

Legal Protection Against Victims of Verbal Violence (Name-Calling) in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

The application of violence prevention was the subject of this study. It aims to find out and analyse the extent of the government's role in combating violence, the obstacles experienced, and to find out and explore the consistency of legislation No. 23 of 2002 on child protection. This study uses a normative approach. Normative legal research is conducted by examining objects in the form of laws and regulations or legal norms that apply or are applied to a particular problem. Based on the results of this study, we should optimize the enforcement of rules based on regulations—legislation No. 23 of 2002 and the UUD 1945 to be appropriately achieved. The problems regarding verbal violence (name-calling) can be resolved through legal channels under regulations contained in Law No. 23 of 2002. However, the obstacle in its enforcement is law enforcement's lack of integrity and strictness to crack down on perpetrators of verbal violence (name-calling) so that no victims report verbal violence (name-calling).

Keywords: Name-calling; Legal Protection; Violence

1. INTRODUCTION

Every citizen has the right to legal protection in their country; therefore, victims of verbal violence must receive justice because basically every act of violence is harmful and even prohibited. This is because acts of violence can cause various consequences or side effects. Ranging from trauma, serious injury, unable to carry out daily tasks, fainting, serious injury, sexual violence, loss of senses getting disabled to death. Protection of children and women has been regulated in Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection (UNDANG-UNDANG REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 23 TAHUN 2002 TENTANG PERLINDUNGAN ANAK DENGAN 2002), the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia article 28 B paragraph 2 (Undang Undang Dasar 1945 Pasal 28B ayat 2 n.d.) and Presidential Decree No. 18 of 2014 concerning the protection and empowerment of women and children in social conflicts, article 1 paragraph 5 (PERATURAN PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA NOMOR 18 TAHUN 2014 n.d.). Verbal violence is violence without physical touch but makes the victim feel uncomfortable.

The notion of violence included in the verbal group is violence carried out in the form of verbal behaviour. The perpetrator performs a communication pattern that contains insults or harassing words. Perpetrators usually carry out mental abuse, blame, or demeaning. Verbal violence that occurs is mainly done unconsciously or unintentionally. This happens because people sometimes do not realize that what they are doing is violence. After all, they think it is normal and only a joke. Verbal violence does not result in physical damage but results in psychological injuries for the victim. Therefore, verbal violence is often classified as psychological violence (psychological violence).

Every citizen has the right to protect against fear threats as regulated in Article 30 of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights (Human Rights Law). As well as the right to a sense of security guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, namely the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia (UUD NRI 1945), the Human Rights Law, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), and other policies [4]. Law enforcement that is less firm causes the frequent occurrence of non-criminal acts in society [2],

such as verbal sexual violence in public spaces is difficult to criminalize because there are no strict rules that regulate it. Although there are laws related to sexual harassment, this is not felt in everyday life, such as public places, transportation facilities, sports facilities, supermarkets, even places that should be safe such as schools, workplaces, and places of worship.

Sexual harassment is a form of unwanted sexual activity by the object [8]. One of the existing harassments is verbal harassment, harassment which is done in the form of verbal behaviour. The perpetrator performs a communication pattern that contains insults or harassing words. Perpetrators usually perform acts of mental abuse, blame, or demeaning [6]. This often happens because it is very close to everyday life, such as naughty whistling, sexual comments, catcalling, name-calling, etc [6]. The impact of sexual harassment such as psychological instability for the recipient, such as fear, disappointment, low self-esteem, inferiority, heartbreak, frustration, depression (stress), hurt, moody, apathetic, unconcerned, confused, ashamed, hateful, vengeful, extreme, radical, aggressive, angry, depressed, crazy, and so [5]. One verbal abuse is name-calling. These words are a language that is still foreign to the public. However, name-calling often happens even around us. Most of the victims are women [12].

Name-calling is a word that has a negative connotation, calling names in a spoiled and seductive tone that invites sexual desire or Pornography that is accepted by women [1] [7]. Without realizing that name-calling is a form of degrading the dignity of a woman, and unconsciously the perpetrator has committed human rights violations against the victim [12]. This happens because people sometimes do not realize that they are violent. After all, they think it is normal and only a joke. [15]. the act of name-calling has the potential to become an act of rape, and this begins when the victim of name-calling responds to rejection or resistance, which causes other impacts felt by the perpetrator, namely curiosity and other sexual harassment attempts [6] [13].

Problems that occur in law enforcement in sexual harassment are due to problems in interpretation that are not uniform, which makes it difficult to determine the legal basis relating to name-calling so that there is a shift in legal norms in the problem [14] [3].

When viewed from criminal law that verbal sexual harassment (name-calling), rules regulate the act, as held in the Criminal Code, article 23 of 2002, Article 8, Article 9, Article 34, Article 35 of Law Number 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography is used to settle the act of name-calling (verbal sexual harassment) against women in Indonesia, which is further quoted as follows:

Article 23

(1) The State and the government guarantee children's protection, maintenance, and welfare by considering the

rights and obligations of parents, guardians, or other people who are legally responsible for the child.

(2) The State and the government supervise the implementation of child protection.

Article 8

"Everyone is prohibited from knowingly or with his consent to become an object or model that contains pornographic content."

Article 9

"Everyone is prohibited from using other people as objects or models that contain pornographic content."

Article 34

"Every person who intentionally or with their consent becomes an object or model containing pornographic content as referred to in Article 8 shall be sentenced to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years and/or a maximum fine of Rp. 5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah)."

Article 35

"Everyone who makes other people as objects or models containing pornographic content as referred to in Article 9 shall be punished with a minimum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 12 (twelve) years and/or a minimum fine of IDR 500,000 .000,00 (five hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of IDR 6,000,000,000.00 (six billion rupiah)."

From the explanation above, name-calling is a criminal act that requires special handling. And there has been no specific research related to name-calling as a criminal act, and some even argue that this act is considered natural. So, the purpose of this research is to know, analyse and examine the role of the government in solving the problem of regard to verbal violence (name-calling).

2. METHOD

The research method used in this study a normative approach. The research was carried out by analysing a legal problem through legislation and other reference materials. Analysing the act of name-calling from the criminal law point of view, namely Article no. 23 of 2002 concerning child protection and the Indonesian Constitution, then analyses the role of the government in dealing with acts of sexual violence and pays attention to morals, values, principles, and conditions for criminalization.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Verbal violence crime does not only occur in Indonesia but other countries. Verbal sexual harassment by several countries, such as France, Argentina, Portugal, Belgium, and Peru, has been taken seriously because it has a major impact on psychological lives and victims'

social. The country applies criminal sanctions and fines to perpetrators who make name-calling or verbal sexual harassment. Verbal sexual harassment is increasing daily due to a tendency to be ignored and the lack of legal certainty for victims [4].

In the Indonesian legal system and legal policy, there are no legal rules that explicitly regulate the act of catcalling itself. This is because name-calling was originally an act that was considered normal but, in its development, this act can be categorized as a criminal act. Because when viewed from the perspective of criminal law, acts of verbal sexual harassment (name-calling) [4].

Komnas Perempuan [10] sees the importance of the initiatives of civil society organizations in various provinces in Indonesia. Indonesia in opening complaints services, handling and recovering victims of violence against woman. Likewise, the Women Crisis Centre (WCC) which was built specifically for victims' services. Their presence and participation greatly helped Komnas Perempuan find reports of victims and the forms of violence experienced by the victim. Komnas Perempuan can even find data category of perpetrators of violence. This data of perpetrators is expected to make it easier for many parties to analyse the roots of violence and how to prevent and remedy it. Existence It is very important for civil society organizations to be supported by all parties because they are the ones who can reach out directly to victims and have a more comprehensive method starting from mentoring, handling until the victim's recovery.

Based on Dewi's opinion and research results from Komnas Perempuan, it can be concluded that verbal sexual violence can happen to anyone and anywhere. With this, the community has a big role to play in maintaining and seeking appropriate legal action. the government as the holder of the power and protector of victims as well as law enforcement officers who are included in the importance of preventing acts of sexual violence that have occurred in Indonesia.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Regulation of Verbal Sexual Harassment (Name-calling) in the Perspective of Criminal Law

Sexual harassment is a reality that often occurs in society in various forms up to rape. One of them is verbal sexual harassment (name-calling). Starting from small things considered normal by the community, they have a significant impact and become a social problem. Name-calling has become a social problem that is regarded as standard among the public. Usually, this name-calling occurs in public facilities. Name-calling me is an act that cannot be taken for granted and has been considered a "ghost" for the victims. This name-calling act can lead to rape. The woman who is the victim of name-calling has

tried not to respond to the perpetrator's actions. However, the refusal made the perpetrators curious and repeated other types of name-calling, which made the victim feel harassed and feel that her human rights were disturbed. The danger of name-calling tends to trigger psychologically from the victim. It affects the victim's emotions, such as fear, making them more likely to feel uncomfortable, not getting security when outside the house, and feeling embarrassed due to name-calling. Thus, the act of name-calling can be a crime of decency that occurs in the public sphere. Focusing on unwanted action can be categorized as a complaint offence, an offence that can be a criminal act. A criminal act is a process of action that is prohibited because it violates the rule of law and threatens sanctions against people who violate these rules. Prohibitions are indicated for their actions, and sanctions are shown by the person who caused the act. There are several other terms in criminal acts, such as criminal events and criminal acts.

Based on Andi Hamzah if seen from the description of the elements of a criminal act that Simon put forward, there are 5 (five) components of the act that can be said to be illegal. The factors raised by Simon include the existence of an act committed by a human, the act is threatened with a crime, the nature of the act is against the law, was done with a mistake, and can be held accountable. So based on the explanation of the elements above, the aspects of name-calling are as follows:

4.1.1. There is an act that humans do

The act of name-calling fulfils the element of human action. This can be seen from an act committed by the perpetrator against the victim. The act committed by the perpetrator is throwing pornographic words/comments or behaviours that make other people who become victims feel uncomfortable.

4.1.2. The act is punishable by a criminal

This name-calling act includes verbal sexual harassment that occurs in a public room, categorized as a crime of decency because it is immoral and contains elements of Pornography. So that this act is no longer an ordinary act, and then there is no further treatment.

4.1.3. The act is against the law

Name-calling can be said to be against the law because it has disturbed the comfort, security of others and interfered with the human rights of others. Where interfering with the rights of others is a violation of the law.

4.1.4. Done by mistake

The elements of the error include the capacity of self-perpetrators of the crime to be able to take responsibility for their actions. Then there is an inner connection between the perpetrator and his actions. In an act there is a form of intentional and omission for which there is no

reason to erase the error in the form of a justification. So, the act committed by the perpetrator is a form of an intentional act.

4.1.5. Can be held accountable by the perpetrator

The liability of the catcaller relates to his fault. Mistakes as an element of criminal liability. People can take responsibility if there is no excuse justification for their actions.

The definition of sexual harassment above contains a crucial element: the feeling of unwillingness and rejection from the victim in various forms such as physical, verbal, gestures, harassment in written or graphic form, harassment from a psychological or emotional perspective. Verbal sexual harassment (name-calling) can be categorized as a crime that has fulfilled the elements, principles in criminal law, and societal values. The act of name-calling makes women victims feel insecure, uncomfortable and threatened when outside the home. This should be a concern and must be followed up to prevent big impact actions. From this impact, it is proper for name-calling actions to have clear regulations and law enforcement on handling name-calling acts. Many women are victims of name-calling, verbal sexual harassment in everyday life.

So far, in the development of law in Indonesia, there is no specific regulation regarding this name-calling act. Even though name-calling has become a social phenomenon that worries women who are often victims, in law enforcement, there is no clarity on the legal basis and firm handling in resolving cases. Then there is a void in legal norms for name-calling, which is increasing. This can be seen from the perspective of criminal law by merging several articles contained in the Criminal Code and the Law on Pornography to resolve name-calling cases. This provides a view of protection for people who need protection against immoral acts, from words spoken to actions that destroy decency. This name-calling act has a deliberate element carried out by the perpetrator whose movements can be proven. The law on Pornography can be used to resolve the name-calling case. Law on Pornography states that:

"Every person who intentionally or with his/her consent becomes an object or model containing pornographic content as referred to in Article 8 shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years and/or a maximum fine of IDR 5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiahs)".

However, it linking to the elements of the article above and the principles of criminal law can determine whether the act is a criminal act requiring special rules. Several principles can be used as the basis for a name-calling crime—Zander Schuld's Gen Straf principle, which means no crime without guilt. A mistake made by the perpetrator in the form of intentionally can be categorized as a crime. According to research conducted

by Hollaback.org, 71% of women in the world have experienced street harassment since puberty (11-17 years), and more than 50% of them include physical harassment, and the rest are verbal and visual harassment¹⁶. According to a survey conducted by CCN Indonesia (2016) of 25,213 respondents from both cities and districts [4]. From these data, it is clear that the government should open its eyes to social phenomena that major impact victims of name-calling.

The existence of government action in responding to name-calling actions through future legal policies to protect victims that removes shame as a result of community stigmatization restores the psychological mentality of victims. So that there is a need for the role of the government to take policies and not normalize these actions. Thus, the act of verbal sexual harassment (name-calling) is a crime that has fulfilled the elements of a criminal act. There is an intentional mistake for which there is no justification and excuse for an action. Therefore, the act of name-calling has an essential element in the concept of verbal sexual harassment. The element of verbal sexual harassment (name-calling) is an unwillingness or rejection of the name-calling object in the form of action such as attention, comments, whistles and other types of name-calling. So that it can be said that the act is a natural thing among the community, but if there is rejection, it is not desired by the object being the victim, then the act can be categorized as an act of verbal sexual harassment. What then must be the role of the government in responding to these actions. attention, comments, whistles and other types of name-calling. So that it can be said that the act is a natural thing among the community, but if there is rejection, it is not desired by the object being the victim, then the act can be categorized as an act of verbal sexual harassment. What then must be the role of the government in responding to these actions. Attention, comments, whistles and other types of name-calling. So that it can be said that the act is a natural thing among the community, but if there is rejection, it is not desired by the object being the victim, then the act can be categorized as an act of verbal sexual harassment. What then must be the role of the government in responding to these actions.

4.2. Regulation of Verbal Sexual Harassment (Name-calling) Against Criminal Law Reform in Indonesia

The legal basis for verbal sexual harassment (name-calling) in the perspective of criminal law can be seen from several articles relating to verbal sexual harassment. Those articles are Article 281 Paragraph (2) of the Criminal Code, Article 8, Article 9, Article 34, Article 35 of the Law on Pornography. There is a fundamental reason why the Pornography Law is used as a legal basis for catcalling, which is seen from the definition of Pornography contained in Article 1 Number 1 of the

General Provisions of Law Number 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography. The imposition of the articles above is not enough to guarantee legal certainty. Need special rules that regulate the act of name-calling itself. In addition, there is no longer any assumption from the community or government to continue to normalize the act as a natural act but rather a criminal act that needs further regulation to achieve legal certainty in law enforcement. So that those who are victims of name-calling dare to report or reveal what happened to them. One of the reasons the victim chose to remain silent in responding to this name-calling act was the lack of response from law enforcement officials, and there were no specific rules regarding the name-calling act. Therefore, the act of name-calling has become a social phenomenon, but none of them can be processed in contrast to other countries that have made name-calling a crime. Special rules have been made with imprisonment and fines. Then there are several communities that have been created as anti-name-calling communities because the government has been sensitive to these actions, which threaten women when they are outside the home. In Indonesia, the case of name-calling is still not taken seriously by the government, so there is no legal regulation regulating acts within the scope of verbal sexual harassment. This case has a big impact on the victims.

Name-calling is an act of verbal sexual harassment that does not include a heinous act, and no special rules govern the act. The Criminal Code only regulates obscene acts as held in Articles 289-296 with the meaning of acts containing decency, vile in lust, and also the element of coercion in that article. Then Article 281 of the Criminal Code also regulates acts of violating decency and decency, but regarding acts of sexual harassment there are no limits and penalties for this action. Name-calling is still growing because no specific law regulates this act. Perpetrators who do not feel the deterrent effect on their efforts make the victims not dare to report cause there are no rules guarantee legal certainty from name-calling acts. Therefore, the act of name-calling has the potential to be a criminal act. Judging from the criminalization requirements described in the previous chapter, the act of name-calling needs rules to obtain legal certainty. The conditions for criminalization are as follows:

1. The act is not liked or hated by the community because it can be detrimental, brings victims, or brings victims. An act that is not liked and disturbs the person's comfort who has become the act's object. The consequences of these actions cause an impact and loss for the victim. For example, a name-calling is an act that disturbs things, especially women, has become a social problem in the community. With excessive sexual comments and supported by sexual acts, sexual movements resulting from excessive name-calling impact the

psychological and mental disturbance of the victim and human rights as stated in Article 30 of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights.

2. The cost of criminalizing is balanced with the results to be achieved, meaning that the costs of making laws, supervision, law enforcement, and the burden borne by the victim, the perpetrator must be balanced with the situation of law and order to be achieved so that there is no overlapping. The cost of criminalizing as a sanction in the form of a fine must be following the burden borne by the State.
3. Will this add to the unbalanced burden of law enforcement officers, or will they not be able to carry it out with their capabilities. Name-calling acts with the potential to be a criminal offense will not burden law enforcement officials. Still, if this is not regulated and there is no legal certainty, it will add to the burden on the people affected by name-calling.
4. Do these actions hinder or hinder the nation's ideals so that it is a danger to the whole society? The act of name-calling exists and will not become a social problem if it does not disturb the community, especially women. To achieve a criminal law policy, it is necessary to formulate morals, fundamental values, and theories related to criminal law policies. Legal policies carried out must consider the matters contained in society. Criminal law policy or penal policy is an effort in crime prevention (criminal policy). The disciplinary policy includes the following meanings:
 - a. Penal policy is defined as an effort to overcome a crime by using the means of criminal law.
 - b. The penal policy in terms of the politics of criminal law has a goal to be achieved, namely a law in tackling crime.
 - c. The penal policy embodies legislation according to the circumstances and the future.

Several basic things become the basis for criminal law policies in terms of legal politics, namely:

1. Ideology-based footing, using the values that form the basis of the nation and State.
2. The basis for normative-based legal politics, in this case, relates to what should be, assessing an existing reality to change it in the right direction as well as good and bad things.
3. The basis for legal, political footing is constitutional, and the constitution becomes the basis for regulating and limiting the power of other parties simultaneously to guarantee the rights of citizens/people.
4. The basis of legal politics is based on morals, the need for morals in legal politics to achieve a goal. A policy is born from institutions with a level of moral awareness to ensure a quality policy that is oriented and influential for the public interest.

In the philosophy of law, the moral position is to be the main and highest-level basis. According to the theory of morality, the basis of a crime is an immoral act that is punishable by punishment. However, not all crimes originate from immoral acts, but losses in society. Immoral and the harm it causes are related. Immoral acts cause losses. Such as name-calling, which is an immoral act, resulting in harm to other people who are victims from a psychological and mental perspective. Name-calling, a crime of decency, becomes a problem in law enforcement. Various problems in law enforcement in the field of decency still often occur. This arises because there is different interpretation between one another. The fact is that the norms that live in society often shift in terms of understanding and some even have a sociological perspective. Then the influence of globalization, so that people always compare with the values that live outside. Realizing a legal policy against verbal sexual harassment (name-calling) is not easy, it must be based on consideration of certain values. According to Bassiouni, the goals to be achieved by criminals are generally realized interests that live in society and have social interests. The existence of these social interests contains values that must be protected. Then the influence of globalization, so that people always compare with the values that live outside. Realizing a legal policy against verbal sexual harassment (name-calling) is not easy, it must be based on consideration of specific values. According to Bassiouni, the goals to be achieved by criminals are generally realized interests that live in society and have social interests. The existence of these social interests contains values that must be protected. Then the influence of globalization, so that people always compare with the values that live outside. Realizing a legal policy against verbal sexual harassment (name-calling) is not easy, it must be based on consideration of specific values. According to Bassiouni, the goals to be achieved by criminals are generally realized interests that live in society and have social interests. The existence of these social interests contains values that must be protected.

According to Bassiouni, these social interests are:

1. Maintaining order in society which includes security and comfort for the surrounding community.
2. There is a form of protection for citizens from existing crimes, losses, and social problems and dangers that cannot be tolerated anymore.
3. Law violators must be re-socialized.
4. Maintain or maintain integrity regarding certain principles related to social justice, human dignity, and individual justice.

Criminal policy in dealing with a crime cannot be separated from the issue of value because, as Christiansen said, "the conception of problem crime and punishment is an essential part of the culture of any society". The concept of value in the discussion of sociology, psychology and axiology (philosophy of values). Starting

from a norm, it becomes a legal norm that contains an understanding of the value itself. People think that value is appropriate or not must be pursued, fought for, realized, implemented, and maintained, so that values related to bad values must be abandoned and resisted. They must be prevented, such as violations of human rights [9]. It can be seen that the act of name-calling has violated human rights based on the values embodied in social life and needs to be prevented through legal policies for the future. Perceptions of value themselves are relative and tend to vary. For example, differences in judgment occur in the act of verbal sexual harassment (name-calling). For the perpetrator, it is an ordinary form of joke, but for the victim, it must be followed up, and it disturbs the comfort of the victim's individual. Legal policies regarding the regulation of verbal sexual harassment (name-calling) in the future require considerations in terms of criminal penalties such as criminal sanctions and the scope of name-calling that can be processed in law enforcement.

Herbert I. Packer wants the criminal sanctions to be maintained, states that:

1. The criminal law sanction is indispensable. We could not now or in the foreseeable future without a crime as an *ultimum remedium* or final effort in resolving a case to cause a deterrent effect. If an act is a criminal act, but there is no follow-up in terms of rules and the application of sanctions, the State will experience over criminality.
2. Criminal law sanctions are the best tool to deal with large losses.
3. Criminal sanctions are a form of independence for humans used as the main guarantor. Used provisionally and humanely, it is guarantor, used indiscriminately and coercively, and theatre. (Criminal sanctions were once a major threat to human freedom. It is a guarantor if used sparingly, carefully, and humanely. It is a threat if used indiscriminately and by force.

An act that violates decency cannot be separated from social sanctions, contains values that grow and develop in society. This social sanction is a sanction imposed on perpetrators to reduce name-calling. In addition to social sanctions as an initial effort to anticipate social problems, there must be other efforts, namely preventive efforts (prevention/deterrence/control), before a crime occurs. This can reduce name-calling, which has become a social problem in the community. This preventive effort is a non-penal policy to tackle crime (criminal politics).

Regarding the imposition of sanctions, it must be following the impact and prioritize sanctions in the form of fines. Accountability for name-calling must be viewed in its unlawful nature and guilt. The nature of being against the law and error, in criminal law, especially the Criminal Code, adheres to the monistic theory, which states that the nature of being against the law

(wederrechtelijkheid) and error (schuld) is an element of a criminal act (strafbaarfeit). The monistic theory views criminal liability as seen from the fulfilment of the formulation of a crime consisting of the inner attitude of the maker and the unlawful nature of the maker. Today's name-calling is not normal among the people, but it is a global problem that needs to be implemented by law in the future. Thus, the legal policy of verbal sexual harassment (name-calling) in the future must be based on morals, values that live in society regarding the impact and the impact on the community environment. The application of rules and law enforcement in the form of sanctions must be based on the principles and theories in criminal law.

5. CONCLUSION

Verbal sexual harassment (name-calling) is not natural, but it is a global problem that harms other people. The act of name-calling is a criminal act that occurs in a public space. This name-calling act causes psychological and mental disorders of a person. According to the perspective of criminal law, name-calling is an act of verbal harassment related to a crime that violates decency.

Protection of children and women has been regulated in Law no. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection in conjunction with the Indonesian Constitution Article 28 B paragraph 2 and Presidential Decree No. 18 of 2014 concerning the protection and empowerment of women and children in social conflicts, article 1 paragraph 5. Verbal violence is violence without touching the body but making the victim feel uncomfortable.

To criminalize a name-calling act, it is necessary to pay attention to the terms of criminalization, namely, whether the act is disliked or hated by the victim, whether the cost of criminalizing is balanced with the results to be achieved, whether it will increase the burden on law enforcement officers, and whether the act hinders the ideals of the nation so that it is dangerous for society.

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