

Understanding of Sexual Violence in Students on Campus

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Abstract:

Background: Lately the mass media often broadcast the occurrence of sexual violence. According to Komnas Perempuan's CATAHU 2021 data, in the last 10 years (2010-2020) the number of sexual violence against women has increased a lot, from 105,103 cases in 2010 to 299,911 cases in 2020 or an average increase of 19.6% per year. In 2021 there were 338,496 cases of sexual violence that were reported (Komnas Perempuan, 2021). Sexual violence can happen to anyone and any age group. Sexual violence among students is rife, so this condition becomes worrying. Even the Minister of Education, Culture, Research and Technology (Mendikbudristek), assesses that Indonesia is currently in an emergency situation of sexual violence in universities. Sexual violence on campus occurs a lot, but what comes to the surface is not known for certain. No wonder sexual violence in college is like an iceberg. This raises the real question of what kind of understanding of sexual violence on students ?

Materials and Methods: The research method in this study is descriptive research, namely research that seeks to describe an event that is happening now. Descriptive research focuses on the actual problem as it is in the ongoing research (Noor, 2011). The population in the study of undergraduate and diploma students at Hang Tuah University, the number is 4718 and based on the table in Isac with an error rate of 5%, a sample of 326 students can be taken. Determination of research subjects by non-random sampling sampling, because it is based on the willingness of the subject to participate in the study by filling out the google form. In carrying out the research, 242 students were willing to fill out the google form. The research subjects were both male and female students. This is with the consideration that sexual violence can be experienced by both male and female students

Results: Understanding of sexual violence is dominant in the moderate category. This means that the research respondents have sufficient knowledge of sexual violence, knowledge of the impact of sexual violence and sufficient understanding of how to prevent sexual violence. Only 14.5 percent of students understand sexual violence in the high category, and 18.6 percent of students have an understanding of sexual violence in the low category

Conclusion: Based on the results of the study, it is recommended that the Hang Tuah University campus establish an Anti-Sexual Violence Task Force Service to be able to provide socialization to prevent and deal with sexual violence. Campuses also need to provide counseling services to deal with sexual violence that occurs on campus

Key Word: sexual violence, understanding, knowledge, impact, prevention

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I. Introduction

Sexual violence among students is rife, so this condition becomes worrying. Even the Minister of Education, Culture, Research and Technology (Mendikbudristek), assesses that Indonesia is currently in an emergency situation of sexual violence in universities. Based on a survey conducted by the Ministry of Education and Culture that out of 79 campuses in 29 cities related to sexual violence in the university environment, the results showed 77 percent admitted that sexual violence had occurred in their campuses. From the survey results, it was also found that 63 percent of lecturers did not report cases of sexual violence to the campus

Complaints of sexual violence in the scope of Higher Education are increasing from year to year. This is based on a report received by the National Commission on Violence Against Women from 2015 to 2020, that as many as 27 percent of sexual violence has occurred in the form of sexual harassment in universities.

Incidents of sexual violence can occur in any campus, not only in Indonesia but also abroad. In America, in 2017, the federal security agency found that there were 344 sexual assaults that occurred at 242 higher education institutions (the convercatation.com). Even the United States Department of Education and Civil

Rights issued a list of 55 higher education institutions and schools that are being investigated for allegedly being the location of cases of violence and sexual harassment (Kustiani, 2014).

Sexual violence on campuses in Indonesia is also like an iceberg, because there are only a few incidents that can be seen and can be resolved, while the real reality is that many occur but are not known because of the victim's reluctance to report it.

At the end of 2021, a number of students at the Jakarta State University were sexually harassed by a lecturer with the initials DA by sending nasty chats. Another case also happened to Riau University students while completing their final assignments. The perpetrator is a lecturer who also serves as the Dean of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences (FISIP) on the campus (CNN, 2021)

Cases of sexual violence also occurred in Yogyakarta. Based on reports, Yogyakarta as a student city has an alarming track record related to sexual violence. Sexual violence also occurred on the Surabaya campus. Based on information from coverage 6 (Fauzan 22 January 2022) that at UINSA for 3 years (2019-2021), there were at least 9 women who were victims of sexual violence. Reports received from the 9 survivors have recorded at least 17 cases of sexual violence experienced, both from the same perpetrator and different victims.

The actual data on sexual violence on campus is not known for certain, because only a few have surfaced. Sexual violence against students is very high, so it becomes a serious problem (Black et al, 2010; Fisher et al., 2000). Karami et al. (2020) that sexual violence is like an iceberg phenomenon because the actual events are far more numerous than the apparent cases. Choice not to report because of thinking about the impact of negative stigma on survivors. Victims' reluctance to report can be due to various reasons, including sexual violence victims feel ashamed of what they have experienced, victims do not know what to do, where to report and what procedures must be followed.

Sexual violence is any act of sexual assault directed at women, whether physical or non-physical and regardless of whether or not there is a personal relationship between the perpetrator and the victim (Marta, 2003). Sexual violence is an act either in the form of words or actions by someone to control and make other people involved in sexual activities that are not desired by the other person. There are two important elements in sexual violence, namely the element of coercion or the absence of consent from other parties, and the element of the victim being unable or unable to give consent, for example sexual violence against children (Hanifah, 2018).

According to WHO (2017) to prevent sexual violence through sexual violence such as reproductive health education, education for prevention and self-protection from sexual violence. Based on this, students must be alert and careful when seeing these symptoms and then have a natural mechanism for self-prevention as early as possible. Students who experience sexual violence also need to understand to whom the incident they experienced must be reported. This is to prevent the victim from experiencing traumatic actions and dropping out of college or even becoming a victim of the incident report itself

II. Research Methods

This study uses a descriptive method, namely research that seeks to describe an event that is happening now. Descriptive research focuses on the actual problem as it is in the ongoing research (Noor, 2011). The actual problem now is sexual violence in the campus environment.

Sexual violence against students is any act of degrading, insulting, harassing, and/or attacking a person's body, and/or reproductive function, due to inequality in power relations and/or gender, which results in or can result in psychological and/or physical suffering including those that interfere with health. one's reproduction and lost the opportunity to carry out higher education safely and optimally

To measure the understanding of sexual violence in students using a Likert scale with 5 grades ranging from very appropriate, appropriate, less suitable, not appropriate, very inappropriate. The measuring instrument for sexual violence refers to knowledge of sexual violence, the impact of sexual violence and prevention of sexual violence. Knowledge of sexual violence refers to the definition and forms of sexual violence. The impact of sexual violence on sexual violence. Knowledge of sexual violence refers to the definition and forms of sexual violence. The impact of sexual violence includes physical, psychological and social impacts. Meanwhile, ways to prevent sexual violence include prevention from educational institutions, prevention from educators and education personnel and prevention by students (Permendikbudristek number 30 of 2021)

III. Result

The study was conducted on 242 Hang Tuah University students who were willing to fill out a google form about the scale of understanding sexual violence. The first step the researcher took was to test the internal consistency of the item discriminating ability (item discrimination index)

The study was conducted on 242 Hang Tuah University students who were willing to fill out a google form about the scale of understanding sexual violence. The first step the researcher took was to test the internal

consistency of the item discriminating ability (item discrimination index). The results of the analysis obtained can be seen in table.

Table. 1 Internal Consistency Distinguishing Ability Item Understanding sexual violence

Aspect	Indicator	Cronbach's	Item-rest correlation	Criteria/Cut off	evidence
Knowledge of Sexual Violence	KSV 01	0.929	0.548	> 0.3	Valid
	KSV 02	0.930	0.499	> 0.3	Valid
	KSV 03	0.929	0.526	> 0.3	Valid
	KSV 04	0.930	0.486	> 0.3	Valid
	KSV 05	0.929	0.602	> 0.3	Valid
	KSV 06	0.932	0.335	> 0.3	Valid
	KSV 07	0.929	0.605	> 0.3	Valid
	KSV 08	0.929	0.578	> 0.3	Valid
	KSV 09	0.929	0.544	> 0.3	Valid
	KSV 10	0.929	0.615	> 0.3	Valid
	KSV 11	0.929	0.544	> 0.3	Valid
	KSV 12	0.929	0.562	> 0.3	Valid
	KSV 13	0.929	0.610	> 0.3	Valid
	KSV 14	0.928	0.690	> 0.3	Valid
	KSV 15	0.930	0.458	> 0.3	Valid
The impact of sexual violence	ISV 01	0.933	0.345	> 0.3	Valid
	ISV 02	0.930	0.553	> 0.3	Valid
	ISV 03	0.929	0.573	> 0.3	Valid
	ISV 04	0.930	0.515	> 0.3	Valid
	ISV 05	0.930	0.407	> 0.3	Valid
	ISV 06	0.933	0.390	> 0.3	Valid
	ISV 07	0.930	0.438	> 0.3	Valid
	ISV 08	0.931	0.410	> 0.3	Valid
	ISV 09	0.930	0.452	> 0.3	Valid
	ISV 10	0.930	0.528	> 0.3	Valid
	ISV 11	0.930	0.432	> 0.3	Valid
	ISV 12	0.930	0.449	> 0.3	Valid
	ISV 13	0.930	0.455	> 0.3	Valid
	ISV 14	0.930	0.574	> 0.3	Valid
	ISV 15	0.930	0.421	> 0.3	Valid
Prevention of sexual violence	PSV 01	0.930	0.481	> 0.3	Valid
	PSV 02	0.930	0.438	> 0.3	Valid
	PSV 03	0.930	0.485	> 0.3	Valid
	PSV 04	0.930	0.480	> 0.3	Valid
	PSV 05	0.930	0.540	> 0.3	Valid
	PSV 06	0.932	0.354	> 0.3	Valid
	PSV 07	0.930	0.445	> 0.3	Valid
	PSV 08	0.930	0.521	> 0.3	Valid
	PSV 09	0.930	0.450	> 0.3	Valid
	PSV 10	0.930	0.449	> 0.3	Valid
	PSV 11	0.930	0.534	> 0.3	Valid
	PSV 12	0.930	0.527	> 0.3	Valid
	PSV 13	0.930	0.467	> 0.3	Valid
	PSV 14	0.930	0.551	> 0.3	Valid
	PSV 15	0.930	0.530	> 0.3	Valid

The reliability coefficients of each dimension, namely the dimensions of knowledge of sexual violence, the impact of sexual violence and prevention of sexual violence are all in a reliable position because the reliability coefficient obtained is > 0.7. The results of the reliability analysis on the item are known that the reliability coefficient with Cronbach's alpha is between 0.928 - 0.933, meaning that the measuring instrument is reliable and the level of confidence in the results is high (Nunnally, 1994).

Based on the analysis of the dimensions of understanding sexual violence through the Kaiser Meyer Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy of 0.667, Bartlett's Test of Sphericity: Approx Chi-square of 182.648, df of 3 and and sig of 0.000, it can be concluded that the factor analysis test can be continued. For more details, see the following table:

Tabel 2. KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of sampling adequacy	0.667
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity Approx. Chi Square	182.648
df.	3
Sig.	0.000

Based on the results of Table 2 above, the indicators of knowledge of sexual violence, the impact and prevention of sexual violence reflect the construct of Understanding Sexual Violence or otherwise all indicators are valid.

Research respondents totaled 242 students consisting of 92 male students and 150 female students.

The results showed that 148 students (61.2%) had heard of sexual violence on campus, while 93 students (38.8%) had never heard of sexual violence on campus. It means that the violence on campus is real, there is evidence that respondents have heard of sexual violence on campus.

The results of the descriptive analysis show that the respondents' understanding of sexual violence is as follows:

Table 3. Distribution of Understanding of Sexual Violence

Categori	Value Range	Total	Prosentase
high	$X \geq 74.12$	35	14.46
average	$62.9864 \leq X < 74.1210$	162	66.94
low	$X < 62.9864$	45	18.60
Total		242	100

Understanding of sexual violence is dominant in the moderate category. This means that the research respondents have sufficient knowledge of sexual violence, knowledge of the impact of sexual violence and sufficient understanding of how to prevent sexual violence. Only 14.5 percent of students understand sexual violence in the high category, and 18.6 percent of students have an understanding of sexual violence in the low category. The results of this study are in line with the research of Fitri et al. (2021) that most students are still in the early stages of awareness and critical thinking on the issue of sexual violence. This means that students still need to improve their understanding of sexual violence so that when there are incidents of sexual violence students dare to open up problems, understand

Tabel 4. Aspects of Understanding Sexual Violence

Aspect	mean	sd	Category	Range	Frecuency	Procentasi
Knowledge of sexual violence	65.44	8.57	low	$X < 56.87$	26	10.74
			average	$56.87 \leq X < 74$	186	76.86
			High	$X \geq 74$	30	12.39
The impact of sexual violence	67.02	6.38	low	$X < 60.67$	43	17.77.
			average	$60.67 \leq X < 73.40$	161	66.53
			High	$X \geq 73.40$	38	15.70
How to prevent sexual violence	68.55	5.57	low	$X < 62.98$	45	18.59
			average	$62.98 \leq X < 74.12$	162	66.94
			High	$X \geq 74$	35	14.46

Based on table 4, it is known that the mean result between the three aspects is the highest aspect of preventing sexual violence, which is 68.55. Thus, the highest students understand how to prevent sexual violence, then understand the impact of sexual violence and the knowledge aspect of sexual violence ranks last. However, if we look at the number of respondents' responses, it is known that the lowest level among the 3 aspects is how to prevent sexual violence, then the impact of sexual violence and finally knowledge of sexual violence. Based on respondents' answers, it is known that students want socialization about sexual violence on campus by 73.5%, on campus there needs to be counseling services to deal with victims of sexual violence by 72.7% and campuses need to make a reporting mechanism for sexual violence by 65.3%. This is supported by respondents' answers that victims of sexual violence can result in trauma to meet the perpetrator, find it difficult to forget the events they have experienced, need a companion to overcome the problems they face. Based on this, it is very important to form an anti-sexual violence task force on campus. This is supported by 61.6% of respondents who answered very much according to the wishes of students

IV. Discussion

Based on the results of the analysis of each respondent's answers related to knowledge of sexual violence, it can be seen that students still need to improve their understanding that when students know about sexual violence, including sexual violence. This is based on the results of the study that 17.6% of students considered this behavior to be inappropriate as sexual violence behavior. Of course this is not in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2021, which allows sexual violence to occur as sexual violence. The results of the study also found that 25.8% of respondents considered the behavior of sending sexual jokes to be inappropriate as sexual violence behavior. Meanwhile, 59.2% of respondents stated that sexual violence is not always in the form of sexual acts, but can be in the form of words or expressions that lead to sexuality.

Knowledge of the impact of sexual violence, respondents said that the result of sexual violence can result in trauma victims meeting the perpetrator. Victims of sexual violence need a companion to overcome the problems they face and victims will find it difficult to forget the events they have experienced. In addition, sexual victims are ashamed of what they experienced is known to many people. This is in accordance with the opinion [t Zastrwo and Allgeier (1991); Abbott (1992); Magley et al (1999) that the individual impact of sexual harassment consists of physical to psychological, namely feelings of humiliation, hopelessness, anger, feeling isolated, betrayed, feelings of intimidation, frustration and guilt. Based on this, it is not surprising that victims of sexual violence tend not to report to the authorities, either the campus leadership or the police.

Efforts to prevent sexual violence, through campus efforts need periodic socialization related to guidelines for preventing and handling sexual violence to students, educators, education staff and campus residents.

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it is recommended that the Hang Tuah University campus establish an Anti-Sexual Violence Task Force Service to be able to provide socialization to prevent and deal with sexual violence. Campuses also need to provide counseling services to deal with sexual violence that occurs on campus

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