

Sexual Violence and Gender Inequality

Editorial

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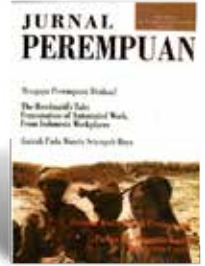
Recognizing the Needs and Challenges in Handling the Victims of Sexual Violence:
Learning from the Experiences of 'Forum Pengada Layanan'
Atnike Nova Sigiro & Bagus Takwin

Published by:



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

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First published in August 2021



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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

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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

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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.

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