



The Dilemma of Handling Cases of Child Copulation: Obstacles, Strategies, and Gorontalo Protection

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Abstract: Cases of sexual intercourse involving minors are one of the legal challenges that require serious attention, both in terms of prosecution and protection of children's rights. The public prosecutor plays a key role in the prosecution of these cases, not only in drafting the indictment and laying charges, but also in safeguarding the rights of children as victims and perpetrators. This study aims to analyze the role of public prosecutors in the prosecution of cases of child sexual intercourse and the obstacles faced in the prosecution process. The research method used is a qualitative approach with an empirical study, collecting data through interviews with public prosecutors and other related parties, as well as analyzing case documents. The results showed that prosecutors at the Gorontalo District Public Prosecutor's Office faced a number of internal obstacles, such as limited human resources competent in handling juvenile cases, as well as a lack of training related to child psychology and rehabilitative approaches. In addition, external obstacles faced are the legal culture of the community that does not fully support the protection of children's rights, as well as the social stigma against children involved in criminal acts. This study suggests the need for increased training for prosecutors in handling children's cases, as well as the importance of socialization to the community regarding the protection of children's rights. With these efforts, it is hoped that the prosecution of child sexual abuse cases can be more effective and fair.

Keywords: Public Prosecutor; Child Sexual Abuse; Legal Constraints

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1. Introduction

Child sexual abuse cases involving minors are among the most alarming and concerning criminal offenses, particularly because children, who should be the future generation of the nation, become victims of various sexual crimes. These offenses not only damage the physical and mental well-being of the victims, but also threaten their future and create widespread social consequences. According to available data, cases of sexual abuse by minors have significantly increased in various regions, including Gorontalo District. Data from the Gorontalo District Attorney's Office shows a continuous rise in the number of cases every year, from 4 cases in 2022 to 12 cases in 2024. This trend indicates that this issue urgently requires more attention in its handling.¹

According to Law Number 11 of 2012 on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA), minors involved in criminal offenses must receive legal treatment different from adults. Criminal law applied to minors should prioritize rehabilitation, education, and development. Children involved in criminal acts, whether as victims or offenders, have the right to legal protection from both the state and society. This protection is clearly outlined in various international legal instruments, such as the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the UN General Assembly on November 20, 1989, and later ratified by Indonesia through Law Number 23 of 2002 on Child Protection. The convention emphasizes that states must protect children from all forms of violence, exploitation, and provide protection for their fundamental rights to life, growth, and well-being.

One form of criminal act involving children is sexual abuse by minors. This crime carries very complex dimensions, as it involves moral, social, and legal issues. It not only harms the physical and psychological condition of the victim but can also destroy the reputation and future of the offender, who is still in a developmental stage. On the other hand, the protection of children who are offenders also becomes an important concern, as they need guidance, rehabilitation, and education that suits their age and condition. Therefore, a legal approach based on restorative justice is needed, which not only punishes but also provides the offender with an opportunity to reform.²

In this context, the public prosecutor plays a very important role in ensuring that criminal acts involving minors are handled correctly in accordance with applicable legal provisions. The duties of the prosecutor as a public prosecutor are regulated in Law Number 11 of 2021 on the Indonesian Prosecutor's Office. Prosecutors have the authority to prosecute criminal offenders, including those committed by minors.

¹ ADRI, "Peranan Jaksa Sebagai Penuntut Umum Dalam Pemenuhan Hak Restitusi Terhadap Anak Yang Menjadi Korban Tindak Pidana Persetubuhan (Studi Kasus Putusan Nomor 174/Pid. Sus/2022/PN. Jmb)."

² Anastya, "Analisis Putusan Hakim Yang Melebihi Tuntutan Penuntut Umum Dalam Perkara Persetubuhan Yang Dilakukan Oleh Anak (Studi Kasus Putusan No. 33/Pid. Sus Anak/2022/Pn. Lht Dan Putusan No. 2 Pid. Anak/2023/Pt. Plg)."

These duties and powers are outlined in Article 14 of Law Number 8 of 1981 on the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP), which states that prosecutors have the authority to accept case files, provide instructions, draft indictments, and conduct prosecutions in court. In this regard, prosecutors must ensure that all legal procedures are followed, and justice is achieved for both the victims and the offenders.³

However, in practice, prosecutors in Gorontalo District face several obstacles that can affect the quality and effectiveness of prosecution. These challenges include limitations in resources, such as experts, available evidence, and other supporting facilities. Moreover, prosecutors are often confronted with legal cultural issues within the community, which can affect perspectives on cases involving minors. A legal culture that does not fully support the protection of children's rights often becomes an obstacle to providing charges in accordance with the applicable legal provisions. A community that does not fully understand the importance of child protection can influence the legal process, both in terms of acceptance of court rulings and support for child protection policies.

Another challenge faced by prosecutors is the lack of coordination between institutions involved in handling cases of sexual abuse by minors. Handling such cases requires close cooperation between prosecutors, police, courts, and institutions focusing on child protection, such as the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) and child rehabilitation organizations. Without good coordination, the legal process faced by both the offender and the victim will be suboptimal and may lead to injustice.⁴

Furthermore, in some cases, prosecutors also face dilemmas in determining the appropriate charges, given the legal provisions that regulate the minimum and maximum sentences for sexual abuse of minors. Article 81 Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Law Number 35 of 2014 on Child Protection stipulate that anyone who intentionally engages in sexual acts with a minor may be sentenced to imprisonment for at least 5 years and up to 15 years, along with a fine of up to IDR 5,000,000,000. However, in practice, prosecutors often propose charges lower than the minimum threshold, which can reduce the effectiveness of law enforcement in such cases.⁵

This issue is further exacerbated by the reality that juvenile justice in Indonesia still faces several challenges in terms of procedure and policy implementation. While the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law provides a strong legal foundation for child protection, its suboptimal implementation leads to injustices in case handling. Children who should receive rehabilitation, education, and development are often

³ Fauzi, "Pelaksanaan Penanganan Penyidikan Tindak Pidana Persetubuhan Dan Pencabulan Terhadap Anak Di Polsek Empat Angkat Candung."

⁴ Huda, "Upaya Pembuktian Jaksa Penuntut Umum Pada Kasus Tindak Pidana Persetubuhan Anak (Study Dikejaksanaan Negeri Kabupaten Probolinggo)."

⁵ Jiwandono and Utomo, "Perampasan Kemerdekaan Terhadap Anak Sebagai Tuntutan Jaksa Untuk Perlindungan Hukum Kepada Anak Korban."

subjected to punishments that do not align with the principles of child rights protection.

One significant obstacle is the societal culture that still trivializes sexual violence against children. In some cases, the victims' families often do not report the incidents, either due to shame, fear, or social pressure from the surrounding community. This leads to many cases going unreported, and child victims of sexual violence do not receive adequate legal protection. Additionally, many believe that punishment for minor offenders should be lighter because they are not yet fully mature and responsible for their actions. This view often contradicts legal provisions that stipulate that offenders of sexual crimes against children should receive the severest punishments to deter future crimes and protect other children from similar violence.⁶

However, despite the significant challenges and obstacles, the role of the public prosecutor remains crucial in law enforcement. Prosecutors not only function as parties filing charges but also bear the responsibility of ensuring that the judicial process proceeds in accordance with the principles of justice. Prosecutors must have the ability to assess the situation objectively and fairly, considering all legal aspects, including the protection of children's rights and rehabilitation for offenders. Therefore, it is important for prosecutors to have a deep understanding of child protection law and the ability to overcome various obstacles in prosecuting cases of child sexual abuse.⁷

This research aims to further examine the role of public prosecutors in prosecuting criminal acts of sexual abuse by minors in Gorontalo District. Through this study, it is expected to gain a deeper understanding of the challenges faced by prosecutors in carrying out their duties and how solutions can be found to improve the quality of handling cases of sexual abuse by minors. This is crucial to ensure that children, both as victims and offenders, receive legal protection according to their rights and have the opportunity to grow and develop well in society.

2. Method

The research method used in this study is empirical research, which focuses on the collection and analysis of data obtained from legal practices in the field.⁸ This study employs a qualitative approach, aiming to gather in-depth information regarding the role of public prosecutors in prosecuting child sexual abuse offenses committed by minors at the Gorontalo District Attorney's Office. Data is collected from two primary sources: primary data and secondary data.

Primary data is obtained through in-depth interviews with public prosecutors, judges, police officers, and other relevant parties involved in the prosecution of child sexual

⁶ Khodijah, Azizah, and Efendi, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Sebagai Korban Tindak Pidana Persetubuhan."

⁷ Mahmud et al., "Restorative Justice Dalam Putusan Hakim Nomor."

⁸ Juliardi et al., *Metode Penelitian Hukum*.

abuse cases. These interviews are conducted with the aim of exploring the views, experiences, and challenges faced by the stakeholders in handling these cases. Additionally, this study also uses document analysis to gather secondary data, which includes laws and regulations, court decisions, and relevant case reports.

The collected data is then analyzed using qualitative descriptive analysis to identify patterns, themes, and factors influencing the prosecution of child sexual abuse cases. This approach is expected to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the dynamics of prosecution and the role of prosecutors within the juvenile justice system.

3. The Role of the Public Prosecutor in the Prosecution of Cases of Child Sexual Intercourse

The public prosecutor (PP) plays a crucial role in the prosecution of criminal cases involving minors, particularly in sexual abuse cases. Prosecution by the public prosecutor is a critical stage in the criminal justice system, as it can determine the final outcome of a case, both for the victim and the offender. The prosecutor's duties are not limited to drafting the indictment and making demands in court, but also include overseeing the judicial process, ensuring that the law is enforced fairly, and ensuring that the rights of children, both victims and offenders, are protected in accordance with the applicable laws.⁹

According to Article 14 of Law Number 8 of 1981 on the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHP), the public prosecutor has the authority to receive case files submitted by investigators, verify the completeness of the administrative files, and ensure that all evidence submitted meets the legal requirements to support the charges. In the context of child sexual abuse cases, the prosecutor must not only focus on fulfilling the objective elements related to the victim, but also consider the subjective aspects involving the offender, who in this case is a minor.¹⁰ The prosecutor's duties go beyond formal actions; they also include examining the social, psychological, and other factors that may influence the legal decisions made in the case.

The prosecutor's role as the guardian of justice in child sexual abuse cases is very complex, given the child's stage of physical, psychological, and social development. The Child Protection Law, particularly Article 1 Paragraph 2 of Law Number 35 of 2014 on Child Protection, stipulates that a child is anyone under the age of 18 and requires special legal protection. This presents a challenge for prosecutors to ensure that not only the rights of the victim are protected but also the rights of the child offender, who must be treated differently from adults. Therefore, prosecutors must

⁹ Sihotang, Miharja, and Huda, "Penerapan Pertimbangan Hakim Dalam Putusan No. 989/PID. SUS/2021/PN. Bdg Perkara Atas Tuntutan Jaksa Penuntut Umum Dalam Kasus Kekerasan Seksual Pada Anak Dalam Perspektif Peradilan Anak."

¹⁰ Suryandi, Hutabarat, and Pamungkas, "Penerapan Sanksi Pidana Terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Anak."

have a deep understanding of the special provisions regulating juvenile justice and consider rehabilitation factors in prosecuting juvenile offenders.¹¹

One of the main challenges faced by public prosecutors in child sexual abuse cases is proving the offense. In many cases, sexual abuse by minors often lacks strong or visible physical evidence, as victims are often in a powerless position to report the incident immediately after it occurs. Therefore, the prosecutor must seek and gather more complex and indirect evidence, such as witness testimonies, digital evidence, as well as psychological and social evidence that can help prove that the crime actually occurred.¹²

In this regard, the prosecutor must fully utilize the available evidence, including electronic evidence such as text messages, video or audio recordings, and other evidence that can support the charges. Additionally, the prosecutor must collaborate with psychologists and forensic experts to uncover deeper evidence related to the psychological conditions of both the victim and the offender. Children often cannot express their feelings or experiences clearly due to trauma or fear of the perpetrator or other threats. Therefore, it is crucial for prosecutors to adopt a child-sensitive approach when gathering testimonies from victims or witnesses and to apply special methods in extracting information from children still in their developmental stage.¹³

Child sexual abuse cases have a dual dimension that is highly complex: the protection of the rights of children who are victims and the protection of the rights of children who are offenders. In the criminal justice system, a child victim must be protected from the physical and psychological impacts that may arise from the criminal act. On the other hand, a child offender also requires legal protection because they are still in the developmental stage and do not have full capacity to be held entirely responsible for their actions.

As stipulated in Article 71 of Law Number 11 of 2012 on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, children who commit crimes must be protected by the state, including protection of their rights during the judicial process. Public prosecutors must consider rehabilitative aspects when prosecuting children, ensuring that the child receives guidance and education appropriate for their age, so they can rejoin society with improved behavior. Prosecutors must also ensure that the sanctions imposed on juvenile offenders are educational and rehabilitative, not merely punitive.¹⁴

¹¹ Buulolo, "Analisis Yuridis Penjatuan Pidana Pada Tindak Pidana Pencabulan Dengan Kekerasan (Studi Putusan Nomor 680/Pid. B/2016/Pn. Mlg)."

¹² DELINA, "Analisis Dasar Pertimbangan Hukum Hakim Dalam Menjatuhkan Putusan Terhadap Pelaku Tindak Pidana Persetubuhan Terhadap Anak (Studi Perkara Nomor 1350/Pid. B/2021/PN Tjk)."

¹³ Empiyana, "Proses Pembuktian Oleh Jaksa Penuntut Umum Untuk Melakukan Penuntutan Dilihat Dari Peran Korban Dalam Terjadinya Tindak Pidana Persetubuhan Terhadap Anak Dibawah Umur (Studi Kasus Tuntutan Jaksa Penuntut Umum No. Reg. Perkara)."

¹⁴ Gunawan and Ridwan, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Korban Tindakan Pemaksaan Persetubuhan Yang Dilakukan Oleh Anak (Studi Kasus)."

In prosecuting child sexual abuse cases, prosecutors must use a legal approach different from cases involving adults. According to Article 2 of the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law, minors involved in criminal acts must be treated in accordance with the principles of restorative justice, aimed at rehabilitation and education, not merely punishment. Therefore, prosecutors need to be more cautious when determining the charges, taking into account the psychological and social factors affecting the child. Often, children involved in sexual abuse offenses come from unsupported environments or experience pressure from peers or family. These factors must be considered during the prosecution process.

Prosecutors must also collaborate with institutions that specialize in child rehabilitation, such as social rehabilitation centers and psychologists, to ensure that the juvenile offender receives appropriate guidance. As emphasized in Article 71 Paragraph (2) of the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law, a child offender must be provided with rehabilitation in a Special Child Development Institution (LPKA) and given the opportunity to receive education appropriate to their age and needs.¹⁵

Although public prosecutors have significant authority in prosecution, they often face several challenges in handling child sexual abuse cases. Internal challenges, such as limitations in human resources and available facilities, often hinder the prosecution process. Prosecutors handling juvenile cases need special expertise in dealing with cases involving children, both as victims and offenders. Unfortunately, the number of prosecutors with expertise in handling child-related cases in Indonesia is still limited. Furthermore, the lack of supporting facilities, such as child-friendly courtrooms and adequate legal assistants, often becomes an obstacle in carrying out the prosecution tasks optimally.¹⁶

Another external challenge is the lack of public awareness about child rights protection, which can affect the legal process. In some cases, the public still believes that juvenile offenders in sexual offenses should not be severely punished, even though they should be treated according to child protection principles. The public also often does not recognize the importance of reporting sexual crimes involving children, which leads to many cases going unreported or being addressed too late.

To overcome these challenges, it is essential for prosecutors to collaborate with various parties, including child protection institutions, psychologists, and rehabilitation organizations, to create a more effective and fair prosecution process. Moreover,

¹⁵ Novrianto and Zuhir, "Implementasi Hak Restitusi Bagi Anak Yang Menjadi Korban Tindak Pidana Dalam Proses Penyidikan, Penuntutan Dan Putusan Pengadilan."

¹⁶ Putri, "Analisis Putusan Pada Pengadilan Negeri Tarutung Putusan No. 39/Pid. Sus/2022/Pn. Trt Dan Pengadilan Negeri Airmadidi Putusan No. 119/Pid. Sus/2018/Pn. Arm Atas Perkara Tindak Pidana Persetubuhan Terhadap Anak Di Bawah Umur."

special training and education for prosecutors on juvenile justice are needed to improve the quality of handling cases involving minors.¹⁷

The role of the public prosecutor in prosecuting child sexual abuse cases is critical, given their significant authority in determining the legal process and ensuring that the rights of children, both as victims and offenders, are protected. However, challenges in proving the cases, limited resources, and the influence of legal culture in society are the main obstacles in carrying out this task. Therefore, it is crucial for prosecutors to have a deep understanding of child rights and the protection that should be provided, and to use an approach based on rehabilitation and restorative justice in handling cases of sexual abuse by minors.

4. Obstacles Faced by Prosecutors in the Prosecution of Cases of Sexual Abuse of Minors

The public prosecutor (PP) in Gorontalo District faces a number of complex challenges when handling sexual abuse cases involving minors. These challenges can be categorized into two main categories: internal and external challenges, both of which affect the effectiveness and smoothness of the prosecution process.¹⁸

Internal challenges faced by the public prosecutor are often directly related to limitations in human resources and available facilities. One of the main challenges is the limited number of prosecutors with specific expertise in handling child cases. Prosecutors in Gorontalo District, as in other regions, often have to handle a variety of criminal cases, which means not all prosecutors have the expertise or experience in handling cases involving minors. Sexual abuse cases involving children require a deeper understanding of child psychology, both for victims and offenders, who are generally still in the developmental stages of their mental and emotional growth.¹⁹

The success of prosecuting such cases depends heavily on the prosecutor's ability to understand the various factors influencing the child's behavior and the appropriate ways to handle them according to applicable legal provisions. Without a thorough understanding of the principles of juvenile justice, prosecutors may struggle to determine the right steps to achieve justice for both the victim and the offender. Therefore, the lack of special training and education for prosecutors handling child cases becomes a significant obstacle that can impact the quality of prosecution and the fairness delivered in each case. Special training focusing on child rights, child

¹⁷ Rina, "Peranan Jaksa Penuntut Umum Dalam Pemenuhan Hak Restitusi Bagi Anak Korban Tindak Pidana Persetubuhan (Studi Kasus Di Kejaksaan Negeri Padang)."

¹⁸ Sabri, Zahara, and Tasman, "Perlindungan Hukum Dengan Restitusi Terhadap Anak Yang Menjadi Korban Tindak Pidana."

¹⁹ Susanti, "Pemidanaan Terhadap Anak Sebagai Pelaku Tindak Pidana Studi Kasus Perkara Pidana No. 07/Pid-Sus-Anak/2017/Pn. Pdg."

psychology, and appropriate rehabilitative approaches is essential for prosecutors to perform their duties effectively.²⁰

Moreover, limitations in supporting facilities, such as child-friendly courtrooms or access to expert professionals like psychologists and social workers, can also impede the smooth legal process. In handling child cases, the court and prosecutor must create an environment that allows the child to give testimony in a safe and comfortable manner. Without adequate facilities, this becomes more difficult to achieve, ultimately worsening the child's psychological condition and affecting the outcome of the judicial process itself.

External challenges faced by the public prosecutor in prosecuting child sexual abuse cases are related to the influence of the societal legal culture, which still does not fully support the protection of children's rights. In many cases, society has limited understanding of the rights of children and the protection they should receive, both as victims and offenders. One major obstacle is the social stigma attached to children involved in criminal acts, whether as offenders or victims. This stigma often hinders a fair and wise prosecution process.²¹

Children who are victims of sexual abuse often face significant social pressure, which may come from family, society, or even the parties involved in the judicial process. In some cases, the victim's family feels ashamed or afraid to report the crime involving their child due to fear of negative reactions from society or the belief that they will not receive adequate protection from the law enforcement agencies. This social stigma not only affects the victim but also the offender who is still a child, often regarded as "bad" or "undeserving of defense." Society often lacks understanding that a child who commits a crime is still in the developmental phase and should be treated with a rehabilitative approach rather than simply punished.²²

This is exacerbated by the lack of public knowledge about the importance of child rights protection. Many people do not understand that children involved in criminal acts need rehabilitation and development, not just punitive punishment. This lack of understanding leads to many cases involving children going unreported or not being taken seriously by the community. Ultimately, the inability to report or address these cases in a timely manner leads to longer and more difficult legal processes.²³

Furthermore, supervision from parents and unhealthy social environments is also an external factor that worsens this situation. Children from families with poor socio-

²⁰ Yuniar and Firmanillah, "Penegakan Hukum Dalam Tindak Pidana Pemerkosaan Terhadap Anak Berdasarkan Qanun Jinayat Aceh."

²¹ Anggraini, "Pembuktian Peranan Korban Tindak Pidana Persetubuhan Anak Dibawah Umur Dalam Proses Penuntutan Ditinjau Dari Teori Pembuktian (Analisa Surat Tuntutan Jaksa Penuntut Umum No."

²² Ibid.

²³ Arsyandita and Herdyanto, "Alasan Permohonan Kasasi Penuntut Umum Dan Pertimbangan Hakim Mahkamah Agung Dalam Tindak Pidana Membujuk Anak Melakukan Persetubuhan."

economic backgrounds or those living in unfriendly environments are often pushed into criminal behavior, including sexual crimes. The lack of parental supervision over their children's associations and the absence of moral and ethical education in the family is one of the factors influencing the rise in cases of sexual abuse involving minors. Without adequate supervision, children do not receive enough guidance to understand social and legal boundaries, making them more vulnerable to becoming perpetrators or victims of crime.²⁴

To address the challenges faced by prosecutors in handling child sexual abuse cases, strategic efforts are needed, including both internal improvements within the prosecutor's office and external changes in society. Internally, it is important for the Gorontalo District Attorney's Office to provide special training for prosecutors handling child cases. This training should cover various topics, such as child psychology, child rights, and the application of restorative justice principles in prosecution. Additionally, there is a need to improve facilities that support the prosecution of child cases, such as child-friendly courtrooms and access to psychologists or social workers to assist children involved in the judicial process.²⁵

Externally, the public needs to be better educated about child rights protection through awareness programs involving various parties, such as educational institutions, media, and community organizations. Education on child rights and the importance of reporting cases of violence or sexual crimes against children needs to be promoted so that society becomes more sensitive to these issues and can support a fair prosecution process for child victims and offenders. Furthermore, the public should also be educated that children involved in criminal acts require rehabilitation, not just punishment.

Parental supervision and the social environment must also be strengthened by raising awareness among parents about the importance of their role in guiding their children, both in terms of education, moral development, and social relationships. Parental education programs and family empowerment can be an effective initial step to reduce crimes involving children.²⁶

With these efforts, it is hoped that the challenges faced by public prosecutors in prosecuting child sexual abuse cases can be overcome, so that a fair legal process based on the principles of child protection can be achieved.

5. Conclusion

²⁴ Harahap et al., "Perlindungan Hukum Anak Sebagai Korban Tindak Pidana Penculikan Dan Persetubuhan."

²⁵ Hutami, "Telaah Pengajuan Kasasi Oleh Penuntut Umum Dengan Alasan Judex Factie Mengabaikan Rasa Keadilan Dalam Perkara Persetubuhan Dengan Anak."

²⁶ Mawardi and Nursiti, "Penegakan Hukum Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Anak (Suatu Penelitian Di Wilayah Hukum Pengadilan Negeri Calang)."

The prosecution of sexual abuse cases involving minors plays a crucial role in the criminal justice system, particularly in protecting the rights of children, both as victims and offenders. Public prosecutors have the authority to draft indictments, present charges in court, and ensure that the judicial process follows the applicable laws. In this context, prosecutors must consider both the objective aspects related to the victim and the subjective factors involving the minor offender. However, in practice, prosecutors face various challenges that can affect the effectiveness of the prosecution, both internally and externally. Internal challenges include the limited number of prosecutors competent in handling child cases, the lack of specialized training, and limited supporting facilities. These issues make it difficult for prosecutors to handle cases effectively, particularly in terms of proving evidence, which requires a psychological and rehabilitative approach for the child. Meanwhile, external challenges are more related to the legal culture in society, which has not fully supported the protection of children's rights, as well as the social stigma attached to children as offenders or victims. This stigma hinders fair legal efforts, while society's inability to report and address cases further exacerbates the situation.

Therefore, efforts to improve training for prosecutors and raise public awareness about the importance of child rights protection are essential. By strengthening the role of prosecutors, raising legal awareness in society, and improving internal procedures in the judicial institutions, it is hoped that the prosecution of child sexual abuse cases can proceed more fairly and effectively, while providing maximum protection for the children involved.

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