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Legal Review of Women as Victims of the Phenomenon of Verbal Harassment (Catcalling) in Indonesia

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Legal protection for women from criminal acts of violence and freedom from torture or treatment that degrades human dignity is the right of all citizens which is a constitutional right guaranteed in the 1945 Constitution. Sexual violence is an important and complex issue from the entire map of violence against women because of the very distinctive dimensions of women, the imbalance of power relations between perpetrators and victims is the root of sexual violence against women. Cases of violence against women who are victims of violence in Indonesia and how to overcome problems in legal protection for women from sexual violence. Catcalling is a phenomenon that often occurs in society, especially since it is already seen as common and normal. Catcalling is defined as verbal harassment such as throwing pornographic words or flirtatious or coquettish behavior to others so that it has an uncomfortable impact, because Catcalling is a sexually-tended behavior (usually marked by loud volume) such as whistling, shouting, gesturing, or commenting, usually to women (also men) who pass by on the street, or voicing calls or noise to someone in public that makes that person uncomfortable. So catcalling is very important to discuss, because the more the catcalling phenomenon occurs, the more victims there are. However, the law regarding catcalling is still not clearly regulated in Indonesian laws and regulations. Taken from the above problems, the author uses an empirical legal approach method, namely a study that emphasizes regulations and the role of law related to its implementation in society.

1. Introduction

The state has the responsibility to provide guarantees of protection for the rights that its citizens have by nature and to give appreciation for the rights they have in the form of normative rules of a constitution. Because human rights themselves are found in the nature of humanity and for the sake of humanity. For that every human being has it and that right cannot be revoked by anyone, even by himself.

Indonesia is a country of law, which in general understands the rule of law can be seen from three basic principles, namely the supremacy of law, equality before the law, and law enforcement. In every rule of law in its elaboration, the characteristics of the protection of Human Rights (HAM) will be seen.

Legal protection for the Indonesian people is derived from the concept and recognition of human rights values, from Pancasila which is an ideology and philosophy of life that recognizes human dignity as stated in the 1945 Constitution. Women's human rights are human rights. Enforcement of women's human rights is part of the enforcement of human rights. Women as one of the forces of society have the same rights in filling independence and change for the advancement of women, so their human rights must be stated explicitly and specifically guaranteed. The regulation of legal protection for women is in line with the existence of human rights that continues to develop. In Indonesia, regulations that provide legal protection for women's human rights have basically existed but have not optimally protected women. If observed, there are actually many vulnerable conditions that occur so that women in Indonesia need protection. With a patriarchal social structure, socio-culturally men are prioritized over women, even marginalizing women. In addition, the wrong interpretation of gender has reduced the universality of women's human rights in Indonesia. As experienced by female victims of catcalling as a response to the phenomenon of injustice that appears in various forms. Thus positioning female victims of catcalling to experience injustice. Catcalling is a sexually-tended behavior (usually marked by loud volume) such as whistling, shouting, gesturing, or commenting, usually to women (also men) who pass by on the street, or voicing calls or noise to someone in public that makes that person uncomfortable. Whistling, teasing or calling using seductive names or verbally commenting on physical appearance is called catcalling. Catcalling is considered a small thing, so it is considered a reasonable thing in society. However, residents do not understand that catcalling can be a social problem that has a big impact on residents. Catcalling usually occurs in public spaces, for example on streets or markets. Based on the results of research that has been conducted by the author, 78 respondents felt uncomfortable and uncomfortable when they were treated as catcalling. The effects of catcalling are that freedom of movement will be

limited and cause fear of dominating the victim. Catcalling is behavior towards things with sexual tendencies including whistling, shouting or making comments to someone in a public space. The dangers of catcalling. Based on the psychological aspect and which has an impact on the emotions of the victim. Such as fear, and more often feel uncomfortable, not getting security when outside the home, feelings of shame due to catcalling or even deep trauma. The more severe impact of catcalling from a study conducted in Norway is depression, anxiety, low self-esteem & negative body image. From the results of the author's research survey via google form regarding the analysis of the impact and role of the law of the catcalling phenomenon in Indonesia, there were 78 respondents aged 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 and 23 years. 97.4% understand and know about the catcalling phenomenon in Indonesia. 89.7% agree that the catcalling phenomenon is considered normal and commonplace in society. 95.94% agree that catcalling victims are not only experienced by women but men can also be victims. 93.6% agree that catcalling is not a compliment, they agree that catcalling is behavior that leads to harassment and ultimately creates discomfort and discomfort, thereby reducing our human rights to live comfortably and safely. Legal protection for victims of catcalling crimes is the same as protection for victims of other crimes. Catcalling victims in Indonesia who are stigmatized by society are not the perpetrators. Residents are accustomed to accusing victims of wearing clothes that provoke catcalling or thinking that the victim's behavior provokes catcalling. The impact on the victim's psyche is a sense of shame so that the victim runs out of courage to share what they experienced. In fact, how someone dresses and behaves is not a guarantee of being safe from a criminal act. Regarding this, there should be some government action to provide protection for catcalling victims that can erase the shame caused by stigmatization by society, restore the victim's psyche and there needs to be government guidance in society so that it no longer normalizes & stigmatizes victims of catcalling.

2. Method

The author uses an empirical legal approach method, namely a study that emphasizes regulations and the role of law related to its implementation in society.

3. Result and Discussion

VERBAL HARASSMENT (CATCALLING)

Sexual harassment is an act or behavior that contains sexual elements that are not desired by the object. Sexual harassment has a very broad scope, it can be in the form of writing, physical

and non-physical (poking, groping, stroking, hugging and so on), showing pornographic/dirty images, indecent attacks and coercion. Sexual harassment is an act that cannot be ignored and considered trivial. There are many cases of sexual harassment that occur. Generally, victims of sexual harassment are often women. However, it is important to understand that sexual harassment can happen to anyone, regardless of age, gender, and even the most heartbreaking is when small children become victims. Sexual harassment according to Article 5 of Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence (UU TPKS) is an act that has sexual nuances, can be carried out by touching physically or non-physically. Actions that refer to sexual violence start from any behavior or action that targets sexuality, or a person's sexual organs, without consent or carried out with elements of coercion and threats, such as trafficking in women for sexual purposes and forced prostitution. Sexual harassment can be found anywhere, both in closed spaces and without exception in public or open spaces. The forms of sexual harassment also vary, such as; 1) Physical, which directly targets the body with actions such as kissing, pinching, staring lustfully 2) Verbal, which is comments made by someone who is actually unwanted either about personal life or others 3) Gestures, which is body language with sexual and seductive tones. 4) Sexual harassment through writing, namely in the form of images, pornography, sexual posts or harassment via e-mail and electronic communication. 5) Psychological, emotional, namely an attack in the form of an invitation from someone continuously which basically does not require a closer introduction, and does not require any criticism or jokes. Calling is verbal sexual harassment against women. It has been in the spotlight for some time now because many unpleasant events have occurred against women. Until now there has been no equivalent word for catcalling, the closest is the term verbal harassment which can be interpreted as an act of throwing out pornographic/sexual words or flirtatious, itchy or coquettish behavior, this causes discomfort for someone who is the object of the harassment. Catcalling occurs non-physically and without the victim's willingness. Verbal sexual harassment against women is usually considered a joke, but it actually makes victims of catcalling afraid and feel threatened by the people around them. Verbal sexual harassment against women is also considered not to reflect the values contained in the foundation of the Indonesian state, namely Pancasila, this is due to the lack of... Justice for women who are verbally harassed (catcalling) does not get justice as stated in the fifth principle, namely social justice for all Indonesian people. Generally, women are often the objects of sexual harassment and men are the perpetrators. However, nothing can cover the possibility that men can be the objects of sexual harassment with perpetrators who are women or even the same sex. Harassment is often said to occur in closed spaces, but currently there are many acts of sexual harassment that occur in public or open spaces. The most common is catcalling. The phenomenon of catcalling is one of the acts that is contrary to moral norms.

However, this is often not noticed because the act is carried out spontaneously. In fact, not a few Indonesian people consider catcalling not a serious act but a joke in interacting. Not a few people realize that they have become victims and the perpetrators basically do not realize that their actions are catcalling. Basically, every human being has the right to a sense of security and peace and protection against the threat of fear, as regulated in Article 30 of Law No. 39/1999 concerning Human Rights.

LEGAL PERSPECTIVE ON THE PHENOMENON OF CATCALLING IN INDONESIA

The term catcalling in Indonesia itself has been around for a long time. However, there are still few people who understand this term. Currently, as time goes by, the term catcalling has become a fairly serious phenomenon. Catcalling is doing an act or thing that has a sexual tendency or tendency towards people who are passing by on the street or in a public place, which has an impact on making the victims feel uncomfortable or threatened. Objectively, the law consists of two meanings. Formal law is about written rules or regulations, while material law is about the values of justice that exist in community life. With the existence of law, it is hoped that it can provide protection and justice for society. In Indonesia itself, a codified criminal law has been implemented, meaning that in the majority, the existing rules are already arranged in one set of laws (*wetboek*). which is called the Criminal Code. This rule is a guideline for the people of Indonesia. In addition to being codified, this part of the law is certainly unified and applies to all groups of people without any differences. In Indonesia itself, there are still many people who think that verbal sexual harassment is a trivial matter. Whether it is comments, compliments, or even greetings such as "hi beautiful / hi handsome" and there are also those who consider it normal and do not feel harassed. Things like the above are included in verbal sexual harassment which is seen from who the perpetrator is and how the person's tone and intonation are when doing catcalling. Lack of public understanding of what catcalling is and lack of public understanding of how to follow up on this catcalling act. This makes the perpetrators continue to carry out their despicable actions. In fact, catcalling is the initial step of other crimes. Socio-cultural factors are also determinants by considering catcalling as a form of attraction alone. The many issues about catcalling that are increasingly widespread and rampant, which makes the victims moved to share this bad experience. Stories from the victims are expected to provide education about catcalling to other potential victims. The response from the community is also one of the reasons why violence is growing over time. If the perpetrators are used to verbal sexual harassment, then they could commit physical sexual violence. This is certainly unavoidable and needs to be prevented. There are many examples of catcalling cases and other cases that start from catcalling. With this, there

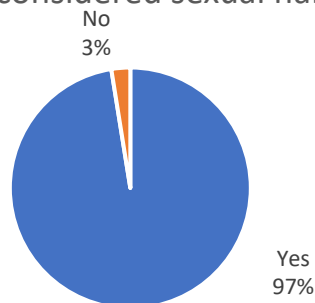
needs to be special attention regarding catcalling and provide further understanding regarding its impact. As previously explained, catcalling is a criminal act of sexual violence that can occur anywhere, both in public and in closed spaces. Of course, this act is born from within humans and on awareness. With this, prevention can be carried out in suppressing the growth of cases of verbal sexual violence or catcalling. The need for a broader understanding for every community, that catcalling can be a criminal act. This is because the act of catcalling that is carried out contains or is included in the elements of a criminal act. So, the perpetrators of catcalling can be caught in a criminal case, and the victim can demand their rights. Simons in Masruchin Ruba'i said that there are elements that are not criminal, namely as follows:

1. There are human acts. Why is catcalling included in the elements of human acts? This is because the act of catcalling is of course very clearly carried out by the perpetrators in uttering words or comments with sexual notations or behavior that makes the victim uncomfortable.
2. Threatened with Criminal Law Sexual harassment is also a type of harassment that is verbal in nature and is subject to criminal penalties for crimes against morality and contains elements of pornography. So, catcalling cannot be justified for any reason, especially in Indonesia which currently regulates the criminal act of catcalling. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence in Article 2 which explains that Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence consist of: non-physical sexual harassment; physical sexual harassment; forced contraception; forced sterilization; forced marriage; sexual torture; sexual slavery; and electronic-based sexual violence. Where what is stated in these points already represents an effort to protect victims of verbal sexual violence or catcalling.
3. Unlawful Acts Catcalling can be included in the category of unlawful acts, this is because the perpetrator has clearly and openly disturbed and reduced the human rights of other human beings. Unlawful Acts (PMH) are found in legal terms to be acts against the law causing harm, violation of the law, acts that conflict with the rights of others, acts that are carried out outside of authority, and violating moral values and legal principles. In the context of civil law, in Article 1365 of the Civil Code, Unlawful Acts are known as *onrechtmatigedaad*, namely: "Every act that violates the law and causes harm to another person, requires the person who caused the loss due to his mistake to replace the loss."
4. Done with Mistakes The elements of mistakes made by catcalling perpetrators are to be able to take responsibility for all their actions intentionally and there is no reason for erasing mistakes based solely on words of forgiveness. One's own fault is considered to exist if, intentionally or through negligence, an act has been committed that can give rise to a situation or consequence. Criminal law has regulated provisions regarding the forms of fault, namely intent (*Opzet*) and negligence (*Culpa*). For perpetrators of the crime of catcalling, Article 281 paragraph (2) can be imposed, in this article it is explained that if someone has intentionally committed an immoral act without the consent of

that person in front of other people, then the perpetrator can go to prison or be fined. Up to Article 303 of the Criminal Code which includes acts: "related to violations of morality in public and related to objects and so on that violate morality/are pornographic. 5. People who are able to take responsibility. There is accountability for catcalling perpetrators which is closely related to the mistakes made. Criminal responsibility is a mechanism to determine whether a defendant or suspect is held responsible for a criminal act that occurs or not. There is a responsible ability that can be seen from the state of his soul and his mental ability. A person can be said to be responsible if there is no reason to justify the actions carried out by the catcaller

The loss of these human rights also shows that verbal sexual harassment against women needs to be followed up by creating regulations that help victims of catcalling to obtain justice as stated in Pancasila. Many people still think that catcalling is just a joke and is not included in verbal sexual harassment, even though catcalling is included in verbal sexual harassment. Catcalling itself is considered not serious for some people, but for some people who have been victims of

Catcalling is considered sexual harassment



they will consider this to be quite serious and must receive proper handling. According to the following research results, catcalling is included in criminal acts or sexual harassment.

From the results of the questionnaire distributed by researchers, it shows that 97.5% of the public agree that catcalling is included in sexual harassment, this needs to be considered because sexual harassment is not only in the form of rape or non-verbal sexual harassment which will certainly cause deep trauma for the victims.

Verbal sexual harassment is what looks very simple but it turns out to have the same effect as non-verbal sexual harassment, therefore verbal sexual harassment or Catcalling has

become a scourge in society, especially women, this needs to be considered because many unpleasant things happen after the victim experiences the incident, from the results of the research that has been done there are several results and points that we must discuss as follows;

I. catcalling affects the victim's mental condition

The results of research from the environment around the researcher show results

Feelings of Catcalling Victims

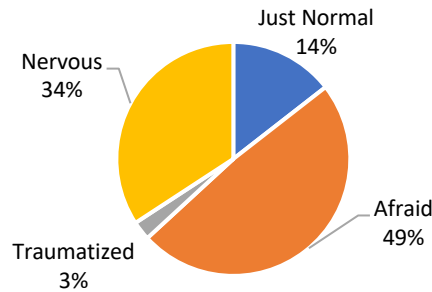


Diagram 1

Catcalling has a significant impact on the victim's mental condition, causing fear, anxiety, and trauma, especially with the possibility of recurrence. This psychological distress highlights the need for legal action, as catcalling disrupts a person's peace and infringes on their basic rights. The lack of awareness and norms around human rights allows perpetrators to continue this behavior, often dismissing it as a joke. However, catcalling leaves many victims, especially women, feeling unsafe in social environments. Despite the seriousness of the offense, the absence of specific laws on verbal sexual harassment allows catcallers to evade legal consequences.

The results of the research on the victims stated the following;

Do catcallers need *to* be prosecuted?

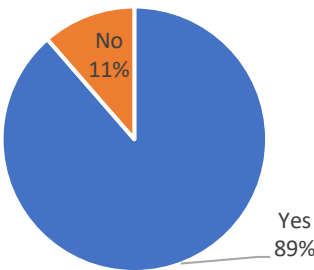
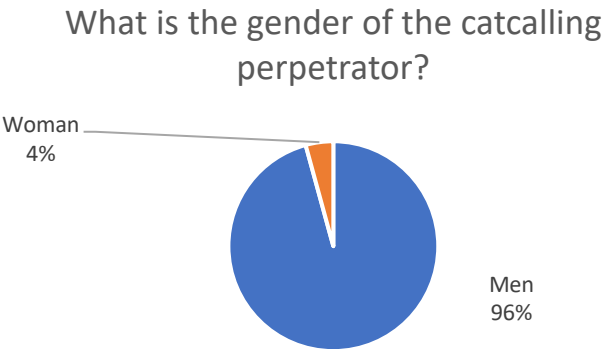


Diagram 2

It can be seen from the results of the questionnaire that has been distributed by researchers, 88.6% of the public agree that catcallers must receive criminal sanctions or punishment so that these catcallers get a deterrent effect and realize that what they do is not just a joke, but concerns human rights, a sense of security, and a sense of calm from someone. In addition, the criminal acts imposed on catcallers can provide a sense of justice for catcallers in accordance with what is stated in the fifth principle, namely justice for all Indonesian people.

Catcalling Perpetrators

Catcalling perpetrators are not only from one particular gender but also from other genders. In this study, the questionnaire results obtained the following results;

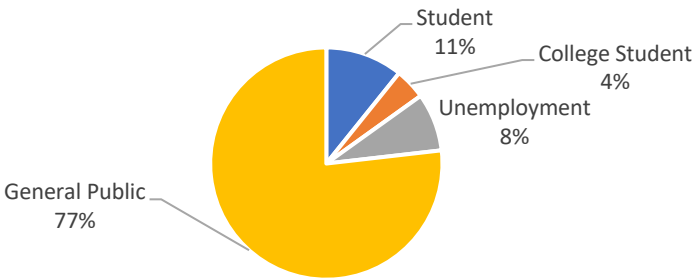


The research results show that on average, the perpetrator of catcalling is a male person, but it does not rule out the possibility that a female person can also commit verbal sexual violence or catcalling.

From the results of this study, it can also be seen that not only women can be victims. Men who we usually label as perpetrators can also be victims of verbal sexual harassment. There is nothing that rules out the possibility that a woman can also commit verbal sexual violence.

Catcalling perpetrators are not only from the general public that we do not know, but there are several catcalling perpetrators who have the status of students or others, the following is a table of the results of the researcher's questionnaire:

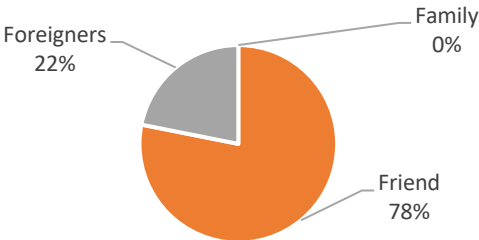
Status of the catcalling perpetrator



From the results of the study, it can be seen that there are some people who are still students and also students who can be recognized as educated people but it turns out they can do things that are considered deviant such as verbal sexual harassment. Not only students but all groups can commit acts of verbal sexual violence as stated in the table that the general public whose status we do not know often commits acts of verbal sexual harassment or catcalling on others.

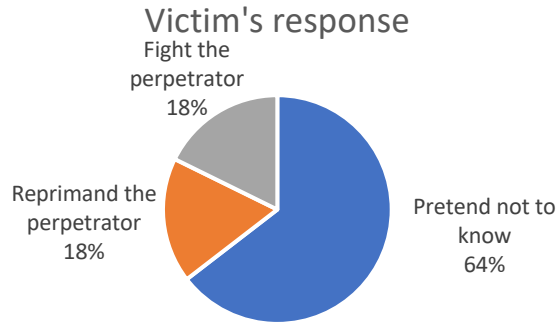
Of the many people in our environment, it turns out that the perpetrators of catcalling are sometimes also people close to us, the following are the results of the research;

The relationship between the perpetrator and the victim



Compared from family, friends, strangers, that those who do more catcalling are friends and strangers. Even from family, there is no catcalling at all. From here it can also be seen that strangers judge something from what they see, be it clothes or someone's body shape.

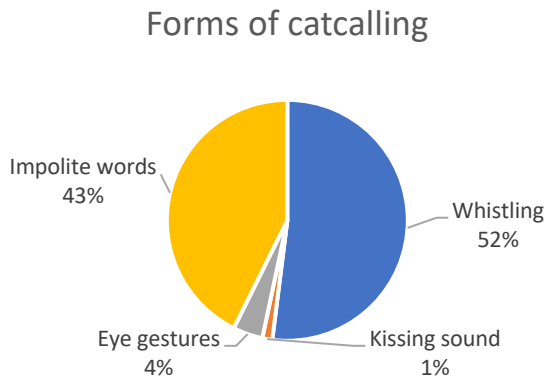
From the following things, it has been mentioned how the victims react when they are confronted with the perpetrators of catcalling, as follows;



The average response of catcalling victims is to pretend not to know, because they are afraid that if they fight back they will experience other violence, which could be physical violence, such as beatings or other things.

Forms of catcalling

Catcalling itself can be said to be verbal sexual harassment such as whistling, expressions that refer to someone's sexual attributes, and so on that are sexually suggestive. The following is a

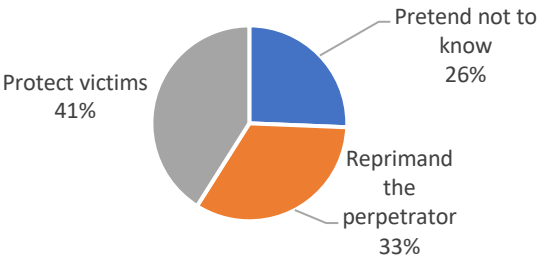


The results of the study showed that rude words and whistles are often used as one way for perpetrators to commit verbal sexual violence. These things are usually considered jokes but it turns out that this is one of the verbal sexual harassment and causes others to feel afraid and disadvantaged.

A person's reaction when verbal sexual violence occurs in their environment

The reaction of the local community if an incident of verbal sexual violence occurs in their area is as follows;

What do you do if catcalling occurs around you?

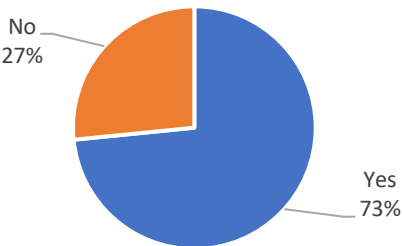


The results of the study showed that if catcalling occurs they will help the victims and the rest will pretend not to know and some will reprimand the perpetrators. The results of the study also showed that the lack of public awareness of catcalling and their lack of concern about what is happening around them, especially in verbal sexual harassment, because many people still think it is just a common joke that can be thrown at anyone they want to get to know better.

The lack of awareness that there are many victims of catcalling who need help from the surrounding community who know that verbal sexual harassment occurs in their area makes victims become traumatized and depressed just because verbal sexual harassment seems simple, but has so many effects that affect the victim's life.

The research results also show the following;

Have you ever been a victim of catcalling?



The research shows that out of 79 interviewed individuals, 58 had experienced verbal sexual harassment. This highlights a significant issue where verbal sexual harassment is widespread, causing fear and anxiety among victims.

Pancasila, the state philosophy of Indonesia, should guide the creation of laws to address such issues. Verbal sexual harassment is frequent, often misunderstood as harmless or a joke, yet it profoundly affects victims' psychological well-being and their lives overall. While often assumed to be perpetrated by men, women can also engage in such behavior, complicating the issue.

The phenomenon of catcalling, a form of verbal sexual harassment, is increasingly common and misunderstood. It involves attacking victims' sexual characteristics through verbal expressions and gestures, aiming to dominate and discomfort them. This issue is exacerbated by patriarchal culture and a lack of public education on the subject.

Verbal sexual harassment is not influenced by what victims wear but is related to broader societal issues and insufficient legal protections. Many victims, including children, face harassment regardless of their attire. This situation underscores the need for legal reforms and education to protect victims and ensure justice, aligning with the principles of Pancasila, especially the fifth principle which advocates for social justice.

The lack of legal clarity and societal norms contributes to the persistence of verbal sexual harassment. Victims often feel powerless and fearful to report such incidents, highlighting the urgent need for legal and educational measures to address this pervasive issue.

Pancasila can still be a solution in solving problems in cases of verbal sexual harassment in accordance with the fifth principle which states social justice for all Indonesian people. However, with the creation of a new law that refers to the fifth principle. For now, victims can still report incidents of verbal sexual harassment to the authorities, but by reviewing several laws that regulate sexual harassment as follows;

1. Law Number 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography
2. Criminal Code Article 281
3. Criminal Code Article 315
4. Pornography Law Article 8,
5. Pornography Law P origin 9
6. Pornography Law Article 34

7. Pornography Law Article 35

Based on the law above, we as victims can report incidents of sexual harassment verbally to the authorities and receive appropriate legal treatment, but it should be noted that when reporting, we must also have strong enough evidence to obtain legal justice. Although there are several laws that can be combined for victims to get legal justice, there are still many other factors that influence why verbal sexual harassment often occurs and continues to repeat itself with the same or different perpetrators. This is due to the lack of education for the community regarding verbal sexual harassment.

4. Conclusion

The results of the research and also the discussion of the problems in this study can be concluded that verbal sexual harassment can occur due to a lack of education for the general public regarding what is included and becomes sexual harassment, especially verbal sexual harassment.

There is still a lot of apathy from the surrounding community regarding verbal sexual harassment because they are afraid of the repercussions if they help victims of verbal sexual harassment.

Many members of the general public or the environment where verbal sexual harassment occurs still blame what the victims of sexual harassment used when they were harassed and there is a lack of norms in society regarding verbal sexual harassment.

Pancasila as the foundation of the Indonesian state can be used as a reference to create or fill the gap in norms, namely by referring to the fifth principle which states social justice for all Indonesian people, justice for victims of verbal sexual harassment and justice obtained by perpetrators for committing verbal sexual harassment.

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