

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.31933/dijemss.v5i5>

Received: 12 June 2024, Revised: 21 June 2024, Publish: 22 June 2024

<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

Evidence Value of Victims' Testimony In Sexual Violence Cases After The Approval of The TPKS Law (Law on Sexual Violence)

Nurfadia Faradila¹, Kayus Kayowuan Lewoleba²

¹ Faculty of Law, National Development University "Veteran" Jakarta, Indonesia,
2010611089@mahasiswa.upnvj.ac.id

² Faculty of Law, National Development University "Veteran" Jakarta, Indonesia,
kayusklewoleba@upnvj.ac.id

Corresponding Author: 2010611089@mahasiswa.upnvj.ac.id

Abstract: This research aims to discuss the evidentiary value of victim-witness testimony in sexual violence cases after the ratification of the Sexual Violence Crime Law and to examine the obstacles that still exist after the ratification of the Sexual Violence Crime Law. Evidence in sexual violence cases already existed in the Criminal Procedure Code before the enactment of the Anti-Sexual Violence Law. 5 (five) types of valid and admissible evidence are emphasized in KUHAP Article 184, namely: letters, instructions, expert testimony, witness testimony, and confessions of suspects or defendants. Thus, to prove that the perpetrator is guilty and imprison the suspect becomes difficult due to these provisions and requirements. As a result, the suspect in the sexual violence case was acquitted. In addition, in current practice, proving the crime of sexual violence is still found several obstacles. The author in this research uses normative legal research methods with a statute approach and conceptual approach to examine the existing problems. The results of this study are expected to provide theoretical benefits, namely as a source of information for future researchers in the field of criminal law, especially related to the emphasis of the TPKS Law on the evidentiary value of victim witnesses. Then in terms of practical benefits, it is hoped that it can provide a new perspective and basic information for writers and readers to support further research on sexual violence in Indonesia, as well as assist law enforcement in an effort to protect victims of sexual violence in Indonesia.

Keywords: Evidence, Victim witness testimony, Sexual Violence, TPKS Law.

INTRODUCTION

Social interactions in the community give rise to various phenomena of lawlessness such as crime and violence. Especially the global issue of violence against women which continues to be explored in various domestic, regional and international forums. (Kayowuan & Wahyuni, 2023). A serious criminal act that threatens the stability and security of life is the crime of rape, which is one of the manifestations of sexual violence. In daily life, sexual violence often occurs in various contexts, whether in the family, community, school, work, or

with friends. Sexual violence as a crime is basically an issue that has plagued society from ancient times until now. (Hidjun et al., 2023).

Currently in society, crimes of sexual violence against women and children still occur frequently. These crimes are often committed solely to fulfill the personal needs and desires of the victims. Many victims of sexual violence end up depressed and even die. Sexual violence is morally reprehensible and contrary to the prevailing norms and beliefs of society. Judgments that view women as weaker and inferior to men are the root cause of the problems of violence and harassment that often befall women. (Alfian, 2022).

The 1945 Constitution describes the constitutional rights of citizens. One of them is the right to be free from threats and violence. The definition of violence in its simplest form, is an attempt to commit an unlawful act, this is the discomfort felt by someone as a result of violent behavior committed by someone with the aim of harming and hurting the victim. (Kayus Kayowuan & Fahrozi, 2020). However, until now, not all citizens are free from the threat of violence, even though every member of society has the right to live a life without fear of violence or threats. As outlined in article 28G paragraph (1) (Undang - Undang Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945, n.d.) :

"Every individual has the right to be protected against all matters relating to him or her, including family, honor, dignity, and property under his or her control. They also have the right to feel safe and protected from threats or fears that could hinder the exercise of their human rights."

The majority of victims of sexual harassment in Indonesia are women and children, and the number of cases increases every year. (Hartini & Dkk, 2022). In the last 3 years, according to information from Komnas Perempuan, namely in 2021, many cases of violence against women occurred in the private sphere, including in marital or domestic relations (KDRT) as well as in personal relationships or dating, reaching 79% or 6,480 cases. In the previous year (2020), cases of violence against women in the private sphere were around 75%. Physical violence accounted for 31% or 2,025 cases, followed by sexual violence (30% or 1,938 cases). Psychological violence 1,792 cases or 28%, and finally, economic violence reached 680 cases or 10%. Based on these data, it shows that the family or home environment and personal relationships have not become a safe domain for women. (Komnas Perempuan.). This year there were 4371 complaints to Komnas Perempuan. This implies that on average, Komnas Perempuan receives 17 complaints per day. Most of the complaints received by Komnas Perempuan are related to cases of violence in the personal sphere each year. Violence in the personal sphere includes Violence by Ex-Girlfriend, recording 713 of the most frequently reported cases. Then, violence against wives (622 cases), violence in dating relationships (422 cases), violence against girls (140 cases), other domestic violence cases (111 cases), and violence by ex-husbands (90 cases). Psychological violence dominates in the form of personal violence, indicating that this crime is still a significant problem in today's society. (National Commission on Violence Against Women).

Cases of sexual violence must be treated seriously and guaranteed protection by a fair legal system. The handling of sexual violence cases still experiences many obstacles, especially if it is weak in proof. As an example of a case that occurred some time ago, the case of an inactive Dean of Faculty of Social Sciences at Riau University (UNRI) with the initials SF sexually harassing a student with the initials L who was guiding a proposal at the time, but received harassment treatment against him. For his treatment, the perpetrator was even acquitted because it was considered insufficient evidence, the witness testimony was only on the victim or it could be said that there were no other witnesses. Another case example, a child who experienced a case of sexual harassment, but his testimony was considered insufficient evidence and did not have legal force. In the end, the perpetrator was again acquitted. This is because the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code are still lacking in clarity and detail regarding the issue of sexual violence so that many cases end up

freeing the perpetrators of sexual violence only because the witness testimony is on the victim alone, and there are no other witnesses. Thus, the emergence of the TPKS Law is highly expected by victims of sexual violence to be able to get protection and can make the perpetrators punished with appropriate punishment.

There was no clear legislation on sexual violence crimes prior to the enactment of the TPKS Law (Herisasono et al., 2022). The Criminal Code itself does not regulate specific articles on sexual violence in detail. Moreover, a legal evidentiary procedure is required to prove the occurrence of the crime of sexual violence. The main source of law that regulates all matters relating to evidence in previous criminal offenses is the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP). The KUHAP contains regulations governing the various types of evidence that can be submitted to the court, how to obtain the evidence, and how to assess the validity of the evidence.

In resolving a criminal case based on the legal system that applies in our country, namely the Criminal Procedure Code, there are several stages that must be passed, namely the stages of investigation, investigation, prosecution, and examination before the court, up to the verdict. (Angrayni, 2016). Witness statements are the basis in the evidentiary stage of a criminal case, this is confirmed in article 184 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code, where witnesses are placed as the main evidence to provide clarity to investigators regarding a case that is happening. Witness testimony aims to make the judge feel confident that a crime has occurred and can make a fair decision. (Kenedi, 2020). The five types of evidence are outlined in Article 184 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code, namely witness testimony, expert testimony, letters, instructions, and confessions of suspects or defendants. (Law No. 8 of 1981). Then, in order for the judge to impose a sentence on the suspect or defendant, Article 183 of the Criminal Procedure Code stipulates that a judge must have at least two pieces of evidence to support his decision. (Law No. 8 of 1981). However, in some cases, investigators ask victims/families to present witnesses who saw the incident. Many law enforcers still think that the presence of witnesses other than the victim is the main evidence in proving sexual violence. Even though in the incident there were no witnesses present other than the victim. Thus, to solve this case in order to prove that the suspect committed the crime and imprison the suspect becomes difficult due to the provisions and conditions determined by the Criminal Procedure Code. As a result, the suspect in the sexual assault case was acquitted. In addition, in current practice, there are still various obstacles in the implementation of proving cases of sexual violence.

Based on the legal issues above, the author formulates 2 (two) problem formulations that will be discussed in this study, namely:

1. How is the Evidentiary Power of Witness Testimony of Victims of Sexual Violence After the Ratification of the Law on the Crime of Sexual Violence?
2. How are the obstacles to proving the testimony of witnesses of victims of sexual violence after the ratification of the Law on the Crime of Sexual Violence?

METHOD

The author in this research uses normative legal research methods. Normative legal research methods are useful in order to find solutions to developing legal issues, this research methodology sees the law from the point of view of norms, rules, legal principles, opinions of experts, and other literature sources. (Muhaimin, 2020). In this research, a statute approach and conceptual approach are used to examine the existing problems. This method aims to understand the meaning of legal phrases by analyzing legal materials. This is done in an effort to test legal terminology in theory and practice or to gain new meaning from the phrases being studied. (M, 2015). The data sources used in this research consist of primary legal materials and secondary legal materials. Primary legal materials in this research include; Law of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945 (UUD NRI 1945), Law No. 8 of 1981 concerning

Criminal Procedure Law (KUHAP), Law No. 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence, Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, as well as various basic regulations and laws relevant to this research. Legal books and journals relevant to this research, as well as legal publications concerning the legal issues discussed in this research, will be the source of secondary legal materials that will be used.

The procedure of collecting legal materials (library research) is the basis for the data collection method used in this research. The descriptive method is used in this research by using a qualitative approach in discussing the problem and reviewing the data obtained from both primary legal materials and secondary legal materials. This research includes all information related to the subject under study from laws, regulations, and other academic publications.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Evidentiary Power of Witness Testimony of Victims of Sexual Violence After the Ratification of the Law on Sexual Violence Crime

Sexual violence is an unacceptable form of discrimination, a crime against human dignity and a violation of human rights. Article 1 point 1 of Law Number 12 of 2022 (UU TPKS) defines the crime of sexual violence as any act that meets the requirements to be considered a criminal offense according to the provisions of this law, including other acts that are considered criminal acts of sexual violence. The Law on the Crime of Sexual Violence (UU TPKS) is a separate or special regulation (*Lex Specialis*) from the Criminal Code. The TPKS Law guarantees protection for victims of sexual violence against various forms of sexual harassment, whereas the Criminal Code only stipulates general penalties for crimes involved in sexual violence. The TPKS Law provides a more than adequate explanation than the Criminal Code.

Evidence in sexual violence cases already existed in the KUHAP before the TPKS Law was passed. 5 (five) types of valid and admissible evidence are emphasized in KUHAP Article 184, namely: letters, instructions, expert testimony, witness testimony, and confessions of suspects or defendants. Then Article 183 of KUHAP states that:

"A judge shall not impose a sentence on a person unless he or she is convinced by at least two valid pieces of evidence that a criminal offense has actually occurred and that the defendant is guilty of committing it."

The basis of a judge's belief is determined by the applicable law, this is emphasized in the Law. In the evidentiary system, punishment is built on two types of evidence, namely the judge's belief and laws and regulations. (Hamzah, 2014). At least two pieces of reliable or accountable evidence must be presented in order for the judge to decide on the guilt of the defendant. The evidence is evaluated by the court, which will then determine whether the defendant is guilty or not. One of the concepts related to minimization of evidence is the principle of *unus testis nullus testis* which means "one witness is not a witness". There must be at least two witnesses who provide testimony to prove a legal event. This is stated in KUHAP Article 185 paragraph (2): (Indonesia, n.d.-a)

"The testimony of a witness alone is not sufficient to prove that the accused is guilty of the act charged against him." This indicates that the testimony of a witness without the assistance of other witnesses or evidence, cannot be considered sufficient to prove that the perpetrator is guilty of the charges against him. It can then be concluded that the victim's witness statement does not have the strength of evidence under KUHAP due to the lack of other witnesses who directly witnessed the incident. This situation makes it difficult for victims to provide evidence related to sexual violence cases.

When a judge decides to acquit a defendant because the Public Prosecutor failed to provide sufficient evidence in a sexual assault case, it does not mean that the crime did not occur, but rather that the evidence obtained did not meet the standard requirements required

by the law in our country. This situation poses a dilemma for victims of sexual harassment because it seems that they do not have the opportunity to test the truth of the case because the government only follows the provisions that have been determined and regulated by law. Whereas the purpose of the law is to provide benefits, justice, and legal certainty to the community. Victims are often denied justice because in some cases it is difficult to collect the two types of evidence required by KUHAP, so at the time of trial in court the victim does not have sufficient evidence to convince the judge. Sexual harassment cases are among the most difficult cases to prove in court. This is due to the characteristics of the act which often occurs in private and hidden places where only the perpetrator and victim are present. (Sinta et al., 2023).

In addition, the sentence limits set out in Articles 285, 286, 287 and 288 of the Criminal Code are maximum limits, with no minimum limits. Therefore, the judge's decision can have a major impact on the level of objectionability of the sentence given. Often, rape cases only result in light sentences.

The statement of a witness as well as the victim can be sufficient to be used as evidence that the perpetrator is guilty if it is added to one valid piece of evidence and the judge's belief that a criminal offense has occurred and the defendant is the perpetrator, this is stated in Article 25 paragraph (1) of the Law on Sexual Violence (UU TPKS) (Nova & Elda, 2022). Thus, the victim's witness testimony is considered sufficient as long as it is supported by other evidence that can be accounted for, such as expert testimony, letters (for example a visum et repertum from a doctor), or clue evidence. Similarly, in addition to the five pieces of evidence set out in KUHAP that were previously used to uncover cases of sexual violence, the Law on Sexual Violence (UU TPKS) also includes additional types of evidence. Article 24 paragraphs (2) and (3) of the Law on Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence mentions additional evidence that is valid and can be used such as victim testimony, certificates from psychologists and/or psychiatrists, medical records, examination records during investigations, electronic data, documents, and bank account checks. (Law Number 12 of 2022). The addition of this evidence is considered to increase justice for victims.

The TPKS Law must be implemented to the fullest due to the high rate of sexual violence to prevent acquittals in cases of sexual violence, as well as other criminal offenses.

Obstacles to the Evidence of Witness Testimony of Victims of Sexual Violence After the Ratification of the Law on Sexual Violence Crime

Sexual harassment is behavior that insults, lowers self-esteem, or underestimates someone who will cause psychological or physical pain to the victim. (Virgistasari & Irawan, 2022). Sexual harassment can take many forms, including forcing unwanted sexual acts, such as degrading to attempted rape. In addition, inappropriate sexual behavior, such as touching a woman's private area and so on related to the norms of decency. (Susila, 2019). Sexual violence and sexual harassment are prone to be carried out in quiet places, so that the witness is the victim himself, as a result the case is difficult to disclose the evidence.

The Law on the Crime of Sexual Violence (UU TPKS) is a progressive regulation, as it covers various forms of sexual violence such as non-physical sexual harassment, physical sexual harassment, forced contraception, forced sterilization, forced marriage, sexual torture, sexual exploitation, sexual slavery, and electronic-based sexual violence. Thus, in the eyes of the law, there is already a clear line in determining the acts that can be considered as sexual violence. However, information obtained from the real situation shows that the implementation of this law has not reached an optimal level. The Law on Sexual Violence has been passed and has been in effect since 2022, but cases of sexual violence that have caused public outrage still exist today. This is because there are still obstacles and victims have not received justice from the handling of these cases by the applicable legal system. For example, in August 2023, a police officer in Palangkaraya was convicted of sexually abusing

two minors and sentenced to only four months' imprisonment, even though the prosecutor sought seven years' imprisonment. Considering that the perpetrator was a police officer and also an adult, there should have been an aggravated sentence, because the officer was a law enforcer who violated the law. This case occurred in a closed room and the victim was a minor. According to the author, the Panel of Judges did not heed the testimony of the witnesses as well as the victim in making the sentencing decision. The victim was indeed a minor and under the care of her parents, but the Panel of Judges must still look at the case and this case cannot be resolved quickly just because the victim's parents want it to end quickly and amicably without considering the impact on the victim and the rules of law that have been created and regulated in this country. If the basis of the judge's consideration is only to listen to the request of the victim or perpetrator, then how is the function of the law and the principles of law enforcement that have been applied in this country. According to Setiono's theory of legal protection, legal protection is an effort to maintain public safety from unlawful government actions, as well as to create peace and order so that people can live their lives with the dignity they naturally possess (Syaufi, 2017). In addition, according to the author, the decision made by the Panel of Judges will not make the perpetrators of sexual harassment a deterrent, as well as can be imitated by the public to commit these crimes because they see the lightness of the punishment obtained. This case is one example of the obstacles that exist in uncovering cases of sexual harassment, not all victims can prove and convince the judge so that the judge can make a fair sentence to the perpetrator.

Other obstacles that may be faced by victims of sexual violence include a lack of information about the perpetrator, which will make it difficult for investigators to arrest the perpetrator. Investigators will also have difficulty finding perpetrators who have fled without any trace of identity, especially if there are no witnesses at the scene and the area around the crime scene is not equipped with hidden cameras (CCTV). In addition, victims who are seriously traumatized will be more likely to be triggers to be questioned as a witness/victim, so it will be difficult in the evidentiary process.

According to the author, the reluctance of victims to testify in front of investigators is a well-known issue in the investigation of sexual offenses against women. In actuality, victim testimony plays a critical role in illuminating criminal activity. Several reasons can contribute to victims' reluctance to provide testimony, including:

1. The possibility of external threats
2. The embarrassment factor for admitting their own shame
3. The victim's exposed vulnerability to the offender
4. The family and child component

It's true that the existence of the Law on Sexual Violence does not ensure that a sexual crime will be successfully prosecuted. The primary issue is how the government, legal system, and even the entire community address the issue of the four criteria mentioned. Each element must be understood in order for victim participation in testifying to proceed as smoothly as possible, in compliance with the relevant criminal justice system and with consideration for the victims' interests.

Representative of the Indonesian Women's Association for Justice's Legal Aid Institute, Ratna Batara Munti, said there are still law enforcement officials who refuse to investigate victims' allegations with reference to the TPKS Law even though the law has been passed. Reasons include a lack of socialization campaigns, a lack of technical guidance relating to the application of the TPKS Law, and uncertainty as to whether the case will continue to be handled by prosecutors or judges. (Lavenia, 2024). Thus, all parties involved in law enforcement need to be thoroughly socialized to ensure that the implementation of the TPKS Law in reality runs optimally. Because progressive regulations or laws will be useless if the parties responsible for enforcing them do not fully understand the contents of the TPKS Law.

CONCLUSION

Evidence in sexual violence cases already existed in the KUHAP before the TPKS Law was passed. 5 (five) types of valid and admissible evidence are emphasized in KUHAP Article 184, namely: letters, instructions, expert testimony, witness testimony, and confessions of suspects or defendants. The statement of a witness as well as the victim can be sufficient to prove the guilt of the perpetrator if it is added to one other piece of valid evidence and the judge's belief that a criminal offense has occurred and the defendant is the perpetrator, this is stated in Article 25 paragraph (1) of the Law on Sexual Violence. In addition to the five pieces of evidence stipulated in the Criminal Procedure Code that were previously used to reveal cases of sexual violence, the Law on Sexual Violence (UU TPKS) also includes additional types of evidence. Additional evidence that is valid and can be used include victim testimony, certificates from psychologists and/or psychiatrists, medical records, examination records during investigations, electronic data, documents, and bank account checks. The addition of this evidence is considered to increase justice for victims.

After the enactment of the Law on Sexual Violence (UU TPKS) there are still obstacles such as in a case, the Panel of Judges still does not heed the evidentiary testimony of witnesses as well as victims in making sentencing decisions. Other obstacles that may be faced by victims of sexual violence include difficulties in finding perpetrators who have fled without known traces of identity, especially victims who experience serious trauma will be more triggered to be asked for information as a witness/victim, so that it will be difficult in the process of proof, and the lack of participation of victims to provide testimony in front of investigators due to certain factors.

REFERENCE

- Alfian, R. (2022). Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Korban Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual Di Perguruan Tinggi. *Jurnal Lex Renaissance*, 7 No. 1, 70.
- Angrayni, L. (2016). Kebijakan Mediasi Penal Dalam Perkara Tindak Pidana Ringan Perspektif Restorative Justice. *Jurnal Hukum Respublica*, 16 No. 1, 95.
- Hartini, M. F., & Dkk. (2022). Implikasi Undang – Undang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Aspek Perlindungan Korban. *Jurnal Litigasi*, 23 No. 2, 137.
- Herisasono, Efendi, & Kharisma. (2022). Implementasi Pembuktian Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual Dalam Perspektif Undang-Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2022. *Jurnal Preferensi Hukum*, 4 No. 3, 295.
- Hidjun, L., Agustina, B., & Kadir, Y. (2023). Analisis Implementasi Undang – Undang Nomor 12 tahun 2022 tentang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual dari Perspektif Teori Keadilan (Studi Kasus di Kota Gorontalo)”. *Journal of Law and Nation*, 2 No. 3, 173.
- Hajar, M. (2015). *Model-Model Pendekatan Dalam Penelitian Hukum dan Fiqh*. UIN Suska Riau.
- Hamzah, A. (2014). *Hukum Acara Pidana Indonesia*. Sinar Grafika.
- Kenedi, J. (2020). *Perlindungan Saksi Dan Korban* (1st ed.). Pustaka Pelajar.
- Kayus Kayowuan, & Fahrozi. (2020). Studi faktor-faktor terjadinya tindak kekerasan seksual pada anak-anak. *Jurnal Esensi Hukum*, 2 No. 1, 33.
- Kayus Kayowuan, & Wahyuni. (2023). Perempuan Korban Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online dan Perlindungan Hukumnya. *UNES Law Review*, 6(2), 7083.
- Muhaimin. (2020). *Metode Penelitian Hukum*. Mataram University Press.
- Nova, E., & Elda, E. (2022). Implikasi Yuridis Undang – Undang Nomor 12 Tahun 2022 Tentang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Korban dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Terpadu yang Berkadil Gender. *Unes Law Review*, 5 No.2, 573.
- Sinta, I., Ferianto, & Erdianto. (2023). Peralihan Beban Pembuktian Didalam Tindak Pidana Peleceham Seksual. *Jurnal Das Sollen*, 9 No. 2, 745.

- Syaufi, A. (2017). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Perempuan Korban Kekerasan Seksual di PPA Polresta Banjarmasin. *Jurnal Kajian Gender*, 9 (1), 16–28.
- Susila, J. (2019). Monodualistik Penanganan Tindak Pidana Pelecehan Seksual Perspektif Pembaharuan Hukum Acara Pidana Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmu Syari'ah Dan Hukum*, 4 No. 9, 181.
- Virgistasari, A., & Irawan, A. D. (2022). Pelecehan Seksual Ditinjau dari Permendikbud Nomor 30 Tahun 2021. *Jurnal Media Of Law Sharia*, 3 No. 2, 108.
- Indonesia. (n.d.-a). *Kitab Undang – Undang Hukum Acara Pidana*,.
- Indonesia. (n.d.-b). *Kitab Undang – Undang Hukum Acara Pidana*.
- Indonesia. (n.d.-c). *Undang – Undang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual, UU Nomor 12 tahun 2022, Ps. 24 ayat (2) dan (3)*.
- Undang – Undang Negara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945.
- Lavenia, A. (2024). *2 Tahun UU TPKS: Sudahkah Korban Mendapat Keadilan?* Cxomedia.
- Lembar Fakta Catatan Tahunan Komnas Perempuan Tahun 2023 Kekerasan terhadap Perempuan di Ranah Publik dan Negara: Minimnya Pelindungan dan Pemulihan*. (n.d.). Komnas Perempuan.
- Perempuan Dalam Himpitan Pandemi: Lonjakan Kekerasan Seksual, Kekerasan Siber, Perkawinan Anak dan Keterbatasan Penanganan di Tengah COVID-19*. (n.d.). Komnas Perempuan. Retrieved March 12, 2024, from <https://komnasperempuan.go.id/catatan-tahunan-detail/catahu-2021-perempuan-dalam-himpitan-pandemi-lonjakan-kekerasan-seksual-kekerasan-siber-perkawinan-anak-dan-keterbatasan-penanganan-di-tengah-covid-19>
- Perempuan, K. (2021). Perempuan dalam himpitan pandemi: Lonjakan kekerasan seksual, kekerasan siber, perkawinan anak, dan keterbatasan penanganan ditengah covid-19. *Catatan Tahunan*, 2.