

---

## ANALYSIS OF GENDER STEREOTYPES IN THE RAPE CULTURE AS RECOMMENDATIONS FOR GOVERNMENT POLICY

### *Analisis Stereotipe Gender Dalam Budaya Pemerkosaan Sebagai Rekomendasi Kebijakan Pemerintah*

---

**Nova Riyanti\***

**Desy Selawaty**

**Triwik Puji Rahayu**

Universitas Muhammadiyah  
Palangkaraya, Palangka Raya,  
Central Kalimantan, Indonesia

email:  
[novariyanti55@gmail.com](mailto:novariyanti55@gmail.com)

#### **Abstract**

*Gender is an issue that is always interesting to cover. In its development, gender has always been related to female emancipation words, not only at the level of society at the macro level or at the inter-state level. A poor understanding of gender and sex makes this a refractive gender. The purpose of this study was to convey, explore and analyze gender stereotype in a rape culture that flourished in Indonesian society and made recommendations to the Government.*

*In this case, through literature review, researchers used a qualitative approach to being able to express existing issues and get a deep picture of gender stereotypes issues in the growing rape culture in Community. Researchers voted to use a qualitative descriptive approach in this study. Then, the emphasis of the qualitative approach used is in terms of the phenomenological approach. Researchers have determined the informant needed in this study. In addition, researchers are trying to choose the informant who understands the problem even experiences sexual harassment and feels the impact of the stereotype of gender and rape culture that happened to him.*

*The current phenomenon is difficult to change, but awareness of the importance of the battle of injustice must be fought. The government needs to examine legislation to suppress harassment and sexual violence that continue to increase annually. Then, the community and foundations of this existing victim mentoring need to be supported even need to expand the mentoring to the various areas in Indonesia, especially in the district/city.*

---

#### **Keywords:**

Stereotype  
Gender  
Rape Culture  
Government Policy

#### **Kata Kunci:**

Stereotip  
Gender  
Budaya Pemerkosaan  
Kebijakan Pemerintah

**Accepted**  
June 2019

**Published**  
October 2019

#### **Abstrak**

Gender adalah masalah yang selalu menarik untuk dibahas. Dalam perkembangannya, gender selalu berkaitan dengan kata Emansipasi perempuan, tidak hanya pada tingkat masyarakat di tingkat makro atau di tingkat antarnegara. Pemahaman yang buruk tentang gender dan seks membuat bias gender. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menyampaikan, mengeksplorasi dan menganalisa stereotipe gender dalam budaya perkosaan yang berkembang dalam masyarakat Indonesia dan membuat rekomendasi kepada pemerintah.

Dalam hal ini, melalui kajian pustaka, peneliti menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif untuk dapat mengekspresikan masalah yang ada dan mendapatkan gambaran mendalam tentang masalah stereotip gender dalam budaya perkosaan yang berkembang di komunitas. Peneliti memilih untuk menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dalam studi ini. Kemudian, penekanan dari pendekatan kualitatif yang digunakan adalah dalam hal pendekatan fenomenologis. Para peneliti telah menentukan informan yang dibutuhkan dalam studi ini. Selain itu, para peneliti mencoba untuk memilih informan yang memahami masalah bahkan mengalami pelecehan seksual dan merasa dampak dari stereotip gender dan budaya perkosaan yang terjadi padanya.

Fenomena saat ini sulit untuk berubah, tetapi kesadaran akan pentingnya pertempuran ketidakadilan harus diperjuangkan. Pemerintah perlu meninjau legislasi untuk menekan pelecehan dan kekerasan seksual yang terus meningkat setiap tahunnya. Kemudian, masyarakat dan fondasi pendampingan korban yang ada ini perlu didukung bahkan perlu memperluas pendampingan ke berbagai daerah di Indonesia khususnya di kabupaten/kota.

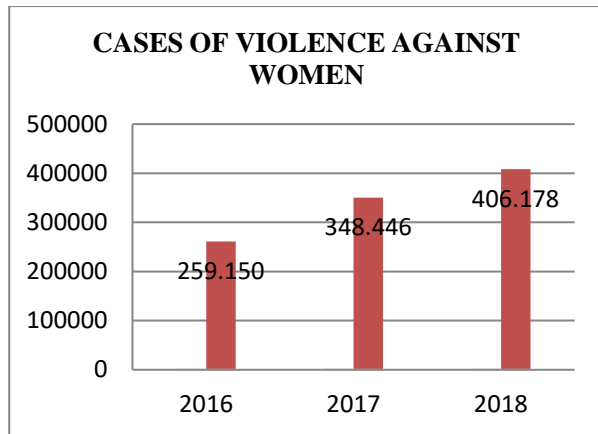
---

## INTRODUCTION

Gender is an issue that is always interesting to cover. In its development, gender has always been related to female emancipation words, not only at the

level of society at the macro level or at the inter-state level. A poor understanding of gender and sex makes this a refractive gender. Social change brings gender stereotypes to thrive in the community. By forming a

difference between women and men. But Distinction does not mean difference. Differentiation means construction or formation, so it is not natural. This gender stereotype seems to be boxing and restricts us in thinking, acting, and also arguing.



**Figure 1. Cases of Violence Against Women**

Reference: Annual note of the National Anti-Violence Commission on Women, 2017-2019

In Indonesia, cases of violence against women each year increase as shown in the graph above. The case of violence in 2016 was 259,150 reported cases, in 2017 as many as 348,446 reported and year-round 2018 recorded 406,178 violent cases. Cases of violence occurred on women and were successfully recorded by the National Anti-Violence Commission on Women or known as Komnas Perempuan. This increased case of violence against women is a question of how the State institutions are performing. The purpose and function of the State institutions that become an extension of the government's hand to abuse these violent cases need to be necessary and work hard to resolve the case that befalls women.

Various public groups reveal that the data of the sexual violence case in Indonesia is like an iceberg phenomenon which means that data is reported only a few facts from real reality in the field. With so many cases revealed previously only known and reported cases. Fewer of the cases are invisible and unreported (CNN Indonesia, 2018). Many victims of sexual violence do not dare to report events that are in their nature.

Various reasons are in the expression of the victims of sexual violence cases that they experienced such as the victims did not dare to report on the cases they are experiencing because the fear is defamatory of self and family. Then unisex statement that often expressed by people in the case of sexual harassment in women is because the woman wears clothing that is too low in the event of a victim who wants to report a case to the government apparatus. This is what reproduce cases that do not dare to report and have no place to solve the problems faced. The culture of those who tend to defend a rapist and forgive sexual violence by the perpetrator, blaming the woman is the so-called Rape Culture.

Among the people of Indonesia, Rape Culture has not even been realized yet widely understood in the community. Rape culture does not mean to be a culture of rape, but rape is the term used as a society or environment that has a social attitude that considers normal or underestimating acts of sexual harassment. (Source: Oxford Dictionary). Rape culture's problem exists among Indonesian people and is a common problem faced by governments and communities. Even the rape culture problem tends to blame victims of sexual harassment.

## RESEARCH METHOD

In this case, through literature review, researchers used a qualitative approach to being able to express existing issues and get a deep picture of gender stereotypes issues in the growing rape culture in Community. Researchers have opted to use a qualitative descriptive approach in this study, as there are several reasons based on the expression discovered by (Yin: 2011). Firstly, it covers the conceptual state in which human beings live like social, institutional and environmental conditions that greatly influence human events. Secondly, qualitative research is controlled by a desire to explain the events or the emergence of

concepts. Thirdly, the complexity of data sources that are collected as well as the complexity of field state even infecting data into reasons for using a qualitative approach. Then, the emphasis of the qualitative approach used is in terms of the phenomenological approach.

With a phenomenological approach, researchers want to try to uncover the meaning of the phenomenon based on the awareness that occurs in some individuals. Phenomenology is done in a natural situation, so there is no limitation in interpreting or understanding the phenomenon being studied and researchers are free to analyze the data obtained. The phenomenological approach has the advantage of revealing a hidden experience in the philosophical and psychological aspects of individuals that can be revealed through narrative so that researchers and readers can understand the life experiences experienced by the subject Research.

Researchers have determined the informant needed in this study. The criteria of an informant are in addition to adult, Informant generally healthy soul and body. In addition, it takes a consistent informant to the statement that has been issued so that when re-checking the statement does not change. In addition, researchers are trying to choose the informant that understands the problem of even experiencing sexual harassment and has a sense of the impact of gender stereotype and rape culture.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Social injustice must be fought in the history of mankind because everyone has the same rights. Poor understanding of sex and gender concepts creates gender bias. An unbalanced understanding that causes injustice arise between men and women. But the problem arises more influential and detrimental to women. So phenomenal people appear who struggle to change a fair system and structure between man and

woman. This happens because the social change that carries gender stereotypes develops in the community. According to Ember (2003) Gender Understanding as two or more classes of people believed to be different from each other or the community had different roles and hopes for different genders (most people had two genders, namely men and women but there are also countries that classify more than two genders). Before further, it is necessary to understand the concepts of sex and gender. According to Mosse (2003:2-3) it reveals that gender is different from gender. The definition of gender is a division of biological gender or biologically determined divisions attached to certain genders. Then, understanding the gender according to Usman (Sukri: 2002) is a non-normal problem, regarding the differentiation of duties, functions, and roles given by society/culture for men and women, both in personal and social life.

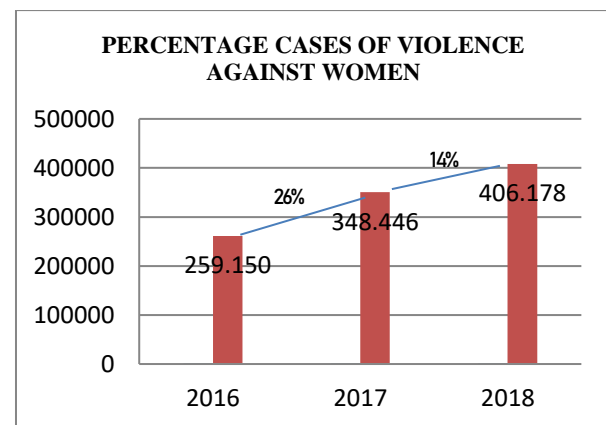
When there are two distinction between men and women, it encourages opinions and attitudes to discriminate both. Stereotypes are a mental image or attitude that is a simplified opinion or a prejudiced attitude towards generalization of a subject. According to the Bucket (2003) Gender stereotypes refers to the psychological and behavioral properties that are believed to occur with differential frequencies in two gender groups such as men more "aggressive" women more "emotional ". Stereotypes are often used as support for traditional sex roles separating the work that men and women can do. These stereotypes reflect the hallmark of cognitive beliefs about the differences between women and men. Stereotypes may not contain some element of truth. They help predict the behavior of others, but they also do not recognize individual differences and overlap between groups. For example, if people consider it more aggressive than women, it ignores individual differences and variations in aggression found in both gender groups. Some women are more aggressive than some men. Stereotypes do not make allowance for variability and, uncritically, they

justify treating everyone more aggressively than all women.

Culture determines how understanding, roles and assumptions, even behaviors that are considered biologically determined, are governed by culture. The emergence of rape culture, because there are some people still think rape is not a serious thing. And Indonesia has a problem against rape culture. Many definitions and terms are variations of rape culture meaning. Rape culture does not mean to be a culture of rape, but rape is the term used as a society or environment that has a social attitude that considers normal or underestimating acts of sexual harassment (Source: Oxford Dictionary). According to Buchwald (2005) explaining that when society normalizes sexual violence, he accepts and creates a culture of rape. In his book he defines the culture of rape as a set of complex beliefs that encourages male sexual aggression and promotes violence against women. It is a society where violence is seen as being sexy and sexuality as violent. In the culture of rape, both men and women assume that sexual violence is a fact of life, which is inevitable. However, much of what we receive as inevitable is actually an expression of values and attitudes that can change.

In Indonesia, it is still influenced by patriarchal cultures that place women and men in unequal positions and different roles. This is characterized by the existence of role (gender stereotype) and or the role of double, subordination, marginalization and the act of violence against women. Such unequal positions have caused women to not have the access, opportunity, control, and benefit of the development. The situation is further weakened by the existence of legislation and the practice of law that is discriminatory against women. In addition, the presence of gender bias influenced by the value of culture and religious interpretation and lack of gender sensitivity among decision makers, particularly law enforcement

apparatus, also gave birth to policies that do not heed equality and Gender justice. Although article 27 UUD 1945 expressly guarantees the equality of the right to all citizens in the presence of the law, the gender bias laws are still widely encountered, so it is often detrimental to women, both in social areas, Economics and politics. One of them is Article 31 and article 34 of Law No. 1 of 1974 on marriage which confirms the role of the participation between the bridegroom and the male, stating the husband as the head of the family and obliged to provide his wife and His family, while the wife is the housewife who is obliged to take care of the household with the most. Consequently, women and men have different access and control over economic, social and political resources (Bappenas: 2001).



**Figure 2. Percentage Cases of Violence Against Women**

Reference: Annual note of the National Anti-Violence Commission on Women, 2017-2019

In Indonesia, cases of violence against women each year increase as shown in the graph above. The case of violence in 2016 was 259,150 reported cases. In the year 2017, 348,446 reported cases that increased by 89,296 cases or a 26% increase and throughout the year 2018 recorded 406,178 cases of violence with an additional 57,732 cases from the previous year or increase as much as 14%. Cases of violence occurred on women and were successfully recorded by the National Anti-Violence Commission on Women or known as Komnas Perempuan. The 2019 annual note finds the fact that violence against women is marital rape, incest, violent in courtship, cybercrime, and sexual

violence in women with disabilities. Although some of these are old cases, the type is increasingly diverse. In mapping the types of sexual violence reported by victims of sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, coercion of contraceptive use, coercion of abortion, rape, marital coercion, brothels, slavery Sexual abuse, and sexual torture. A myriad of these problems occur and harm women in Indonesia.

Feminists consider that they have no knowledge of how poor rape and sexual violence can affect their victims. In fact, rape and sexual violence can affect victims physically and psychologically. There are some short and long term effects of rape and sexual harassment affecting the mind, body, and soul of the victim. Many victims are forced to experience one or more of these effects. Some of them may have depressive problems, such as prolonged sadness, feelings of despair, unexplained crying, changes in appetite with significant weight loss or gains and energy losses or loss of interest. Then, rape is essentially a difficult and sensitive topic to be addressed in society. This is because it can trigger some people to recall the bad memories associated with rape and sexual harassment. However, those who support women's and feminist rights help victims to survive. So that the victim's antennas have to endure and continue to move, even they have to face traumatic experiences that have ever happened.

Lack of knowledge about rape and sexual violence may be the main reason why these people continue to blame victims. Of course, the victim does not want that to happen, I repeat, they do not want it to happen. Because if there is a case of abuse, one should stop underestimating women and start thinking that women are not easy-to-use objects to satisfy men's sexual desires. Please remember that women have the fundamental right to live free, independent and safe from rape or sexual harassment. Culture of rape is not normal and does not become the norm. No, sexual

harassment both orally, non-verbal and even physically should be discontinued. Forms of behavior that constitute the manifestation of the rape culture include: blame victims, sexual objectification, disparaging rape, jokes about rape, tolerance of acts of sexual harassment, teaching women responsible for preventing rape.

The Indonesian government is obviously condemning perpetrators of violence against women but not necessarily all cases are handled properly. The government-owned legal umbrella is unable to protect all victims even government actors who are the container for victims can not embrace even an indication of a corner of the victims also contribute to the incident. So the victims were not only victims of sexual crimes but also victims of criminalization and disinterest of persons who smudged government. In helping the victims, there are some communities that are concerned about the violence and sexual harassment of 1) Hollaback! Jakarta is a community to share stories and support each other. When you're feeling insecure on the road, through the Hollaback website! You can write it down and tell all those places or roads that often have sexual harassment. 2) The coalition of Indonesian Women is a women's organization that strives to realize justice and democracy by sticking to the values and principles of honesty, openness, equality, equality, fighting, freedom, Independence, diversity, and solidarity in the oppressed little populace. 3) Komnas Perempuan is an independent state agency for the enforcement of Indonesian women's human rights. Komnas women have a mission to remove violence against women at local, national, district, and international levels. 4) Legal Aid Institute of the Indonesian Women's Association for Justice, ready to help victims of violence against women. This legal aid is given to poor women justice seekers who are weak politically, economically, and socially culturally in and out of court. 5) Indonesia Lantern Syntax Foundation is a support group for the

survivors of sexual violence and rape. The Indonesian lantern is ready to help and support rape victims. Here you will be accompanied by a fellow survivor. Our Indonesian lantern is ready to listen to the heartbreak of urban sacrifice. When experiencing rape you need not feel depressed, because Lentara Sintas Indonesia will give you a life spirit and help find the way out.

With the community caring for Indonesian women about it is very helpful in overcoming problems in the middle of many cases that are always increasing every year. However, when we talk about sexual harassment in general and how people treat victims of sexual harassment, there is obviously a lot to be addressed. It is better if we prevent and early overcome the problem of gender understanding and give sexual education into Indonesian education. There is already a reproductive health education where sexual education is included in it. However, acceptance of reproductive and sexual education is still a sensitive topic. Even the concerns of governments, parents or school parties in providing reproductive health education. In fact, it is certainly better than the children stuck in the production and sexual health information that is not exactly like on sites that are not a clear source of the preaching.

## CONCLUSIONS

The current phenomenon is difficult to change, but awareness of the importance of the battle of injustice must be fought. So there are many people who need to dare to explore this topic. Gender stereotypes do not necessarily mean negatives, but many of them are not true and even harm us. These stereotypes seem to be boxing and restrict us to think, act and also argue. So that gender stereotypical problems have become labels that have led to the injustices of the created role.

The government needs to assess existing legislation as a legal umbrella to suppress harassment and sexual violence that continue to increase annually.

Then, the community and the foundation mentoring this existing victim need to support even the need to expand the mentoring to the various areas in Indonesia, especially in the district/city.

Need to change the concept of sexual education in all lines of life should not be considered negative, because if there is no early learning, can enter cultural rape either consciously or not. The Government also does not need to think negatively about sexual education, so the government becomes the main actor. We can't be pessimistic, we can still change this cultural rape, our younger generation could be better than it is now.

## REFERENCES

- Bappenas and women's Support Project II-CIDA. 2001. *Gender analysis in legal development*. Jakarta.
- Buchwald, Emilie, DKK. 2005. *Transforming A Rape Culture*. Minneapolis: Milkweed Editions.
- Ember, R Carol, and Mervin Ember. 2003. *Encyclopedia Sex and Gender "Man and Women in World Cultures*. New York: Kluwer Academic/Plenum Publishers.
- Definition of rape culture. *Oxford Dictionary*. [https://www.lexico.com/en/definition/rape\\_culture](https://www.lexico.com/en/definition/rape_culture) (accessed 21 May 2019)
- Fakih, Mansour. 2003. *Analysis of Gender & Social Transformation*. Yogyakarta: Offset Student Library.
- Scrape 'iceberg' case of Indonesian women violence. <https://www.cnnindonesia.com/gayahidup/20181126104743-284-349223/mengikis-gunung-es-kasus-kekerasan-perempuan-indonesia>(accessed 21 May 2019).
- Fight abuse on the streets with Hollaback! Jakarta. <https://www.rappler.com/Indonesia/Ayo-Indonesia/162,979-sexual-sexual-Street-Jakarta> (accessed 12 April 2019).

*Gender stereotypes, not only women who are disadvantaged.*

<https://esterlianawati.Wordpress.com/2007/07/19/gender-stereotypical-not-just-less-fortunate-women> (accessed 7 April 2019).

*Stereotype gender.* [http://www.academia.edu/19409597/Stereotype\\_gender](http://www.academia.edu/19409597/Stereotype_gender) (accessed 7 April 2019).

*Indonesia has problems with rape culture.*  
<https://jurnalkebtruth.com/social/Indonesian-have-problem-rape-culture> (accessed 9 April 2019).

Mosse, Julia Clevers. 2003. *Gender & Development*. Yogyakarta: Learn Library.

*Sex and gender: social and biological sex.*  
<https://listianash.wordpress.com/2010/06/07/sex-and-gender-gender-social-and-biological> (accessed 10 April 2019).

Sukri, SS (Ed.). 2002. *Islamic understanding and Gender justice challenges*. Yogyakarta: Gama Media.

Yin, Robert K. 2011. *Qualitative Research from Start to Finish*. New York: The Guilford Press.