

GENDER PERSPECTIVES ON THE FORMS, PROCESSES AND VIEWS OF HANDLING SEXUAL VIOLENCE AT SURABAYA AVIATION POLYTECHNIC

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ABSTRACT

Sexual violence in higher education has become a serious problem and requires serious attention from various parties. Educational institutions, including the Aviation Polytechnic of Surabaya, are not immune from this problem. This study was conducted with the aim of identifying gender perspectives on the forms, processes, and views related to the handling of sexual violence at the Aviation Polytechnic of Surabaya. Through a survey method involving 131 respondents (73 men and 58 women), this study revealed that sexual harassment, both verbal and physical, still occurs frequently in the campus environment. As many as 64% of female respondents and 72% of male respondents reported that they had witnessed or experienced verbal harassment in the form of sexual advances or jokes. In addition, physical harassment was reported by 24% of female respondents and 10% of male respondents. However, only 32% of all respondents were aware of the formal reporting mechanisms available at the institution. These findings highlight the gap between incidents of sexual violence and knowledge and use of existing reporting mechanisms. Therefore, this study recommends the need for increased education regarding sexual violence reporting procedures as well as strengthening regulations and preventive measures in the educational environment. The results of the study are expected to make a real contribution in improving the protection and handling system of sexual violence in educational institutions, especially Aviation Polytechnic Surabaya.

Keywords: *Sexual Violence, Higher Education, Gender Perspective, Aviation Polytechnic.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Sexual violence is a global and serious problem that still often occurs around our environment. Cases of sexual violence in higher education are also felt to have not received maximum handling, resulting in many cases that have not been resolved properly, this is due to the flow of complaints that are not yet known by many parties and the entire academic community including students. [1]. Sexual violence can have a negative impact on victims. A significant impact will be obtained by victims in terms of psychological, social and academic. Victims will feel traumatized, and depression and various other negative things. The phenomenon of sexual violence continues to emerge and occur in people's daily lives. Victims always experience torture, forced sexuality, and even cruel treatment throughout their lives, but this issue is not taken seriously by some people. The increasing number of news reports in the media and social networks creates the impression that people are beginning to realize the fact that sexual violence can occur anytime, anywhere and happen to anyone, even in forms that we have never imagined before. Sexual violence, harassment and exploitation not only affect adult women but also women who are considered minors.

These sexual crimes do not only occur in companies, offices or certain places that provide opportunities for perpetrators to communicate with each other, but can also occur in the family environment and educational environment. [2]. Cases of sexual violence can also occur in universities, which in fact are educational institutions that uphold the value of decency and dignity of everyone must be mortgaged by irresponsible individuals and educators as an example of knowledge claimants instead of committing immoral acts.

Politeknik Penerbangan Surabaya, as a higher education institution with specific characteristics, should be considered in the context of this study. The male-dominated academic environment and the existence of a strong hierarchy may be risk factors for sexual violence. In addition, a lack of awareness of sexual and gender-based violence among the university community may hinder efforts to prevent and resolve incidents. Analyzing sexual violence from a gender perspective allows us to gain a deeper understanding of its root causes. In this way, efforts to prevent and address sexual violence can be more effective. A gender perspective can also help identify specific forms of sexual violence, how it occurs, and different perspectives on how it can be addressed. Based on the description of the dangers of sexual

violence in the university environment above, it is necessary to conduct research related to the theme carried out, namely sexual violence with the title "Gender Perspective on the Forms, Processes and Views of Sexual Violence at Aviation Polytechnic Surabaya."

1.1. Sexual Violence

Sexual violence is a universal crime. Sexual violence can occur all over the world, in all walks of life regardless of age and gender. Sexual violence can be both verbal and non-verbal. It includes not only acts such as rape and harassment, but also acts such as staring, touching, and groping. Perpetrators may also use elements of coercion to immobilize the victim. The increasing problem of sexual violence in higher education is an important concern for society and related institutions. Although these incidents are often only dealt with in the short term, the consequences are very serious for the victims. [3]. Currently, sexual harassment also reaches out on social media and is included in *sexual cyberbullying* or sexual harassment through online platforms. Sexual violence can also be understood as any form of action that involves the values of honor and self-esteem. The high rate of sexual violence that occurs in Indonesia shows the high number of incidents that occur, clearly showing the lack of awareness of the perpetrator or victim in reporting and fighting for justice for themselves [4].

Sexual violence includes "any form of sexual act perpetrated against individuals without their consent, which can have serious psychological, physical and emotional impacts". Furthermore, the impact of sexual violence is not limited to the physical aspect, but also has a profound effect on the mental health of the victim. Victims often experience prolonged psychological trauma, including symptoms such as depression, anxiety disorders, and even post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). In their meta-analysis, they found that "victims of sexual violence are more likely than the general population to experience serious mental health disorders, which can worsen their overall quality of life" [5].

1.2. Gender Perspective

Crimes of sexual violence often affect women or girls. This is because women are always considered inferior and weak compared to men. In society, we often find the assumption that women are easy to be subjugated, exploited, or enslaved by men. [6]. A gender perspective is an important approach in understanding social relations, especially those involving inequality between men and women. In Indonesia, research on gender perspectives has developed in various fields, including law, education, and development. A gender perspective plays an important role in sharpening our understanding of social inequality and empowering

women to actively participate in achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs) [7].

1.3. Causal Factors of Sexual Violence

The triggering factors for sexual violence come from external factors, especially causal factors that arise due to external encouragement from the person who committed the act of sexual violence [8]. External factors that encourage sexual violence often come from external forces, such as misuse of technology, environmental conditions, and individual problems. These factors interact dynamically and create conditions in which sexual violence is more likely to occur [9].

1. Technology misuse factors

Technological development is one of the factors that motivate perpetrators to commit crimes, namely sexual violence. today's technological developments have a bad influence on life. However, in the development of technology here, the community does not blame the technology itself but the community or individuals who misuse technology. The technology that is currently developing is social media which now allows us to access everything very easily. based on information obtained from the perpetrator, the perpetrator also often visits pornographic sites so that the perpetrator's habit creates the desire to do this.

2. Environmental factors

In every crime of sexual violence, there is a relationship between the perpetrator, the victim and the circumstances and environmental conditions where each plays a role as a cause of sexual violence crimes. Based on the information obtained, the influence of the environment where the victim works is one of the factors that encourage the perpetrator to commit the crime. An environment that is unsafe or permissive of sexual violence is often a trigger for perpetrators to commit acts of violence, especially if the environment does not provide adequate protection for victims or even reinforces power imbalances.

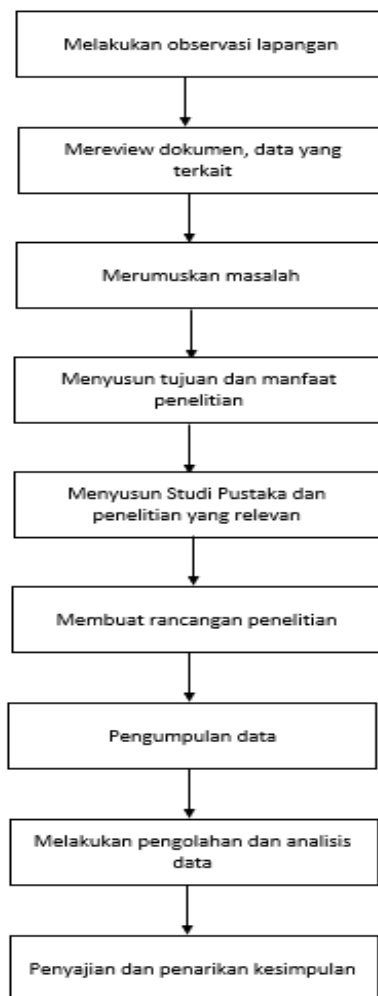
3. Individual factors

The crime of sexual violence committed by the perpetrator against the victim is caused by one of the factors that ensure the perpetrator commits the crime, namely the possibility of the perpetrator committing the crime, where the perpetrator cannot resist the urge to have sexual intercourse. Perpetrators who have experienced mental and physical disturbances due to sexual violence in the past are more likely to commit similar acts in the future.

a. Impact and Treatment of Sexual Violence

Scientific research shows that the impact of sexual violence can cause neurological damage to the cerebral cortex and frontal cortex. If these parts are damaged, the victim will see their character killed. The most serious impact is that 70% of sexual assault victims are at risk of becoming perpetrators in the future. The effects of sexual violence can include trauma, depression, phobias, nightmares, long-term suspicion of others, and environmental restrictions [10]. For rape victims who experience severe psychological trauma, they may feel a strong desire to commit suicide. [11]. Sexual violence has a very wide and diverse impact, which not only affects victims physically but also has a significant impact on their mental, social, and economic health. The physical impacts of sexual violence can range from injuries, unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases, to more serious health complications such as reproductive disorders. However, the psychological impact is often more profound and prolonged. The trauma experienced by victims of sexual violence often leads to mental disorders such as depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) [12].

2. FRAMEWORK



3. RESEARCH METHODS

Based on the problem under study, the method used in this research is comparative with a quantitative approach. [13]. The comparative method is research that intends to compare the value of one or more independent variables in two or more populations, samples or different times or a combination of all. Comparative research has a higher level of difficulty than descriptive. Quantitative research is a research method based on the philosophy of positivism as a scientific or scientific method because it has fulfilled scientific rules concretely or empirically, objectively, measurably, rationally, and systematically determined.

Data is information material about a research object obtained at the research location. The definition of data is actually similar to the definition of information, except that information is more highlighted in terms of service, while data emphasizes material aspects. The data used in this study include:

1. Primary Data

Primary data is that which is directly obtained from the first data source at the research location or research object.

2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is data obtained from second sources or secondary sources of the data we need. Secondary data sources are expected to play a role in helping to reveal the expected data.

3.1 Data Processing Technique

Data processing techniques play a crucial role in processing raw information into a form that is easy to understand and analyze. Data processing techniques use tabulation in Microsoft Excel. One of the most popular and effective software for data processing is Microsoft Excel. Excel's advantage lies in its intuitive tabulation feature, offering a reliable solution for processing data efficiently and accurately. This feature allows the organization of raw data into structured table formats, making it easier to calculate, analyze, and present information in a systematic and professional manner.

3.2 Analysis and Summarization of Research Results

This research combines the strengths of quantitative and qualitative analysis to gain a comprehensive understanding. The quantitative approach, using descriptive and comparative analysis, allows the identification of differences in perceptions between genders on each question item in a measurable manner. This quantitative data is then enriched with qualitative analysis to dig deeper into the meaning and reasons behind the differences in perception, resulting in a holistic and meaningful interpretation.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on Table 4.1 which summarizes the results of data collection from 73 male respondents at Aviation Polytechnic Surabaya, it can be seen that the majority of respondents reported rarely or never experiencing sexual violence in the academic environment. For example, 72.60% of the respondents stated that they had never seen or experienced sexualized advances, jokes, or whistles. This suggests that men's direct experience of verbal sexual violence is relatively low. Nonetheless, 10.96% of the respondents reported experiencing or seeing these incidents frequently, indicating that such incidents still occur in educational settings.

In addition, 78.08% of male respondents reported never experiencing discrimination or harassment related to physical appearance or body condition. Only 9.59% reported experiencing it frequently, indicating that this form of harassment is also relatively rare, but still exists and needs to be addressed. Regarding sexualized stares that cause discomfort, 76.71% of the respondents stated that they had never experienced or seen this incident, while 10.96% reported experiencing it frequently. This data shows that while the majority are not exposed to this kind of behavior, there is still a minority who see or experience disturbing sexual stares quite often. Furthermore, 80.82% of male respondents reported never seeing or experiencing sexualized messages, pictures or videos. However, 9.59% reported seeing these frequently. Although this number is relatively small, it still indicates that there are cases of media-based sexual harassment in the academic environment. One significant finding is that 10.96% of male respondents stated that they often experienced or saw physical harassment, such as touching or indecent physical acts. This figure shows that although the majority do not experience this, there are a number of men who come face to face with physical sexual violence on a regular basis.

Overall, this data shows that sexual violence in the academic environment at Poltekbang Surabaya, although not experienced by the majority of male respondents, is still an important issue. A number of respondents reported experiences of sexual violence in various forms, ranging from verbal to physical, with varying intensity. These findings suggest the need for increased efforts to create a safer academic environment free from sexual violence, including increased awareness, a more effective reporting system, and stronger law enforcement against perpetrators of sexual violence.

Table 1. Data Collection Results of Male Respondents

| Pertanyaan/Pilihan responden | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | Total |
|---|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-------|
| | Jumlah | % | Jumlah | % | Jumlah | % | Jumlah | % | |
| A. PERSPEKTIF GENDER (LAKI-LAKI) PADA BENTUK KEKERASAN SEKSUAL | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Apakah Anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa melakukan rayuan, lelucon dan/atau siluan yang bernuansa seksual kepada pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa? | 53 | 72,60 | 5 | 6,85 | 7 | 9,59 | 8 | 10,96 | 73 |
| 2 Apakah anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa melakukan diskriminasi atau melecehkan tampilan fisik, kondisi tubuh pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa? | 57 | 78,08 | 7 | 9,59 | 2 | 2,74 | 7 | 9,59 | 73 |
| 3 Apakah anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa menatap pakaian pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa dengan bernuansa seksual atau tidak nyaman? | 56 | 76,71 | 6 | 8,22 | 3 | 4,11 | 8 | 10,96 | 73 |
| 4 Apakah anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa mengirim pesan, gambar, foto, video bernuansa seksual kepada pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa? | 59 | 80,82 | 5 | 6,85 | 2 | 2,74 | 7 | 9,59 | 73 |
| 5 Apakah anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa mengintip atau dengan sengaja melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa melakukan kegiatan pribadi pada ruangan yang bersifat pribadi (misalnya kamar mahasiswa)? | 61 | 83,56 | 2 | 2,74 | 2 | 2,74 | 8 | 10,96 | 73 |
| 6 Apakah anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa memperlihatkan alat kemaluannya kepada pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa? | 63 | 86,30 | 1 | 1,37 | 1 | 1,37 | 8 | 10,96 | 73 |
| 7 Apakah anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa membuka pakaian pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa tanpa persetujuan? | 63 | 86,30 | 1 | 1,37 | 1 | 1,37 | 8 | 10,96 | 73 |
| B. PERSPEKTIF GENDER (LAKI-LAKI) PADA PROSES KEKERASAN SEKSUAL | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 Apakah Anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa menyebarkan informasi terkait tubuh pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa yang bernuansa seksual? | 61 | 83,56 | 3 | 4,11 | 0 | 0,00 | 9 | 12,33 | 73 |
| 9 Apakah anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa mengunggah foto pribadi pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa yang bernuansa seksual ke sosial media? | 62 | 84,93 | 2 | 2,74 | 1 | 1,37 | 8 | 10,96 | 73 |
| 10 Apakah anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa melakukan pengambilan video atau mengedarkan foto pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa? | 60 | 82,19 | 2 | 2,74 | 3 | 4,11 | 8 | 10,96 | 73 |
| 11 Apakah anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa membujuk, menjanjikan, atau menawarkan sesuatu kepada pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa untuk melakukan transaksi atau kegiatan seksual? | 63 | 86,30 | 1 | 1,37 | 1 | 1,37 | 8 | 10,96 | 73 |
| 12 Apakah anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa menyentuh, mengusap, meraba, memegang, memeluk, mencium, atau menggosokkan bagian tubuhnya kepada pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa? | 62 | 84,93 | 1 | 1,37 | 2 | 2,74 | 8 | 10,96 | 73 |
| 13 Apakah anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa melakukan percobaan pemeriksaan kepada pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa? | 62 | 84,93 | 2 | 2,74 | 1 | 1,37 | 8 | 10,96 | 73 |
| 14 Apakah anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa memaksa atau memperdayai pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa untuk melakukan aborsi? | 63 | 86,30 | 1 | 1,37 | 0 | 0,00 | 9 | 12,33 | 73 |
| C. PERSPEKTIF GENDER (LAKI-LAKI) PADA PANDANGAN PENANGANAN KEKERASAN SEKSUAL | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 Apakah anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa membiarkan terjadinya kekerasan seksual kepada pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa dengan sengaja? | 62 | 84,93 | 1 | 1,37 | 2 | 2,74 | 8 | 10,96 | 73 |
| 16 Apakah anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa membiarkan terjadinya kekerasan seksual kepada pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa walaupun sudah melapor? | 63 | 86,30 | 1 | 1,37 | 1 | 1,37 | 8 | 10,96 | 73 |
| 17 Apakah anda pernah melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa menyampaikan media pengaduan bagi yang mengalami kekerasan seksual? | 57 | 78,08 | 5 | 6,85 | 3 | 4,11 | 8 | 10,96 | 73 |
| 18 Apakah anda pernah melihat bahwa pelaku kekerasan seksual diberikan hukuman sesuai peraturan berlaku ? | 44 | 60,27 | 8 | 10,96 | 9 | 12,33 | 12 | 16,44 | 73 |
| 19 Apakah anda pernah melihat bahwa terdapat pembiaran kekerasan seksual terjadi di Poltekbang Surabaya ? | 59 | 80,82 | 3 | 4,11 | 3 | 4,11 | 8 | 10,96 | 73 |
| 20 Apakah anda pernah melihat bahwa terdapat penegakan hukum pada kekerasan seksual terjadi di Poltekbang Surabaya ? | 20 | 42,55 | 5 | 10,64 | 10 | 21,28 | 12 | 25,53 | 47 |

Based on Table 4.2, which summarizes the results of data collection from 58 female respondents at Aviation Polytechnic Surabaya, there are several findings that describe women's experiences in dealing with sexual violence in the academic environment. In general, the majority of female respondents reported that they rarely or never experienced sexual violence, whether in verbal, physical, or psychological forms. However, a number of respondents still reported experiences or observations of sexual violence with different forms and frequencies.

For example, 62.07% of female respondents reported that they had never experienced or seen acts such as sexual advances, jokes, or whistles in the work environment. However, there were still around 24.14% who stated that they rarely experienced these incidents, indicating that although this verbal violence is relatively rare, there are still women who are directly or indirectly exposed to such behavior. In fact, 6.90% of respondents reported frequently experiencing or seeing such acts, indicating that such cases still occur in the context of daily life in the academic environment.

In addition, with regard to discrimination or harassment against physical appearance, the majority of female respondents (68.97%) stated that they had never experienced this. However, there were 17.24% who reported that they rarely experienced harassment related to physical appearance, while 8.62% stated that they often experienced it. This shows that physical discrimination against women, although not dominant, is still a concern that needs to be taken seriously. Experiences related to sexualized gazes were also an issue reported by female respondents. A total of 72.41% of respondents stated that they had never experienced or seen such actions. However, there were 17.24% who reported that they rarely experienced stares that caused discomfort. A small proportion of respondents (6.90%) also reported encountering these incidents frequently, suggesting that these experiences are significant enough to affect a work or learning environment that should be safe for everyone.

Furthermore, 87.93% of female respondents reported that they had never seen or experienced sexualized messages, images or videos. However, there were 6.90%

of respondents who reported frequently experiencing or seeing sexualized messages/media, which suggests that cases of harassment through digital media are also part of the sexual violence experienced by some women in the academic environment. In terms of physical acts, the majority of women (82.76%) reported never experiencing or seeing acts such as unwanted touching, hugging, kissing, or rubbing of the body. However, there were 10.34% of respondents who stated that they rarely experienced these acts, while 6.90% reported facing such physical harassment frequently. While the majority did not experience such acts, this data reveals that there are women who continue to face physical violence, which

violence being punished according to the rules. However, 24.14% stated that they often saw perpetrators receive punishment, while 12.07% stated that they sometimes saw this. This suggests that although there is law enforcement, there is still uncertainty in its implementation and some perpetrators may still avoid punishment.

Table 1. Data Collection Results of Female Respondents

| No Soal/skor | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | Total |
|---|---|--------|-------|--------|-------|--------|------|--------|------|-------|
| | | Jumlah | % | Jumlah | % | Jumlah | % | Jumlah | % | |
| A. PERSPEKTIF GENDER (PEREMPUAN) PADA BENTUK KEKERASAN SEKSUAL | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Apakah Anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa melakukan rayuan, lelucon dan/atau siulan yang bernuansa seksual kepada pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa? | 36 | 62,07 | 14 | 24,14 | 4 | 6,90 | 4 | 6,90 | 58 |
| 2 | Apakah anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa melakukan diskriminasi atau melecehkan tampilan fisik, kondisi tubuh pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa? | 40 | 68,97 | 10 | 17,24 | 3 | 5,17 | 5 | 8,62 | 58 |
| 3 | Apakah anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa menatap pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa dengan bernuansa seksual atau tidak nyaman? | 42 | 72,41 | 10 | 17,24 | 2 | 3,45 | 4 | 6,90 | 58 |
| 4 | Apakah anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa mengirim pesan, gambar, foto, video bernuansa seksual kepada pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa? | 51 | 87,93 | 2 | 3,45 | 1 | 1,72 | 4 | 6,90 | 58 |
| 5 | Apakah anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa mengintip atau dengan sengaja melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa melakukan kegiatan pribadi pada ruangan yang bersifat pribadi (misalnya kamar mahasiswa)? | 53 | 91,38 | 1 | 1,72 | 0 | 0,00 | 4 | 6,90 | 58 |
| 6 | Apakah anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa memperlihatkan alat kemaluannya kepada pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa? | 54 | 93,10 | 0 | 0,00 | 0 | 0,00 | 4 | 6,90 | 58 |
| 7 | Apakah anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa membuka pakaian pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa tanpa persetujuan? | 54 | 93,10 | 0 | 0,00 | 0 | 0,00 | 4 | 6,90 | 58 |
| B. PERSPEKTIF GENDER (PEREMPUAN) PADA PROSES KEKERASAN SEKSUAL | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Apakah Anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa menyebarkan informasi terkait tubuh pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa yang bernuansa seksual? | 52 | 89,66 | 1 | 1,72 | 1 | 1,72 | 4 | 6,90 | 58 |
| 9 | Apakah anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa mengunggah foto pribadi pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa yang bernuansa seksual ke sosial media? | 53 | 91,38 | 1 | 1,72 | 0 | 0,00 | 4 | 6,90 | 58 |
| 10 | Apakah anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa melakukan pengambilan video atau mengedarkan foto pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa? | 49 | 84,48 | 4 | 6,90 | 1 | 1,72 | 4 | 6,90 | 58 |
| 11 | Apakah anda pernah mengalami atau melihat pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa membujuk, menjanjikan, atau menawarkan sesuatu kepada pejabat/ dosen/ tendik/ pegawai/ mahasiswa untuk melakukan transaksi atau kegiatan seksual? | 54 | 93,10 | 0 | 0,00 | 0 | 0,00 | 4 | 6,90 | 58 |

requires further action to prevent and address.

As for attempted rape, 87.93% of the female respondents stated that they had never experienced or seen such an act. However, there were 6.90% who reported that they often faced this incident. This shows that although the incidence rate is relatively small, attempted rape still occurs and poses a serious threat to some women.

In the context of law enforcement, 46.55% of female respondents reported never seeing perpetrators of sexual

CONCLUSIONS

1. Men's Perceptions of the Forms, Processes, and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education.

The results showed that most men reported never being exposed to forms of sexual violence, with 72.60% of the male respondents reporting never experiencing or seeing instances of verbal sexual harassment, such as sexualized advances. However, 10.96% of male respondents reported experiencing or seeing these incidents frequently. In addition, 80.82% of men reported

never experiencing physical harassment, but 9.59% reported experiencing it frequently. In terms of handling, men tend to think that existing procedures are adequate, but there are concerns regarding the effectiveness of the sanctions applied.

2. Women's Perceptions of the Forms, Processes, and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education.

The results showed that women reported more experiences of sexual violence than men. A total of 68.97% of female respondents reported never experiencing discrimination related to physical appearance, but 17.24% said they rarely experienced it and 8.62% often faced such discrimination. Women were also more critical of the process of reporting and handling sexual violence, with 69.0% of respondents reporting frequent verbal abuse such as sexual advances or jokes. They stated that the existing mechanisms are inadequate, especially in providing protection for victims.

3. A Comparison of Male and Female Perceptions of the Forms, Processes, and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education.

Overall, there were significant differences in perceptions between men and women. Men tend to report less exposure to sexual violence, with 72.60% of men stating they have never experienced verbal abuse, while 62.07% of women stated the same. However, women were more frequently exposed to sexual violence and reported their experiences with higher frequency. Overall, women were more critical of the system and voiced the need for improvements in gender-based policies and education on campus. This difference suggests that women are more directly affected by sexual violence and are more likely to voice the need for improvements in policy and education in this regard.

The conclusion of this study shows that although the majority of male and female respondents reported rarely or never experiencing sexual violence, the experiences of sexual violence experienced by women were more intense and more frequent than those of men. These findings emphasize the importance of increased awareness and education regarding sexual violence in academic settings. In addition, the need for a more comprehensive policy and a more effective reporting system is crucial to ensure a more responsive and fair handling of sexual violence cases at Surabaya Aviation Polytechnic.

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