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Catcalling Prevention Strategies in Handling Forms of Gender Inequality Among Students in North Sumatera

Nelvitia Purba

Universitas Muslim Nusantara Al-Washliyah, Sumatera Utara, Indonesia
Bahmid

Universitas Asahan, Sumatera Utara, Indonesia

Alkausar Saragih

Universitas Muslim Nusantara Al-Washliyah, Sumatera Utara, Indonesia
Ismed Batubara

Universitas Muslim Nusantara Al-Washliyah, Sumatera Utara, Indonesia
Seguito Monteiro

Universidade Dili, Timor Leste

Email: nelvitiapurba@umnaw.ac.id

Abstract: This study aims to determine the legal regulations regarding catcalling, to determine the influence of student responses to catcalling and to obtain a Strategy for Preventing and Overcoming Catcalling (Sexual Harassment) in Addressing Forms of Gender Inequality for Students in North Sumatera. The analysis carried out in this study uses qualitative descriptive, namely by obtaining information related to student responses in efforts to prevent catcalling. The data analysis model used in this study is to use the determination coefficient (R^2) and the multiple linear regression equation as an indicator score using the Likert scale. The results of the study suggest that: (1). There are no legal regulations regarding catcalling yet, but there are several articles used in resolving criminal cases, including those regulated in Law Number 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography; (2). Based on the results of the calculation of the multiple linear regression equation obtained: $Y = 0.229 + 0.487X_1$. This is indicated by the coefficient value of b_1 which is positive at 0.229. Furthermore, for the independent variable X_1 , it shows that the value of t count = 9.147. From the t table with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$, with the number of respondents = 20 and the number of independent variables = 1, the t table value is read = $t(\alpha, n-(k+1)) = 1.729$. Thus, for variable X $9.147 > 1.729$ or $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$ which means that the independent variable X (catcalling problem) partially has a significant effect on the dependent variable Y (student perception) and (3). Strategies Implemented in the Prevention and Overcoming of Catcalling Sexual Harassment) reducing Gender Inequality is through the formation of a Law that specifically regulates Catcalling and coordination between the government, society and campus, including by forming catcalling prevention; social campaigns both through social media and slogans in society and campus.

Keywords: Catcalling, gender, inequality, legal regulation, strategy, students

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Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui peraturan hukum mengenai catcalling, mengetahui pengaruh respon pelajar terhadap catcalling dan memperoleh Strategi Pencegahan dan Penanggulangan Catcalling (Pelecehan Seksual) dalam Menangani Bentuk-Bentuk Ketidaksetaraan Gender pada Mahasiswa di Sumatera Utara. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian hukum normatif dan metode penelitian sosiologi empiris kuantitatif. Model analisis data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah dengan menggunakan koefisien dereminasi (R^2) dan persamaan regresi linier berganda sebagai skor indikator dengan menggunakan skala likert. Hasil penelitian mengemukakan bahwa: (1). Peraturan hukum mengenai catcalling belum ada, namun terdapat beberapa pasal yang digunakan dalam menyelesaikan perkara pidana, antara lain yang diatur Undang-Undang Nomor 44 Tahun 2008 tentang Pornografi; (2). Berdasarkan hasil perhitungan persamaan regresi linier berganda diperoleh: $Y = 0,229 + 0,487X_1$. Hal ini ditunjukkan dengan nilai koefisien b_1 yang bernilai positif sebesar 0,229. Selanjutnya untuk variabel bebas X_1 menunjukkan nilai t hitung = 9,147. Dari t tabel dengan taraf signifikansi $\alpha = 0,05$, dengan jumlah responden = 20 dan jumlah variabel bebas = 1, diperoleh nilai t tabel = $t(\alpha, n - (k + 1)) = 1,729$. Dengan demikian, untuk variabel X $9,147 > 1,729$ atau t hitung $> t$ tabel yang berarti variabel bebas X (masalah catcalling) secara parsial berpengaruh signifikan terhadap variabel terikat Y (persepsi mahasiswa) dan (3). Strategi yang diterapkan dalam pencegahan dan penanggulangan catcalling (pelecehan seksual) untuk mengurangi ketimpangan gender adalah melalui pembentukan undang-undang yang secara khusus mengatur catcalling dan koordinasi antara pemerintah, masyarakat, dan kampus. Termasuk melalui pembentukan pencegahan catcalling; kampanye sosial baik melalui media sosial maupun slogan-slogan di masyarakat dan kampus.

Kata Kunci: Catcalling, gender, ketimpangan, regulasi hukum, strategi, siswa

Introduction

Gender-based discrimination remains a widespread issue despite gender equality being recognized as a fundamental human right not only in Southeast Asia, West Asia, Central Asia, Africa, and Latin America. In Southeast Asia, home to over 240 million Muslims, challenges of gender discrimination and even violence against women also persist, despite Islam being the dominant religion. This is despite important reforms being undertaken in several countries, such as those in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei for women's empowerment, Malaysia's comprehensive public sector measures for gender equality, Indonesia's gender mainstreaming policy, and Thailand's legal protection against gender discrimination. This demonstrates that while progress has been made, the full realization of gender equality and the protection of women must continue through

ongoing legal reform, stronger policy implementation, and broader societal transformation.¹

Indonesia is a country that prioritizes the values of gender equality and justice, it should be a safe and comfortable space for all its citizens, especially for women, but in reality, sexual violence against women often occurs, especially with the rapid advancement of technology being one of the causes of criminal acts of sexual violence.² Realities in society can be seen in households, economics, social life, politics, and culture. However, in recent years, the trend of gender mainstreaming and women's protection has begun to show progress, not only in government institutions such as religious courts but also in social institutions.³

Based on data in Indonesia during 2021 there were 18 cases. Cases that occurred in the educational environment, 14 cases, then in educational units there were four cases (22.22 percent). The majority of sexual violence cases occurred in boarding schools: 12 cases (66.66 percent). Following then in non-boarding schools: six cases (33.34 percent). Furthermore, based on data from the 2023 Symphony, the highest proportion of forms of violence against women was physical violence, namely 847 people, sexual violence as many as 782 people, psychological as many as 276 people, neglect as many as 215 people, other violence as many as 207 people, exploitation as many as 8 people, and trafficking as many as two people.⁴

Verbal harassment of women in public places has become a disturbing and increasingly rampant phenomenon in Indonesia. Women are often the targets of sexual comments and verbal harassment while walking on the streets, riding public transportation, or even in places of worship.⁵ This phenomenon not only reflects a culture that is still patriarchal, but also shows a lack of awareness and respect for individual rights. One form of sexual harassment that is increasingly

¹Nehaluddin Ahmad, et.al., "Islamic Nations' Approaches to Combating Gender Discrimination against Women: An Examination of the Southeast Asia Region," *De Jure* 16, No. 2 (2024). Mohd Anuar Ramli, et.al., "The Quest for Third Gender Equality: Challenges and Implications for Islamic Law and Muslim Women's Sustainability in Malaysia," *Ahkam: Jurnal Ilmu Syariah* 24, no. 2 (2024), p. 295–310.

²Nelvitia Purba., et.al., "Double Track System for Child Convictions for Sexual Violence in North Sumatera: Perspective of Restorative Justice," *Samarah: Jurnal Hukum Keluarga dan Hukum Islam* 8. No. 2. (2024).

³Fajri M Kasim, et.al., "The Protection of Women and Children Post-Divorce in Sharia Courts in Aceh: A Sociological Perspective," *Ahkam: Jurnal Ilmu Syariah* 22, No. 2 (2022). Arif Sugitanata, et.al., "Violation of Women's Rights: The Kawin Magrib Tradition of the Sasak Muslim Community in Lombok, Indonesia," *Journal of Islamic Law* 4, No. 2 (2023).

⁴Profil Provinsi Sumatera Utara Tahun 2024

⁵Maulana Haqin Azali and Nelvitia Purba, "Perlindungan Hukum Dalam Aspek Pidana Terhadap Difabel Yang Menjadi Korban Kekerasan Seksual (Studi Kasus Pengadilan Negeri Pakam)," *Neraca Keadilan* 3, No. 1 (2022).

rampant is catcalling.⁶ Verbal sexual harassment (catcalling) is a form of symbolic sexual harassment that is still considered normal or tolerated among the community or students. The community, especially students, are still unfamiliar with catcalling as verbal sexual harassment,⁷ but catcalling can have sexual implications for its victims by teasing, whistling, shouting, commenting, and making eye contact on the street or in public places. Sexual harassment has negative impacts on its victims such as feeling embarrassed, offended, insulted, angry, losing self-esteem, losing purity, depression, and so on. Therefore, sexual violence is any act of degrading, insulting, harassing, and/or attacking a person's body, and/or reproductive function, due to the inequality of power relations and/or gender, which results in or can result in psychological and/or physical suffering including those that disrupt a person's reproductive health and the loss of the opportunity to carry out education safely and optimally.⁸

Various incidents of catcalling (sexual harassment) often occur in society: 1). Lack of firm legal regulations specifically related to catcalling, 2). Lack of empowerment of indigenous people's potential in the field of preventing and overcoming catcalling, both formally and informally. In fact, legal protection for victims of verbal sexual harassment (catcalling) in the Law on the Crime of Sexual Violence Number 12 of 2022, namely the right to receive protection from violence and the right to be free from treatment that degrades their dignity.⁹

This verbal sexual harassment needs to be handled seriously, but there are no specific regulations regarding catcalling.¹⁰ In addition, due to the lack of education about Sexual Harassment, catcalling is considered commonplace. This makes the perpetrators of catcalling feel innocent and the victims of catcalling hesitate to report the incidents they experience.¹¹ As a result of weak law enforcement, catcallers feel safe and are not afraid of being punished.¹² In fact, of

⁶ Dhea Salsa Fadhila., et.al., "Analisis Hukum Pidana terhadap Tindakan Catcalling: Upaya Memberantas Budaya Pelecehan Seksual di Ruang Publik. *Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan, Politik dan Sosial Indonesia* 2 No. 1 (2025). p. 145-153.

⁷ Tyko Abadi Anhar and Yanti Haryanti. "The Phenomenon of Catcalling as an Act of Sexual Harassment among Students, *International Summit of Science Technology and Humanity* (2023).

⁸ Maulana Haqin Azali and Nelvitia Purba, "Perlindungan Hukum Dalam Aspek Pidana Terhadap Difabel.

⁹ Siti Nurahlin, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Pelecehan Seksual Secara Verbal (*Catcalling*) Dalam Undang-Undang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual, *Jatiswa* 37, No. 3. 2022

¹⁰ Evelyne Julian Halim. Direction of Regulating Catcall Actions in Law: Comparison of Indonesia and France Law, *LeSRev (Lex Scientia Law Review)* 5, No. 1 (2021).

¹¹ Sulistianingsih, et.al., "Individual Counseling with Rebt Approach to Overcoming Victims of Verbal Sexual Harassment (Catcalling)." *International Conference on Social Science & Technology* (2023).

¹² Intan Nurfika Maulidya, Subaidi Qomar. "Feminism counseling in handling catcalling victims," *Jurnal Bimbingan dan Konseling* 11, No. 1 (2024), p. 01-14.

the many tribes and indigenous communities spread throughout Indonesia, it turns out that there are indigenous communities that has its own traditional model or value system in preventing and overcoming catcalling with its local wisdom, such as the Habonaron do Bona customary institution in North Sumatra. According to the rules contained therein, as a guideline and guide to life for every Simalungun community, they must fear Allah SWT, the actualization of which is carrying out religious obligations properly and correctly, showing an honest, responsible attitude, and avoiding unlawful.¹³ Prevention and overcoming catcalling (sexual harassment) wisely and judiciously is not a finished product that just comes, but it is a social project that must be fostered and directed, so that it can be prevented and overcome throughout Indonesia. That way, society in particular will avoid gender inequality from catcalling acts that can threaten human health and life.

This study uses normative legal research methods and quantitative empirical sociological research methods.¹⁴ The data analysis model used in this study is the determination coefficient (R²) and multiple linear regression equations as indicator scores using a Likert scale.

Legal Regulations on Catcalling in Criminal Law in Indonesia

Pada tahun 2024, Komisi Nasional Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan mencatat 17.305 kasus di Indonesia. Jika tren ini berlanjut, akan berdampak negatif. Sebuah studi di Semarang menunjukkan bahwa terdapat korelasi signifikan antara efikasi diri dan pencegahan pelecehan seksual ($p\text{-value}=0,000$) dengan nilai korelasi rendah ($R=0,291$). Selanjutnya, tidak ada korelasi signifikan antara pengetahuan tentang pencegahan pelecehan seksual (nilai $p = 0,116$). Meskipun variabel pengetahuan tidak menunjukkan korelasi yang signifikan. Namun, menurut teori HBM, peningkatan pengetahuan adalah langkah pertama dalam mengubah perilaku. Universitas harus berkolaborasi dengan Gugus Tugas Pencegahan Kekerasan Berbasis Gender (PPKS) untuk membuat kampanye pencegahan pelecehan seksual guna meningkatkan pengetahuan dan efikasi diri mahasiswa dalam pencegahan.¹⁵

Sexual Harassment is a form of sexual behavior that is not desired by the object, a request to perform sexual acts, either verbally or physically, which can

¹³ Andi Taufan., e.al., Kearifan Lokal (Local Wisdom) Indonesia,” Widina Media Utama 2020. Irma Fatmawati, Antropologi Budaya: Pendekatan Habonaran Do Bona Sebagai Falsafah Hidup Masyarakat Simalungun, Yogyakarta: Dee Publish, 2020. Indra Gunawan Purba. “The Philosophy of "Habonaron Do Bona" as Anti-Corruption Conduct in the Simalungun Tribe Society,” *Jurnal Akta* 10 No. 4, (2023).

¹⁴ Munir Fuady, *Metode Riset Hukum: Pendekatan Teori dan Konsep*, Depok: Rajawali Pers, 2018.

¹⁵Intiyaz Yumna Huwaida and Aprianti Aprianti, “Correlation between Knowledge and Self-Efficacy in Prevention Sexual Harassment among University Student in Semarang City,” *Proceeding of International Seminar and Workshop on Public Health Action* 1, No. 1 (2025), p. 457-464.

occur in public spaces. Acts in the form of verbal or physical acts now often occur in society, especially for women. This makes women feel unsafe, peaceful and calm. Moreover, acts of sexual harassment carried out in public spaces will make victims feel more unsafe and uncomfortable when outside the home. In fact, everyone has the right to a sense of security and peace and protection against the threat of fear, this is regulated in Article 30 of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights.¹⁶ Prevention and handling of catcalling according to Law No. 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence based on pasal 5 states "Any person who commits non-physical sexual acts aimed at the body, sexual desire, and/or reproductive organs with the intention of degrading a person's dignity and honor."¹⁷ The most frequently reported motivation for catcalling is to tease and express sexual interest in the target, and the most desired reaction from the recipient is friendliness. Furthermore, men who reported having been involved in catcalling showed a high level of sexism higher, masculinity that is considered to be one's own, orientation of social dominance, and tolerance for sexual harassment.¹⁸

Sexual discrimination in society is a bad phenomenon in which individuals are treated unfairly or unequally based on their gender or sexual orientation so that catcalling is an impact of gender inequality that facilitates sexual harassment.^{19,20} Thus, gender equality is needed so that it can eliminate discrimination and structural injustice against men and women. The issue of equality the way to overcome the problem of catcalling is through the creation of better policies; strengthening political and public commitment so that repressive legal protection is accommodated to combat this crime.²¹

The increasingly frequent acts of catcalling will have a negative impact on the victim. However, there are still many victims who do not dare to report and choose to remain silent. Not many also dare to provide assistance or defense to victims of catcalling because they are afraid of causing a commotion. Along with the progress of the era and the development of information technology, problems related to street harassment, especially catcalling, have also become increasingly rampant. Therefore, it is necessary to study how catcalling itself is regulated in

¹⁶ Yuni Kartika and Andi Najemi, "Kebijakan Hukum Perbuatan Pelecehan Seksual (*Catcalling*) dalam Perspektif Hukum Pidana," *PAMPAS: Journal of Criminal* 1, No. 2 (2020).

¹⁷ Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2022 Tentang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual.

¹⁸ Karl A. Walton and Cory L. Pedersen, "Motivations behind catcalling: exploring men's engagement in street harassment behavior," *Psychology & Sexuality* 13, No. 3 (2021).

¹⁹ Melanie McCarry and Cassandra Jones. "The equality paradox: sexual harassment and gender inequality in a UK university," *Journal of Gender Studies* (2021).

²⁰ Suwandi S. Sangadji, et.al., "Mapping the landscape of research on workplace sexual discrimination: A bibliometric analysis," *Gender Equality: International Journal of Child and Gender Studies* 9 No. 2 (2023), p. 124-141.

²¹ Suroso, e.al., "Isu Gender dan Kekerasan Seksual di Lembaga Pendidikan Islam. Al Mikraj *Jurnal Studi Islam dan Humaniora* 4 No. 1 (2023) p. 580-594.

the Indonesian legal system and legal policies in renewing the regulation of criminal acts which were initially ordinary acts until they were categorized as criminal acts. Catcalling (sexual harassment) can be categorized as a complaint offense, a crime that has the potential to be a criminal act. A criminal act is a process of an act that is prohibited because it violates the law and has the threat of sanctions against people who violate the rules, the prohibition is directed at the act and will be subject to sanctions aimed at people who cause the criminal act. The elements of the act can be said to be a criminal act. The elements put forward by Simon include: the existence of an act carried out by humans, the act is threatened with punishment, the nature of the act is against the law, is done wrong, and can be accounted for. So based on the explanation of the elements above, the elements of catcalling are as follows.²²

a. The existence of an act carried out by humans

The act of catcalling fulfills the elements of a human act. This can be seen from an act carried out by the catcaller against the victim. The act carried out by the catcaller is throwing out pornographic words/comments or behavior that makes other people who are victims feel uncomfortable. For example, whistling with pouting lips and blinking eyes.

b. Acts are subject to criminal penalties

This act of catcalling is an act of verbal sexual harassment that occurs in public spaces, categorized as a criminal act of morality because it includes immoral acts and contains elements of pornography. So this act is no longer an ordinary act and then there is no further handling.

c. The act is against the law

This catcalling can be said to be an unlawful act because it has disturbed the comfort, security, of other people and disturbed the human rights of others. Where disturbing the human rights of others is an unlawful act.

d. Done with a mistake

The elements of the error include, the capacity of the perpetrator (catcaller) of the crime to be able to take responsibility for the actions he/she has committed. Then there is an emotional relationship between the perpetrator and the actions he/she has committed. In an act there is a form of intent and negligence that has no reason to eliminate the error in the form of a justification. So the actions carried out by the perpetrator are a form of intentional action.

²² Yuni Kartika and Andi Najemi, "Kebijakan Hukum Perbuatan Pelecehan Seksual (Catcalling) dalam Perspektif Hukum Pidana," *PAMPAS: Journal of Criminal* 1 No. 2 (2020).

e. Can be accounted for by the perpetrator

A catcaller's responsibility is related to his/her mistake. Mistakes as an element of criminal responsibility. People who are able to take responsibility if there is no excuse and justification for the actions taken. In the development of law in Indonesia, until now there have been no specific regulations regarding catcalling. While catcalling (sexual harassment) has become a social phenomenon that is disturbing society, especially gender which is often the victim and the injustice and inequality that occurs in society.²³ Catcalling in its legal enforcement has not been clear regarding the legal basis and firm handling in resolving its cases. This is reinforced by the condition of the vacuum of legal norms on the increasing act of catcalling. Viewed from the perspective of criminal law through the combination of several articles contained in the Criminal Code and the Law on Pornography to resolve catcalling cases, there are several articles used in resolving criminal cases, including, regulated in Pasal 281 Paragraph (2) Pasal 289, Criminal Code, Pasal 8, Pasal 9, Pasal 34, Pasal 35 of Law Number 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography used to resolve catcalling (verbal sexual harassment) against women in Indonesia which is further quoted as follows:

- Pasal 281 Paragraph (2) "Anyone who intentionally and in front of other people who are there against their will violates morality".
- Pasal 281 of the Criminal Code paragraph (2) explains that if someone intentionally commits an immoral act in front of another person who is there without the person's consent, then he can be punished with a fine (See Article 281 Paragraph 1). The immorality referred to in this article has the same meaning as an act that occurs in a public space. This provides a view regarding protection for people who need protection against immoral acts, both from words spoken to acts that damage morality.
- Pasal 289 "Anyone who by force forces someone to commit or allows an obscene act to be committed, is threatened for committing an act that attacks the honor of morality, with a maximum prison sentence of nine years".
- Pasal 8 "Everyone is prohibited from intentionally or with his consent becoming an object or model that contains pornographic content"
- Pasal 9 "Everyone is prohibited from making another person an object or model that contains pornographic content."
- Pasal 34 "Any person who intentionally or with his/her consent becomes an object or model containing pornographic content as referred to in Article 8 shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years and a maximum fine of Rp.5,000,000,000.00 (five billion rupiah)."

²³Asrofin Nur Kholifah, "Catcalling as Street Harassment: A Critical Discourse Analysis, *K@ta* 26, (2024).

- Pasal 35 “Any person who makes another person an object or model containing pornographic content as referred to in Article 9 shall be punished with a minimum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and a maximum of 12 (twelve) years and/or a minimum fine of Rp.500,000,000.00 (five hundred million rupiah) and a maximum of Rp.6,000,000,000.00 (six billion rupiah).”

The explanation of the article above clearly states that catcalling is a criminal act that requires special regulations regarding catcalling. And there has also been no research that specifically reveals this catcalling act as something criminal acts, some even argue that this act is a form of normality. Different from other countries that have regulated that catcalling is a criminal act. Then the act of catcalling is categorized as an act that violates morality and has a major impact on the victim. The perpetrator of the act of catcalling (verbal sexual harassment) is called a catcaller who must be punished because he has violated someone's human rights and his actions are not desired by the victim.

Student Perceptions of the Prevention and Handling of Catcalling to Reduce Forms of Gender Inequality

The rate of sexual violence on campus has increased year after year, necessitating the creation of a safe space for all members of the academic community to conduct their activities. Safe spaces free from sexual violence in educational institutions are essential, and awareness and participation are key factors in this perception. Educational institutions have taken steps to protect students from potential sexual violence.²⁴

Women generally experience sexual harassment, particularly verbal and non-verbal harassment. Men generally believe their actions are not considered demeaning to women and constitute sexual harassment. Sexual harassment among students remains high due to a lack of attention from those around them and a lack of sexual education. This is because campus environments emphasize education tailored to students' interests, leaving many students unaware of sexual harassment, which generally takes the form of verbal and non-verbal harassment.²⁵

Data from observations of student perceptions of the prevention and handling of catcalling to reduce forms of gender inequality are presented in Table 1:

²⁴ Rhafidilla and Sophia Sukma Fatimah Yasmin, “Persepsi Mahasiswa mengenai Pentingnya Ruang Aman dari Kekerasan Seksual Di Lingkungan Kampus,” *Jurnal Media dan Komunikasi* 5, No. 1 (2024), p. 62-74.

²⁵ Muhammad Syarif Hidayat, “Pelecehan Seksual Di Lingkungan Mahasiswa,” *Jurnal Kajian Gender dan Anak* 7, No. 1 (2023), p. 32-44

Table 1. Student Perceptions of the Prevention and Handling of Catcalling to Reduce Forms of Gender Inequality

No	Assessment Score												Total	Average Score	Classification	Percent
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12				
1	4	4	3	3	2	4	3	3	4	3	4	3	40	3,3	3	83,33
2	3	2	2	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	39	3,3	2	81,25
3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	39	3,3	2	81,25
4	2	2	2	3	2	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	32	2,7	2	66,67
5	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	45	3,8	3	93,75
6	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	33	2,8	2	68,75
7	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	45	3,8	3	93,75
8	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	40	3,3	3	83,33
9	4	2	3	3	3	2	4	3	3	3	4	3	37	3,1	2	77,08
10	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	4	4	4	4	38	3,2	3	79,17
11	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	38	3,2	2	79,17
12	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	4	4	4	4	35	2,9	3	72,92
13	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	45	3,8	3	93,75
14	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	3	4	3	30	2,5	2	62,50
15	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	40	3,3	3	83,33
16	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	38	3,2	2	79,17
17	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	28	2,3	2	58,33
18	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	4	45	3,8	3	93,75
19	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	36	3,0	2	75,00
20	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	4	4	3	4	33	2,8	2	68,75

Based on Table 1. It can be seen that students' perceptions of preventing and overcoming catcalling to reduce forms of gender inequality show that the highest response to catcalling is 93.75%, the lowest is 58.33% and the average is 78.75%. This shows that students are very concerned about the problem of catcalling.²⁶ The results of data analysis on the coefficient of determination are presented in Table 2.

²⁶ Ani Purwati, et.al., *Metode Penelitian Hukum Teori Dan Praktek*, Surabaya: Jakad Media Publishing, 2020.

Table 2. Results of the coefficient of determination test

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
.907 ^a	.823	.813	1.15888	1.763

Based on Table 2, it can be seen that the R² value is 82.3%. From the large value of the determination coefficient R² (R Square) of 82.3%, it shows that students' perceptions of catcalling are very supportive so that catcalling does not occur on campus.

The results of the calculation of the Multiple Linear Regression Equation Coefficient are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Multiple Linear Regression Test Results

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.229	2.030		.113	.911
	Strategi	.487	.053	.907	9.147	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Catcalling

Based on the calculation results shown, namely column B, the multiple linear regression equation that describes the causal relationship between the independent variable of student perception and the dependent variable of the problem of catcalling is ²⁷:

$$Y = 0.229 + 0.487X_1$$

From the equation it can be seen that the independent variable X₁ has a positive effect on the dependent variable (Y). This is indicated by the coefficient value of b₁ which is positive at 0.229. Furthermore, for the independent variable X₁, it shows that the value of t count = 9.147. From the t table with a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$, with the number of respondents = 20 and the number of independent variables = 1, the t table value is read = t (α , n-(k + 1)) = 1.729. Thus, for variable X 9.147 > 1.729 or t count > t table which means that the independent variable X (catcalling problem) partially has a significant effect on the dependent variable Y (student perception). ^{28,29,30}

²⁷ Sigit Sapto Nugroho, et.al., *Metode Riset Hukum*, Surakarta: Oase Pustaka, 2020.

²⁸ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian dan Pengembangan (Research and Development/R&D)*. Bandung: Alfabeta, 2016.

²⁹ Nelvitia Purba, et.al., *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum*, Medan: Pustaka Media Publishing, 2024.

³⁰ Hardani, et.al., *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif & Kuantitatif*, Yogyakarta: Pustaka Ilmu Group, 2020.

Based on the aforementioned data, sexual violence is an important social issue that deserves further in-depth study. The high number of cases of sexual violence in many educational institutions in Indonesia has attracted attention in recent years. However, students' understanding of the issue of sexual violence is quite diverse. Their perspectives are shaped by learning through the media and campus outreach, as well as their experiences as victims and/or advocates for victims of sexual violence. Students' perspectives on phenomena related to sexual violence are divided into pros and cons. Therefore, students' perspectives on sexual violence vary, and their concepts of thinking are shaped by their learning and experiences in their daily lives.³¹

Strategies Implemented in the Prevention and Handling of Catcalling to Reduce Gender Inequality

With the increasing cases of sexual harassment crimes (catcalling) and crimes of sexual violence against women, considering that men believe that they have more power than women.³² Therefore, prevention is needed so that there are no more victims of crime sexual harassment. Because sexual harassment is included in the criminal offense category of complaint offense, that is, there must be a party who reports or complains about the case to the police so that the case can be examined and tried in court. Some of our society still do not know where to complain, or are still reluctant and feel embarrassed to report to the authorities (especially if the harassment does not lead to rape).

Based on the results of the research conducted, it was found that the forms of catcalling carried out and experienced by informants are categorized into two forms, namely verbal and nonverbal. The forms of verbal catcalling according to the results of the researcher's observations are as follows:

1. Greetings/greetings in a seductive tone or accompanied by words offering help such as "hello dear, beautiful sister, where do you want to go, brother, take you?"
2. Comments in the form of praise, ridicule or what is used. For example: "handsome brother must be a spoiled child, men wear pink clothes like women."
3. Indecent comments are sensual about body shape and size such as "jeans are tight, beware of tears, wow, day by day you're getting bustier and more tempting"

While the forms of nonverbal catcalling according to the results of the researcher's observations are as follows:

³¹ Dina Syarifah, "Perspektif terhadap Kekerasan Seksual pada Mahasiswa," *Jurnal Tambora* 8, No. 3 (2024), p. 8-16.

³² Maria DelGreco, et.al., "Communicating by Catcalling: Power Dynamics and Communicative Motivations in Street Harassment," *Violence Against Women* 29, No. 9 (2021).

1. Whistling/sound made by the catcalling communicator to attract the attention of the communicant.
2. whistling, teasing with calls that demean women's self-esteem,
3. comments on the physical appearance of women who are not known,
4. Facial expressions in the form of seductive smiles and,
5. Blinking/eye contact.³³

In carrying out prevention, namely through counseling carried out by the Binmas function and also the local police in collaboration with other agencies, for example with DP3A (Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service). to provide socialization and education about sexual harassment. The police also patrol nightclubs and provide appeals to nightclub owners to prohibit children. In addition, the role of parents and the community is needed to help prevent sexual harassment

Here are some preventions that can be done:³⁴

- a) Parents build self-confidence in children so that they dare to fight against sexual harassment;
- b) Parents as educators mean teaching children about sex education from an early age so that sexual acts do not occur;
- c) Parents supervise children in using cellphones and the internet so that they remain in a positive scope;
- d) Closer relationships between parents and children as counselors so that they can be listeners and solution providers;
- e) Monitor activities or activities carried out by children not in a negative direction.

With the problems that arise due to sexual harassment crimes (catcalling), the role of government and society as well as the campus environment (university) is needed to work together in overcoming the problems that occur by forming special regulations, especially on campus through the Rector's policy. A study of policy is a planned step proposed by the government, society or campus environment to get the expected results in order to achieve the intended goal in resolving catcalling problems.

As awareness of the issue grows, many victims have begun sharing their experiences on social media, leading to campaigns to combat catcalling and raise awareness about the boundaries of interaction. These campaigns are increasingly

³³ Salvi Mayella Moruk, et.al., "Persepsi Mahasiswa Terhadap Perilaku *Catcalling*," *Jurnal Mahasiswa Komunikasi* 4, No. 1 (2024), p. 170-182; Mutia Husna Avezahra, et al. "Catcalling victims' Long-Term Psychological Impacts. A Qualitative Study, *Psikohumaniora: Jurnal Penelitian Psikologi* 8, No. 2 (2023), p. 329-348

³⁴ Dita Aprilia, et.al., "Kebijakan Terhadap Pencegahan Dan Penanganan Kejahatan Pelecehan Seksual Kota Tanjungpinang Tahun 2023," *Journal of Government, Social and Politics* 10 No. 1 (2024).

effective because social media allows for faster and wider dissemination of information, reaching more people and having a greater impact. Social media also provides a platform for victims to speak up, provide support to each other, and spread awareness about the importance of respecting the rights and dignity of every individual. Through open and transparent dissemination of information, it is hoped that the public will be more aware of this verbal harassment and take concrete steps to prevent it, as well as creating a culture of greater respect.

Appropriate prevention strategies for sexual harassment and gender-based bias. Gender issues that hinder women's career development and workplace safety have been widely discussed worldwide. As a result of widespread discrimination, to mark the entry into force of the ILO Convention, initiated by the UN and Indonesia, in collaboration with the Alliance to Stop Violence and Harassment at Work in Indonesia, an interactive discussion was held to promote Indonesia's ratification of the Convention. This Convention provides the first international definition of violence and harassment in the workplace, including gender-based violence and harassment. This ensures safer and more productive workplaces by protecting the most vulnerable groups. However, there is a need to improve knowledge about which prevention measures are used in various environments.³⁵

In a broader context, the number of cases revealing sexual harassment increases annually, largely dominated by verbal sexual disclosures such as catcalling, typically on social media. The harassment occurs in the form of victim narratives or videos from third parties, rather than in the form of intentionally created content about catcalling. These stories are rewritten or disseminated with emphasis on several meanings so that the essence of catcalling is acceptable to netizens. For example, writing uses boldface, exclamation marks, emoticons, colloquial language, and terms with positive connotations.³⁶

In line with that, this campaign also has the potential to gradually change the mindset of the public, from considering catcalling as something normal to being more aware of its major psychological impact on victims. With more intensive education and more active community involvement, it is hoped that these acts of verbal harassment can be minimized. This is not only about responding to or fighting catcalling behavior, but also creating a safer and more respectful public space for all individuals. Therefore, it is important to continue

³⁵ Zakwan Hani Haliza, et.al., "Toward Sustainable Development and Gender Inclusion: Sexual Harassment and Gender Based Bias," *KnE Social Sciences* (2024).

³⁶ Lukman Hakim, "Kampanye Catcalling Pada Perempuan di Media Sosial (Analisis Wacana Kritis Pada Akun Instagram @Dearcatcallers.Id)," *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi* 12, No. 1 (2022), p. 2723-2557.

to involve various elements of society, including wider communities, in supporting this anti-catcalling campaign.³⁷

Conclusion

There is no legal regulation on catcalling yet, but there are several articles used in resolving criminal cases, including those regulated in Article 281 Paragraph (2) Article 289, Criminal Code, Article 8, Article 9, Article 34, Article 35 of Law Number 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography. Based on the results of the calculation of the multiple linear regression equation obtained: $Y = 0.229 + 0.487X_1$. This illustrates the causal relationship between the independent variable (X_1) of student perception has a positive effect on the dependent variable (Y) of the problem of overcoming and preventing catcalling. Strategies Implemented in the Prevention and Handling of Catcalling (Sexual Harassment) to Reduce Gender Inequality are through the formation of a Law that specifically regulates Catcalling and coordination between the government, society and campus, including by forming catcalling prevention; social campaigns both through social media and slogans in society and campus

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³⁷ Fadjarya Afifah, et.al., "Kampanye di Media Sosial dan Komunitas Untuk Mengedukasi Dampak Negatif Catcalling." *Madani: Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin* 14 (2024).

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