin meningkat. Tidak hanya orang dewasa, saat ini anak-anak menjadi sasaran dan target dari pelecehan seksual. Pencabulan terhadap anak adalah segala rangkaian interaksi atau tindakan yang mencakup pelecehan kepada anak di bawah umur dengan seseorang yang lebih tua atau orang dewasa seperti orang asing, saudara kandung atau orang yang memiliki tanggung jawab untuk memelihara anak tersebut misalnya orang tua atau pengasuh. Permasalahan dalam penelitian ini yaitu bagaimanakah upaya penanggulangan pencabulan anak oleh oknum guru pencak silat di Kota Bandar Lampung dan apakah aktor penghambat kepolisian dalam menanggulangi pencabulan anak oleh oknum guru pencak silat di Kota Bandar Lampung.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan yuridis normatif dan yuridis empiris dengan data primer diperoleh melalui wawancara dengan Unit Reskrim Polsek Teluk Betung Selatan Kota Bandar Lampung, Kanit Satreskrim PPA Polresta Kota Bandar Lampung, Unit Pelaksana Teknis Daerah Perlindungan Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak Provinsi Lampung, serta Dosen Bagian Pidana Fakultas Hukum Universitas Lampung. Data sekunder bersumber dari peraturan perundang-undangan, literatur hukum, dan dokumen resmi terkait. Data dalam penelitian ini diperoleh melalui studi pustaka dan studi lapangan, kemudian diolah dan dianalisis dengan metode analisis kualitatif.

Hasil penelitian dan pembahasan ini menunjukkan bahwa (1) upaya kepolisian dalam menanggulangi pencabulan anak oleh oknum guru pencak silat di Kota Bandar Lampung telah dilakukan melalui langkah-langkah represif dan preventif. Upaya represif mencakup penerimaan laporan, pemeriksaan ramah anak, penyidikan yang melibatkan ahli psikologi dan *visum et repertum*, penangkapan pelaku, hingga pelimpahan berkas ke kejaksaan. Di sisi lain, upaya preventif dilakukan melalui penyuluhan hukum, pembinaan padepokan pencak silat, peningkatan pengawasan internal, serta patroli pada jam latihan. Dilihat dari indikator efektivitas penegakan hukum menurut Ishikawa, upaya kepolisian telah berjalan cukup efektif, meskipun masih terdapat hambatan dalam pembuktian dan partisipasi masyarakat. Serta faktor penghambat kepolisian dalam menanggulangi pencabulan anak meliputi faktor hukum, faktor aparat penegak hukum, faktor sarana dan prasarana, serta faktor masyarakat.

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(2) Faktor penghambat upaya kepolisian dalam penanggulangan pencabulan anak yaitu pembuktian yang sulit dan belum adanya pengaturan mengenai *grooming*. Faktor aparat penegak hukum menghadirkan hambatan berupa keterbatasan penyidik, kurangnya pelatihan khusus, serta rendahnya jumlah penyidik perempuan. Faktor sarana dan prasarana meliputi keterbatasan ruang ramah anak, kurangnya psikolog forensik, dan minimnya fasilitas pendukung seperti CCTV di tempat latihan. Faktor masyarakat menjadi hambatan paling berat karena adanya budaya tabu, rasa malu, dan ketidakberanian untuk melapor. Secara keseluruhan, hambatan-hambatan tersebut memberikan pengaruh signifikan terhadap efektivitas penegakan hukum.

Saran dari penelitian ini adalah (1) Kepolisian perlu meningkatkan jumlah dan kompetensi penyidik PPA, khususnya penyidik perempuan, serta menyelenggarakan pelatihan khusus mengenai teknik pemeriksaan anak korban kekerasan seksual. Pemerintah daerah perlu memperkuat sarana pendukung penyidikan seperti ruang ramah anak, alat perekam, boneka anatomis, dan menambah tenaga psikolog forensik. Perguruan pencak silat disarankan untuk memperketat mekanisme rekrutmen pelatih, menyusun SOP pengawasan latihan, (2) serta menyediakan fasilitas pengawasan berupa CCTV. Masyarakat diharapkan meningkatkan kesadaran hukum dan memiliki keberanian untuk melaporkan kasus pencabulan sejak dini. Selain itu, lembaga pendamping seperti P2TP2A perlu memperluas program edukasi dan pendampingan psikologis bagi korban serta melakukan kampanye anti kekerasan seksual secara berkelanjutan. Hanya melalui sinergi antara kepolisian, pemerintah, lembaga pendidikan, dan masyarakat, upaya penanggulangan pencabulan anak dapat berjalan secara optimal dan efektif.

Kata Kunci: Upaya Kepolisian, Pencabulan, Anak.

ABSTRACT

POLICE EFFORTS IN COMBATING CHILD MASSAGE BY PENCAK SILAT TEACHERS

(Case Study of Teluk Betung Selatan Police, Bandar Lampung)

By

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Sexual harassment is a form of crime that violates and tarnishes human dignity. As time goes by, sexual harassment is increasing. Not only adults, but children are also becoming targets of sexual harassment. Child sexual harassment is any series of interactions or actions that include harassment and abuse of a minor by an older person or adult (a stranger, sibling, or someone responsible for the child's care, such as a parent or caregiver). The problems in this research is What are the efforts to combat child molestation by pencak silat teachers in Bandar Lampung City and How do the police hinder the prevention of child molestation by unscrupulous pencak silat teachers in Bandar Lampung City.

This study uses a normative and empirical legal approach. Primary data was obtained through interviews with the Criminal Investigation Unit of the Teluk Betung Selatan Police, Bandar Lampung City, the Head of the Criminal Investigation Unit for Women and Children (PPA) of the Bandar Lampung City Police, the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection and Empowerment of Women and Children of Lampung Province, and lecturers at the Criminal Division of the Faculty of Law, University of Lampung. Secondary data came from laws and regulations, legal literature, and related official documents. The data in this study were obtained through library research and field studies, then processed and analyzed using qualitative analysis methods.

The results of this research and discussion indicate that (1) Police efforts to prevent child molestation by unscrupulous pencak silat teachers in Bandar Lampung City have been carried out through repressive and preventive measures. Repressive efforts include receiving reports, child-friendly examinations, investigations involving psychologists and post-mortem examinations, arresting perpetrators, and submitting files to the prosecutor's office. On the other hand, preventive efforts are carried out through legal counseling, coaching at pencak silat schools, increasing internal supervision, and patrols during training hours. Judging from the effectiveness indicators of law enforcement according to Ishikawa, police efforts have been quite effective, although there are still obstacles in providing evidence and community participation. Factors inhibiting the police in tackling child molestation include legal factors, law enforcement officers, facilities and infrastructure factors, and community factors. Legal factors

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(2) present obstacles in the form of difficult evidence and the absence of regulations regarding grooming. Law enforcement officers present obstacles in the form of limited investigators, lack of special training, and a low number of female investigators. Facilities and infrastructure factors include limited child-friendly spaces, a lack of forensic psychologists, and a lack of supporting facilities such as CCTV at training locations. Community factors are the most severe obstacles due to the existence of a culture of taboos, shame, and a lack of courage to report. Overall, these obstacles significantly impact the effectiveness of law enforcement.

The recommendations from this study are (1) The police need to increase the number and competence of child sexual abuse investigators, particularly female investigators, and provide special training on examination techniques for child victims of sexual violence. Local governments need to strengthen investigative support facilities such as child-friendly spaces, recording devices, anatomical dummies, and increase the number of forensic psychologists. Pencak silat schools are advised to tighten trainer recruitment mechanisms, develop SOPs for training supervision, and provide CCTV surveillance facilities. The public is expected to increase legal awareness and have the courage to report cases of sexual abuse early. (2) In addition, support institutions such as the Center for the Protection of Children and Victims of Sexual Violence (P2TP2A) need to expand educational programs and psychological support for victims and conduct ongoing anti-sexual violence campaigns. Only through synergy between the police, government, educational institutions, and the community can efforts to combat child sexual abuse be optimally and effectively implemented.

Keywords: Police Efforts, Sexual Abuse, Children.