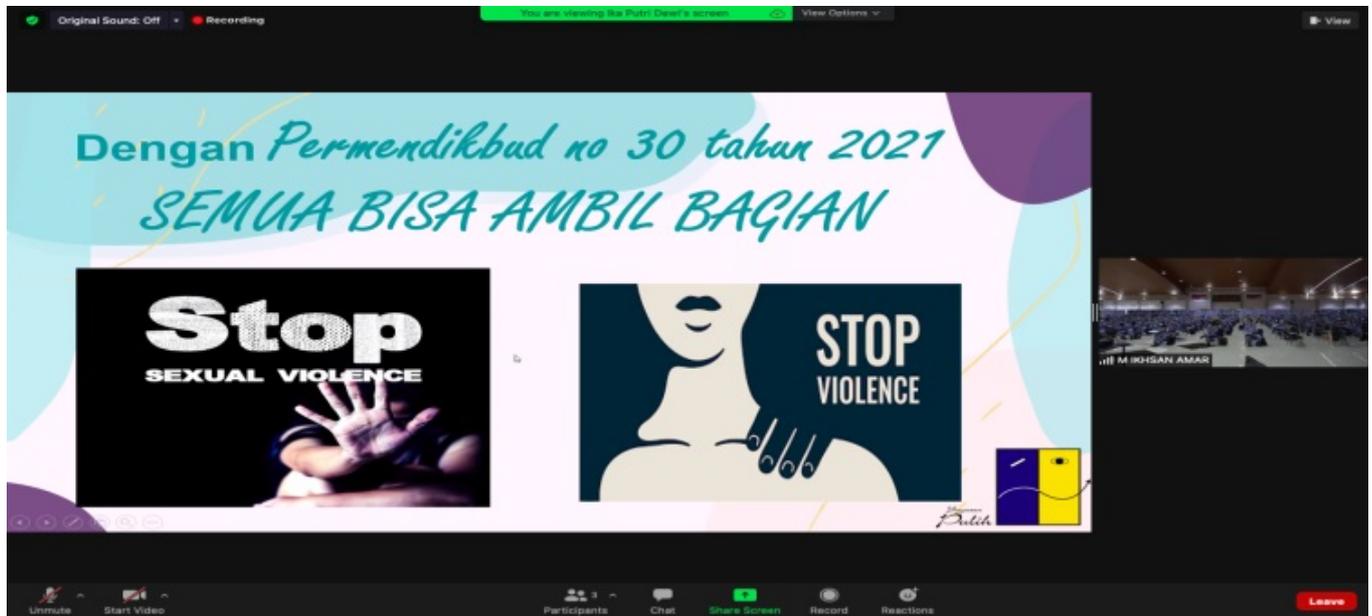


The Danger of Acts of Sexual Violence, Becomes the Material of Dikwal Participants

Wednesday, 24 November 2021 09:26 WIB



HumasUPNVJ - There is no end to discussion regarding sexual violence. Launching from katadata.co.id, the Report on the Quantitative Study of Gender Equality Barometer shows that the majority of cases of sexual violence in Indonesia end without certainty. This is because 57% of victims of sexual violence admit that there is no resolution in the case.

In addition, another option that is a solution for solving sexual violence cases is by paying a certain amount of money to the victim. This is stated by 39.9% of victims of sexual violence. (<https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2021/06/11/cases-keKerasaan-sexual-di-indonesia-mayoritas-without-pembelesaian> (<https://databoks.katadata.co.id/datapublish/2021/06/11/kasus-kekerasan-seksual-di-indonesia-mayoritas-tanpa-penyelesaian>))

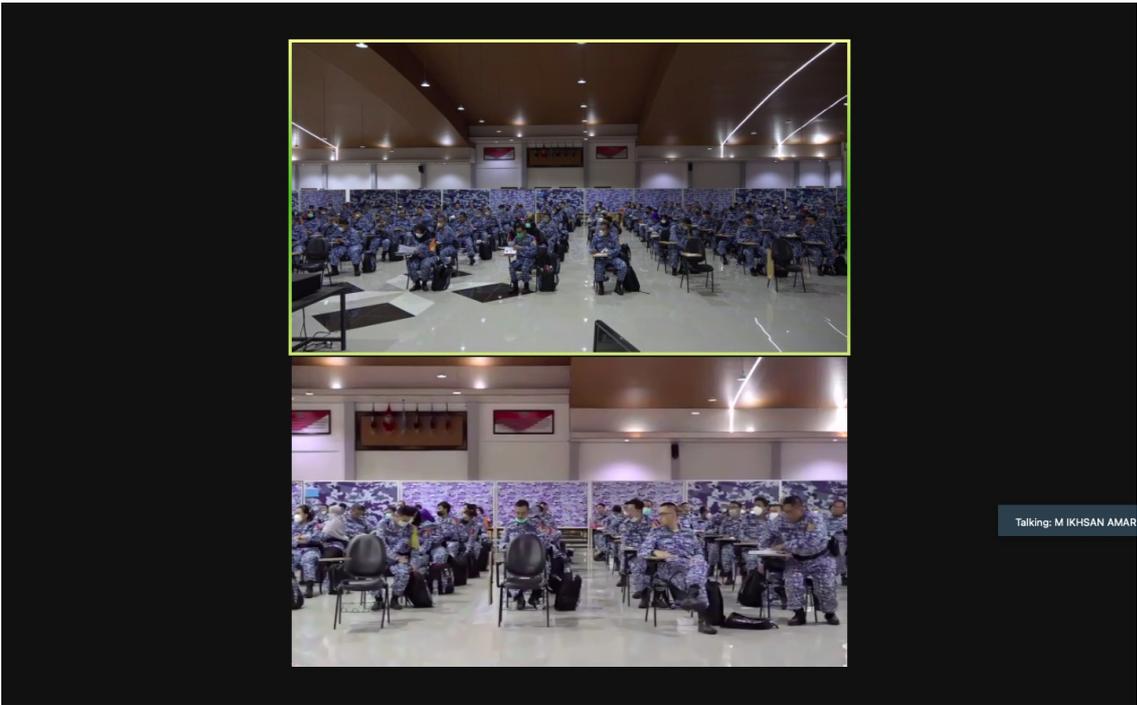
With a lot of information related to the issue of sexual violence, especially in Indonesia, the participants in the State Defense Early Education got a class that discussed sexual violence in the material delivery session. The National Defense Training Center presented Ika Putri Dewi, S.Psi, a Psychologist (Recovery Foundation) as a resource person. (23/11)

In her online presentation which was witnessed *offline* by the participants via a *zoom meeting*, Ika Putri Dewi explained on the basis of what sexual violence is, "According to the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Number 30 of 2021, Sexual Violence is any act of humiliating, humiliating, harassing and/or attacking the body, and/or a person's reproductive function, due to unequal power relations and/or gender, which results in or can result in psychological and/or physical suffering including those that interfere with a person's reproductive health and the loss of the opportunity to carry out higher education safely and optimally. Sexual violence includes actions that are carried out verbally, non-physically, physically, and/or through information and communication technology



Ika also explained that there were 9 types of sexual violence according to the Bill on the Elimination of Sexual Violence; Sexual Harassment, Sexual Exploitation, Forced Contraception, Forced Abortion, Rape, Forced Marriage, Forced Prostitution, Sexual Slavery and Sexual Torture.

"It should be noted that victims who receive sexual violence will get psychological impacts, both immediate and long-term impacts. Immediate effects such as *post*-traumatic stress symptoms in different forms such as: Trembling, loss of thinking power, hysterics, silence, anxiety, panic because always remembering or imagining events, increased alertness, always anxious and on guard, difficulty sleeping, easy to explode when anger, difficulty concentrating, excessive alertness, easily startled, and physiological responses (chest palpitations, weakness, cold sweat, etc.). While long-term impacts such as: sexual trauma, poor self-concept, loss of trust (in the world, other people, oneself), feeling betrayed, pessimistic, negative, anxious, insecure, sexual disorders, destructive and risky behavior (drug abuse, *self-esteem*) . *harm, suicidal tendencies*) and other serious psychological disorders," explained Ika in her presentation.



participants.html]
