



# Understanding of Sexual Violence in Students on Campus

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**Abstract.** 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 ?. There fore it is important to map the understanding of sexual violence among students on campus X. The research respondents totaled 242 consisting of 92 men and 150 women who were willing to fill out the scale of understanding sexual violence through the google form. Data analysis used descriptive statistical test. The results showed that the understanding of sexual violence was at a sufficient level, which was 66.94%. This means that students have knowledge about the definition, impact and know how to prevent sexual violence. Based on 3 aspects of the measurement of sexual violence, the highest is the students who understand the most about the prevention of sexual violence, the youngest is the impact of sexual violence and the lowest is the knowledge about sexual violence. This shows that students understand how to prevent sexual violence even though their knowledge of sexual violence still needs to be improved. Prevention of sexual violence can be done through the courage of students to refuse or avoid when lecturers, staff or friends of students are indicated to have committed sexual violence. Prevention can also be done through periodic socialization to campus residents. In addition, campuses need to have counseling services for sexual violence and the existence of an Anti-Sexual Violence.

**Keywords:** sexual violence · understanding · knowledge · impact · prevention

## 1 Introduction

Sexual violence among students is rife, so this condition is worrying. This is evident from 79 campuses in 29 cities, showing 77% admit that sexual violence has occurred on their campuses. However, 63% of lecturers do not report it to the campus (Mendikbukristek 2021).

Complaints sexual violence in 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% 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 report it.

In 2021, a number of students at the Jakarta State University were sexually harassed by a lecturer with the initials DA by sending obscene chats. Another thing also happened to Riau University students while completing their final project. The perpetrator is a lecturer who also serves as the Dean of FISIP (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. Sexual violence is any act of sexual assault directed at women (Marta 2003), make other people involved in sexual activities that are not desired by the other person (Hanifah 2018).

Prevent sexual violence through sexual violence such as reproductive health education, education for prevention and self-protection from sexual violence WHO (2014). 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.

## 2 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 demeaning, insulting, harassing act that can result in psychological or physical suffering that interferes with a person's reproductive health and loses the opportunity to carry out higher education.

Measure 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 measure instrument for sexual violence refers to knowledge, impact and prevention. Knowledge refers definition 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.

### 3 Results

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 reliability coefficients of each dimension, namely the dimensions of knowledge of sexual violence, the impact 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 (Nunnaly 1994).

The dimensional analysis of understanding violence shows a reliability coefficient of 0.667, Chi-square 182.648, df 3 and sig 0.000, so it can be concluded that the factor analysis test can be continued. For more details, see the following Table 1:

Based on the results of Table 2, the indicators of knowledge, impact and prevention explain the understanding of sexual violence.

Research respondents totaled 242, 92 male and 150 female.

When friends on campus experience sexual violence (Fig. 1):

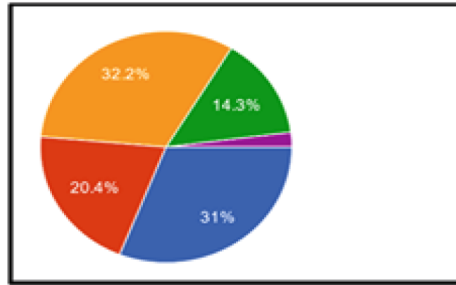
Respondents when their friends experienced sexual violence, 32% were advised to report it to their parents, 31% to lecturers, 20.4% to police, 14.3% to faculty leaders and

**Tabel 1.** KMO and Bartlett's Test

Coefisien Reliability	0.667
Chi Square	182.648
df.	3
Sig.	0.000

**Table 2.** Gender Frequency Distribution

Gender	Total	Percentage
Male	92	38.4
Female	150	61.6
Total	242	100



Note:

- parents
- lecturer
- police
- dean
- keep it a secret

**Fig. 1.** Advice when friends experience sexual violence

21% to keep it secret.. Reporting to the closest people, namely parents, is recommended as the first choice when experiencing incidents of sexual violence. As for reporting to the police or faculty leaders, the percentage is less than 25%. Some even suggest keeping it a secret. The results of this study are in accordance with Sable’s research in Charron et al. (2007) that victims of sexual violence, especially women, try to handle it on their own without the help of the authorities for fear of being blamed. Moreover, faced with a criminal justice system that does not side with the victim.

The results of descriptive analysis show that respondents’ understanding of sexual violence is as follows (Table 3):

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

**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

of sexual violence so that when there are incidents of sexual violence students dare to open up problems, understand how to handle them so that they are able to help victims and prevent repetition by perpetrators.

Students still need to increase their understanding that when students allow sexual violence to occur on purpose, it includes sexual violence. The results of the study showed that 17.6% of students considered this behavior to be inappropriate as sexual violence. Ofcourse this is not in accordance with Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, Dan Teknologi Republik Indonesia Nomor 30 Tahun 2021. The results of the study also found 25.8% of respondents considered the behavior of spreading jokes with a sexual theme to be inappropriate as sexual violence. Meanwhile, 59.2% of respondents stated that sexual violence was not always in the form of sexual acts, but could be in the form of utterances 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 (Zastrwo and Allgeier 1991; Abbott 1992; Magley et al. 1999). Impact 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.

## 4 Conclusion

Important for students to understand sexual violence, starting from types, how to prevent and consequences. Efforts need to be made so that students understand, important for campus to provide knowledge of violence through structured lectures or through student activities. Because victims of sexual violence feel worthless, drop out, can experience stress, depression and even commit suicide. Campus important to create an environment that is safe and free from sexual violence. Important for leaders to think of the SATGAS ANTI KEKERASAN SEKSUAL place for students to report incidents and for victims to have safe place to convey the problems they are experiencing.

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**Author's Contribution.** This study was conducted to map sexual violence in campus X, so that students' understanding of sexual violence is known. In addition, the results of this study can be used to prevent sexual violence in the X campus environment.

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