



The Phenomenon of Sexual Harassment: College Student's Perceptions and Experience Handling Cat Calling

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Abstract. This study aims to describe how the college student's perceptions and experiences deal with the catcalling phenomenon and the campus' exertion in responding to the catcalling phenomenon at the State University of Malang. The research method is qualitative with a descriptive approach. Data collection techniques and sources were gathered from interviews, observations, and documentation. Data analysis was grouped into three stages: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. This research was conducted through phenomenological methods by Alfred Schutz, Edmund Husserl, and Sigmund Freud's Psychoanalysis. The results revealed that the student's perception of catcalling is one of the acts of verbal sexual harassment in the form of greetings and sexual teasing with the motive of playing or joking and caused by a lack of self-control and socialization from the campus. The campus' exertion for governing this phenomenon is through socialization programs, handling, and campaigns to stop catcalling to construct a safe and comfortable public space in the campus environment.

Keywords: Perception, Experience, Catcalling, Students.

1 First Section

According to the 1945 Indonesian Constitution and Article 30 of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning human right guaranteed that every person has the right to feel safe and secure. All kinds of unwanted crimes should not be experienced (Dewi, 2019). But many people still did not feel safe, one of which is due to the phenomenon of sexual violence which often occurs due to a lack of information and understanding about this phenomenon (Fajari Oktafiana & Kristiana, 2021). Meanwhile, the lack of strict enforcement of human rights and unawareness of the norms governing unlawful acts makes it easy for the phenomenon of sexual violence to occur in society (Putri & Suardita, 2019).

Survey that held by Komnas Perempuan's CATAHU in 2022 show that 4,322 case and 3,838 of them were cases against women and these complaints increased by 80% compared to 2020 (Wiandani et al., 2022). In line with the results of the Survey on Sexual Harassment in Public Spaces during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia (2022)

by KRPA (Coalition of Safe Public Spaces), 84% of 4,236 female respondents, 15% of male respondents and 1% of other genders have experienced harassment in public spaces. The most frequently experienced sexual harassment in public spaces is whistling (67%), body comments (31%), flirting/winking (29%), sexist comments (26%), being honked at (24%) and being touched (20%), other finding in this survey stated that women are 6 times more likely than men to experience sexual harassment. Surprisingly, campuses have become unsafe spaces in educational institutions, the academic community should maintain their image so as not to commit such act (Yasland, 2022).

Most sexual harassment that happens in campuses is catcalling (teasing). Catcalling is one of the other forms of verbal sexual harassment, such as making remarks or jokes with a sexual tendency, whistling, comments about women's bodies on the street which have an uncomfortable effect. Catcalling can also occur in the form of poking/touching a woman's physical parts which is classified as an act of sexual harassment but not everyone can interpret this as sexual harassment (Dewi, 2019; Fisher et al., 2019). One of the causes of catcalling is the deviation in interactions between women and men. Stigma in society often assumes that catcalling does not cause real effects and physical harm. Even though catcalling can cause psychological trauma such as shame, low self-esteem, stress and even trauma, victims are reluctant to report it (Elvira, 2021; Lestari, 2020).

Catcalling that often occurs on campus is not an ordinary phenomenon. Responding to the large number of sexual harassments on campus areas, the world of Indonesian education through the Ministry of Education and Culture, Research and Technology is preventing and handling sexual violence that occurs in campus environments in Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Number 30 of 2021 to make changes such as the formation of a task force and even recommendations for punishment for perpetrators of sexual harassment. The catcalling phenomenon in the campus environment has aroused researchers' interest and interest in conducting further research. This research focuses on describing students' problems in dealing with catcalling which tends to be normalized in the campus environment. This research develops from previous research which focused on one campus in East Java with the aim of describing students' perceptions and experiences in overcoming the catcalling phenomenon as well as campus efforts in responding to this phenomenon within the State University of Malang.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Sexual Violence

According to legal experts, sexual violence is emotional, physical, psychological or sexual abuse that uses power with threats carried out by individuals, groups of people or society against partners, ex-partners or other parents of minors because they are included in a vulnerable group. resulting in bruising/trauma, death, psychological harm, developmental abnormalities or deprivation (McCue, 2008; Rahayu, 2021).

On the other hand, sexual violence is a term that refers to derivative sexual behavior where this type of violence can occur both in public and domestic spaces. The

legal subject of sexual violence is usually suffered by women and children because they are considered weak victims, although it does not rule out men. can also become victims of sexual violence. Sexual violence can also be interpreted as all forms of sexual threats and coercion or through sexual contact that is not desired by one of the parties and the essence of sexual violence lies in threats (verbal) and coercion (action). Based on the previous understanding, sexual violence can be grouped into two large groups of the nature of violence, namely: (1) violence in the form of verbal (threatening); (2) violence in the form of concrete actions (threatening, forcing and raping) (Mutiah, 2019; Purwanti & Zalianti, 2018; Yuwono, 2018). It be concluded that sexual violence is a sexual act that is not approved or desired regarding a person's sexuality, both physical and psychological, by force without considering the relationship with the victim or even gender, which can occur in public and domestic spaces.

2.2 Type of Sexual Violence

In 2015, Komnas Perempuan identified 15 types sexual violence, namely: (1) rape; (2) intimidation; (3) sexual harassment; (4) sexual exploitation; (5) trafficking of women for sexual purposes; (6) prostitution force; (7) sexual slavery; (8) forced marriage including hanging divorce; (9) forced pregnancy; (10) forced abortion; (11) forced contraception or sterilization; (12) sexual torture; (13) inhumane punishment and sexual nuances; (14) traditional practices with sexual overtones that are harmful or discriminating against women; (15) sexual control, including through rules discriminatory reasons based on morality and religion (10). Apart from that, sexual violence is very broad in scope and form sexual violence includes: (1) rape; (2) sodomy; (3) oral sex; (4) sexual gestures; (5) sexual remark; (6) sexual harassment; and (7) clitoral circumcision in children women (Yuwono, 2018).

Furthermore, the Ministry of Education and Culture also identified forms of violence sexual, namely, (1) behaving or uttering speech that discriminates or insulting another person's physical appearance, body or gender identity (for example: sexist jokes, whistling, and looking at other people's body parts); (2) touching, rubbing, touching, holding, and/or rubbing body parts on the area a person's personality; (3) send jokes, photos, videos, audio or other materials sexual nuances without the recipient's consent and/or despite the recipient of the material has reprimanded the perpetrator; (4) stalking, taking, and distributing personal information including someone's image without the person's consent the; (5) giving punishment or orders with sexual nuances to other people (such as when accepting students or new students, during class learning or studying remotely, in daily interactions, and so on); (6) peek people who are getting dressed; (7) removing someone's clothes without the person's permission the; (8) persuade, promise, offer something, or threaten someone to carry out sexual transactions or activities that are no longer valid approved by the person; (9) forcing people to carry out activities sexual or attempted rape; and (10) committing acts other things that demean, insult, harass, and/or attack the body, and/or a person's reproductive function, due to unequal power relations and/or physical include those that interfere with a person's reproductive health and are lost opportunity to carry out education safely and optimally (Kemdikbud, 2022).

2.3 Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment is a sexual act carried out through physical contact or non-physical that targets a person's sexual body parts or sexuality including by using whistles, flirting, comments or sayings sexual nuances, showing pornographic material and sexual desires resulting in a feeling of insecurity that can cause disruption to health (Lestari, 2020; Pitaloka & Putri, 2021). One most common sexual harassment is catcalling.

Catcalling is is a form of sexual harassment in the form of verbal violence or psychic that contains sexual overtones in words, comments, whistles, or compliments which is sometimes accompanied by a wink where this kind of behavior occurs because the influence of power relations (Saptoyo, 2021). Other definition of catcalling is behavior/actions related to sexual matters including whistling, hooting, making gestures, or making comments which is mostly aimed at women although men can also be victims where this catcalling occurs on the streets making sounds and commotion that makes you uncomfortable (Lestari, 2020).

University students often experience uncomfortable sexual harassment in public spaces. This causes many traumas and bad feelings for them. Involvement in this act of catcalling, the perpetrator of catcalling (catcaller) expects to receive a friendly response from the opponent or victim and can create feelings of flattery and attraction, whereas for the victim it is just that cause negative effects (Walton & Pedersen, 2022). While the effects of This catcalling can make self-esteem will negatively predict blaming oneself when abused (Saunders et al., 2017). Besides that, the act of catcalling can cause trauma to the victim, such as (1) changes in behavior, including changing the usual route or means of transportation; (2) Feeling afraid to travel alone; (3) feelings of anxiety that can even be excessive; (4) reduced self-confidence, but there are also those who feel more confident themselves when they experience catcalling (6).

3 Methodology

Our study was to use descriptive qualitative, that describe the phenomenon of catcalling in the State University of Malang (UM). Our subjects consist of 2 students representing each faculty in UM. The total sample was 16 students. Data was collected by using interview, observation, and documentation techniques. In depth the interview was conducted with semi structure interview. Each subject was interviewed for 15 – 20 minutes. The researchers also observed and documented the phenomenon around the subject by using a survey. Interview data will be analysed by triangulation and conclude the interview results. Data survey presented in graphic and diagram pie.

4 Result and Discussion

4.1 Student perceptions in Overcoming Catcalling in the State University of Malang

Sexual violence is all kinds of unwanted threats and coercion, both verbal (speech) and non-verbal (action) that attack a person's sexuality, this violates norms which can have a big impact. The development of the times has resulted in forms of sexual violence developing into other forms such as sexual harassment, which is carried out not only to physically injure but also to injure someone's psychology. Sexual harassment is deviant behavior involving verbal attacks, such as whistling, flirting, comments or remarks with sexual nuances, showing pornographic content and sexual desires, resulting in feelings of insecurity that can cause health problems, or non-verbal attacks on someone private part (Lestari, 2020; Pitaloka & Putri, 2021; Purwanti & Zaliani, 2018).

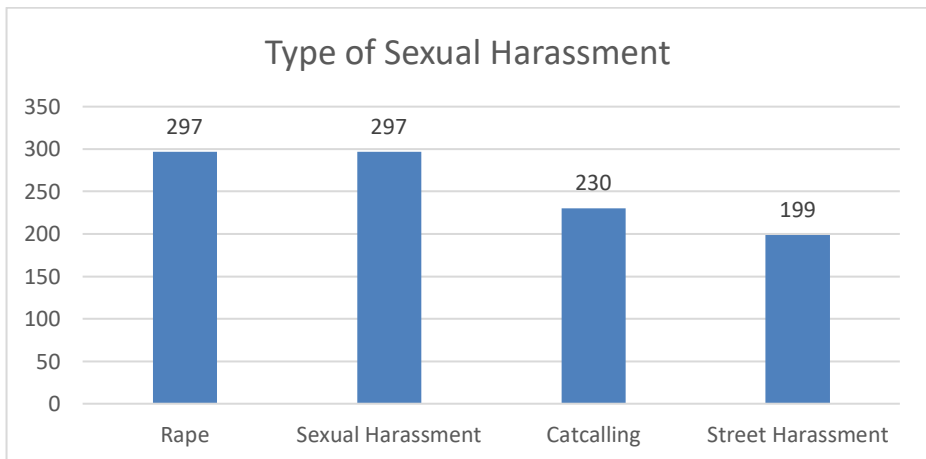


Fig. 1. Type of Sexual Harassment

The perception among State University of Malang (UM) students regarding actions/behaviors that constitute sexual violence based on the results are rape, sexual harassment, catcalling and street harassment. More specific results show that catcalling also can be divide into unwanted attention conveyed through touching, jokes, comments and even sexual gestures. Verbal harassment, better known as catcalling, is an action or gesture that leads to someone's sexuality that is carried out without consent.

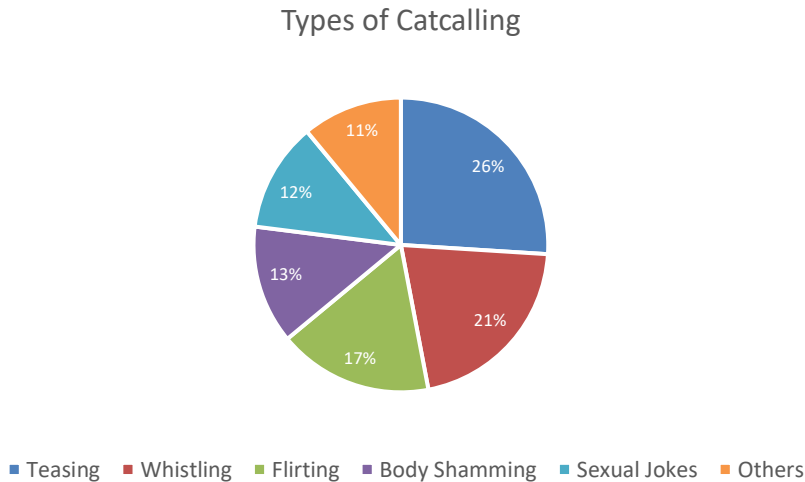


Fig. 2. Type of Catcalling

Among UM students, our results show about 26% believe that teasing by the opposite sex is one of type catcalling, 21% student classified whistling is second type of catcalling, 17%, 13% and 12% are flirting, body shaming and sexual jokes vice versa. The respondents thought that the lack of outreach carried out by the campus regarding catcalling was also the cause of catcalling, especially because this case was not highlighted enough, even though catcalling is one step towards other sexual violence. A lone student more likely to experience catcalling than in groups. A group of people more often show their dominance toward other individuals, so that there are groups that are oppressed from social processes that grow and develop (Annur, 2022; Lestari, 2020; Susilo & Kodir, 2016).

Based on a survey, the biggest cause is a lack of control within a person. This is explained in Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory which assumes that humans have lust/libido that demands to be channeled. However, the demand to channel libido cannot always be realized because of obstacles such as the norms that apply in society which regulate the channeling of lust. One of them is the moral norm which is not to show one's lust through gestures in front of other people who are not one's partner. Efforts to channel desires in a positive direction include keeping oneself busy with sports or other activities and there must be collective control for all parties (Kayowuan Lewoleba & Helmi Fahrozi, 2020; Laode Anhusadar, 2016; Yuwono, 2018).

4.2 Student Experience in Overcoming the Catcalling Phenomenon in State University of Malang

The rise of catcalling (teasing/teasing) that occurs in public spaces and even on campuses has been normalized in society. Informants who experienced catcalling admitted that they felt that there was something wrong with them, so they became victims of verbal sexual harassment. The catcalling phenomenon usually occurs in public spaces by strangers, including streets, sidewalks/crosswalks and public transportation

(Hidayat & Setyanto, 2020; Sunti, 2022). The catcalling phenomenon at the State University of Malang (UM) itself often occurs in the hallways/streets (36%), canteens (23%), parks (22%), student organizations (8%), classrooms (7%), and lecturer rooms. (2%), One of the victims even experienced catcalling at the mosque. In UM, according to our survey some places where catcalling activity is frequent and potential are the streets and library hallways, this is because on the streets students can meet various people they don't know. The canteen is also an unsafe place because it is still a place for catcalling on campus, several respondents admitted that they had experienced catcalling in the canteen by students they did not know. Other places, based on our survey where there is social dominance by certain genders, such as electrical engineering halls, civil engineering areas and parking lots, are potential for student to experience catcalling. Then quiet places also become unsafe spaces and frequent location for catcalling activities. Catcalling can occur anywhere and at any time, both in public spaces such as roads and even in areas of worship which are sacred places (Setyono, 2022).

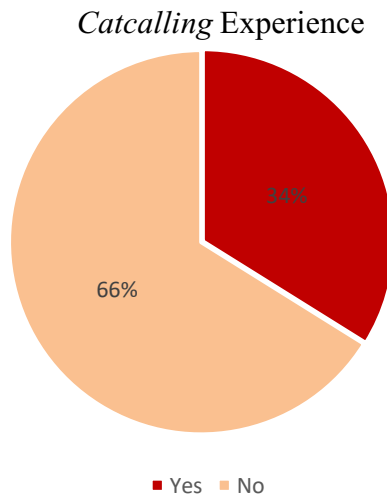


Fig. 3. Percentage of Catcalling Experience Among UM students

This catcalling activity can have a sexist effect and can even endanger women and men because it can influence the way students think as victims of catcalling, that the perpetrator carries out this action because of certain interests (Febriyanti & Rahmatunisa, 2022; Shopiani et al., 2021; Sunti, 2022). As per the results of a survey that was conducted, 35% of catcalling perpetrators came from unknown students, because the greeting was not expected to have an uncomfortable and uncomfortable effect. Research results also show that the cat-calling phenomenon sometimes occurs in public spaces when the victim and perpetrator do not know each other. Furthermore, as many as 24% answered that they were friends, both classmates and organization mates, this proves that catcalling perpetrators do not only come from strangers (unknowns) but even someone they know can do catcalling. Furthermore, as many as 17% answered

that campus officers and even construction workers also had the potential to be perpetrators of catcalling. Ironically, 13% said that lecturers or teaching staff had also carried out catcalling in the campus environment, this shows the need for handling and education regarding catcalling in the campus environment for the entire academic community. As campuses have a role to develop their students and provide education regarding sexual violence (Hidayat & Setyanto, 2020; Lestari, 2020; Ramadhania, 2021).

It comes from the experience of UM students that the phenomenon of catcalling in the campus environment really does occur. Catcalling in students' understanding and experience is carried out consciously and is real, in accordance with Edmund Husserl's phenomenology that when awareness accepts something it means creating something called noema which is the basis for the act/behavior of catcalling to be carried out with full awareness to make that thing exist. The occurrence of the catcalling phenomenon experienced by students at UM is based on Edmund Husserl's phenomenology that the occurrence of actions that are not in accordance with ethics and morals in society or human crises are caused by humans abandoning attitudes (Anshori, 2018; Hardiansyah, 2013; Setyono, 2022).

4.3 Efforts in Responding the Catcalling Phenomenon in State University of Malang

There are differences in perception between the victim and the perpetrator, this research found several indicators of catcalling including: (1) objectification, objectifying someone into something else which has a negative effect; (2) greetings with sexual overtones; (3) sexually suggestive jokes; (4) calls based on uniqueness, such as temptation calls based on the clothes worn and body shape; (5) sexual signals, such as kissing sounds; (6) whistling and flirting; and (7) unexpected greetings or compliments with a teasing overtone. Catcalling that occurs within the State University of Malang does not only occur between men and women, even same-sex catcalling has also occurred. Based on indicators and research findings regarding catcalling within the State University of Malang (UM), it is hoped that the campus will make efforts to provide a safe and comfortable space as well as regulations or policies regarding catcalling (Dewi, 2019; Lestari, 2020).

This effort is through the UM PPKS Task Force to deal with the cat-calling phenomenon within the State University of Malang environment based on Minister of Education and Culture Regulation No. 30 of 2021, through two programs, namely socialization and handling using social media and the upcoming program, namely installing campaigns to stop sexual violence including catcalling and education on 5D techniques (divert, report, document, reprimand and calm) in the campus environment to informing about education and understanding regarding sexual violence for the entire academic community. These efforts are in line with previous research where efforts can be made to reduce the catcalling phenomenon in the university environment, one of which is the role played by the university to develop students and provide education regarding catcalling itself as well as implementing regulations balanced with a responsive attitude and awareness of sexual violence. for the entire academic community (Lestari, 2020; Mulya, 2022).

The campus is currently still planning to develop a policy regarding sexual violence. This policy is also an effort to provide a safe and comfortable space for the entire academic community. Apart from that, there is education that sexual violence, one of which is catcalling, can occur anywhere, by and to anyone regardless of gender and position. It is hoped that the efforts made through this program can eliminate the perception that sexual harassment is commonplace and is caused by the victims themselves, therefore there is a need for comprehensive or large-scale education so that the community and campus academic community know and understand about it. catcalling (Dewi, 2019; Hidayat & Setyanto, 2020; Lestari, 2020).

5 Conclusion

Students consider that catcalling is a greeting/teasing from other people which can have a negative impact. Derived from student experience, the phenomenon of catcalling in the campus environment occurs due to the lack of control within students and the lack of socialization from the State University of Malang (UM) PPKS Task Force. Thus, students' efforts to overcome the catcalling phenomenon are to leave the scene, and even respond by reprimanding them. Students also provide education about catcalling to their closest friends to stop catcalling because it can damage the image of the campus.

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