



## The Urgency of Law Perspective on Sexual Literacy in College Students as a Part of Sexual Violence Prevention

Andini Puansari<sup>1\*</sup>, San Zein Nisa Qory Qurroby<sup>1</sup>, Selly Anastassia Amellia Kharis<sup>2</sup>

1. Faculty of Law, Social Sciences and Political Sciences, University Terbuka, Indonesia

2. Faculty of Science and Technology, Universitas Terbuka, Indonesia

\*Corresponding author e-mail: [aandinipuansarii@gmail.com](mailto:aandinipuansarii@gmail.com)

---

### Abstract

Sexual violence is every form of sexual act that harms the safety, comfort, and sexuality rights of an individual. As a response, Indonesia has ratified repressive laws against sexual harassment, such as the Law on Sexual Violence Crimes Number 12 Year 2022. The government's focus on repressive acts left a gap in preventive acts such as sexual literacy, defined as education on an individual's reproductive rights and awareness of sexual violence. The research informs 50 college students from the ages of 18 to 25 in Indonesia on their opinions on the ineffective impact of the laws regarding sexual harassment that have been passed by the government. Using mixed-method research that collects quantitative data through a questionnaire and qualitative data through interview. The aim of the research is to showcase the importance of sexual literacy as a preventive act against sexual violence. The research finds that respondents distrust the justice system even if they feel comfortable reporting sexual violence when it occurs due to the discriminative responses from police forces. Though respondents agreed of the importance of sexual literacy, the lack of formal education makes college students search for information on the internet which is highly uncensored, unregulated and informal.

**Keywords:** Sexual Literacy, Prevention Acts, Law

---

### 1. Introduction

An English philosopher, Sir Francis Bacon, coined the saying, 'knowledge itself is power' in 1597. It's clear that the ability to have access to knowledge is a privilege, and a way to transform an individual and inform their decision making. The sentiment echoed the research vision of ensuring every individual have the access to knowledge with the focus of combatting sexual violence that sadly still runs rampant in reality. The Sexual and Reproductive Health and Research of World Health Organization defined sexual violence as "any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or other act directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting (The World Health Organization, 2019). It includes rape, defined as the physically forced or otherwise coerced penetration of the vulva or anus with a penis, other body part or object. Article 1 Number 30 of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research and Technology Regulation 2021 defined sexual violence as "every act of degrading, devaluing, assaulting, and/or attacks an individual's body, and/or reproductive rights, because of imbalance power dynamics and/or gender, that resulted in psychological and/or physical suffering and disturbed an individual's reproductive health and remove the chance to fulfill a safe and optimal higher education". As classified by National Commission on Violence Against Women, there are at fifteen forms of sexual assault such as: rape; sexual intimidation, which includes threat



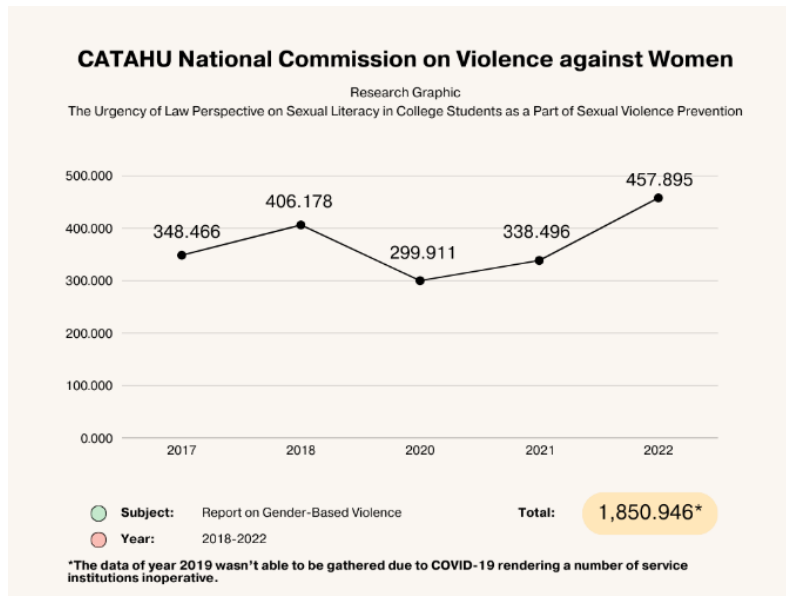
or attempted rape; sexual harassment; sexual exploitation; human trafficking with sexual intent; forced prostitution; sexual slavery; forced marriage; forced pregnancy; forced abortion; forced contraception and sterilization; sexual torture; inhuman punishment with sexual intent; traditional practices that endangered and discriminate against women sexually; sexual control, includes discriminative laws with morality and/or religious excuses (Khafsoh and Suhairi, 2021). It can be understood that sexual violence is every form of sexual act that harms the safety, comfort, and sexuality rights of an individual which impacted the individual's well-being and jeopardize their quality of life. Victims of sexual violence faces trauma that, if not treated correctly, would worsen with time and endanger the individual's safety, sanity, and comfort.

Many research conducted before had firmly backed the claims that sexual violence has adverse impact to the victim, one of the most common impacts being post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). PTSD, as defined by World Health Organizations' fact sheets, is a condition of an individual who feels extreme fear after being exposed to a traumatic event and the stress itself doesn't alleviate with time (The World Health Organization, 2024). Acts of sexual violence and harassment in college campuses threaten to halt and disrupt an individual's academic achievements which causes the victim to drop-out of campus, at the same time discrediting the academic institution's position (Rusyidi, Bintari, and Wibowo, 2019). A study by an excerpt from article 'Consequences of sexual violence among college students: Investigating the role of PTSD symptoms, rumination, and institutional betrayal' stated that though majority subjects of the research have reported a history of various traumatic events, institutional betrayal from college campuses inability to foster a safe environment from sexual violence for college students is a significant predictor of PTSD symptoms, which supported the hypothesis that an individual's psychological state was compromised due to macro-level factors, as institutional betrayal, after an unwanted sexual experience (Hannan, Zimmnick, and Park, 2021). An individual facing institutional betrayal due to an unwanted sexual experience on campus experience PTSD, whilst individual who have a history of facing non-sexual trauma and/or sexual trauma are more likely to experience unwanted sexual experiences. As society progressed, so does the values, interest, politics and perspective that is on the public view.

The overall landscape and public attention of fighting for equal rights for all directs attentions towards gendered-violence, such as sexual violence. The public focus on acknowledging harm that is done due to the structure dominating our socio-economic and political life brings our attention to sexual violence as the fruit of a patriarchal structure. With the raising awareness of sexual violence, in both international and national scope, it pushed Indonesia to pass laws that combats sexual violence and protects victim's well-beings such as Number 30 of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research and Technology Regulation in 2021 followed by Laws of The Republic of Indonesia Number 12 Year 2022 About Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence (hereinafter referred as UU TPKS). The laws that had passed reflected Indonesia as a state law (rechtsstaat) as firmly stated in Article 1 Clause (3) of Laws of The Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 which held



the spirit of protecting and acknowledging each and every Indonesia’s resident’s human rights to freedom and equality (Khristianti Weda Tantri, 2021). However, as seen in graph displayed in Figure 1, the numbers of reports conducted by the National Commission on Violence against Women shown that since 2017 to 2022 have shown a significant jump.



**Figure 1. “CATAHU” Violence Against Women**

Indonesia’s citizens had hoped that UU TPKS would be the sufficient law to push gender-based violence, which included sexual violence as one of its components. In 2022, reports of sexual violence dominated most of the reports of National Commission on Violence against Women received with the number of 2.228 cases in both personal and public field, sexual violence cases being the largest reported case in public field whilst psychological violence is the largest reported case in personal spaces (CATAHU National Commissions Against Women, 2023). In the Public Discussion with the theme of “Year-End Reflection: UU TPKS, What’s Next?”, Commissioner Ciceu Cahyati Dwimeilawati, stated that though UU TPKS had been passed, it had not been efficient in handling crimes about sexual violence due to its hurdles of implementation and lack of socialization (Hairi and Latifah, 2023) . This statement is in line to the fact that the demands for supporting laws such as: Government Regulations for Treatment, Protection, and Recovery for Victims as part of Victim’s Rights in Article 66; Government Regulations for integrated team as mentioned in Paragraph (3) letter e on Article 70 for providing health and social support; Government Regulations for Integrated Service Implementation in Article 75, are amongst many that hasn’t been proposed. After nearly two years, only Government Regulations Number 9 Year 2024 About Implementation of Education and Training for Prevention and Handling Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence that supported Article 81 Paragraph (4) UU TPKS. Impunity, recurring and repeated cases, and victims mounting frustrations when seeking justice and recovery are the impacts of the lack of laws that could follow the complexities of sexual violence cases (Khristianti



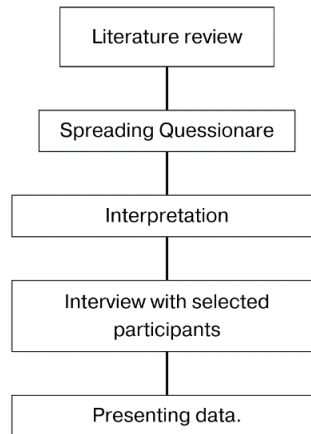
Weda Tantri, 2021). The content of UU TPKS had detailed about extensive punishment for perpetrators and it reflected government's focus on repressive acts, leaving a gap on Government Regulations on preventive acts to combat sexual violence from its root problems.

The laws that had been passed to combat sexual violence had been centered around repressive acts, punishing the perpetrator and individuals that harms victim's well-beings. This gap in preventive act makes it difficult to handle the problem of sexual violence at its roots. Sexual education and literacy is one of the preventative acts that oftentimes are overlooked even though it is one of the key factors to prevent sexual violence, especially in children (Permatasari and Adi, 2017). Implementation of sexual education is still lacking and it is the direct result of parents' reluctance of breaching such a taboo topic, even though sexual education is important to an individual's understanding of reproductive organs, health, rights, and navigating sexuality safely (Wajdi and Arif, 2021). Article 79 Paragraph (2) letter a of UU TPKS also requested a comprehensive education, that includes reproductive education, as part of Prevention Acts on Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence. In reality, this has not been mandated or proposed.

The purpose of the research is to observe the sense of security of college students from sexual violence, the sexual literacy of college students with the current system of sexual education, and how it linked to their trust in the governmental system to combat sexual violence. The researchers hoped that the findings could prove the urgency of sexual literacy as a form of a preventative acts against sexual violence to enact the comprehensive education issued in Article 79 Paragraph (2) letter a of Laws of The Republic of Indonesia Number 12 Year 2022 About Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence (UU TPKS).

## **2. Research Method**

The research used mixed method research which gathers a combination of quantitative and qualitative data to gain a deeper understanding of the problems in the research. Mixed method research can be understood as an approach of emerging both qualitative method and quantitative method as a way to gain a comprehensive, valid, reliable, and objective data (Azhari, Afif, and Kustati, 2023) as a reaction to understand a more complex topic that needed more than a single perspective in an ever-progressing academic need (Mayoh and Onwuegbuzie, 2015). In gathering quantitative data, researchers collect data by questionnaire using the Likert scale. The Likert scale is a way to measure how positive or negative a participant reaction to a question by giving participant choices of answer that reflected their opinions accordingly without placing one participant's answer above the other (Mawardi, 2019).



**Figure 2. Research Flowchart**

The research begins, as visualized in Figure 2, by gathering literature and previous journals in similar topic. We quickly understood that there is a gap in attention for preventative act in combating sexual violence. Although there are studies proving that sexual literacy and its benefits against sexual violence, there is a gap in researches previous finding that push sexual literacy in formal education and its link to realizing Article 79 Paragraph (2) letter a of Laws of The Republic of Indonesia Number 12 Year 2022 About Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence. With this in mind, researchers then begin collecting quantitative data through questionnaire in July. Researchers used social media as a way to spread the questionnaire, such as Instagram Stories, WhatsApp groups and WhatsApp Stories. Following the gradation of positive to negative reaction to a question as mentioned in the Likert scale, the choices researchers presented to participants are: Strongly Disagree, Disagree, Agree, and Strongly Agree. The questionnaire is separated to a few subsections of theme, such as: first subsection which focus on participants' experience with sexual violence; second subsection which focus on participants' perception of sexual violence; third subsection which focus on participants' perception of sexual literacy; and fourth subsections which focus on participants' perceptions of passed laws regarding sexual violence. The respondents are individual of age 18 to 25 years old and required to be an active college student in Indonesia at the time of taking the questionnaire. After reaching 50 respondents, researches then interpret findings in August based on the answers of said questionnaire. All answers and findings are not publicized with the respondent's name to ensure safety and anonymity of respondents.

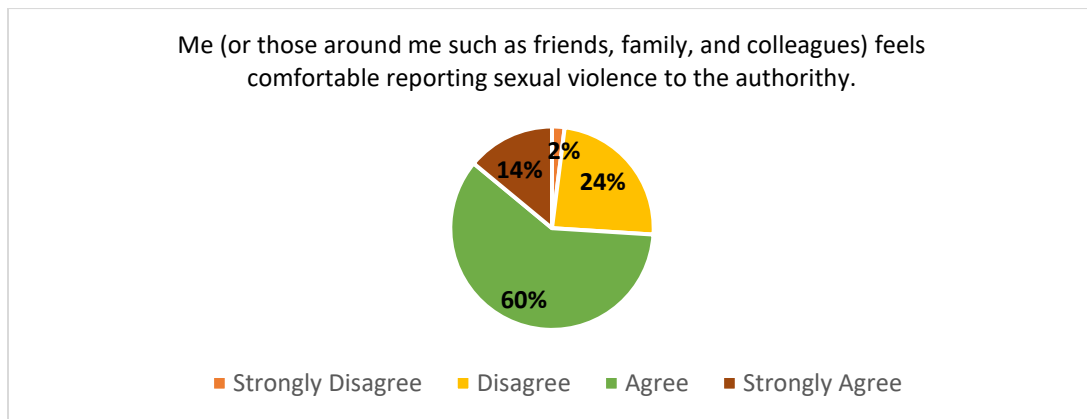
The next step as visualized in the flowchart in Figure 2, are interviewing a few selected participants in early September. This step is to deepen the researchers understanding of responses and gathers data that might be difficult to gather with the strict rules Likert scale presented. The questions researchers presented are then divided into a few core topics such as: the respondents reflecting on how safe their campuses from sexual violence and the campuses and authority



responses when sexual violence does occur; then, sexual literacy held in a formal education setting respondents had in their lifetime; and what hopes they have in the future about their institutions, the authorities, and the government in relation to combatting sexual violence. By the end of September, the researchers completed the research and finished the paper.

### 3. Results and Discussions

In the first subsection of questionnaire the questions are to understand the participants experience with sexual violence. An overwhelming positive response was given when asked if they (or their friends, family, and colleagues) feel safe enough to report sexual violence to authorities. As illustrated in Figure 3, from the least to most answers: 2% answers STRONGLY DISAGREE; 14% answers STRONGLY AGREE; 24% answers DISAGREE; and 60% answers AGREE.

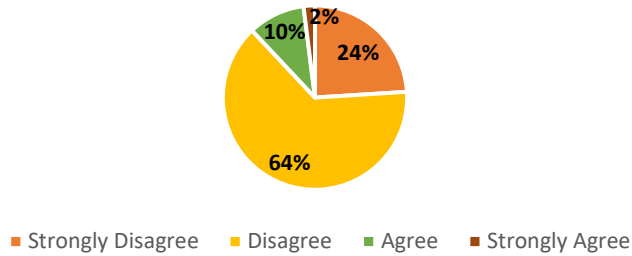


**Figure 3. Questionnaire answer through Google Forms**

Based on answers illustrated in Figure 3, positive response to comfortability to report case of sexual violence was 74% while negative response to comfortability to report case of sexual violence was 26%. This finding indicates that there is a sense of willingness from most of the respondents to report cases of sexual violence to authority. However, when asked about their opinion if the authority figures have competency in handling sexual violence cases and reports, most responded that they don't believe the authority figures have competency in handling sexual violence cases and reports. Most respondents believe that there is a lack of competency from the authority figures, such as police force and judges. As illustrated in Figure 4, from least to most answers: 2% answers STRONGLY AGREE; 10% answers AGREE; 24% answers STRONGLY DISAGREE; and 64% answers DISAGREE.



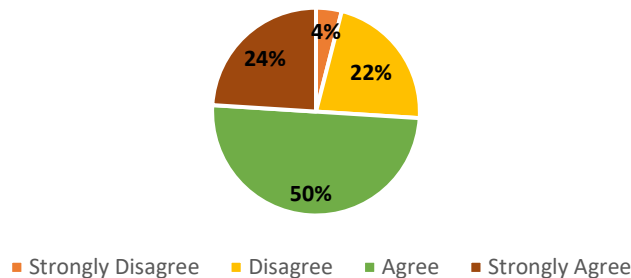
Currently, the authorities (such as police forces and judges) that handles sexual violence reports and crimes are competent.



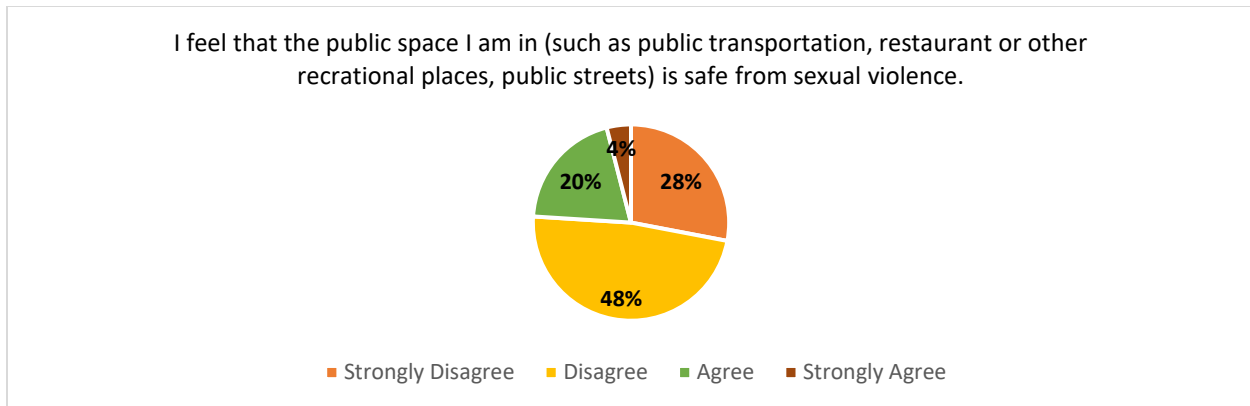
**Figure 4. Questionnaire answer through Google Forms**

This finding contradicted the overwhelming positive answers on participants willingness to report cases of sexual violence. This indicates a lack of trust from participants to the authority figures competency under the current system when handling cases of sexual violence. Furthermore, when questioned about their perception on safety from sexual violence in personal spaces and public spaces, the responses are starkly different. As illustrated in Figure 5, respondents overwhelmingly react positively when asked about their feeling of safety in their personal space. The answer from least to most: 4% answers STRONGLY DISAGREE; 22% answers DISAGREE; 24% answers STRONGLY AGREE; and 50% answers AGREE.

I feel that my personal space is safe from sexual violence.

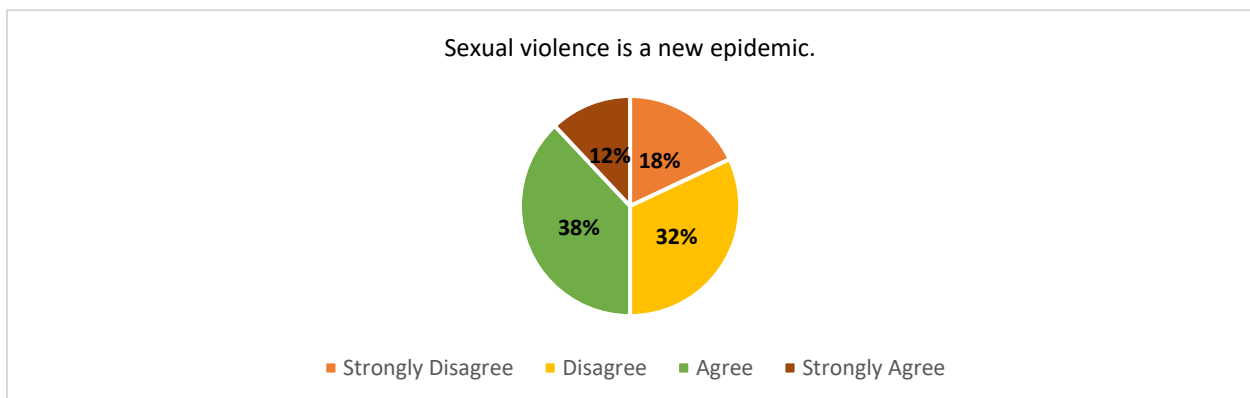


**Figure 5. Questionnaire answer through Google Forms**



**Figure 6. Questionnaire answer through Google Forms**

Compared to answers illustrated in Figure 6, when asked about their feeling of safety in public spaces and areas, respondents shows that majority feels unsafe from sexual violence. The answer with the posed statement from least to most: 4% answers **STRONGLY AGREE**; 20% answers **AGREE**; 28% answers **STRONGLY DISAGREE**; and 48% answers **DISAGREE**. As illustrated in Figure 5 and Figure 6, respondents feel less safe in their public spaces compared to their personal space. This is supported with the 2023 data from National Commission on Violence Against Women that stated sexual violence and harassment had been the highest reported case in public spaces. The responses raise an alarm for the researchers because of the evident distrust respondents have for the justice system currently, especially if the sexual violence happens in a public place in which the direct first responders are police forces or security officers to handle the situation, if at all. This indicates the pessimism respondents feels about bringing the perpetrator to justice although understanding the gravity of sexual violence. The significance of positive law that promise to protect human rights suffers in the perspective of a victim of sexual violence that failed to be protected under such laws.

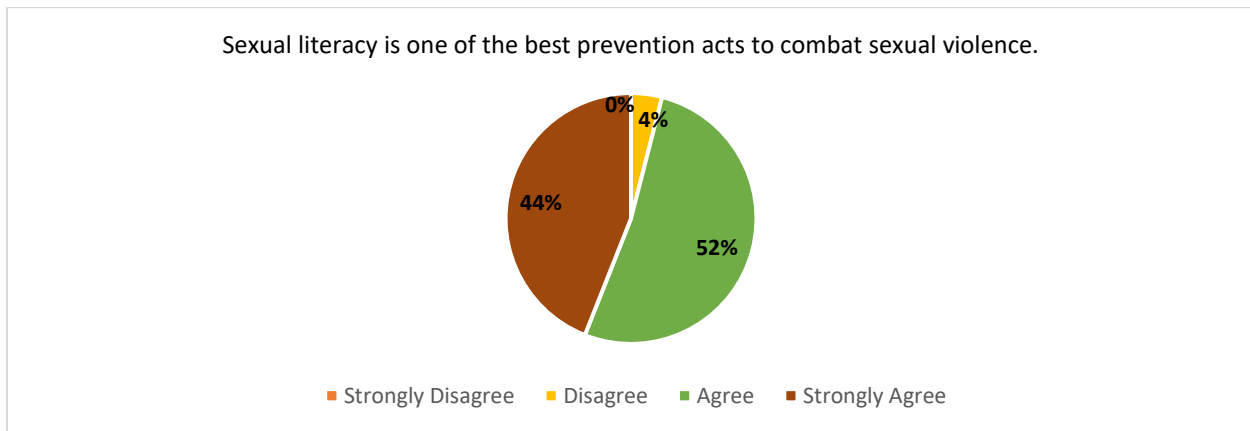


**Figure 7. Questionnaire answer through Google Forms**



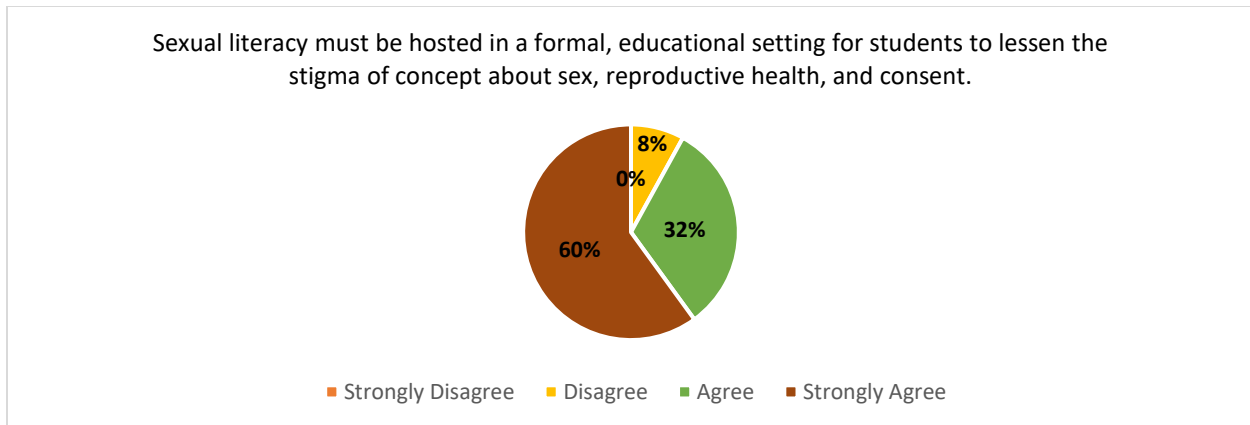


As illustrated in Figure 7, the majority of respondents believe that sexual violence is a new epidemic. This displayed a clear misunderstanding of the motivation from sexual violence in itself. Though sadly laws combatting sexual violence is fairly recent, sexual violence as an act itself is a deep-rooted issue in a patriarchal society, exploiting an imbalance of power and gender. It's important to understand that although the majority cases of sexual violence are directed to woman, it's important to widen the scope of sexual violence victim's scope to all genders to not leave any victims behind. To view sexual violence as a women-only problem would be unhelpful to sexual violence victims who happens to be men. When asked about sexual literacy as a form of preventive acts against sexual violence, it's clear that majority of the respondents answers are positive.



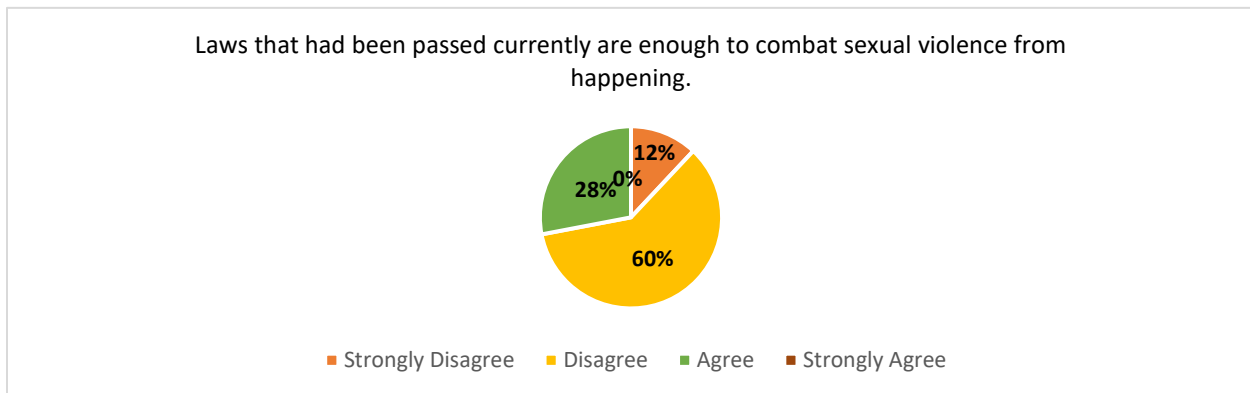
**Figure 8. Questionnaire answer through Google Forms**

This is illustrated in Figure 8, from least to most answers: 0% answers STRONGLY DISAGREE; 4% answers DISAGREE; 44% answers STRONGLY AGREE; and 52% answers AGREE. This indicates that an overwhelming amount of the respondents trust that there are preventative measures that are needed to be put in place in order for sexual violence to not occur in the first place. Furthermore, when asked about the necessity of sexual literacy hosted on a formal education setting, most the answers from respondents are in support of the statement, as illustrated in Figure 9, with the answers from least to most: 0% answers STRONGLY DISAGREE; 8% answers DISAGREE; 32% answers AGREE; and 60% answers STRONGLY AGREE. This illustrates that respondents are open to receive a comprehensive sexual literacy to happen in formal and educational settings, regardless of personal political or religious perspective.



**Figure 9. Questionnaire answer through Google Forms**

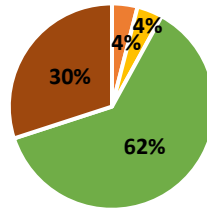
When posed with questions responses regarding laws passed to combat sexual violence, participants responses show a pattern of distrust to the authority, especially the government, when it comes to handling and combatting sexual violence despite the laws that had been passed in support of victims. Oftentimes, pointing to the lack of efficiency of laws that had been passed in itself. As illustrated in Figure 10, respondents overwhelmingly disagree that the current laws are enough to combat sexual violence from happening. The answers gathered from least to most: 0% answers STRONGLY AGREE; 12% answers STRONGLY DISAGREE; 28% answers AGREE; and 60% answers DISAGREE.



**Figure 10. Questionnaire answer through Google Forms**



Laws of The Republic of Indonesia Number 12 Year 2022 About Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence is ineffective in its current implementation.

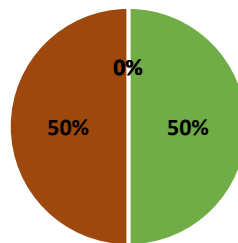


Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

**Figure 11. Questionnaire answer through Google Forms**

Continued with the sentiment, illustrated in Figure 11, respondents believe believes that UU TPKS is not effective in its current implementation, least to most answers: 4% answers STRONGLY DISAGREE; 4% answers DISAGREE; 30% answers STRONGLY AGREE; and 62% answers AGREE. Furthermore, the answers respondents gave on the following questions indicates their strong belief as to the reason why UU TPKS, or laws that had been passed in regards to combatting sexual violence, is still heavily ineffective. One of them being the response from authorities and justice system when handling sexual violence cases oftentimes are still discriminative to victims, as illustrated in Figure 12. The least to most answers being: 0% answers STRONGLY DISAGREE; 0% answers DISAGREE; 50% answers AGREE; and 50% answers STRONGLY AGREE.

The justice systems response and handling of sexual violence cases right now oftentimes are still discriminative to victims.

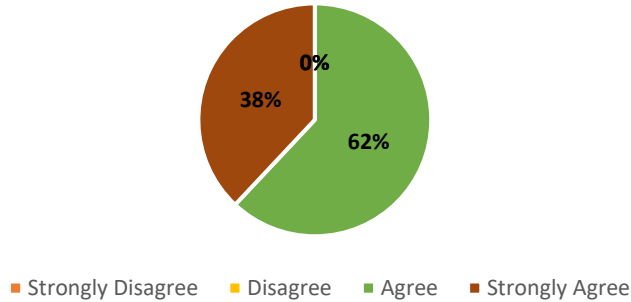


Strongly Disagree Disagree Agree Strongly Agree

**Figure 12. Questionnaire answer through Google Forms**



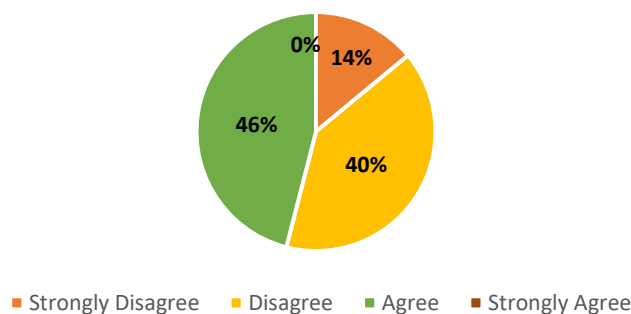
The lack of socialization of UU TPKS are one of the trials to its ineffectiveness to handle sexual violence cases in Indonesia



**Figure 13. Questionnaire through Google Forms**

Not only that, but as illustrated in Figure 13, respondents reacted positively when questioned if the lack of socialization of UU TPKS implementation become one of the largest trials to the ineffectiveness of UU TPKS in handling sexual violence cases. Further proving UU TPKS lack of socialization in the public eye, when questioned if further regulations to support UU TPKS in its implementation for the past two years had been done efficiently by Indonesia's government, the biggest voice was in agreement to the statement, even if as a whole, respondents answered in disagreement or total disagreement. As illustrated in Figure 14, most to least answer being: 0% answers STRONGLY AGREE; 14% answers STRONGLY DISAGREE; 40% answers DISAGREE; and 46% answers AGREE.

As mentioned in Article 91 UU TPKS, further regulations to support UU TPKS implementation in the past two years had been effectively done by Indonesia's government.



**Figure 14. Questionnaire answer through Google Forms**



Based on the qualitative data researchers gained through questionnaire, here are the main points:

- a. Majority of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they feel comfortable in reporting sexual violence cases if it happens to them, however shows a strong distrust to the police and justice systems to handle sexual cases appropriately and brings justice to victims.
- b. Respondents reacted positively when asked about the safety of their personal spaces from sexual violence, but the reactions are starkly different when asked about the public spaces they're in. Majority saying that they do not feel safe in their public spaces from sexual violence compared within their personal spaces.
- c. Majority of the respondents believe that sexual violence is a new epidemic, instead of a systemic cycle of exploitation based on the imbalance of power and gender, further proving that knowledge about sexual violence hasn't been discussed thoroughly.
- d. Majority of the respondents reacts positively and agreed, or strongly agreed, that sexual literacy is one of the best ways to combat sexual violence as a preventative act, agreeing that sexual literacy should be part of formal education.
- e. Majority of the respondents voiced disagreement, or strong disagreement, when asked if the current laws combatting sexual violence are enough or effective. This is linked to the firm believe that the justice system oftentimes fails to deliver justice to the victims of sexual violence, or even acts discriminative against victims. This also builds disbelief to the police, judges and authorities handling sexual violence, as mentioned in point a.
- f. The lack of socialization about UU TPKS becomes a large reason why UU TPKS is still ineffective in its implementation. This point is further proven when respondents agree that the Indonesian government had been effective in proposing, or passing further regulations in support of UU TPKS, when in reality, only one of further regulations had been passed in the last two years.

Based on the quantitative data, researchers then picked five respondents to collect qualitative data. Each respondent's identity would refer to as initials to ensure their privacy and safety.

A respondent by the initial SS, a college student in Jakarta, had thankfully never encountered or felt sexual violence in the campus grounds herself, though noticed that due to the nature of the campus and its main mobilization is online, large groups college-goers can join does have one or two cases of someone within that group speaking in a degrading manner. She did not specify any names, but stated that she saw that others within said group would call out those behavior, and try to keep a healthy in-group dynamic. However, she stated that from the campus itself, she hadn't heard of any preventative measures regarding prevention of sexual violence in campus, and if there are, she did not know of it. A respondents by the initial of KI from another campus in Jakarta stated that although she recognize many of her campus professor spoke off-



handedly about being careful from sexual violence, and that she knows of the campus Satuan Tugas PPKS that deals with sexual violence reports (hereinafter mentioned as SatGas), there is still a lack of socialization about said organization, how to reach them and report if sexual violence occurs, and the lack of transparency when sexual violence does occur.

Another respondent by the initial of GCA from a university in Bandung, also voiced that he thankfully had never encountered or felt sexual violence in the campus grounds, but the campus does have socialization of preventive measures when they were newly accepted to the campus. However, in a university in Serang, Banten, a respondent by the initial of ER believes that there are preventive measures in campus, such as a seminar on how to prevent sexual violence, directly after a case of sexual violence occurred in the campus. Although the prevention was needed, she recounted that justice wasn't served to the victim as the perpetrator wasn't given a solid punishment. The very last respondent by the initial of AS from Jakarta stated that she didn't know the regulations regarding sexual violence, but recounted when she believed that the campus had lacked professionalism whilst handling a reported case by putting the victim and perpetrator in the same room to resolve the case amicably. The preventative measures campuses enact varies from one to another, and not all of them follows the Number 30 of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research and Technology Regulation in 2021, or known as Permendikbudristek Nomor 30 Tahun 2021/Pedoman PPKS. Due to lack of socialization, or lack of firm punishment to the perpetrator from the campus and authorities handling the reports, it's clear that although there are laws in place of protecting victims of sexual violence in campus, the reality still falls short from the expected outcome.

Five out of five respondents interviewed by researchers voiced the acknowledgement on importance of sexual literacy, in all grades, not only in campuses. When asked about the sexual literacy respondents have gotten in their lifetime in a formal education setting, most of them couldn't recall any, besides a science class in elementary that spoke about puberty and touched on reproductive organs briefly. The respondent by the initial of AS recounted that when she thought of education talking about reproductive organs in high school, she didn't even know what options of contraception there are. Seminars and socialization about preventative measures campus have on sexual violence, or SatGas PPKS, are scarce.

This lack of formal education lead five out of five respondents to seek out sexual literacy from other resources they can have access to. When asked about their knowledge of sexual literacy, all recounted that most information they knew about reproductive health and rights and information about sexual violence, they knew it from the internet. Infographics shared on social medias, news outlets, and reading through victims that comes out via social media are the main resource for all the respondents to have sexual literacy and knows about sexual violence. Respondent by the initial of SS verbalize her worry when it comes to other younger people using social media, stating that "some information are informative and useful, some are misleading and



exploitative”, and that “the uncensored nature of internet information is worrisome for younger, more impressionable people”.

The current laws combatting sexual violence falls short in its application. The respondent by the initial of GCA believed that the degrading and discriminative responses from police forces diminish any existence of safe space and made it difficult for victims to report cases of sexual violence, saying that “the difficulty increase even more when the victim is a man” due to “fear, shame, and not knowing they are victims, due to the stigma that all men are strong and unable to be victims”. He also firmly believes that sexual violence can decrease exponentially when others can call out each other’s behavior when they exhibit the ideation to commit sexual violence in any way, even in a personal setting, such as when someone making a joke in poor taste that count as verbal harassment. The five respondents echoed that the institution, police forces and justice system, the government, and the society in itself needs to handle sexual violence cases better.

When asked about why it is so difficult to implement sexual literacy in Indonesia’s formal education, all five respondents refer to it as a ‘taboo’ subject, at least from the parents’ perspective. The sentiment that older generations can’t separate sex and education regarding sex and reproductive health seems to be the biggest hurdle, despite the evidence that sexual literacy had beneficial impact against sexual violence. Four out of five respondents didn’t have a heart-to-heart talk about safety, contraception, and/or consent when it comes to sexual health and relationship even during their puberty. The one respondent who had a heart-to-heart talk about sexual health with their parent only recall basic information such as risky sexual relationship and the chances of pregnancy due to it.

When asked about the hopes they put in the future regarding sexual violence, all five respondent shares a similar sentiment of wanting the government and justice systems to be bring justice to all victims, and hoping that prevention acts can take place before sexual violence case can occur in the first place. KI specifically wished for more transparency when it comes to handling a sexual assault case and a just punishment to the perpetrator. GCA wanted victims of sexual violence who happens to be man to no longer be afraid, no longer feel ashamed or emasculated.

From the qualitative data researchers gathered, here are the main points:

- a. Prevention of sexual violence differs from campus to campus, but the similarities are that respondents voiced a lack of socialization about the SatGas PPKS in their campus.
- b. Five out of five respondents received scarce formal education about sexual literacy, all of them recounted knowing more from the internet. The impact being not knowing deeper about their reproductive rights and health, contraception options, and sexual violence.
- c. Five out of five respondents stated they gain sexual literacy from the internet, voicing a concern about internets lack of censor that might endanger younger internet users.



- d. The laws against sexual violence are still falling short in its implementation. Five out of five respondents stating clear disbelief to the justice system on handling sexual violence cases. Police forces discriminatory responses and lack of safe spaces to report cases of sexual violence made it difficult for victims to come forward. Men victims of sexual violence are still oftentimes left out of the discussion, therefor having smaller chance of finding justice.
- e. Sexual literacy faces a hurdle in its implementation in Indonesia's formal education due to the older generation views of speaking anything about sex as 'taboo', a sentiment sadly still potent in the current societal view.
- f. Five out of five respondents hoped that in the future, sexual violence cases can be handled as serious as any other acts of violence. All respondents stating they wish governments and the justice system would give the victims safe spaces and the needed rehabilitation process as much as punishing the perpetrator justly.

#### **4. Conclusions**

The respondents voiced their distrust in authorities and the justice system when handling sexual violence cases, even when they showed they are comfortable reporting sexual violence if it occurs. This distrust fostered due to the ineffective repressive acts from laws that had been passed and the discriminative responses from police or justice system to victims. Sexual violence prevention also differs from campus to campus. When a campus has a dedicated group to handle sexual violence reports such as SatGas, the lack of socialization about its existence and how to report becomes an issue as well. This reflected the lack of feeling of security in public spaces. Sexual literacy that college students have in the current system of education is still scarce, oftentimes having to rely in information from the internet. Information gained from the internet, although accessible, lacks regulation which means age-inappropriate information could be easily accessible to younger, impressionable people. Although college students show the understanding and importance of sexual literacy, the implementation are often halted due to the 'taboo' viewpoints that are still potent in society.

UU TPKS stated the need of further regulations when it comes to preventative acts, while in reality, those demands to support UU TPKS implementations hadn't been met for the past two years which includes sexual literacy. Sexual literacy is an important education that deserved to be mandated, regulated, and taught in a formal setting as a way to handle a problem from its roots as firmly stated in Article 79 Paragraph (2) letter a of Laws of The Republic of Indonesia Number 12 Year 2022 About Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence (UU TPKS). For further research, researchers hoped that the amounts of respondents in both quantitative data and qualitative data could be more inclusive. Due to the limited time and the sensitive nature of each question, the researchers understand that this limitation are unavoidable. However, the researchers still believe that this research is important to work on as safety from sexual violence is a right for everyone.





## References

- Azhari, D. S., Z. Afif, M. Kustati, and N. Sepriyanti. 2023. "Penelitian Mixed Method Research Untuk Disertasi." *Innovative: Journal Of Social Science Research* 3(2):8010–25.
- CATAHU National Commissions Against Women. 2023. Lembar Fakta Catatan Tahunan Komnas Perempuan Tahun 2023 Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan Di Ranah Publik Dan Negara. Retrieved in September 14, 2024 from <https://komnasperempuan.go.id/download-file/949>.
- Hairi, P. J., and M. Latifah. 2023. "Implementasi Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2022 Tentang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual (Implementation of Law Number 12 of 2022 on Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence)." *Negara Hukum: Membangun Hukum Untuk Keadilan Dan Kesejahteraan* 14(2):163–80. doi: 10.46576/rjpkm.v4i1.2399.
- Hannan, Susan M., Jane Zimmick, and Claire Park. 2021. "Consequences of Sexual Violence among College Students: Investigating the Role of PTSD Symptoms, Rumination, and Institutional Betrayal." *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment and Trauma* 30(5):586–604. doi: 10.1080/10926771.2020.1796871.
- Khafsoh, N. A., and Suhairi. 2021. "Pemahaman Mahasiswa Terhadap Bentuk, Proses, Dan Pandangan Penanganan Kekerasan Seksual Di Kampus." *Marwah: Jurnal Perempuan, Agama Dan Jender* 20(1):61–75. doi: 10.24014/marwah.v20i1.10487.
- Khristianti Weda Tantri, Luh Made. 2021. "Perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia Bagi Korban Kekerasan Seksual Di Indonesia." *Media Iuris* 4(2):145. doi: 10.20473/mi.v4i2.25066.
- Mawardi, M. 2019. "Rambu-Rambu Penyusunan Skala Sikap Model Likert Untuk Mengukur Sikap Siswa." *Scholaria: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan* 9(3):292–304.
- Mayoh, Joanne, and Anthony J. Onwuegbuzie. 2015. "Toward a Conceptualization of Mixed Methods Phenomenological Research." *Journal of Mixed Methods Research* 9(1):91–107. doi: 10.1177/1558689813505358.
- Permatasari, E., and G. S. Adi. 2017. "Gambaran Pemahaman Anak Usia Sekolah Dasar Tentang Pendidikan Seksual Dalam Upaya Pencegahan Kekerasan Seksual Pada Anak." *The Indonesian Journal of Health Science* 9(1).
- Rusyidi, Binahayati, Antik Bintari, and Hery Wibowo. 2019. "Pengalaman Dan Pengetahuan Tentang Pelecehan Seksual: Studi Awal Di Kalangan Mahasiswa Perguruan Tinggi (Experience and Knowledge on Sexual Harassment: A Preliminary Study among Indonesian University Students)." *Share : Social Work Journal* 9(1):75–85. doi: 10.24198/share.v9i1.21685.
- The World Health Organization. 2019. "Violence against Women." Retrieved in September 14, 2024 from <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/WHO-RHR-19.16>.
- The World Health Organization. 2024. "Fact Sheet Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder." WHO Fact Sheet. Retrieved in September 14, 2024 from <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/post-traumatic-stress-disorder>.
- Wajdi, Farid, and Asmani Arif. 2021. "Pentingnya Pendidikan Seks Bagi Anak Sebagai Upaya Pemahaman Dan Menghindari Pencegahan Kekerasan Maupun Kejahatan Seksual." *J. A. I: Jurnal Abdimas Indonesia* 1(3):2797–2887.