

**PROFILE OF VICTIMS OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE CASES AGAINST
WOMEN EXAMINED AT THE HOSPITAL. Dr.PIRNGADI MEDAN
PERIOD JANUARY 2021 TO JUNE 2023**

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ABSTRACT

Background: Forms of violence against women include physical, sexual, economic, political, and psychological violence that can be carried out by individuals, communities, and the state. The types of sexual violence that can occur are crimes, sexual violence (sexual violence) and obscenity. The purpose of this study is "Knowing the profile of victims of sexual violence cases against women examined at the hospital Dr.Pirngadi Medan for the period January 2021 to June 2023.

Method: This study was conducted by collecting data using secondary data, all medical records of sexual violence against women examined at the Emergency Department of the Hospital. Dr. Pirngadi Medan on Cases of Sexual Violence Against Women in the period January 2021 to June 2023 and the data listed variables that will be studied in accordance with the specific objectives of this study.

Results: The number of cases of sexual violence against women examined at Dr. Pirngadi Medan Hospital from January 2021 to June 2023 was 610 victims. The highest number of cases of sexual violence based on age was in the age group of adolescents 12-25 years as many as 508 victims with a percentage of 83.3%. The number of women who experienced cases of sexual violence based on marital status, as many as 599 victims, namely with unmarried status, with a percentage of 98.2%, and the lowest as many as 11 victims, namely with marital status with a percentage of 1.8%.

Keywords: sexual violence, fornication, rape, female.

INTRODUCTION

Violence is basically a reality that exists in today's society, which states that violence against women is still quite common and often occurs anytime and anywhere. According to Mars and Valdez 2007, dating violence is violence in the form of physical, sexual and psychological violence committed in a relationship. Violence or in English violence can be defined as an attack or invasion of a person's physical or psychological mental integration. Forms of violence against women include physical, sexual, economic, political and psychological violence which can be carried out by individuals, communities and the state. Any act of humiliation, humiliation, attack and other acts against a person's body, sexual desire or reproductive function, forcibly and contrarily. The types of sexual violence that can occur are sexual violence and sexual abuse.¹

Statistically, the number of rape cases in the world is quite high. This can be seen from data in the United States which reports that 75,000 cases of rape occur each year, ninety percent of which are experienced by women who have the same race as the perpetrator, of which 76% are people known to the victim and even members of the victim's family.² In a multi-country WHO study, after the age of 15 years 0.3-12% of women reported having been forced to have

sexual intercourse or have sexual relations by someone other than an intimate partner.³ The lifetime prevalence of sexual partner violence reported by women, aged 15 years to 49 years, in the WHO multi-country study ranged from 6% in Japan to 59% in Ethiopia, with rates in some The setting size falls between 10% and 50%. A comparative analysis of surveys from Latin America and the Caribbean found that rates of sexual partner violence ranged from 5 to 15%.⁴

Based on data collected from the National Commission on Violence Against Women's services/data collection form for 8,234 cases, the most prominent type of violence against women is in the personal or private realm, namely domestic violence and personal relations, namely 79% (6,480 cases). Among them, there is violence against wives (KTI) which is in first place with 3,221 cases (49%), followed by violence in relationships with 1,309 cases (20%) which is in second place, and in third place is violence against girls with 954 cases (14%), the rest is violence by ex-husbands, ex-boyfriends, and violence against domestic workers. Violence in the private sphere experiences the same pattern as in previous years.⁵

Research conducted by dr. Eben Ezer Debora Aladin Ancient Altar (2021) concluded that cases of sexual violence against women were the highest type of sexual harassment, namely 22 victims (62.86%), followed by sexual violence, sexual abuse, with 10 victims (28.57%), and the lowest type of sexual violence, namely rape, as many as 3 victims (8.57%) were examined at Langsa Regional General Hospital.⁶

Indonesia itself is not immune to this, which can be seen from the trend of violence against women which continues to increase from year to year.² Sexual violence can cause various health problems for victims, such as physical injury or trauma, unplanned pregnancy, induced abortion, gynecological problems, and sexually transmitted infections (STIs), including HIV. If sexual violence is carried out on a woman who is pregnant, it can increase the chances of abortion, stillbirth, preterm birth and low birth weight (LBW) babies. Apart from that, this violence can also lead to psychological disorders such as depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and other anxiety disorders, sleep disorders, eating disorders, and suicide attempts.⁷ Based on the high prevalence of sexual violence in women and its impact on the health of victims So researchers are interested in conducting research on cases of sexual violence against women.

METHOD

This research is a descriptive study with a cross sectional approach which aims to determine the profile of victims of cases of sexual violence against women who were examined at Hospital Dr. Pirngadi Medan in the period January 2021 to June 2023 where each sample was only observed once at a time. The population in this study were all medical records examined in the emergency room at Hospital Dr. Pirngadi Medan in the period January 2021 to June 2023. The sample in this study was all medical records of women in cases of sexual violence examined at the emergency room at Hospital Dr. Pirngadi Medan in the period January 2021 to June 2023.

RESULTS

The following is the frequency distribution of years of occurrence victims of cases of sexual violence against women who were examined at hospital Dr. Pirngadi Medan.

Table 1. Frequency distribution of years Incidents of victims of cases of sexual violence against women being examined at hospital Dr. Pirngadi Medan

No	Year	Frequency	Percentage
1	2021	246	40.33
2	2022	212	34.75
3	2023	152	24.92
Total		610	100.0

Based on table 1. above, frequency distribution based on year of occurrence sexual violence against women examined at Hospital Dr. Pirngadi Medan is that in 2020 there were 246 people (40.33%), in 2022 there were 212 people (34.75%) and in 2023 there were 152 people (24.92%).

The age profile of victims of sexual violence cases in this study was found in 3 categories, namely children aged 0-11 years, teenagers aged 12-25 years, and adults aged 26-45 years with a frequency distribution of respondents aged 0- 11 years as many as 91 people (14.9%), at the age of 12-25 years there are 508 people (83.3%) and at the age of 26-45 years there are 11 people (1.8%) and are shown in the following table.

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Regarding the Profile of Victims of Sexual Violence Cases Against Women Who Were Examined at Hospital Dr. Pirngadi Medan for the Period January 2021 to June 2023 based on age

No	Age	Frequency	Percentage
1	0-11 years	91	14.9
2	12-25 years	508	83.3
3	26-45 years old	11	1.8
Total		610	100.0

Based on work on victims of sexual violence cases in this research 4 categories were found, namely students, private employees, self-employed and others (IRT, Follow Parents) with a frequency distribution in the student category of 434 people (71.1%), private employees 22 people (22%), self-employed as many as 2 people (0.3%) and others (IRT, IOT) as many as 152 people (24.9%) and are shown in the following table.

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Regarding the Profile of Victims of Sexual Violence Cases Against Women Who Were Examined at Hospital Dr. Pirngadi Medan Period January 2021 to June 2023 Based on Employment

No	Work	Frequency	Percentage
1	Student/Students	434	71.1
2	Private sector employee	22	3.6
3	Self-employed	2	0.3
4	Others (IRT, IoT)	152	24.9
Total		610	100.0

Based on the relationship with the suspect, the victims of sexual violence cases in this study consisted of 2 categories, namely people known to the victim and people the victim did not know, with the frequency distribution presented in the form of tables and graphs as follows:

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Respondents Regarding the Profile of Victims of Sexual Violence Cases Against Women Who Were Examined at Hospital Dr. Pirngadi Medan for the period January 2021 to June 2023 based on the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator

No	Relationship between Victim and Perpetrator	Frequency	Percentage
1	Known	527	86.4
2	Unknown	83	13.6
Total		610	100.0

Based on Table 4, it shows that in the category of relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, cases of sexual violence against women examined at Hospital Dr. Pirngadi Medan for the period January 2021 to June 2023 were mostly committed by known people, 527 people (86.3%). Based on marital status in this study, it consists of 2 categories, namely not married and married, with a frequency distribution as follows:

Table 5. Frequency Distribution of Respondents regarding the profile of Victims of Sexual Violence Against Women Who Were Examined at Hospital Dr. Pirngadi Medan Period January 2021 to June 2023 Based on Marital Status

No	Marital status	Frequency	Percentage
1	Not married	599	98.2
2	Marry	11	1.8
Total		610	100.0

Based on Table 5, it shows that in the marital status category, it is known that 599 respondents were unmarried (98.2%), and 11 people were married (1.8%).

DISCUSSION

From the results of research conducted by the author regarding the profile of victims of cases of sexual violence against women who were examined at Hospital Dr. Pirngadi Medan for the period January 2021 to June 2023, there were 610 respondents as follows:

Based on the results of research conducted, of the 610 respondents aged 0-11 who experienced sexual violence, 91 people (14.9%), 508 people aged 12-25 years (83.3%) and 508 people aged 26-45 years as many as 11 people (1.8%). These results are broadly in line with research conducted by Indrayana (2017), in his research at a hospital in Dumai on 120 victims of sexual violence, 119 of whom were women. Of the 119, 114 people (95.8%) were women aged 0-18 years, followed by 4 people (3.4%) from the 19-24 year group and 1 person (0.8%) from the 25-44 year group. These results are also in line with Catahu Komnas Perempuan (2019) which found that the majority of victims of sexual violence in the community were aged 13-18 years, followed by 25-40 years, 19-24 years, 6-12 years, > 40 years, and < 5 years.

In this research, most of the victims of sexual violence were teenagers, because adolescence is the period of puberty, and this period is the golden age for a woman. According to research data from the United Nation Children's Fund (UNICEF), cases of sexual violence in the world occur more frequently among teenagers, reaching 120 million. Data results from the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (Simfoni-PPA) show that the highest number of victims of sexual violence according to age group occurs at the age of 13-17 years, namely 60%. Research conducted in the United States resulted in 26.6% of cases of sexual violence against girls occurring at the age of 13-17 years.

Children and teenagers, where children do not yet understand sex education and sexual harassment well. Apart from that, children do not yet understand which behaviors should be avoided, as well as the future impacts or consequences that will arise from these immoral acts. Apart from that, children and teenagers tend not to have the strength to resist the perpetrator's wishes, plus the perpetrator threatens the victim physically and psychologically. Men often commit violence against teenagers, whether it be harassment, rape, etc., and what's worse, they use threats and coercion. If they don't do this, they will threaten their victims and carry out their intentions by means of whatever.

Violence often occurs against women due to a value system that places women as weak and inferior creatures compared to men. There are still many people who view women as marginal, dominated, exploited and enslaved by men. Violence is basically a reality that exists in today's society, which states that violence against women still exists There are quite a lot of them and they often happen anytime and anywhere.

Based on the work experienced cases of sexual violence against women examined at Hospital Dr. Pirngadi Medan for the period January 2021 to June 2023, the largest number of students were students as many as 434 people (71.1%). This is in line with research conducted by the National Commission on Violence Against Women in the 2015-2020 period which shows that sexual violence occurs more frequently in educational environments as students, where violence occurs from early childhood to university students. The research results showed that university students were in first place, namely 27%, and Islamic boarding school or Islamic-based students were in second place or 19%, 15% were high school/vocational school students, 7% were middle school students, and 3% were kindergarten, elementary school students, respectively. SLB, and Christian Based Education. The highest form of violence is sexual violence, namely 88%, which consists of rape, molestation and sexual harassment, followed by psychological violence and discrimination.

The research results show that the highest relationship group is known people, in the sense that the perpetrator is someone known to the victim as many as 527 people (86.3%) and if you look at the data in more detail, most of them are done by the victim's boyfriend as many as 233 people (38.2%) , followed by neighbors as many as 75 people (12.3%%), Close Friends of OS as many as 43 people (7%), followed by those related to the victim such as family, cousins, biological father, stepfather, ex-boyfriend, ex-husband, biological father , uncle/parent, stepbrother, brother/sister, ex-husband, biological grandfather and finally family and acquaintances. It can be concluded that most of the perpetrators were people known to the victim, namely 107 people (17.54%) while the rest were people who not related to victims such as pedicab drivers, public transportation drivers, teachers, meatball sellers, lecturers, church services, uncles, workers, grab drivers, mosque guards, family therapists, workplace bosses, unknown people, people who have just been known as many as 152 people (24.92%).

This is in line with research by Herlianto et al. (2019) in Bali which shows that of the 88 cases of sexual violence, 74 cases (84%) were committed by known people, while the remaining 14 cases (16%) were committed by unknown people. Likewise, the results of research by Biruny et al. (2015). Of the 16 cases analyzed in their research, 15 cases (93.8%) showed that the perpetrator was someone the victim knew such as family, neighbors, therapists, teachers, relatives, lovers and other acquaintances. Only 1 case (6.2%) was committed by an unknown person, in this case a robber. This can happen because there is an emotional bond and conformity between the victim and the perpetrator, which is one of the factors in the occurrence of sexual violence. Three other factors when combined will trigger sexual violence against children: sexual arousal in children, "obstacles" to normal sexual relations, and lack of self-control in restraining impulsivity.

The research results show that in the marital status category, it is known that 599 respondents were unmarried (98.2%), and 11 people were married (1.8%), where from the research results the majority of respondents were in the children and adolescents category. According to Sadarjoen in Masrifah (2018), states that sexual violence in childhood and adolescence is currently increasing, especially in girls. Meanwhile, according to reports from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KemenPPPA), there are as many as 11,016 cases of sexual violence in 2022. Of this number, cases of sexual violence against children reached 9,588, which is an increase from the previous year which amounted to 4,162 cases. Meanwhile, according to research Rasida (2021) stated that the results of her research showed that incidents of violence often occur among people who are married. This is in accordance with data submitted by the National Commission on Violence Against Women, the number of reporting cases of violence against women in Indonesia continues to show an increase every year since 2010. Based on the National Commission on Violence Against Women's Annual Records (CATAHU) which was launched on March 6 2019, it is stated that the number of VAW cases in 2019 was 406,178 . Based on this data, the most prominent type of violence against women is domestic violence/RP (personal domain) and marital status, which reached 71% (9,637).

This case of sexual violence, of course, affects more women, reaching 87 percent. As a result, this condition is considered necessary, making sexual education from an early age very necessary. Apart from sexual violence such as rape, child marriage at an early age is also an act of sexual violence. Secretary General of the Indonesian Women's Coalition, Dian Kartika Sari, said that there are still many cases where parents marry off children who are only 10 years old. Children are forced to have sexual relations, forced to become adults before their time, lose playing time, and lose opportunities to learn. The cases are varied and very complex, the methods are even more sophisticated. We have not yet finished discussing cases of sexual violence against children who are victims of pedophiles, in fact a number of cases of rape against children continue to be uncovered. Apart from sexual violence against children, the number of rapes in this country is also high. Various impacts will result from victims of crime or sexual violence. The impact is psychological on the victim. Violence and sexual harassment will cause deep trauma, besides that the stress experienced by the victim can disrupt the function and development of the brain. Second, the physical impact. Violence and sexual abuse of children are the main factors in the transmission of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs). Apart from that, the victim also has the potential to experience internal injuries and bleeding. In some cases it can cause death. Another impact is the social impact, including that victims of violence and sexual harassment are often ostracized in social life, something that should be avoided because

victims definitely need motivation and moral support to get back on their feet in living their lives. One of the main causes of the increasing number of cases of sexual violence is the easier access to pornography in cyberspace, with sites that are deliberately offered and presented to anyone and anywhere.

CONCLUSION

From the results of research and discussion regarding victims of cases of sexual violence against women who were examined at Hospital Dr. Pirngadi Medan for the period January 2021 to June 2023, the following conclusions can be drawn. Frequency distribution based on age of victims of cases of sexual violence against women examined at Hospital Dr. Pirngadi Medan for the period January 2021 to June 2023, the majority were aged 12 - 25 years, totaling 508 people (83.3%). Frequency distribution based on the occupation of victims of cases of sexual violence against women who were examined at Dr. Pirngadi General Hospital, Medan for the period January 2021 to June 2023, the majority of whom were students, 434 people (71.1%). Frequency distribution based on the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator in cases of sexual violence against women examined at Hospital Dr. Pirngadi Medan for the period January 2021 to June 2023, the majority of which were committed by people known to the victim, 527 people (86.3%). Frequency distribution based on marital status of victims of cases of sexual violence against women examined at Hospital Dr. Pirngadi Medan for the period January 2021 to June 2023, the majority of those with marital status were unmarried, 599 people (98.2%).

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