



PSYCHIC RECOVERY AND MISSION OF IDENTITY OF WOMEN AS VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE

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ABSTRACT

Psychological recovery and disguising the government's identity as a victim of sexual violence is a concrete problem. The government needs to provide support and protection for all existing legal mechanisms for victims of such violence. Although certain victims of sexual violence and harassment receive national media coverage, we must remember that the extent of the victims remains a secret. Too many victims remain afraid to come forward or lack confidence in complaints institutions. Based on this, preventing sexual assault and harassment from occurring must be of the utmost importance and for victims of previous incidents. This is to reduce the risk of the victim returning. recovery center, healing, their ability to rebuild their life and ongoing safety. Prevention is becoming more and more challenging. Many parents may find it difficult to talk to their children about the risks of sexual violence and abuse.

Keywords: Psychic Recovery, Identity Disguise, Women, Victims of Sexual Violence.

INTRODUCTION

The responsibility to prevent sexual violence and abuse also includes the responsibility to protect those we know are particularly vulnerable. Safeguards are by far the most effective way to protect women who are vulnerable to all forms of harm, early adult women victims of sexual violence appear to be predominantly affected by social support of abuse and neglect, and protecting the individuals involved with them should be a priority for all service providers.¹ all those concerned with responsibility for vulnerable adults, children and young people, measures should be in place to ensure that any suspicion of sexual assault or abuse is investigated and

¹ Utama, . G. A. A., Mangku, D. G. S., & Yulianti, N. P. R. 2021. "Yurisdiksi nternational Criminal Court (ICC) Dalam Penyelesaian Kasus Rohingnya Dalam Perspektif Hukum nternasional". *Jurnal Komunitas Yustisia*, 3(3), 1(2) h. 210

acted upon by law enforcement agencies as well as in particular the existence of legal protection agencies against women and children. If safeguards are not guaranteed and vulnerable adults, children and young people are not protected then the risk of violence and sexual harassment is higher.²

victims of sexual violence and abuse, in particular, are at significantly greater risk of being revictimized and re-traumatized, to the detriment of their health and well-being. This is particularly relevant for individuals in their teenage years. early identification of all forms of sexual violence and basic abuse.³ Special consideration should be given to protecting those whose circumstances make it difficult to report their sexual assault or harassment and who may feel reluctant to make disclosures.

Sexual harassment as a crime continues to have a significant impact as it impacts our society. destroying them the consequences are often misunderstood and ignored. victims of sexual assault and harassment, victims of violence need some form of protection to ensure that as much as possible is done to protect individuals and support them in times of crisis and in particular, at the point of disclosure. The psychological effects on victims of sexual violence are a serious aspect to be given legal fulfillment as a concrete form of protection for women. On the other hand, to protect and hide the identity of the victim at all stages of the judicial process. Since the main steps were taken during the evidence-gathering phase to protect the identity of the victim in the early stages of the trial process, it is necessary to emphasize the importance of digital information security. Experience has shown them to be victims who fear for their safety or from the stigma in the community.

RESEARCH METHODS

Legal research used in this study functions as a legal step in answering problems systematically. Therefore, this research uses normative juridical legal research with a statutory legal approach as the basis for the author's analysis in examining and examining issues regarding legal protection of women against psychological aspects and the identity of victims of sexual violence. so that the author will later find answers based on legal arguments in answering these legal problems.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Psychological Identity of Victims of Sexual Violence Against Women

Victims of sexual violence against women no longer see their age because it can happen to anyone who is vulnerable as a victim of sexual violence. The trauma experienced by victims of sexual violence and abuse manifests in many ways: it impairs health and development, adversely affects relationships and contributes to significant mental health problems.

² Yulianti, N. P. R., & Mangku, D. G. S. 2019. "Tindakan Genosida terhadap Etnis Rohingya dalam Perspektif Hukum Pidana internasional". *Majalah Imiah Cakrawala Hukum*, 2(1), h. 45

³ Abdul Wahid, dan Mohammad rfan, 2001, *Perlindungan Terhadap Korban Kekerasan Seksual, Advokasi Atas Hak Asasi Perempuan*, Bandung: Refika Aditama, h. 12

Based on the provisions of Law Number 31 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims in Article 5 paragraph (1) letters a to g emphasizes that Protection of personal safety, family and property, and free from threats to testimony that will be, is being or has been given. main measures of protection, especially against the stigmatization of victims of sexual violence.⁴ Efforts to protect and hide the identity of the victim at all stages of the judicial process. Key steps were taken during the evidence-gathering phase to maintain the confidentiality of the victim's identity in the early stages of the trial process, emphasizing the importance of digital information security. Experience has proven that victims who are afraid for their safety or from stigma in the public to provide testimony to investigators, provide understanding to victims of violence regarding procedural and practical steps that have proven effective in preserving and protecting victims' identities during the judicial process..⁵ Courts may promote the use of pseudonyms or system codification. Courts can decide to hold private or closed sessions or not to allow public broadcasting.

The court may also allow the victim to testify behind the scenes to prevent the victim's face from being seen. Victims may be allowed to testify from a separate room, with only the Court and/or defense being able to see their testimony.⁶ This can be facilitated by the use of technology. These methods not only contribute to preserving the victim's identity, but also reduce the risk of re-traumatization and intimidation by avoiding the physical presence of the victim in the courtroom, as well as eye contact with the alleged perpetrator. Victims must also be accompanied carefully which aims to protect the identity of victims in court is increasingly being recognized as important to protect them from the stigmatization they may suffer when they return to their communities and within their families.

Social media also needs to be a preventive aspect because it is very fast to report victims of sexual violence, causing the identity of victims to be known to the public. Hence the awareness of the media about the importance of protecting the identity of victims from public disclosure. Requiring the use of facial or voice distortion on public broadcasts has also proved effective. In these cases, criminal sanctions have been imposed for knowingly disclosing the identity of the victim, when this is protected by law, and that can have a significant deterrent effect and prevent names from being disclosed.

Law enforcement officials need to increase legal awareness in society.⁷ judges, prosecutors and judicial officers at all levels. the first step for victims in demanding protection, and in accessing justice and services, is to report incidents in some way, either to the authorities, or to a commission or institution to protect women. Aspects that can be used to protect victims of

⁴ Arifin, R., & Lestari, L. E. 2019 "Penegakan dan Perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia di Indonesia dalam Konteks Implementasi Sila Kemanusiaan yang Adil dan Beradab". *Jurnal Komunikasi Hukum (JKH)*, 5(2). h. 19

⁵ Abdul Wahid, dan Mohammad rfan, *Op. Cit.* h, 49

⁶ Brata, D. P., Yulianti, N. P. R., & Mangku, D. G. S. 2020. "Tinjauan Yuridis Asas Sidang Terbuka Untuk Umum Dalam Penyiaran Proses Persidangan Pidana". *Jurnal Komunitas Yustisia*, 3(1)h, 81

⁷ Mangku, D. G. S., & Yulianti, N. P. R. 2020. "Diseminasi Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 1974 Tentang Perkawinan Dalam Peningkatan Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat Di Desa Sidetapa Terkait Urgensi Pencatatan Perkawinan Untuk Memperoleh Akta Perkawinan". *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Undiksha*, 8(1), h, 147

identity, especially when conditions at the national level prohibit exposing victims to bullying from suspects. this is to prevent victims of violence from having their identity exposed so that they are very vulnerable to causing a psychological impact on victims. Then a new problem will arise, namely the prolonged psychological impact on the sexual victim.

Psychological Impact on Women as Victims of Sexual Violence

The psychological impact can be said as a type of post-event trauma. Where this trauma is enough to affect the victim, especially causing excessive fear and anxiety as a result of the brain accidentally having flashbacks of incidents of violence that have been experienced. Protection from psychological harm is especially for victims of sexual violence because it is very traumatic and sometimes stigmatizes the experiences they experience.⁸ The trial process, including giving testimony and potentially being questioned, can be a very stressful experience. Psychological preparation and support during the process can reduce this risk and can contribute to increasing victim resilience, turning the experience into an empowering one. While medical attention is important for physical recovery, disclosing information (eg a doctor or psychological professional) has been shown to be a powerful form of acknowledgment of violent events against victims. Some people who have experienced trauma will feel anxious, anxious and even very scared when they experience an incident that is similar to the violence they have experienced. This cannot be avoided because this is one of the psychological effects of sexual violence.⁹

There is a need for services aimed at victims of sexual violence, often focusing on women. stigmatizes victims and increases the risk of re-trauma and further psychological damage. Thus psychological support has played a role in accompanying victims during the judicial process, on the one hand by dealing with continuing psychological harm resulting from violations and trauma, but also by preventing or reducing the risk of stress and re-trauma related to investigations, trials, cross-examination of testimony and possible confrontation. with the alleged perpetrator. psychological support should be available long before the start of the judicial process. Priority for victims of violence and because they need physical recovery; then they will feel the need to feel better psychologically; once they feel a little better they will try to enter social spaces again; and finally they might think about becoming involved in some activism to help others.

Provision of psychological rehabilitation to provide mental care by recognizing its effects and the community's response.¹⁰ Victims of violence also need psychological and emotional needs and safety and help survivors to recover, heal and rebuild a sense of control and empowerment. In order to help and support victims of sexual violence and abuse who have experienced complex trauma to achieve their best, it is important in their journey to recovery to

⁸ Arif Gosita, 1987, *Relevansi Viktimologi Dnekan Pelayanan Terhadap Pra Korban Perkosaan (Beberapa Catatan)*, Jakarta, ND.HILLCO, h, 68

⁹ M. Munandar Sulaiman dan Siti Homzah, 2010, *Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan; Tinjauan dalam Berbagai Disiplin Ilmu & Kasus Kekerasan*, Refika Aditama, Bandung, h. 39

¹⁰ Hairi, P. J. (2016). "Problem Kekerasan Seksual: Menelaah Arah Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Penanggulangannya (Sexual Violence Problems: Analyzing The Direction Of Government Policy n Handling The Problems)". *Negara Hukum: Membangun Hukum untuk Keadilan dan Kesejahteraan*, 6(1), h. 11

be properly trained and aware of the effects and manifestations of sexual violence. At the point of disclosure and identification of sexual violence and harassment, for example, the victim will often be in a state of severe crisis. It is important that first responders understand how to act and be able to provide a consistent level of service to the individual making the disclosure. Early disclosure may occur in a criminal justice setting where there may be available support and expertise. However, disclosure and consequent treatment will inevitably be key.

When supporting and caring for victims of sexual violence and harassment, it is important to take appropriate measures to ensure that they demonstrate an appropriate understanding of and empathy for the impact on women. The psychological impact can be said as a type of post-event trauma. Where this trauma is enough to affect the victim, especially causing excessive fear and anxiety as a result of the brain accidentally having flashbacks of violent incidents that have been experienced¹¹ When this fails to occur, it can add to the victim's burden of embarrassment and unnecessarily extend the length of time required to access the right of support. This can have a significant impact on diagnosis, recovery and confidence. To achieve the best possible outcome for victims it is critical that awareness of the impact of sexual violence and abuse is necessary to minimize the risk of re-trauma and unforeseen trauma and ensure that care and support is delivered to victims at every stage of the individual's journey to recovery.

Support has played a role in enabling victims to seek justice and participate in the judicial process, especially after a long healing process.¹² As a result of the violence received, it is very possible for victims to experience psychological disorders which can be in the form of emotional disturbances, behavioral disorders and cognitive disorders. Experience also shows that victims who attend psychotherapy are often given stronger and more articulate testimony, contributing to a better quality of judgment. However, program protection, including psychological support programs, must not be driven by the interests of the prosecution, but must apply the principle of neutrality and must be designed and implemented with the welfare of the victim as the top priority. So it is important to provide psychological support for victims who do not testify or participate in trials, such as: as collective therapy, through collective testimony in front of peers.

In special trials against victims of violence it is sufficient that the prosecutor or lawyer represent the victim in the defense within the context of the judicial process, to help support the victims in the process. Psychological support is a means for victims to feel a greater sense of empowerment in the often alienating and intimidating process of justice and allows them to make informed decisions about their participation in it. Psychological support can include individual or group therapy and counselling.¹³ victims and families who may keep details of their stories secret for a long time. Examples of psychological support measures provided in courtrooms to support victims in very tense times, such as undergoing examinations as well as providing

¹¹ Perempuan, K. 2017. *Labirin Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan: Dari Gang Rape Hingga Femicide, Alarm Bagi Negara Untuk Bertindak Tepat*. Jakarta: Publikasi Komnas Perempuan, h. 27

¹² Fu'ady, M. A. 2011. "Dinamika psikologis kekerasan seksual: Sebuah studi fenomenologi. *Psikoislamika*", *Jurnal Psikologi dan Psikologi slam*, 8(2), h, 92

¹³ Muslimah Miftah Hanif, 2019. *Kesehatan Mental pada Anak Korban Kekerasan Seksual*, Surakarta, h, 33

psychological guidance to victims of violence to reduce the risk of re-trauma and help victims give up a stronger relationship.

Prosecutors in particular must also see that psychological support for victims and witnesses can improve the quality of evidence. Victims may need ongoing psychological support after trial or after judgment. Long-term psychological impacts on victims who have participated in the judicial process as witnesses, but may affect a larger number of people, including other victims, relatives, as well as entire communities or groups.¹⁴ Psychological support services must take this into account. Psychological support can be inclusive and appropriate for all victims, regardless of their gender, age, cultural or religious background and whatever form of violation they have suffered. To ensure inclusion, in some cases relatives may also need psychological support.

Cultural factors must be considered when designing and providing services and support to victims. the importance of promoting a fully holistic approach to victim protection. including consideration of socioeconomic factors. Indeed, socio-economic dynamics and marginalization, which can be the result of stigmatization, can limit protection potential. While victims may have successfully coped with the physical consequences of the abuse and trauma, this includes through psychological support services.

CONCLUSION

Protection of the identity of Victims of Sexual Violence Against Women as protective measures for victims of sexual violence has not consistently implemented victim-centered measures aimed at protecting victims from threats to their physical integrity. Overcoming stigmatization is not systematically seen as an integral part of the strategy towards victim protection in order to overcome stigma in society and society must be coordinated effectively with other efforts aimed at improving victim protection before, during and after the trial process. Further efforts should be directed towards ensuring a holistic approach to the protection of victims of sexual violence.

Providing Psychological Recovery to Victims of Sexual Violence as the victim's need for psychological support, the risk of reprisal and stigmatization has contributed to empowering victims, who feel safer and are better prepared to file legal complaints. to increase protection from various forms of threats and losses to victims. In providing psychological support and working in the community to reduce the risk of stigmatization. So that victims of sexual violence do not spread and have a bad influence and impact on these victims.

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¹⁴ Sulaeman, M. M. 2015. *Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan dalam Perspektif Sosiologi*. Kekerasan Seksual terhadap Perempuan Tinjauan dalam Berbagai Disiplin Ilmu dan Kasus Kekerasan, h, 62

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