

Sexual Violence and Gender Inequality

Editorial

Sexual Violence and Gender Inequality

Articles

The Political Personal Realm in the Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Indonesia
Risna Desimory Tambunsaribu & Ikhaputri Widiyantini

LPSK-Establishing State Presence in Protection of Witnesses and Victims, Inclusive of Sexual Violence Crimes
Livia Iskandar

The Hidden Blackbox: Corrective Rape Against Lesbian, Bisexual (Women) and Male Transgender
Sri Agustin

Sexual Violence at University Level: A Philosophical Feminism Overview
Ikhaputri Widiyantini

Denial Narratives of Five Incestuous Fathers
Titiek Kartika Hendrastiti & Noeke Sri Wardani

Power Relations and Sexual Violence on the Campus
Sulistiyowati Irianto

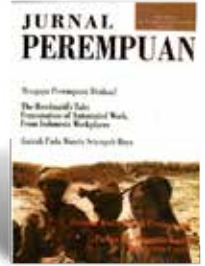
Recognizing the Needs and Challenges in Handling the Victims of Sexual Violence:
Learning from the Experiences of 'Forum Pengada Layanan'
Atnike Nova Sigiro & Bagus Takwin

Published by:



Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan
Accreditation Number: 36/E/KPT/2019

Speak Up for the Indonesian Women through Your Support of Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan (YJP)!



While YJP has achieved much over the last two decades, contemporary Indonesia, facing many economic, social, political and cultural challenges continues to need us. Indonesian migrant workers are being discriminated against, illiteracy is still high among women, leadership positions are uncommonly filled by women, and women increasingly face extremism over issues of abortion, dress code, sex education, lesbianism, marital rape and inter-religious marriage. Your support is absolutely crucial in making a real difference in the lives of Indonesian women and gender minorities. Please read more below to see how you can support us – because, our unity is our strength – and you are needed!

Become Friends of Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan!

You can support us through our Indonesian language based *Sahabat Jurnal Perempuan* (SJP) and the English based *International Friends of Jurnal Perempuan* (SJP-International) membership programs offering you many benefits, such as receiving our newsletters and journals, invitations to workshops and networking events.

SJP Membership

Benefits:

- up to 4 editions of *Jurnal Perempuan* (JP) delivered to your doorstep annually
- invitations to SJP gatherings
- weekly newsletter on JP engagement delivered to your email
- possibility to speak/present during our networking and educational events
- space to voice your opinions on gender issues in our online blog

Annual Costs:

Individual Platinum : 1 000 000 IDR

Individual Gold : 500 000 IDR

Individual Silver : 300 000 IDR

Bachelor Level Student : 150 000 IDR

Corporate Sponsorship : 10 000 000 IDR

SJP-International Membership

Benefits:

- Indonesian Feminist Journal (IFJ) delivered to your doorstep or digitally to your email if living outside of Indonesia
- invitations to SJP-International gatherings
- monthly newsletter on JP engagement delivered to your email
- possibility to speak/present during our networking and educational events
- space to voice your opinions on gender issues in our online blog

Annual Cost:

Individual: 50 USD

Other Ways to Support Us

There are many other ways you can support our diligent work in the field of gender issues in Indonesia. You can volunteer or complete an internship with us. You can donate us money through PayPal or bank account. We also always need office equipment and other in-kind gifts. You can offer us your home or office as venues for our events. As an organization you can also sponsor us or collaborate with us on joint projects.

Payment Data

Bank Account:

Bank Mandiri Branch Jatipadang, No. Rek: 127-00-2507969-8

p.p. Indonesia Women's Journal Foundation (Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan Indonesia)

PayPal:

www.jurnalperempuan.org

www.indonesianfeministjournal.org

Contact

Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan

Email: yjp@jurnalperempuan.com

Websites:

www.jurnalperempuan.org

www.indonesianfeministjournal.org

Sincerely,

Gadis Arivia

YJP Founder



ISSN 1410-153X

FOUNDERS

Dr. Gadis Arivia
Prof. Dr. Toeti Heraty Noerhadi-Roosseno (Alm.)
Ratna Syafrida Dhanny
Asikin Arif, M.Fil. (Alm.)

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

Dr. Gadis Arivia
Prof. Dr. Toeti Heraty Noerhadi-Roosseno (Alm.)
Prof. Mari Elka Pangestu, Ph.D.
Svida Alisjahbana

DIRECTOR & EDITOR IN CHIEF

Dr. Atnike Nova Sigiro, M.Sc.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Prof. Dr. Sulistyowati Irianto (Antropologi Hukum
Feminisme, Universitas Indonesia)
Prof. Sylvia Tiwon (Antropologi Gender, University
California at Berkeley)
Prof. Saskia Wieringa (Sejarah Perempuan & Queer,
Universitaet van Amsterdam)
Prof. Dr. Musdah Mulia (Pemikiran Politik Islam &
Gender, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah)
Dr. Nur Iman Subono (Politik & Gender, FISIP Universitas
Indonesia)
Mariana Amiruddin, M.Hum. (Komisi Nasional Anti
Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan)
Yacinta Kurniasih, M.A. (Sastra dan Perempuan, Faculty
of Arts, Monash University)
Soe Tjen Marching, Ph.D. (Sejarah dan Politik
Perempuan, SOAS University of London)
Dr. Andi Achdian (Sejarah & Sosiologi, Universitas
Nasional)

PEER REVIEWERS

Prof. Mayling Oey-Gardiner, Ph.D. (Universitas
Indonesia)
David Hulse, Ph.D. (Former Regional Representative
Ford Foundation Jakarta)
Dr. Pinky Saptandari (Universitas Airlangga)
Prof. Dr. Elizabeth Kristi Poerwandari (Universitas
Indonesia)
Dr. Ida Ruwaida Noor (Universitas Indonesia)
Katharine McGregor, Ph.D. (University of Melbourne)
Dr. (Iur) Asmin Fransiska, S.H., LL.M. (Universitas Katolik
Atma Jaya)
Dr. Irene Hadiprayitno (Leiden University)
Prof. Jeffrey Winters (Northwestern University)
Ro'fah, Ph.D. (UIN Sunan Kalijaga)
Tracy Wright Webster, Ph.D. (University of Western
Australia)
Prof. Kim Eun Shil (Korean Ewha Womens University)
Prof. Merlyna Lim (Carleton University)
Prof. Claudia Derichs (Universitaet Marburg)
Sari Andajani, Ph.D. (Auckland University of
Technology)
Prof. Dr. Wening Udasmoro (Universitas Gadjah Mada)

Prof. Ayami Nakatani (Okayama University)
Dr. Antarini Pratiwi Arna (Indonesian Scholarship and
Research Support Foundation)
Dr. Widjajanti M. Santoso (Indonesian Institute of
Sciences)
Dr. Lidwina Inge Nurtjahyo (Universitas Indonesia)
Dr. Bagus Takwin (Universitas Indonesia)
Dr. Sri Lestari Wahyuningroem (Universitas
Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta)
Francisia Saveria Sika Seda, Ph.D. (Universitas
Indonesia)
Ikhaputri Widiyanti, M.Si. (Universitas Indonesia)
Ruth Indiah Rahayu, M. Fil. (Sekolah Tinggi Filsafat
Driyarkara)
Prof. Maria Lichtmann (Appalachian State University,
USA)
Assoc. Prof. Muhamad Ali (University California,
Riverside)
Assoc. Prof. Mun'im Sirry (University of Notre Dame)
Assoc. Prof. Paul Bijl (Universiteit van Amsterdam)
Assoc. Prof. Patrick Ziegenhain (President University)
Assoc. Prof. Alexander Horstmann (University of
Copenhagen)

EDITORIAL STAFFS

Abby Gina Boangmanalu, M.Hum.
Hendrik Bolitobi, S. Hum.
Triana Dyah, S.S.
Elisabet Repelita Kuswijayanti, M.Si.
Octania Wynn
Nada Salsabila
Agnes Diana Wahyuni

SECRETARIAT & FRIENDS OF JURNAL PEREMPUAN

Himah Sholihah
Gery Andri Wibowo

DESIGN & LAYOUT

Dina Yulianti

ADDRESS

Jalan Tanah Manisan No. 72, RT 07 RW 03, Kel. Cipinang
Cempedak, Kec. Jatinegara, Jakarta Timur
Telp: (+62) 812 1098 3075
E-mail : yjp@jurnalperempuan.com redaksi@
jurnalperempuan.com
Twitter : @jurnalperempuan
Facebook : Yayasan Jurnal Perempuan

WEBSITE

www.jurnalperempuan.org
www.indonesiafeministjournal.org

First published in August 2021



include | protect | engage

Expression of Gratitude to Reviewers

1. Yacinta Kurniasih, M.A.
2. Dr. Widjajanti M. Santoso
3. Dr. Bagus Takwin
4. Ruth Indiah Rahayu, M.Fil.
5. Mariana Amiruddin, M.Hum.
6. Soe Tjen Marching, Ph.D.
7. Dr. (Iur) Asmin Fransiska, S.H., LL.M.

Contents

Editorial

Sexual Violence and Gender Inequality	V
<i>Atnike Nova Sigiro</i>	

Articles

• The Political Personal Realm in the Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Indonesia	79-89
<i>Risna Desimory Tambunsaribu & Ikhaputri Widiyantini</i>	
• LPSK-Establishing State Presence in Protection of Witnesses and Victims, Inclusive of Sexual Violence Crimes	91-101
<i>Livia Iskandar</i>	
• The Hidden Blackbox: Corrective Rape Against Lesbian, Bisexual (Women) and Male Transgender	103-108
<i>Sri Agustin</i>	
• Sexual Violence at University Level: A Philosophical Feminism Overview	109-116
<i>Ikhaputri Widiyantini</i>	
• Denial Narratives of Five Incestuous Fathers	117-128
<i>Titiek Kartika Hendrastiti & Noeke Sri Wardani</i>	
• Power Relations and Sexual Violence on the Campus	129-135
<i>Sulistiyowati Irianto</i>	
• Recognizing the Needs and Challenges in Handling the Victims of Sexual Violence: Learning from the Experiences of 'Forum Pengada Layanan'	137-152
<i>Atnike Nova Sigiro & Bagus Takwin</i>	

Sexual Violence and Gender Inequality

Feminism frames sexual violence not merely as aggressive actions such as rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, or other physical attacks that target a person's sexuality. Rather, it puts these actions into the context of a more complex relationship of gender and structural inequality. Essentially, a hierarchy of sexuality allows women to be one of the groups that are vulnerable to violence, including sexual violence. Sexual violence closely relates to power relation; thus, it can happen to children, gender minorities, students, persons with disabilities, domestic workers, subordinates in industrial relations, and any kinds of subordination and other hierarchies in society.

Sexual violence is socially recognized as a problem, but it tends to be seen as a matter of morality, public decency, honor, or as a crime against family and society. The essence of sexual violence as a violation of one's bodily integrity is often negated. This perspective imposes a moral burden and stigma on a victim and even her family. Therefore, the victims often feel reluctant to talk about their experience of violence. When a victim talks about the sexual violence she has experienced, her morality and sexual history tend to be judged by her family, community, and the officers of law enforcement.

Another problem of sexual violence is the fact that the legal positivism paradigm is not able to see sexual violence more broadly. This paradigm imposes the burden on legal evidence - such as penetration, evidence, witnesses; to the victim. As a result, the law often fails to dispense justice and remedies fairly to the victims, let

alone to make people aware that sexual violence is a crime.

Legislation to eliminate and prevent sexual violence is a political action to voice the issue of sexual violence. Furthermore, if sexual violence is recognized as a social problem, the opportunity to assert the position of women and other marginal groups as equal citizens is possible. It is one of the main principles of women's struggle against The Elimination of Sexual Violence Bill (RUU PKS).

In other countries, the legal definition of sexual violence has evolved. For example, rape and sexual assault are defined as acts imposed by force or coercion with a lack of consent. In addition, legal thinking on sexual violence has emphasized the dimensions of protection and support for the victims/survivors needed during the process of unveiling sexual violence, the legal process, and also after the legal process.

The number of cases of sexual violence recorded by Komnas Perempuan (The National Commission on Violence against Women) and various women's organizations for the last ten years or so has actually shown the tip of the iceberg from the depths of the situation of violence against women in Indonesia. Therefore, suspicion of attempts to position sexual violence as a social problem is a patriarchal tactic to perpetuate the status quo of gender inequality and the hierarchy of sexuality towards women. (Atnike Nova Sigiro)

Abstracts Sheet

Risna Desimory Tambunsaribu & Ikhaputri Widiyantini
Departemen Filsafat, Fakultas Ilmu Pengetahuan Budaya,
Universitas Indonesia

**The Political Personal Realm in the Draft Law on the
Elimination of Sexual Violence in Indonesia**

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 26 No. 2, August 2021, page. 79-89, 1 table, 22 references

This article is using a critical interpretation based on radical feminist theory to analyze the issue of sexual violence against women in Indonesia. Based on data from Komnas Perempuan in 2020, the number of victims of sexual violence is increasing. The root of sexual violence comes from the biological differences between women and men that has been constructed in society. Men are considered to have sexual dominance on women. The existence of sexual politics maintains by the state have taken away women's authority both in private and public spheres. Using the critical and praxis feminist approach, this article assesses the data research from Komnas Perempuan, especially related to cases of sexual violence. The analysis and criticism of sexual politics in this article also highlights the Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence. The analysis proves the importance of state involvement in ensuring the lives of Indonesian female citizens, especially concerning protection from sexual violence.

Keywords: personal, public, RUU PKS, sexual politics, sexual violence

Livia Iskandar

Komisioner LPSK-Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban

**LPSK-Establishing State Presence in Protection of
Witnesses and Victims, inclusive of Sexual Violence Crimes**

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 26 No. 2, August 2021, page. 91-101, 2 grafik, 4 tables, 12 references

The Indonesian Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK in Indonesian) was established based on Law No.13/2006 Protection of Witness and Victims, which was later amended by Law No 31/2014. It is an independent non-structural agency headed by seven commissioners for 5-year terms. One of the Agency's priority crimes is sexual violence. The Agency protects witnesses, victims, whistleblowers, justice collaborators, and experts. For the years 2019-May 2021, the Agency has given protection to a total of 984 victims of sexual crimes, consisting of 67% children and 33% adults. Out of that, 78% are female victims compared to 22% male victims. Based on Law No. 31/2014, there are 16 types of witness and victims' rights. The three most sought-after protection programs for victims of sexual violence are Procedural Rights, Psychological Rehabilitation, and Restitution Facilitation. For prevention programs, we need to learn who are sexual violence perpetrators.

Keyword: LPSK, sexual violence, witness and victim rights

Sri Agustin
Ardhanary Institute

**The Hidden Blackbox: Corrective Rape Against Lesbian,
Bisexual (Women) and Male Transgender**

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 26 No. 2, August 2021, page. 103-108, 10 references

This article discusses about the corrective rape against lesbian, bisexual (women), and male transgender that is performed by the perpetrator with aim to correct the LBT's (lesbian, bisexual, and transgender) sexuality. Such sexuality that are deemed bad, abnormal and cursed, therefore must be corrected. Corrective rape is perceived as a form of punishment, and it is everyone's responsibility to undertake correction. Corrective rape has rarely been revealed. In order to reveal the facts about corrective rape against LBT in Indonesia, this article writes the stories of four LBTs that would open up our conscience, that any form of corrective rape must be abolished, in line with our hope to abolish sexual violence against women through the legislating of the draft law on the abolition of sexual violence (RUU PKS).

Keywords: corrective rape; LBT; power relation; sexual orientation; gender identity

Ikhaputri Widiyantini

Departemen Filsafat, Fakultas Ilmu Pengetahuan Budaya,
Universitas Indonesia

**Sexual Violence at University Level: A Philosophical
Feminism Overview**

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 26 No. 2, August 2021, page. 109-116, 11 references

This paper highlights the philosophical issues related to sexual violence cases at the university level. Many reports were found related to the sexual violence cases at the university level, but did not come to a solution that take sides to the victim. This is not just a problem about the unstrict law to handle the cases. There is a basic problem that underline in the mindset and behavior. Rape culture in society failed us to understand that this is a form of violence against humanity. The basis of patriarchal logic also affirms the condition. Based on the standpoint feminism method, also supported by data on sexual violence reports, I pointed the importance of using the feminist logic approach in viewing this issue. I aim to restore the point of view on siding the victim which can provide justice in handling the sexual violence cases at the university level.

Keywords: sexual violence at university level; rape culture; feminist logic; standpoint feminism

Titiek Kartika Hendrastiti & Noeke Sri Wardani

Jurusan Administrasi Publik, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Politik,
Universitas Bengkulu

**Narrative of Denial from Five Cases of the Incestuous
Fathers**

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 26 No. 2, August 2021, page. 117-128, 2 pictures, 1 table, 20 references

Various data from the society show the tendency of increasing number of incest's cases. This study aims to analyze the narratives of five cases of fathers who become perpetrators of incest. This study was conducted in 2016 to five fathers of incestuous perpetrators, who inhabited two Correctional Institutions in Bengkulu. This study was conducted using feminist narrative analysis and found that incestuous perpetrators rationalize their crimes based on their sexual identity and history to the victim. The history of the victims' sexuality, which represents corrupted, dirty, wild, and naughty bodies, became a justification for incest. Persons with disabilities faced multiple vulnerabilities, not only being humiliated through the rape by their fathers, but they were also being blamed for their inability to participate in the investigation process and court hearings. The research has found linkages between incest and early marriage, troubled marriages, and early divorce. The construction of hypersexuality and the objectification of the perpetrators towards child sexuality had failed to guide the perpetrators towards a sane relationship.

Keywords: incest narrative, feminist narrative analysis, incest rationalization, disabled incest victims

Sulistiyowati Irianto

Guru Besar Fakultas Hukum, Co-founder mata kuliah Gender dan Hukum, Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Indonesia

Power Relations and Sexual Violence in the Campus

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 26 No. 2, August 2021, page. 129-135, 11 references

Sexual violence on campus is a crime against humanity that is difficult to uncover because of professors' power relations and domination over students. Power relations also manifest at the structural level so that sexual violence is often dismissed and silenced by the administrators. The campus environment's hierarchy of status and positions makes sexual crime cases go on for years without any accountability. On the other hand, there are efforts such as the collective action of lecturers

across faculties to protect victims from the perpetrators and bring the perpetrators to justice. This study describes the author's experience in dealing with sexual violence on campus and using a reflexive approach in addressing sexual violence in Indonesia.

Keywords: Keywords: sexual violence in campus, power relations, crimes against humanity

¹Atnike Nova Sigiro & ²Bagus Takwin

¹Jurnal Perempuan & ²Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Indonesia

¹Jalan Tanah Manisan No. 72, RT 07 RW 03, Kel. Cipinang Cempedak, Jatinegara, Jakarta Timur 13340, Indonesia

²Kampus Universitas Indonesia Depok, Jawa Barat 16424, Indonesia

Recognizing the Needs and Challenges in Handling the Victims of Sexual Violence: Learning from the Experiences of 'Forum Pengada Layanan'

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 26 No. 2, August 2021, page. 137-152, 3 tables, 5 grafik, 17 references

This article will describe a research on the experiences of the members of 'Forum Pengada Layanan' or Service Provider Forum (FPL), a civil society initiative, in handling the victims of sexual violence. Through FPL's experience, this article will analyze the importance of legal protection and the availability of financial and human resources, in handling and protecting victims of sexual violence. This research was conducted using mixed methods, namely quantitative methods using surveys and qualitative methods using in-depth interviews. This article concludes that the legal umbrella regarding the elimination of sexual violence with victims' perspective would provide stronger foundation for protection, legal processes, and the availability of resources in handling cases of sexual violence in Indonesia.

Keywords: sexual violence; victim's perspective; abolition of sexual violence; legislating sexual violence

Recognizing the Needs and Challenges in Handling the Victims of Sexual Violence: Learning from the Experiences of 'Forum Pengada Layanan'

¹Atnike Nova Sigiro & ²Bagus Takwin

¹Jurnal Perempuan & ²Fakultas of Psychology University of Indonesia

¹Jalan Tanah Manisan No. 72, RT 07 RW 03, Kel. Cipinang Cempedak, Jatinegara, Jakarta Timur 13340 Indonesia

²Kampus Universitas Indonesia Depok, Jawa Barat 16424, Indonesia

Manuscript Chronology: received 24 August 2021, revised 26 August 2021, accepted 26 August 2021

Abstract

This article will describe a research on the experiences of the members of 'Forum Pengada Layanan' or Service Provider Forum (FPL), a civil society initiative, in handling the victims of sexual violence. Through FPL's experience, this article will analyze the importance of legal protection and the availability of financial and human resources, in handling and protecting victims of sexual violence. This research was conducted using mixed methods, namely quantitative methods using surveys and qualitative methods using in-depth interviews. This article concludes that the legal umbrella regarding the elimination of sexual violence with victims' perspective would provide stronger foundation for protection, legal processes, and the availability of resources in handling cases of sexual violence in Indonesia.

Keywords: sexual violence, victim's perspective, abolition of sexual violence, legislating sexual violence

Introduction

According to the WHO (World Health Organization), since 2000 to 2018 at the global level, there were at least 852 million women aged fifteen years and over, who had experienced physical violence and/or sexual violence perpetrated by partners or non-partners, including both of the forms of violence (WHO 2021). Sexual violence has a negative impact on the victim's mental health, reproductive health, towards the health and the development of children (WHO 2021). It was

further stated that this form of violence against women also bring social and economic impacts, not only on individuals but also on countries.

In Indonesia, sexual violence has also become a serious problem. This can be seen from the National Commission on the Elimination of Violence Against Women's (Komnas Perempuan) Annual Records from 2017 to 2021, which recorded sexual violence as a high number of forms of violence against women.

Table 1. Numbers of sexual violence since 2016 – 2020 according to Komnas Perempuan Annual Records

Sphere or places where the sexual violence occurred	Numbers/scale of cases of sexual violence per year				
	2016 ¹⁾	2017 ²⁾	2018 ³⁾	2019 ⁴⁾	2020 ⁵⁾
Personal sphere¹	3,495 cases (34%) – second highest case after physical violence as of 4,281 cases (42%)	2,979 cases (31%) – second highest after physical violence (31%).	2,988 cases (31%) – second highest after physical violence (41%).	2,807 cases (25%) – second highest after physical violence (43%).	1,938 cases (30%) – second highest after physical violence as of 2,025 cases (31%).
Public/community sphere²	The highest form of violence as of 2,270 cases (74%).	The highest form of violence as of 2,670 cases (76%).	The highest form of violence as of, 2,521 cases (64%).	The highest form of violence, 2,070 cases.	The highest form of violence, 962 cases (55%).

Source: ¹⁾CATAHU Komnas Perempuan 2017; ²⁾CATAHU Komnas Perempuan 2018; ³⁾CATAHU Komnas Perempuan 2019;

⁴⁾CATAHU Komnas Perempuan 2020; ⁵⁾CATAHU Komnas Perempuan 2021

Data of Komnas Perempuan for the last five years shows sexual violence as one of the highest number of cases of violence against women, compared to the other forms of violence against women. In the personal sphere, sexual violence was found as the second highest case of violence after physical violence. Meanwhile, in the public/community sphere, sexual violence was found as the highest case of violence against women. It could be presumed that sexual violence occurred during cases of physical violence in the personal sphere, but these were often not disclosed (Komnas Perempuan 2016).

The number of sexual violence cases in 2020 (Table 1) appears to be declining. However, those total number of cases does not imply a decrease in the number of cases of sexual violence occurring in the community. The decline in the number of sexual violence in 2020 was estimated to occur due to a decrease in the number of questionnaires being returned by Komnas Perempuan's partner institutions by up to 50 percent (Komnas Perempuan 2021, p.1). Therefore, the documentation upon the recorded number and forms of sexual violence could be suspected to be lower than the actual cases and problems of sexual violence that have occurred within the society. This estimation is in line with the WHO's (2012) explanation regarding several reasons that made women often reluctant to report sexual violence they have experienced, namely: inadequate support systems, shame, fear of reprisals, fear of being blamed, fear of being distrusted, and worrying about and fear of being mistreated and/or being socially excluded.

According to WHO (2012), the handling of sexual violence would require comprehensive support, such as: psychological support (and referral for mental health services – if needed), emergency contraception, sexually transmitted disease prevention and services, HIV prevention if deemed necessary, information on safe abortion, and forensic examination (if a woman wishes to file a lawsuit), as well as the support of a competent legal advisor/assistant if the victim wishes to file a lawsuit.

Civil society organizations play as important actors in handling victims of sexual violence. According to OHCHR (2019), civil society organizations serve as important actors that work at community level. When the state fails to provide protection for victims of sexual violence, civil society organizations help to fill the gap by providing medical, psychological, and legal assistance (OHCHR 2019). OHCHR (2019) even mentioned that in the event where the state has the capacity and political will, victims may trust have more trust towards civil society organizations. Therefore, civil society organizations that

directly work with victims of sexual violence would have a lot of knowledge and information about the challenges and the needs in dealing with victims of sexual violence.

Forum Pengada Layanan (Service Provider Forum) or FPL, is a forum for civil society organizations that was formed as a result from reflection to the partial assistance for women victims of violence (www.fpl.or.id). It was firstly formed in 2000, with the name of *Forum Belajar* (Learning Forum). This forum was formed based on the awareness about the need for resources and sharing of resources in assisting women victims of violence. In 2014, the name of the Forum Belajar was changed into the Service Provider Forum for Women Victims of Violence (hereinafter referred to as FPL).

FPL consists of a number of civil society organizations – most of which are women's organizations, which have a vision towards the elimination of violence against women, as well as to increase support, state and community's responsibilities in fulfilling the rights of women victims, through efforts for assistances and reparation for women victims of violence throughout Indonesia. One of its missions is to promote the availability of comprehensive, holistic, inclusive, good quality, and sustainable service system that is oriented to the needs and rights of the victims. Currently, FPL has members of 115 organizations spread across 31 provinces in Indonesia (Dian Puspitasari – FPL National Secretariat 2021, interview, 5 August).

FPL works on the front line in handling cases of sexual violence in various regions. FPL was formed as an effort by civil society organizations to respond to cases of violence against women, including sexual violence, that occurred in the community. The distribution of FPL in various regions in Indonesia, as well as the experience of FPL to directly provide services for women victims of violence, could be used as a source of information and knowledge about the challenges and needs in handling victims of sexual violence in Indonesia.

This article will describe the findings and analysis over the research on FPL members in dealing with victims of sexual violence, through several information such as the forms of sexual violence that have been handled, obstacles in handling the cases, the settlement status of the cases of sexual violence, as well as other facilities and support needed to improve quality of case handling of sexual violence. Through the FPL experiences, the article will analyze the importance of the legal umbrella and the availability of resources – namely financial, physical, including expertise, in handling and protecting the victims of sexual violence.

Research Method

The research uses mixed method research with embedded design that gives a secondary role to one data set to support another data set that serves as the main data in the research (Creswell et al. 2003). In this research, quantitative data obtained through surveys with questionnaires became the main data, while supported by qualitative data obtained through in-depth interviews to provide enrichment and a more detailed descriptions to the main data. The researchers used this design in order to answer the research question because the quantitative data needs to be deepened with the qualitative data.

The quantitative data collection was conducted using the Google Form application - accompanied with a request letter through WhatsApp and email to 91 FPL members. From all of FPL organizations contacted, 62 questionnaires out of 61 organizations were being filled out and returned.

The qualitative data was collected using in-depth online interviews, through Zoom application and telephone, towards 6 FPL administrators at the national and regional levels. The interviewees were *Sekretariat Nasional/Seknas* (the National Secretariat of FPL), Jakarta; Women Crisis Center (WCC) Pasundan Durebang, Bandung; *LBH Apik* (Women Association for Justice - Legal Aid Institute), Bali; *Himpunan Wanita Disabilitas Indonesia/HWDI* (Association of Indonesia Women with Disabilities), Jakarta; *Lingkar Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Anak/LAPPAN* (Women and Children Empowerment Circle), Moluccas. The interview was conducted by the researcher. This research applies descriptive quantitative data analysis and descriptive qualitative data analysis.

The distribution of survey respondents by province covered of twenty-four provinces as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2. Distribution of Respondents by Province

Province(s)	Number of Respondents
Aceh	2
Bali	1
Bangka Belitung	1
Bengkulu	1
DIY Yogyakarta	3
Jakarta	2
Jambi	1
Jawa Barat (West Java)	7
Jawa Tengah (Central Java)	4
Jawa Timur (East Java)	15
Kalimantan Barat (West Kalimantan)	1
Lampung	2
Maluku	2
NTB (West Nusa Tenggara)	2
NTT (East Nusa Tenggara)	4
Papua	1
Sulawesi Selatan (South Sulawesi)	2
Sulawesi Tengah (Central Sulawesi)	2
Sulawesi Tenggara (Southeast Sulawesi)	1
Sulawesi Utara (North Sulawesi)	1
Sumatra Barat (West Sumatra)	1
Sumatra Selatan (South Sumatra)	1
Sumatra Utara (North Sumatra)	4
Riau	1

The distribution of respondents from the quantitative method by position or profession is as follows (Table 3):

Tabel 3. Distribution of respondents by position/ profession

Position/profession	Number of respondents
Director/director's level	40
Victims' assistance/social workers	12
Lawyers	6
Others	4

Types of Sexual Violence Handled by FPL

WHO (2012) defines sexual violence as: *“Any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or an act of trafficking or otherwise directed against a person’s sexuality using coercion, by anyone without regardless of his relationship with the victim, in any situation, including but not limited to home and work”*. Currently, there is no legislation in Indonesia that specifically regulates the definition of sexual violence.

Until now, in Indonesia, there are only four laws and regulations that regulate the crime of sexual violence, namely: the Criminal Code (*Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana/KUHPP*), Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (*UU PKDRT*). Law Number 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection (*UU PA*), and Law Number 21 of 2017 concerning Eradication of the Crime of Trafficking in Persons (*UU PTPPO*). Those four laws and regulations only regulate the types of sexual

violence in a limited way. The Criminal Code, for example, only regulates the crime of rape and obscenity under the article on crimes against public decency. Meanwhile, the Child Protection Law, the Domestic Violence Law and the Trafficking in Person Law only regulate sexual crimes in general within the scope of the issue or the legal that are being regulated.

In the questionnaire, the researcher asked questions about the types of sexual violence cases that had been handled by FPL members. The types of sexual violence asked were limited to the fifteen types of sexual violence identified by Komnas Perempuan based on their monitoring results from 1998 to 2013. The fifteen types of sexual violence asked were: rape, sexual intimidation including threats or attempted rape, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, trafficking of women for sexual purposes, forced prostitution, sexual slavery, forced marriage – including pending divorce, forced pregnancy, forced abortion, forced contraception and sterilization, sexual torture, inhumane and sexually nuanced punishments, harmful or discriminatory sexual practices against women, and sexual control-including through discriminatory rules based on morality and religion.

As also mentioned by Komnas Perempuan, the types of sexual violence that have been identified is not an exhaustive list, because of the possibility of other existing forms of sexual violence out of the fifteen that could be missed from the identification due to limited information. For example, the questionnaire does not ask about the type of online sexual violence, or the type of sexual violence based on the affected group or the perpetrator group.

Figure 1. Forms of Sexual Violence Ever Handled by Respondents

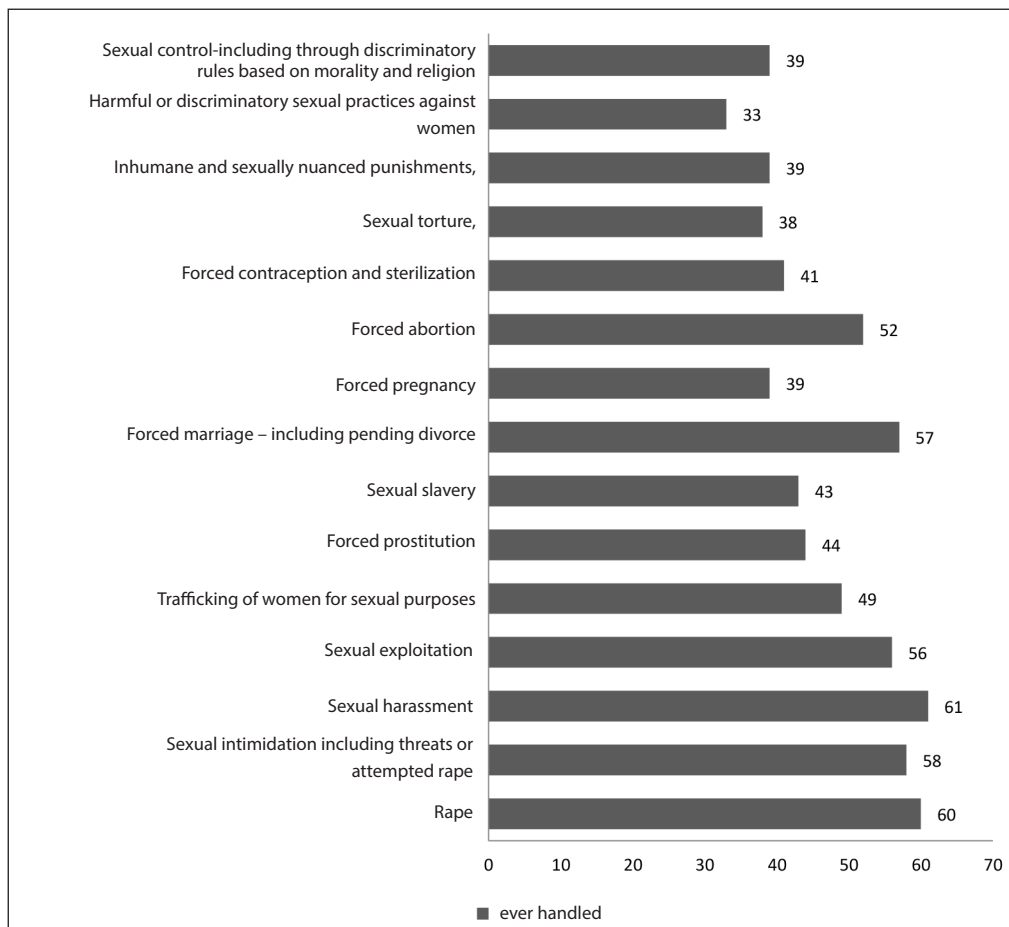


Figure 1 shows data on the types of sexual violence that had been handled by FPL members – the respondents in this study. More than fifty respondents stated that they had handled the types of sexual violence such as: rape (60), sexual intimidation (58), sexual harassment (61), sexual exploitation (56), and forced marriages – including pending divorce (57). Meanwhile, more than 40 respondents stated that they had handled the types of sexual violence such as: trafficking in women for sexual purposes (49), forced prostitution (44), sexual slavery (43), and forced contraception and sterilization (41). No less than thirty respondents stated that they had handled other forms of sexual violence, namely: forced pregnancy (39), sexual torture (38), inhumane and sexually nuanced punishment (39), traditional practices of sexual nuance that endanger women or discriminate against women (33), and sexual control—including through discriminatory rules based on morality and religion (39).

FPL member organizations who were interviewed then reconfirmed the types of sexual violence, that were recognized by FPL members respondents in the

questionnaire. LBH Apik Bali, who was interviewed by the researcher, mentioned several types of sexual violence that had been handled such as sexual violence against children (pedophilia), incest, and obscenity, committed by perpetrators from various social contexts. The following is the description made by LBH Apik Bali:

“LBH Apik Bali had dealt with pedophilia. Then, sexual violence in the form of incest committed by the closest family, such as a biological father to a biological child, an uncle to a nephew, and also sexual abuse committed by a teacher to his students. Those are some of it. And also, the most recent sexual violence – using hypnosis, committed by an online transportation driver, which we have also handled. So, there are various, that we have dealt with.” (Ni Luh Putu Nilawati-LBH Apik Bali 2021, interview, 14 August)

Not all types of sexual violence handled have been regulated in the existing laws and regulations in Indonesia. Sexual harassment, for example, is a type of sexual violence that has not been regulated as a crime in the Criminal Code or other laws and regulations. Therefore, it is not surprising, although sexual harassment is a type of sexual violence handled by many of the respondents

(61 respondents), but cases of sexual harassment are considered as a type of sexual violence that is difficult to go through legal process. This matter was explained by WCC Pasundan Durebang as follow:

“The most important thing is actually in terms of receiving legal justice, yes, the substance of the law. Because what have been known so far are only two [types of sexual violence] in the Criminal Code. Actually one, because it is rare for obscenity to be imposed on that article. Sexual harassment is very rare, especially if, for example, the perpetrator is the boyfriend, we were directed by the investigator to actually applied crime of adultery. It was very difficult, because they were considered consensual, adults, not children, and the perpetrator is the boyfriend.” (Ira – WCC Pasundan Durebang 2021, interview, 10 August)

Furthermore, WCC Pasundan Durebang explained that the weakness of legal perspective in the laws and regulations concerning sexual violence. This makes it difficult for victims to disclose their experiences of violence. The evidence system that burdening the victims exist as one of the legal challenges in handling cases of sexual violence, as explained by WCC Pasundan Durebang below:

“Also, from a legal point of view, apart from the fact on the absent of law, which favors the victim, the victims have been put in difficult situation. For example, for--she must show evidence that she has experienced violence. And we know, it is not easy for the victims of sexual violence to prove...yes, while there are usually no witnesses either. Second, the tendency of the victim to remove all evidence after experiencing sexual violence, so all of the evidence are very difficult... So, the problem is about evidence process.” (Ira Imelda-WCC Pasundan Durebang 2021, interview, 10 August 2021)

Everyone can be a victim of sexual violence, regardless of gender, age, economy, identity, and social status. During the interview it was found that the victims came from various economic, social and age groups. Women, persons with disabilities, girls and boys, gender minorities, and other marginalized groups, are some of the groups of victims being handled by FPL members interviewed. For example, the victim of one of the sexual violence cases handled by WCC Pasundan Durebang was a boy explained in the following cases:

“There was a case of sexual torture, but the victim was not a woman, but a boy. So, the father abused his son, but the target was his sexuality, it was a 10-year-old child. But the

goal was not for getting information/interrogation. But because of anger, domestic violence, but the boy's genitals were attacked.” (Ira Imelda-WCC Pasundan Durebang 2021, interview, 10 August)

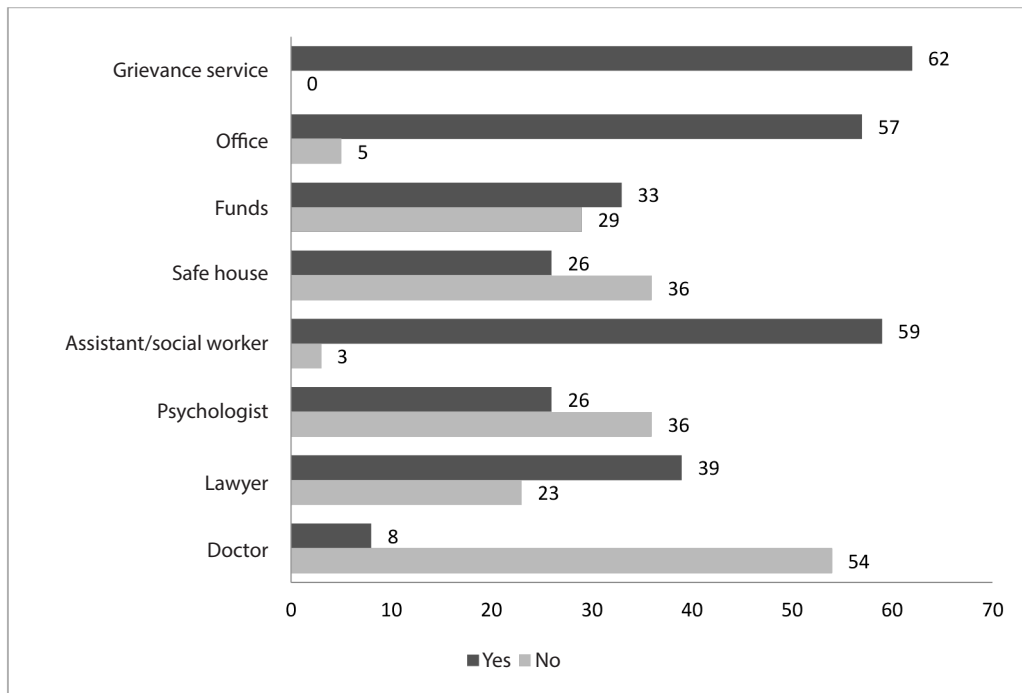
Available Resources in Handling Victims of Sexual Violence

In the questionnaire, the researcher asked about the availability of resources in delivering services for victims of sexual violence, namely: doctors/medical personnel, lawyers, psychologists, assistants/social workers, safe houses, funds, offices, and grievance services. The question was asked to find out the types of resources available and needed in providing services for victims of sexual violence by the FPL members.

From the data obtained, it appears that not all types of resources are available in the services provided for the victims of sexual violence (Figure 2). The available resource in all of the FPL members surveyed is the grievance service (in the form of a hotline or case complaint section). Other resources that are also widely available are assistants/social workers (59 respondents) and offices (57 respondents). A total of 39 respondents stated that they have lawyers. Approximately half of the respondents stated that they have financial resources (33), psychologists (26), and safe houses (26). The fewest resources owned by respondents are doctors or medical personnel, which are only 8 respondents.

FPL members work in various focuses and various forms of service for victims of sexual violence. LBH Apik Bali, for example, focuses on legal aid services by providing lawyers. Meanwhile, HWDI focuses on services for persons with disabilities. In addition to providing counseling for victims, HWDI could also provide advice and input for other organizations in dealing with persons with disabilities. Meanwhile, LAPPAN in Maluku, apart from providing legal assistance, also empowers women victims; especially in the context of the archipelago region of Moluccas. WCC Pasundan Durebang provides services in the form of psychological services and counseling provided by counselors, legal consultations, medical assistance, as well as safe house. If there are other forms of service that cannot be provided by these service provider organization, the victims will be referred to other organization or professional that has the capacity or expertise relevance to the victim's needs.

Figure 2. Availability of Resources in Handling Victims of Sexual Violence



The lack of professionals is an important resource problem faced by FPL in providing services for victims of sexual violence. This problem was acknowledged and explained by one of the FPL members, HWDI, in an interview as follows:

“There is one heaviest challenge, our human resources are limited, *Mbak* [Miss]. As explained earlier that we are, our backgrounds are different. We are not legal experts, that is one. Second, not many of our friends with disabilities want to learn about paralegal, because its heavy the challenge, they have to learn about [laws]articles. Furthermore, to do assistance is also hard, and the risks are also heavy. So, there are not many people who want to be involved as paralegal or assistant. If we provide training and controlling or paralegals, for example, if there are fifteen people, there would only be at least two or three people who would really be committed, that is how it is, *Mbak*.” (HWDI 2021, interview, August 13)

One of the important resources for victims of violence is support of medical personnel, both for the needs of *visum et repertum* (forensic statements from doctors for legal investigation purposes); as well as to treat other physical conditions resulting from sexual violence, such as physical disorders and pregnancy. One of the services provided by WCC Pasundan Durebang is funding support for medical examinations for victims of sexual violence. The following is the explanation of WCC Pasundan Durebang regarding medical services:

“For cases of sexual violence, for example rape, especially for *visum [et repertum]*, because in Bandung city, such medical examination is still a paid service that is difficult for the victims. So, we provide such service. We also have volunteer midwives, for example victims can be handled by a midwife, such as pregnant victims, can be examined by our volunteer midwives. However, in severe cases, we would do referral. Luckily the church owns a hospital, so we could immediately make referral for medical support. Likewise for case of domestic violence, violence against wives, which are usually physical violence such as beatings and so on that require medical services, children who become victims of rape and faced unwanted pregnancies, also received support from us for medical examinations up to delivery process.” (Ira Imelda – WCC Pasundan Durebang 2021, interview, 10 August)

Challenges in Handling Victims of Sexual Violence Crimes

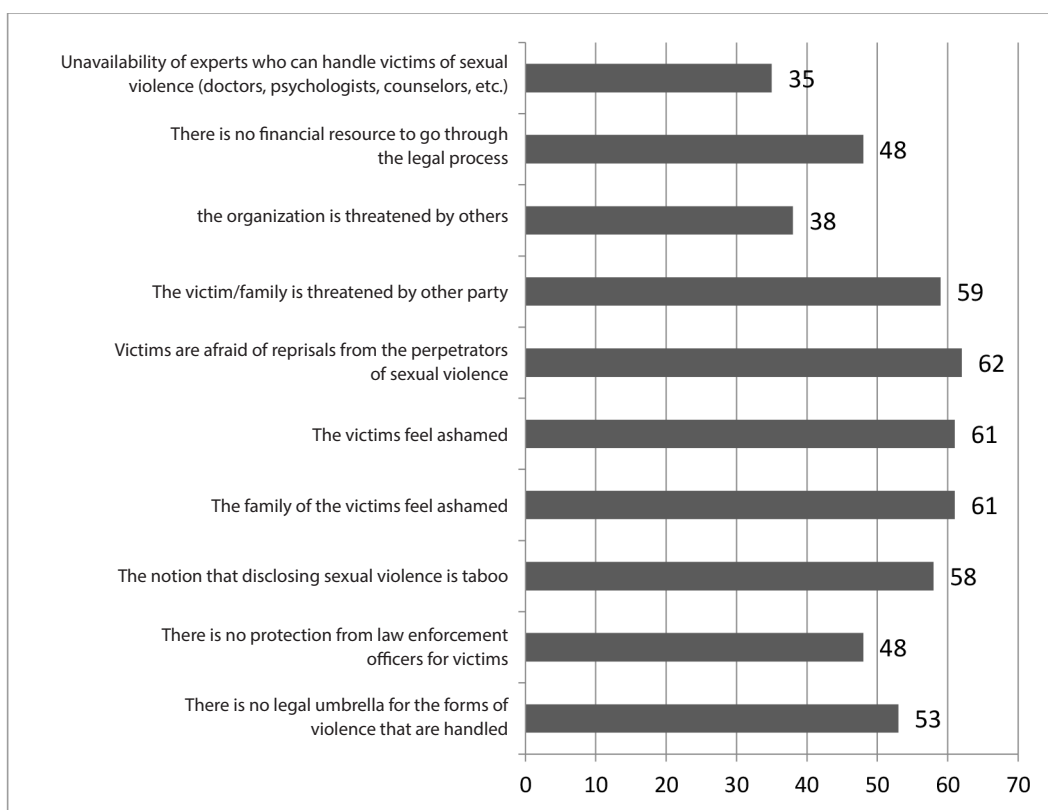
Sexual violence is often addressed in term of morality, public decency and honor, and also crimes against family or society, rather than as a violation against the integrity of the individual body. According to the United Nations (UN), this view is a problematic point of view (United Nations 2009). This kind of perspective could cause embarrassment to the victims of violence and their families upon their experience on sexual violence, which could become challenge in the handling of victims of sexual violence.

WHO (2012) mentioned several reasons that prevent women from reporting the occurred sexual violence.

Some of them are: the absence of an adequate support system, shame, fear of retaliation (from the perpetrator), fear of being blamed, fear of not being trusted, and worrisome for being mistreated and/or being socially excluded. Respondents' answers to the questions regarding the forms of challenges in handling victims of sexual violence confirmed the various forms of challenges in providing services for victims (Figure 3).

The concern of the victim and/or the victim's family is one of the challenges faced by FPL members when providing services for the victims of sexual violence. All of the respondents stated their fear of reprisals from the perpetrators (62 respondents), victims felt ashamed (61 respondents), victims' families felt ashamed (61), and the perception of disclosing sexual violence as taboo (58), as forms of challenges faced in handling the victims of sexual violence.

Figure 3. Forms of Challenges in Handling the Victims of Sexual Violence



The other form of challenges that was asked to the respondents were related to the availability of legal instruments and law enforcement officers in handling the victims of sexual violence. Fifty-three (53) respondents stated the absence of legal umbrella for the forms of violence that are handled, as one of the challenges in handling victims of sexual violence. Meanwhile, forty-eight (48) respondents stated there was no protection from law enforcement officers to the victims as a challenge in handling the victims of sexual violence.

The insensitive approach of the police when examining cases towards the victims of sexual violence is one of the challenges, that according to LBH Apik Bali, are often experience when they handle the victims of sexual violence. The ways of the officers ask questions to

the victims quite often corner the victim, as explained by LBH Apik Bali below:

"It can be said that the police [procedure] is already standardized, the police's questions to the victims of sexual violence are standardized... Sometimes they still intimidate or corner the victim, where some of the questions ask the victim's sexual experiences: "Well, how? How many boyfriends do you have? How many times have you been in love relation? You have done something like that with whom? With whom did you do such act?" So, those often come up as the question." (Ni Luh Putu Nilawati-LBH Apik Bali 2021, interview, 14 August)

The lack of victim's perspective in the legal apparatus' approach in examining the victims of sexual violence would affect the legal proceeding at a later stage. As the result, the position of the victim in the legal proceeding

would increasingly marginalized, as explained by LBH Apik Bali below:

"Then another question that really cornered the victim, "How did you feel when it happened?". Besides that, in general context, he asked "What's your status?", "You? a widow?" for examples. Furthermore, "Where do you work?", for example "I work in a nightclub, I work in a cafe even though as an accountant". The subjectivity of the police and the prosecutor's office, when the case records are brought up to the next proceeding, the prosecutor will ask the same questions, so as the judges. So, the questions raised by the law enforcers in examining the victims of violence sometimes corner the victim, then the questions would be used as legal consideration that would lighten the sentence given to the perpetrator." (Ni Luh Putu Nilawati-LBH Apik Bali 2021, interview, 14 August)

Threats from other parties including the perpetrators also come as a form of challenge in handling the victims of sexual violence. Threats were experienced by both the victim/victim's family, as of fifty-nine (59) respondents; as well as threats against FPL members as victims' assistants, as of thirty-eight (38) respondents.

Due to their efforts to assist the victims of sexual violence, victims' assistants may also experience threats from other parties. WCC Pasundan Durebang explained the importance of legal protection to protect the assistants from threats when assisting the victims of sexual violence. The following is an explanation of WCC Pasundan Durebang:

"This includes protection for the assistants, in average we do too, especially for cases of sexual violence where the perpetrators are prominent figures, community leaders, sometimes they also threaten, whether they threaten to commit violence, or once ever threaten of sexual violence if assisting the victim." (Ira Imelda-WCC Pasundan Durebang 2021, interview, 10 August)

The other challenge that was asked was about the availability of resources, both human resources such as professionals, as well as financial resources. Thirty-five (35) respondents stated that the unavailability of experts who can handle victims of sexual violence (such as doctors, psychologists, counselors) as a challenge in handling victims of sexual violence. Meanwhile, forty-eight (48) respondents stated that there is no cost to go through the legal process as a challenge in handling the victims of sexual violence.

The research questionnaire did not capture the challenges in term of geographical context and the special needs of persons with disabilities. However, interviews with LAPPAN and HWDI revealed these special challenges faced by FPL in term of geographical context and the victims with special needs.

LAPPAN that works in the archipelago region in Moluccas must face the challenges of poverty and the infrastructure's scarcity of infrastructure when providing services. Services for women victims of sexual violence whose locations are spread across small islands. To provide services, LAPPAN must use land and sea transportation, such as cars, motorbikes, and also boats, as explained below:

"And with this Covid condition, it is also difficult because the victims are located distantly from each other, including distant from the facility from where they can access reproductive health services. There are several relevant facilities to Ambon. I have been to Ambon, and I went to the doctor for an ultrasound, right, an obstetrician... because there's no obstetrician here, in West Seram at that time. Then, [the victim] was taken to Ambon, where they got an ultrasound test. The age of [the victim] was 12-13 years-old was very vulnerable. Then, there are some victims whose places are isolated, poor, and we have to reach them by foot for about 10-15 Km, but first we have to go up to the mountain, parked our car, then walked. There were also victims from remote areas, the islands, we have to change vehicles, the last one [that we have to use] is a small boat, so sometimes we go home at 2 am, 3 am." (Baihajar Tualeka-LAPPAN 2021, interview, 14 August)

Services for persons with disabilities who are victims of sexual violence must face various forms of challenges, ranging from physical infrastructure, communication, as well as the law enforcement officers' approach who generally do not understand the special needs of persons with disabilities. Here is an explanation from HWDI:

"Regarding the infrastructure of the police or the court, for example, if there is a victim who files a report to..., sometimes the building is difficult to access by a friend with disabilities, who uses wheelchairs. Mostly, the service units are situated at the top floor, so it is difficult, what if they are given a place in the lower place, so they can be interviewed. Then when filing a report, for the hearing-impaired person, sometimes there is no Sign Language Interpreter, like that. Actually, when the interpreter is not available, an appointment can be made or HWDI could help to contact for assistance, they could provide the interpreter whenever the victim give testimony about the chronology." (HWDI 2021, interview, August 13)

Status of settlement of cases of sexual violence crimes

Not all cases of sexual violence handled by FPL members could be resolved through legal processes. Based on the questions about the status of settlement or the status of various cases of sexual violence that have been handled, the respondents stated various experiences.

Several respondents stated that cases of sexual violence were resolved through legal procedures

(Figure 4). Fifty-one (51) respondents stated there were cases where the perpetrators of sexual violence were successfully punished by the courts. Twenty-one (21) respondents stated there were cases where the perpetrators were found not guilty by the court. Meanwhile, twelve (12) respondents stated there were cases where victims received compensation/recovery based on court decisions.

HWDI explained about one of the cases of sexual violence against persons with disabilities that was assisted by *Lembaga Perlindungan Saksi dan Korban/LPSK* (the Witness and Victim Protection Agency). The case of sexual violence was committed by a teacher of special school (*Sekolah Luar Biasa/SLB*) against his student, and in the end the perpetrator was sentenced to nine (9) years.

Meanwhile, LBH Apik Bali has experience of a case that can be legally resolved, but the victim was later married off to a relative. As explained below:

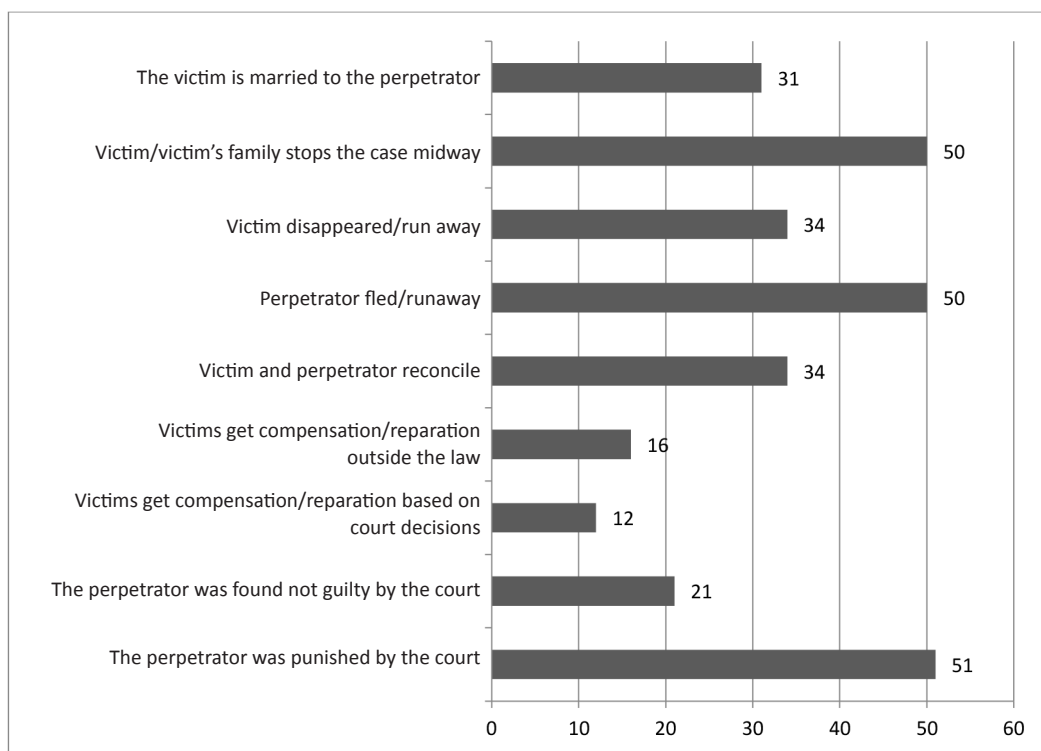
“There was indeed [occurred] more or less just last year, 2018. She is a biological child in the 3rd grade of junior high school, she had [forced] sex with her biological father, then got 8 months pregnant already, it was close to birth. So, the legal process was still carried out, where this father was

sentenced, if I am not mistaken [he received] 10 years and 8 months imprisonment. It was quite significant punishment. However, the local traditional community still put the burden on the victim’s family to carry out village cleaning-ritual, and finally because the victim and perpetrator come from the elite family, it can be said that in Bali she comes from a noble family, so she cannot leave the big family, so she as married off to her uncle.” (Ni Luh Putu Nilawati-LBH Apik Bali 2021, interview, 14 August)

When compared to the cases handled through the legal process, the number of respondents who answered the experience of resolving cases out of legal processes were relatively larger (Figure 4). Fifty (50) respondents stated there were cases where the victim or the victim’s family stopped the case midway. Meanwhile, fifty (50) respondents also stated there were cases where the perpetrator fled or runaway.

Another settlement status that was asked was reconciliation and recovery outside of legal procedures (Figure 4). Answering to this question, sixteen (16) respondents stated there were cases where the victim received compensation or reparation outside of the legal process. Meanwhile, thirty-four (34) respondents stated there were experience of extrajudicial reconciliation between the victim and the perpetrator.

Figure 4. Status of settlement of sexual violence cases that have been handled



The practice of marrying victims of violence with the perpetrators as a way to resolve cases of sexual violence was acknowledged by thirty-one (31) respondents. From the experience of LBH Apik Bali, according to local customary rules, to prevent disgrace to the family, victims are married to someone else, but not with the perpetrator (Ni Luh Putu Nilawati-LBH Apik Bali 2021, interview, 14 August).

According to LAPPAN, one of the reasons for the families to marry the victims of sexual violence to their perpetrators is to prevent children from being born out of wedlock. LAPPAN then tried to explain to the families and communities to stop this kind of practice, as explained by Baihajar Tualeka below:

"Some have. But after we give reinforcement, because they always think that for the child who is impregnated, this would be an illegitimate child. But we said, when they said the child would become illegitimate child, "There is no illegitimate child". You marry this child to the perpetrator, then this child will become a victim, and it will not solve the problem. So, we always empower them, so we must empower them to also build their understanding as well and we always try so that the victim would not be married to the perpetrator, but the perpetrator must be prosecuted." (Baihajar Tualeka-LAPPAN 2021, interview, 14 August)

Cases of violence against women with disabilities generally cannot be resolved through legal procedures. For women with disabilities who become victims, the problems faced are very complex, both in term of the lengthy and tiring legal procedures for victims and their families, the unfriendly legal infrastructure – such as court buildings that are not friendly to wheelchair users, as well as the lack of sensitivity and skills of law enforcement officers in communicating and dealing with persons with disabilities. This was explained by HWDI as follows:

"Most of the cases stop midway. First, because the family also decided to reconcile with the perpetrator. Second, although it had entered the court proceeding for several times, but she suddenly quit because of communication barriers as well. So, at that time, the court provided the sign language interpreter from the special school. Meanwhile, the victim cannot read and write and has never received any school education. Therefore, I have to use natural sign language. So maybe she, due to her family's psychological breakdown, finally the case stopped." (HWDI 2021, interview, August 13)

The informants of this research explained several reasons why cases of sexual violence were often handled outside the legal process. Threats from the perpetrators, both towards the victim's family and the victims' assistants, feeling of shame as a victim/family due to the view in society that sexual violence is considered to be damaging to the good name, as well as the lack of legal certainty, are some of the factors that cause the sexual violence cases cannot be resolved through legal processes. The following is an explanation from WCC Pasundan Durebang regarding the issue:

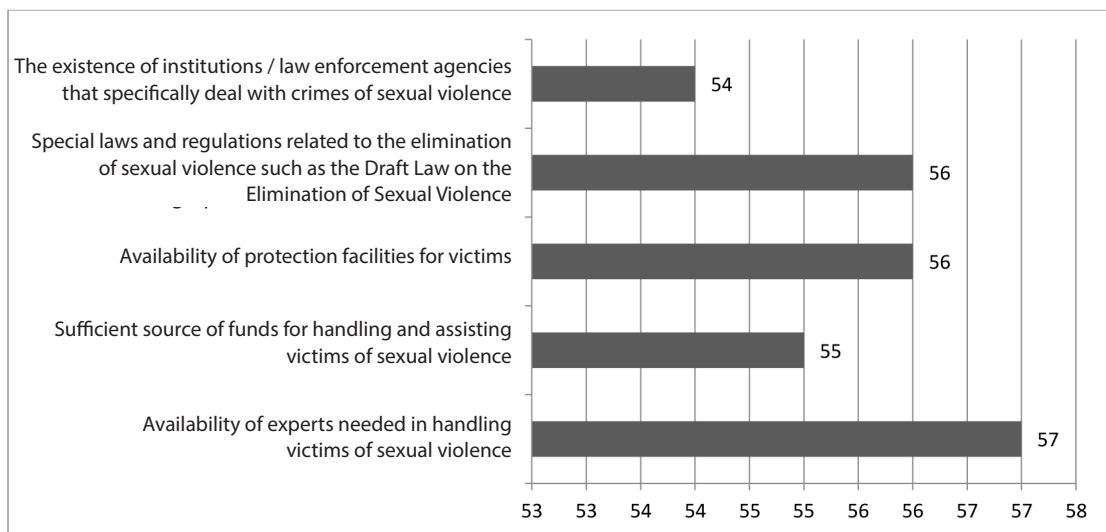
"As well as threats from the parents of the perpetrators. We who gave assistance, until she was forcibly taken to marry, married off to the perpetrator. The perpetrator was her boyfriend. But yes, perhaps it is also the perspective of the society, especially the parents. A child who becomes a victim of rape, yes, is a disgrace, how to prevent the child from this situation... So, let's just marry her with the perpetrator. So, at first the parents file a reported, but then... well... Although rape is actually not a complaint-based case, but this is also the perspective of law enforcement officers, therefore when, "Why have reconciled", then the case can be stopped. So, the societal stigma affects the victim as well as the family's view as well, but also the structure and the legal substance are not in favor to the victim." (Ira Imelda-WCC Pasundan Durebang 2021, interview, 10 August)

Efforts Needed to Improve the Quality of Handling Cases of Sexual Violence

In the questionnaire, the researchers mentioned five supporting factors that can improve the quality of case-handling of sexual violence. The five factors mentioned are institutional factors or law enforcement agencies, laws and regulations, facilities, financial resource, and experts. More than fifty (50) respondents agreed that these five factors are supporting factors that can improve the quality of handling cases of sexual violence (Figure 5).

This article classifies the factors that can improve the quality of case-handling of sexual violence into three groups, namely: the legal umbrella that regulates a form of sexual violence as crime, facilities and resources for handling and protecting victims, and the required experts in dealing with victims.

Figure 5. Forms of Support Needed to Improve the Quality of Handling Cases of Sexual Violence



Legal umbrella that regulates a form of sexual violence as a crime

Based on various findings of sexual violence cases by Komnas Perempuan, there are still many types of sexual violence that have not been regulated in the laws and regulations or in the criminal law. Some forms of sexual violence that have not been regulated in the legislation include: sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, forced contraception, forced abortion, forced marriage, forced prostitution, sexual slavery, and sexual torture (Komnas Perempuan 2021 b). In addition, the laws and regulations concerning sexual violence generally do not regulate or have not regulated issues of protection and reparation for the victims (Komnas Perempuan 2021).

The Department of Economic and Social Issues – Division for the Advancement of Women of the United Nations explained rape as the main form of sexual violence that has been regulated in various criminal laws, which generally focus on proving the occurrence of penetration (United Nations 2009). This narrow definition has caused the law to ignore various other forms of sexual violence experienced by women, including the impact of sexual violence on victims or survivors. Several countries have then begun to include the definition of sexual assault to broaden the scope of forms of sexual violence, which are not only defined by the occurrence of penetration (United Nations 2009).

Based on data from the questionnaire (Figure 5), as many as fifty-six (56) respondents agreed that a specific legislation concerning to the elimination of sexual violence would support the improvement of quality of case-handling of sexual violence. In addition, fifty-four (54) respondents agreed that the existence of institution

or law enforcement agency that would specifically dealing with crimes of sexual violence would improve the quality of case-handling of sexual violence.

Specific laws and regulations will help the victims of sexual violence to get protection, justice, and also reparation. This matter was explained by Dian Puspitasari (Sekretariat Nasional FPL) as follow:

“So, it would be covered as well. There is a legal basis to handle women’s experiences including with the various forms of sexual violence. Then in term of the substance, apart from including various forms of sexual violence, also to simplify the evidence-taking process, the evidence, and their rights. The right not to be prosecuted based on criminal or civil laws, the legal protection so that she cannot be convicted or sued serve as a specific challenge. Then, the right to reparation during and after the trial, before then during and after. While the common practice so far, mostly is provided before and during [the legal process]. However, after [the legal process] are mostly not fulfilled. The right of the victim to get reparation during the trial and after the trial is not fulfilled.” (Dian Puspitasari 2021, interview, August 5)

According to WCC Pasundan Durebang, the existence of a special law to deal with sexual violence will provide positive changes, especially through the protection of victims. The following is an explanation from WCC Pasundan Durebang:

“Indeed, from the perspective of protection and the rights of the victims, the bill [on the elimination of sexual violence/ RUU PKS] would provide a larger portion for the victims, in addition to the other positive issues in this bill, such as the legal procedure. The legal procedure law, if we use the existing law of criminal procedure, is not really in favor of the victim and is not easy for the victim. Here [RUU PKS] under the criminal charge, there is also a rehabilitation

for the perpetrators, so the perpetrator would not only be punished in the sense of being imprisoned, but there is also an obligation to be rehabilitated so that the person would change. These actually are quite positive matters.” (Ira Imelda-WCC Pasundan Durebang 2021, interview, 10 August)

In the interview, a resource person from HWDI explained the importance of the laws and regulations concerning the elimination of sexual violence for persons with disabilities. According to HWDI, women with disabilities are vulnerable to become victims of sexual violence, therefore a sensitive approach to the needs of persons with disabilities that are being championed in the RUU PKS, will provide more protection for persons with disabilities who become victims of sexual violence. Here is an explanation from HWDI:

“Furthermore, what is included in RUU PKS concerning disability, the issues are in line with the cases experienced by persons with disabilities. [Person with] Disability is also a legal subject. Facilities and infrastructure for handling cases and handling of victims must also be disability-friendly, in providing appropriate accommodation. In RUU PKS there is support for protection and reparation for parents, families, and victims. The advantage of having this, women with disabilities, especially the victims, will receive simpler procedure in the judicial process, whether as victims and witnesses. Then, the protection efforts, would be maximized more because the work of the government apparatus would be clearly regulated. Furthermore, there would be increasing sense of justice because of a good law enforcement mechanism that favors the [person with] disability survivors. Therefore, it will have impacts on the [person with] disability if RUU PKS is enacted, namely by the decreasing number of victims of sexual violence, then perpetrators will think twice about committing sexual violence or the repeating perpetrators, because the legal sanctions would increase and would create deterrent effect. Then, for persons with disabilities themselves, they would be more legal awareness and use of the mechanism of RUU PKS to for justice. It will be regulated in RUU PKS.” (HWDI 2021, interview, August 13)

The researchers found an interesting experience in strengthening support for victims was found from the experience of LBH Apik Bali, through the practice of customary law in the community. The cost for conducting community and personal’s cleaning-rituals that usually must be borne by the victims has been handed over to the perpetrator. The following is the description by LBH Apik Bali:

“...there had been a good practice from LBH Apik Bali, we have customary paralegals, particularly in Gianyar Regency. The traditional paralegals come from the traditional leaders, where most of them are men. However, it was quite good, because the traditional leaders could speak, and be heard. Although, these traditional figures are men. In fact,

we, LBH Apik Bali together with the traditional leaders from a sub-district consisting of 14 villages, we have made a customary regulation on the protection of women and children. So, regarding this customary sanction, if there is any violence against women and children occurred, be it violence, violence of any kind. Then, the paid customary sanctions should not be by the victim’s family, but by the perpetrator’s family.” (Ni Luh Putu Nilawati-LBH Apik Bali 2021, interview, 14 August)

Facilities and resources for victim’s handling and protection

Handling of sexual violence victims is a long and holistic process, which begins when the victim reveals her case, during the legal process, as well as further reparation so that the victim could return to the community.

Protection facilities is an important factor in handling of sexual violence victims, especially when the victim begins to reveal her case and take legal proceedings. Based on the questionnaire data (Figure 5), fifty-six (56) respondents agreed that protection facilities for victims is an important factor in handling sexual violence victims.

Legal proceedings in cases of sexual violence generally require a lengthy time and various forms of costs, such as for forensic examinations, transportation during the legal process, and others. Data from the questionnaire found that fifty-five (55) respondents agreed that adequate source of funds serves a factor that would improve the quality of case-handling of sexual violence.

Some amount of costs must be incurred by FPL for providing services for victims of sexual violence, whether it is for medical costs, psychologists, as well as administrative costs and living costs if they have to undergo legal process. The following is an explanation from WCC Pasundan Durebang:

“For the psychologist, since she/he is an activist, so she/he provides pro bono services, at least we just compensate the transportation cost or this fee, that’s it. But for ordinary [service] and so on, it is free. As for medical [service], since case of violence is not easily be covered by BPJS [national health insurance]. BPJS does not cover things like those. We incurred expenses. Hospital is also determined by the police. There are costs that are borne by the police, for example in Bandung district, at the police resort office, there are forensic medical examination [visum] that were paid by them. But for the city of Bandung, we have to pay ourselves. So yes, for visum and so on, we have to spend money. For treatments, we have to spend money, of course, as much as we can afford, while also trying to get waiver letter to get discount from the hospital!” (Ira Imelda-WCC Pasundan Durebang 2021, interview, 10 August)

For archipelagic areas such as Moluccas, cost of transportation is not only a geographical or technical issue, but also a cost issue for the victims, families, assistants, including to the law enforcement officers. As explained by LAPPAN below:

"There was one most concerning situation, there was a father, they live in Kelang Island, but in their village the flagpoles have to go up... how many times and that they can't go to the city-district, they have to go through Ambon first, then to Piri. So, they have to do detour which cost a lot. Then, this father who has 5-year-old daughter that has been raped, they are poor people, local farmers, and they have no financial means at all. But he wanted to find justice for his daughter, although the local community said, "How can you, you poor people, seek for justice?". Finally, they borrowed a small boat, almost stranded in Tanjung Sial, they almost died. Luckily, they were saved by the local people there. Yes, he was saved, right, all of their things were lost, drowned, only one; the child's birth certificate. When the community asked him, "What is this?" he said, "Please send it first, my child was raped so I have to seek justice for my daughter, and this letter is very important for the police." (Baihajar Tualeka-LAPPAN 2021, interview, 14 August)

Furthermore, LAPPAN also explained due to the archipelagic region, the law enforcement officers, such as the police, also face resource challenges in visiting small islands.

The availability of legal facilities and procedures that are sensitive to the needs of persons with disabilities, who become victims of sexual violence, will support the victims in undergoing legal process. One example of good practice of legal procedures that is sensitive to the needs and conditions of victims is explained by HWDI as follows:

"Well, that is also the case, where the perpetrator was sentenced, the one who got impregnated by her teacher at the special school, was sentenced to 9 years. Well, during this case we were also assisted by LPSK. At that time the victim was often got hysterical, while at the court, the victim and the perpetrator were put in the same room. So, he is the victim got scared. Moreover, with the crowded atmosphere in the court room, it was so crowded that the victims were not able to speak. Finally, us, HWDI, as the assistant we did needs' assessment for the victim. Then, we proposed to hold the trial in the library room, and the law enforcement officers not to wear formal uniform, but dress casually. Finally, the perpetrator was sentenced to 9 years." (HWDI 2021, interview, 13 August 2021)

Experts required for victims' handling

Fifty-seven (57) respondents in this research (Figure 5) agreed that the availability of experts in handling

sexual violence is a factor that would supports quality improvement in case-handling for sexual violence.

Experts needed in case-handling of sexual violence, for example, are medical personnel such as doctors or nurses, psychologists, and legal advisers. However, special groups, such as persons with disabilities, also need special experts, such as sign language interpreters for the hearing disabilities.

HWDI, which has its national secretariat in Jakarta, often play role as an organization that provides advice and referrals for cases of sexual violence against persons with disabilities (HWDI 2021, interview, 13 August 2021). When a case of sexual violence against person with disability occurred in an area, then HWDI could provide information and assistance that are needed in handling the victims, for example by providing sign language interpreter assistance, or recommending lawyers needed by persons with disabilities in court proceedings.

Persons with disabilities who become victims of sexual violence would require assistance from various experts, not only lawyers or doctors, but also sign language interpreters, or social workers who understand the special characteristics of certain types of disability. The following is HWDI's explanation during the interview:

"I want to share, at the beginning HWDI was called HWDC (Himpunan Wanita Penyandang Cacat Indonesia/ Association of Women with Disabilities Indonesia). At that time, that is why until now we have no other option, but to provide assistance. At that time there was victim who was a hearing impaired, her initial is T, she..., what is the term, I cannot bear to say it, three people raped her. Well, coincidentally this child is not..., she is hearing impaired, but she never attends school. So, when HWDI assisted her, during the trial, it was so difficult. Coincidentally, at that time the Secretary General of HWDI was a law graduate, so she was a lawyer. At that time [we] collaborated with LBH Apik, if I am not mistaken, it was so difficult to seek for information since she never attends school. She could be asked nor verbally or in written. It was so difficult, Mbak. Finally, HWDC at that time, searched for a friend who also hearing impaired, or deaf. Then communication could run smoother, step by step. Well, alhamdulillah (thank God), the perpetrator was sentenced to 6 years." (HWDI 2021, interview, August 13)

Available experts, special approaches, and support from all parties, are much needed in providing service for persons with disabilities who become victims of sexual violence. This has been experienced by LAPPAN in dealing with victim with mental disability as follow:

"So, she has intellectual disability, I mean... it was 2017...2018, she was raped. So, we had to work hard with

the police to make the case record (Berita Acara Perkara/ BAP). The recording process must be more specific, because it must follow the rhythm of the victim, for example, [when] she was not comfortable inside, the [she] had to go out, she wanted to scream outside, it was different in some ways. ... we have to help in order to gather information. We provide the witnesses, because she was unable to speak clearly, and sometimes in the middle of conversation, she would scream. In the end, the whole process went well, because we cooperated with the police and the victim's family, there were also several local neighborhood association's figures. Therefore, I said that for cases involving [person with] disability, different energy is needed, and also different facilities. And friends, in the police force, should also be given a perspective regarding this matter." (Baihajar Tualeka-LAPPAN 2021, interview, 14 August)

Conclusion

The experience of FPL in providing assistance and services for the victims of sexual violence in various regions in Indonesia show the complexity of challenges and needs of the assistant as well as the victims of sexual violence, in order to obtain protection, justice, and reparation.

The results of the survey and interviews found the existing challenges in the form of fear or shame that are experienced by victims of sexual violence and their families, in disclosing and undergoing legal proceedings, due to the views in the society that see sexual violence as bringing disgrace or a bad name to victims and their families. In addition, the legal umbrella, legal facilities and infrastructure, as well as the approach used by law enforcement officers, have not acquired sensitivity towards the victims of sexual violence. This makes it difficult for cases of sexual violence to be resolved through the legal process.

Due to the difficulty of the legal process, cases of sexual violence are then resolved or handled outside the legal process. In receiving justice and redress, the victims would be threatened and suffers from ongoing medical and psychological disorders. One example of continued violence occurs when the victim of sexual violence is married off to the perpetrator or other person for the sake of the good name of the family and the society.

FPL members mentioned about the complexity of resources needed in handling the victims of sexual violence. Financial resources as well as human resources, are needed since the beginning when victim revealed the violence that she has experienced. Support for victims is needed in the following process, from the legal process, until the legal process is completed, because in the end victims would need reparation – in term of physical, psychological, as well as economy; in order to socially

functioning within the family and society. In addition to financial resources, services for victims of sexual violence also require human resources, like experts. Doctors and midwives, for example, are needed not only for medical treatment but also in legal proceeding that require *visum et repertum*. Psychologists are urgently needed to help victims to deal with trauma in undergoing legal process and for reparation. For persons with disabilities, experts such as sign language experts and experts who have skills on the needs of people with disabilities, are required in the process in handling the victims.

The legal umbrella for eliminating sexual violence that has victim's perspective could provide the basis for strengthening the handling of sexual violence' cases. With available legal umbrella, then the institutions and law enforcement officers could improve the quality and approach in dealing with victims of sexual violence. The legal umbrella will also provide a basis for the availability of financial resources of the budget for handling sexual violence both at the national and regional levels. Due to the geographical context of Indonesia, there would be different requirement to support handling of victims of sexual violence in one area from other area.

This research is aware of the limitations of its analysis and portrait that can be covered in this article. Several issues concerning sexual violence such as sexual violence against children, against gender minorities, violence in the context of cultural practices, internet-based sexual violence, for example, have not been explored. However, the experience of civil society organizations such as FPL, has been much explorable and important to capture the reality of challenges and needs in the handling the victims of sexual violence in various regions in Indonesia. This portrait is needed specially to understand the emergency threat of sexual violence in Indonesia, and to understand the urgency of the deliberation the Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence in Indonesia – the need for a legal foundation that includes the perspectives of victims of sexual violence.

Bibliography

- Creswell, J.W et al. 2003, *Advanced mixed methods research designs*, in A. Tashakkori & C. Teddlie (Eds.), *Handbook of mixed methods in social and behavioral research* (h. 209–240), Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.
- Komnas Perempuan 2021, *CATAHU 2021*, accessed on https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjfvOGg2L_yAhWS7XMBHSXiAQ4QFnoECAgQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fkomnasperempuan.go.id%2FuploadedFiles%2F1466.

1614933645.pdf&usg=AOvVaw2d7sC_FQLm27AfYWhMcO98, on 20 August 2021.

Komnas Perempuan 2021b, *Enam Elemen Kunci RUU Penghapusan Kekerasan Seksual: Kenali dan Pahami*, accessed on <https://komnasperempuan.go.id/instrumen-modul-referensi-pemantauan-detail/6-elemen-kunci-ruu-penghapusan-kekerasan-seksual-kenali-dan-pahami-edisi-policy-brief>, on 20 August 2021.

Komnas Perempuan 2020, *CATAHU 2020*, accessed on https://drive.google.com/file/d/1Zn_brQmp6BLN5wbHfCdbh-o-3EngmAjJ/view, on 20 August 2021.

Komnas Perempuan 2019, *CATAHU 2019*, accessed on https://drive.google.com/file/d/10lGI9ESnlqUASmw7nCdqt7_kmoVfaMq/view, on 20 August 2021.

Komnas Perempuan 2018, *CATAHU 2018*, accessed on https://drive.google.com/file/d/1hnuidY1OYJN_8y_1Cy3F3zGi8z3nh9XW/view, on 20 August 2021.

Komnas Perempuan 2017, *CATAHU 2017*, accessed on <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1r1LpMxaKttqfXQ88ld8WvB6OXFP9BnTx/view>, on 20 August 2021.

Komnas Perempuan 2016, *CATAHU 2016*, accessed on <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1gxqvnwGxAorbFI-y11Ar04w9iJNW0Oa/view>, on 20 August 2021.

Komnas Perempuan, *15 Bentuk Kekerasan Seksual: Sebuah Pengenalan*, accessed on https://drive.google.com/file/d/1jtyyAgVsjoO07bRUqE00zWM_pzADMEs8/view, on 29 July 2021.

Komnas Perempuan & Forum Pengada Layanan 2017, *Naskah Akademik Rancangan Undang-Undang tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan Seksual*, accessed on https://drive.google.com/file/d/1kpiDkdCjfsUgrbDqTgCIU9CwR_izVokn/view, on 29 July 2021.

OHCHR 2019, *Protection of victims of sexual violence: Lessons learned*, https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwi4cf8-cTyAhUJ7XMBHX6MCJgQFn0ECBEQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ohchr.org%2FDocuments%2FIssues%2FWomen%2FWRGS%2FReportLessonsLearned.pdf&usg=AOvVaw39GRN4almar6057_XspcMv, on 22 August 2021.

United Nations 2009, *Handbook for Legislation on Violence Against Women*, accessed on <https://www.unwomen.org/en/digital-library/publications/2012/12/handbook-for-legislation-on-violence-against-women>, on 14 July 2021.

WHO 2012, *Understanding and addressing violence against women*, accessed on https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwihidKjr63yAhXLV30KHQDSD4MQFn0ECAMQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fapps.who.int%2Firis%2Fbitstream%2F10665%2F77434%2F1%2FWHO_RHR_12.37_eng.pdf&usg=AOvVaw2mzwiynF_QlvtwxwQ3tjVd, on 13 August 2021.

WHO 2021, *Violence Against Women Prevalence Estimates 2018*, accessed on <https://www.who.int/publications/item/9789240022256>, on 18 August 2021.

Legislation

Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan Atas Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 tentang Perlindungan Anak.

Undang-Undang Nomor 21 Tahun 2007 tentang Pemberantasan Tindak Pidana Perdagangan Orang.

Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2004 tentang Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga.

Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana.

Endnotes

- 1 Personal/private domains include marriage, household, personal/dating relationships (Komnas Perempuan 2021). Some forms of violence against women in the personal domain include: violence against wives, violence in courtship, violence against girls, violence by ex-husbands/girlfriends, violence against domestic workers (Komnas Perempuan 2019)
- 2 The community/public domain commonly refers to the work environment, community, neighborhood associations, or educational institutions or schools (Komnas Perempuan 2021). Perpetrators of sexual violence in the community include: neighbors, friends, other people, strangers, teachers, work superiors, religious teachers, online transportation drivers, religious leaders (Komnas Perempuan 2019)

AUTHOR GUIDELINES

Jurnal Perempuan (JP) is a quarterly interdisciplinary publication in the English language that aims to circulate **original ideas in gender studies**. JP invites critical reflection on the theory and practice of feminism in the social, political, and economic context of Indonesian society. We are committed to exploring gender in its multiple forms and interrelationships.

The journal encourages practical, theoretically sound, and (when relevant) empirically rigorous manuscripts that address real-world implications of the gender gap in Indonesian contexts. Topics related to feminism can include (but are not limited to): sexuality, queer, trafficking, ecology, public policy, sustainability and environment, human and labor rights/ issues, governance, accountability and transparency, globalization, as well as ethics, and specific issues related to gender study, such as diversity, poverty, and education.

JP welcomes contributions from researchers, academia, activists, and practitioners involved in gender advocacy in any of the areas mentioned above. Manuscripts should be written so that they are comprehensible to an intelligent reader, avoiding jargon, formulas and extensive methodological treatises wherever possible. They should use examples and illustrations to highlight the ideas, concepts and practical implications of the ideas being presented. Feminist theory is important and necessary; but theory — with the empirical research and conceptual work that supports theory — needs to be balanced by integration into practices to stand the tests of time and usefulness. We want the journal to be read as much by stakeholders as by academics seeking sound research and scholarship in women's study.

JP appears annually and the contents of each issue include: editorials, peer-reviewed papers by leading writers; reviews, short stories, and poetry. A key feature of the journal is appreciation of the value of literature, fiction, and the visual narrative (works of art, such as paintings and drawings) in the study of women's issues

Submissions

To discuss ideas for contributions, please contact the Chief Editor: Anita Dhewy via anitadhewy@jurnalperempuan.com. Research papers should be between 5000-10000 words. Please make sure to include in your submission pack an **abstract outlining the title, purpose, methodology and main findings**. It is worth considering that, as your paper will be located and read online, the quality of your abstract will determine whether readers go on to access your full paper. We recommend you place particular focus on the impact of your research on further research, practice or society. What does your paper contribute? In addition, please provide up to **six descriptive keywords**.

Formatting your paper

Headings should be short and in bold text, with a clear and consistent hierarchy. Please identify **Notes or Endnotes** with consecutive numbers, enclosed in square brackets and listed at the end of the article. **Figures** and other images should be submitted as .jpeg (.jpg) or .tif files of a high quality. Please number them consecutively with Arabic numerals and mark their intended location within the body of the text clearly. If images are not the original work of the author, it is the author's responsibility to obtain written consent from the copyright holder before using them. Authors will be asked to confirm the status of images, tables and figures in the journal submission pack. Images which are neither the authors' own work, nor are accompanied by the necessary permission, will not be published.

Please Note: The wide availability of an item on the internet does not imply that it is not subject to copyright restrictions. Please supply evidence that the item is legally available to use. For example, it may be posted online with a "Creative Commons" attribution, or it may be taken from one of your earlier works, for which you hold the copyright. Please provide evidence. If you do not have permission, it must be sought as a matter of priority. Otherwise we cannot publish, and the content will have to be removed. If required, the editor will provide guidance on identifying and approaching the copyright holder. If you are currently seeking permission but are yet to receive it, please indicate this next to the relevant content in the permissions section of the journal submission pack. Please note that the process of seeking permission can take several months. **Tables** should be included as part of the manuscript, with relevant captions. **Supplementary data** can be appended to the article, using the appropriate form and should follow the same formatting rules as the main text. **References** to other publications should be complete and in Harvard style, e.g. (Jones 2011) for one author, (Jones & Smith 2011) for two authors, (Jones, Smith & Jackson 2011) for three authors, and (Jones et al. 2011) for four or more authors. A full reference list should appear at the end of the paper.

- For **books**: Surname, Initials year, *Title of Book*, Publisher, Place of publication. e.g. Author, J 2011, This is my book, Publisher, New York, NY.
- For **book chapters**: Surname, Initials year, "Chapter title", in Editor's Initials Surname (ed./eds.), *Title of Book*, Publisher, Place of publication, pages.
- For **journals**: Surname, Initials year, "Title of article", *Title of Journal*, volume, number, pages.
- For **conference proceedings**: Surname, Initials year, "Title of paper", in Initials Surname (ed.), Title of published proceeding which may include date(s) and place held, Publisher, Place of publication, Page numbers.
- For **newspaper articles**: Surname, Initials year (if an author is named), "Article title", *Newspaper*, date, pages.
- For **images**: Where image is from a printed source – as for books but with the page number on which the image appears.
- Where **image is from an online source** – Surname, Initials year, Title, Available at, Date accessed. Other images - Surname, Initials year, Title, Name of owner (person or institution) and location for viewing.

Copyright Notice

All written material, unless otherwise stated, is the copyright of the Jurnal Perempuan. Views expressed in articles and letters are those of the contributors, and not necessarily those of the publisher. If you wish to use any content appearing in JP, please contact redaksi@jurnalperempuan.com for guidance.

YAYASAN
YJP
JURNAL
PEREMPUAN

Jalan Tanah Manisan No. 72,
RT 07 RW 03, Kel. Cipinang
Cempedak, Kec. Jatinegara,
Jakarta Timur
Telp: (+62) 812 1098 3075

