Qualitative Study of Sexual Violence Mapping at Islamic Religious Universities, Nusa Tenggara Barat

Tuti Harwati[1*], Dwi Widarna Lita Putri[2]

[1] Department of Family Law, Universitas Islam Negeri Mataram, Indonesia
[2]Department of Islamic Guidance Counseling, Universitas Islam Negeri Mataram, Indonesia
*Corresponding Author E-mail: tuti_harwati@uinmataram.ac.id

Abstract

This article discusses the pattern of sexual violence that occurs at Islamic Religious Universities, Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB). The benefit of this research is providing information about patterns of sexual violence that occur at Islamic Religious Universities, NTB so that it can be used as material for research. Policy for campuses under other religious ministries or the Minister of Research, Technology and Higher Education. The aim is to find patterns of sexual violence that occur at Islamic Religious Universities, NTB. The research methodology is qualitative with a case study approach because the research object is in the form of symptoms which are easier to explain thoroughly by describing words. Case studies are used to investigate and understand an incident or problem in the form of sexual violence that occurred at Islamic Religious Universities, NTB, then processed to obtain a solution in the form of preventing and handling cases of sexual violence. This research found perpetrators of sexual violence at Islamic Religious Universities, NTB is dominated by men. The forms of sexual violence experienced include verbal, physical sexual violence and through information and communication technology. Of the three forms of sexual violence, verbal sexual violence is the most common form of violence compared to other forms of sexual violence.

Keywords: Mapping, Pattern, Sexual Violence.

Abstrak

Artikel ini mendiskusikan tentang pola kekerasan seksual yang terjadi di Perguruan Tinggi Keagamaan Islam, Nusa Tenggara Barat (NTB). Manfaat penelitian ini memberikan informasi tentang pola kekerasan seksual yang terjadi di Perguruan Tinggi Keagamaan Islam, NTB sehingga menjadi bahan dalam pengambilan. Kebijakan bagi pihak kampus yang berada lingkungan kementerian agama lain atau Menristekdikti. Tujuan adalah untuk menemukan pola kekerasan seksual yang terjadi di Perguruan Tinggi Keagamaan Islam, NTB. Metodeologi penelitian dengan kualitatif dengan pendekatan studi kasus karena objek penelitian berupa gejala yang lebih mudah dijelaskan secara menyeluruh dengan mendeskripsikan kata-kata. Studi kasus digunakan umtuk menyelidiki dan memahami sebuah kejadian atau masalah berupa kekerasan seksual yang terjadi di Perguruan Tinggi Keagamaan Islam, NTB kemudian diolah untuk mendapatkan sebuah solusi berupa pencegahan dan penanganan kasus kekerasan seksual.Penelitian ini menemukan pelaku kekerasan kekeresan seksual di Perguruan Tinggi Keagamaan Islam, NTB didominasi oleh laki- laki. Adapun bentuk kekerasan seksual yang dialami berupa kekerasan seksual secara verbal, fisik serta melalui teknologi informasi dan komunikasi. Dari ketiga bentuk kekerasan seksual tersebut, kekerasan seksual secara verbal merupakan bentuk kekerasan yang paling banyak terjadi dibandingkan dengan bentuk kekerasan seksual lainnya.

Kata kunci: Pemetaan, Pola, Kekerasan Seksual

INTRODUCTION

Sexual Violence is any act of degrading, insulting, harassing, and/or attacking a person's body and/or reproductive function, due to unequal power and/or gender relations, which results in or may result in psychological and/or physical suffering, including that which disrupts a person's reproductive health. and lost opportunities to carry out higher education safely and

optimally (Yount et al., 2020). Thus, sexual violence can have an impact on the victim both psychologically, physically, and disrupt reproductive health and loss of opportunities to pursue higher education. By drawing lessons from countries such as the United States, the Netherlands, Canada and the United Kingdom, Indonesia can replicate their success in reducing campus sexual crimes. These measures include the creation of legal policies, establishing partnerships with central and local governments, and fostering collaborative governance (Riwanto et al., 2023).

Based on data that has been collected from 16 universities in Indonesia which was presented at a workshop held on 20 - 21 August 2019, it shows that the case data entered and compiled was 1011 cases. This summarized data was obtained based on Indonesia using Google Forms with students in a short time (approximately a week). About the types of sexual violence that occur, based on reports from each university, it is differentiated based on: physical, verbal, gesture, written or image sexual harassment, psychological, rape, sexual intimidation, sexual exploitation, forced prostitution, sexual slavery, and forced marriage. , forced pregnancy, forced abortion, forced contraception and sterilization, and sexual torture. These types of cases vary from one university to anotherMeanwhile, from the results of fifteen years of monitoring, Komnas Perempuan found that there were fifteen types of sexual violence including: Rape; Sexual Intimidation including Threats or Attempted Rape; Sexual harassment; Sexual Exploitation; Trafficking in Women for Sexual Purposes; Forced Prostitution; Sexual Slavery; Forced marriage, including hanging divorce; Forced Pregnancy; Coerced Abortion; Coercion of contraception and sterilization; Sexual Abuse; Punishment is inhumane and has sexual overtones; Sexually charged traditional practices that harm or discriminate against women; Sexual control, including through discriminatory regulations based on morality and religion. must receive protection from the state to be free from every form of sexual violence, (Gadafi et al., 2019). that with the increasing increase in sexual violence occurring in the community, including universities, it will directly or indirectly have an impact on the less than optimal implementation of the Tridharma of Higher Education and reduce the quality of higher education; Fifth, that Islamic religious universities as educational units providing religious higher education are obliged to provide personal protection, honor, dignity and the right to feel safe for academics from threats and practices of sexual violence, (Nurmila & Qibtiyah, 2020).

There are many factors that cause sexual violence, such as closed rooms, personal satisfaction, economic interests, and even the issue of unstoppable desire Even though various legal instruments, both national and international, that can protect victims from acts of sexual violence already exist, the fact is that sexual violence continues to occur like an iceberg. This is no exception to what happens in higher education environments such as At Islamic Religious Universities, NTB. . It is in this context that this research is urgently carried out.

An act of sexual violence is an act that degrades a productive function due to the imbalance between power relations that results in a person's mental disturbance so that it affects his reproductive system, (Gadafi et al., 2019). Acts of sexual violence in this campus environment will become a chain that causes new problems to arise. As the case may be, sexual acts occur to female students carried out by their male friends or lecturers who are in power. However, the student was afraid to reveal the problem and decided to quit study. Based on data that has been collected from 16 Universities in Indonesia, which was presented at a workshop held on August 20-21, 2019 shows that the case data that was entered and compiled was 1011 cases. This summarized data was obtained based on Indonesia using google form to students in a short time (approximately a week). Concerning the type of sexual violence that occurred, based on reports from each university, it was distinguished based on: physical, verbal, gesture, written or graphic sexual harassment, psychological, rape, sexual intimidation, sexual exploitation, forced prostitution, sexual slavery, forced marriage, forced pregnancy, forced abortion, forced contraception and sterilization, and sexual torture.

Temporary Based on the results of monitoring for fifteen years, Womens National Commission found that there were fifteen types of sexual violence including: Rape; Sexual Intimidation including Threats or Attempted Rape; Sexual harassment; Sexual Exploitation;

Trafficking of Women for Sexual Purposes; Forced Prostitution; Sexual Slavery; Forced marriage, including hanging divorce; Forced Pregnancy; Forced Abortion; Forced contraception and sterilization; Sexual Torture; Punishment is inhuman and has a sexual nuance; Traditional sexual practices that harm or discriminate against women; Sexual control, including through discriminatory rules based on morality and religion. must receive protection from the state to be liberty from any form of Sexual Violence; Fourth, that the increasing sexual violence that occurs in the community, including universities, will directly or indirectly have an impact on the less than optimal implementation of the *Tridharma* of Higher Education and reduce the quality of higher education; Fifth,that Islamic religious universities as educational units providing religious higher education are required to provide personal protection, honor, dignity, and the right to a sense of security for the academic community from threats and practices of sexual violence. Many factors cause sexual violence such as closed rooms, personal satisfaction, economic interests, to the issue of unstoppable desire. Various legal instruments, both national and international, can protect a person from sexual violence, but the fact is that sexual violence continues to occur like an iceberg. No exception what happened in the university environment such as at islamic Religious Universities, NTB. It is in this context that this research is urgently carried out

RESEARCH METHOD

This qualitative research with a study case approach. This approach is used because the object of research is a symptom that is easier to explain thoroughly with a description of the words In qualitative research, there are at least 5 approaches that can be used, such as phenomenological approaches, grounded theory, ethnographies, case studies, and descriptive ones. However, in this study, a case study approach was chosen. Case studies are used to investigate and understand an incident or problem in the form of sexual violence that came in the islamic Religious Universities, NTB, environment and then processed to obtain a solution at the form of prohibition and handling case of sexual violence.

The data in this study are primary data and secondary data. Primary data is directly made from the academic community at Islamic Religious Universities, NTB. Secondary data was obtained from documentation in the form of the Decree of the Director General of Education Number: B-3669/DJ.I/Dt.I.III/HM.01/10/2019 concerning Guidelines for the Prevention and Overcoming of Sexual Violence in Islamic Religious Universities, Circular of the Chancellor at Islamic Religious Universities, NTB. Number 2355 of 2020 concerning the Prevention and Overcoming of Sexual Violence at the State Islamic University of Mataram, and the Standard Operating Procedures for the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence at Islamic Religious Universities, NTB. 5 The data collection technique used in this study followed the data collection technique proposed by Sutopo.

Data collection methods in qualitative research are generally grouped into two types, namely interactive and non-interactive techniques. Interactive methods include interviews and participant observation, while non-interactive methods include non-participating observation, questionnaire techniques, document recording, and non-participation. In this study the techniques used: *first* Interview, *second ,*Focus Group Discussion/ FGD, third questionnaire via google form, and fourth documentation. The criteria for respondents were the entire at Islamic Religious Universities, NTB academic community consisting of lecturers, educational staff and students at Islamic Religious Universities, NTB. Respondents were 1,230 people (745 men, 485 women). The FGD members are policy makers at Islamic Religious Universities NTB, namely the Chancellor, Deputy Chancellor 1, Deputy Chancellor 2, Deputy Chancellor 3 of the State Islamic University of Mataram Dean and Deputy Dean of 3 Faculties of Da'wah Science & Communication, Dean and Deputy Dean of 3 Sharia Faculties, Dean and

Deputy Dean of 3 Faculties Islamic Economics and Business, Dean and Deputy Dean of 3 Faculty of Ushuludin and Religious Studies, Dean and Deputy Dean of 3 Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, Chair of LP2M, Chair of Gander & Child Studies, Chair and member of UIN Care. Interviews were used to obtain data on the role of UIN CARE in responding to sexual violence that occurred at Islamic Religious Universities, NTB and the expectations of the academic community at the State Islamic University of Mataram towards UIN CARE. The FGD was used to collect data on how to handle sexual violence that occurred at Islamic Religious Universities, NTB. The questionnaire was used to collect data on the academic community's perception of sexual violence, patterns of sexual violence that occurred at Islamic Religious Universities, NTB, perpetrators and places of sexual violence. The documentation is used to obtain data on standard operating procedures for sexual violence at Islamic Religious Universities, NTB and sanctions against perpetrators. After the data is collected, then the analysis is carried out. This research uses qualitative research with a case study approach. A case study approach was used because this research focuses on mapping sexual violence that occurs at Islamic Religious Universities NTB. Conclusions in qualitative research are new findings that have never existed before. Findings can be in the form of a description or description of an object that was previously unclear, so that after research it becomes clear.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Patterns of Sexual Violence

Violent behavior is a condition in which a person takes actions that can physically harm himself, others and the environment that result in negative feelings such as anger, (Ortensi & Farina, 2020). Anger is a feeling of annoyance that arises in response to anxiety or an unmet need that is perceived as a threat. Violent behavior is a mal adaptive condition of a person in responding to anger. Violent action or behavior is a situation in which individuals commit or attack other people or the environment. Violence is a physical aggression from one person to another. Sexsual Violence against women is social symptom that has lasted for a long time from primitive societies to modern societies today, (Bergeron et al., 2019). Various acts of violence have been experienced by women from time to time, many factors are behind the emergence of acts of violence against women, including cultural factors, social factors, and economic factors, (Abdul, 2014).

Sexual harassment can happen anywhere and anytime, such as on buses, factories, supermarkets, cinemas, offices, hotels, sidewalks, etc. both day and night. Sexual harassment in the workplace is often accompanied by promises of job rewards or promotions, (Garcia et al., 2012). It can even be accompanied by threats, whether overt or not. If the promise or invitation is not accepted, you can lose your job, not be promoted, be transferred, and so on.

Sexual harassment can also occur without any promises or threats, but it can make the workplace uneasy, hostile, and stressful. Almost all victims of sexual harassment are women regardless of socioeconomic status, age, race, education, physical appearance, and religion, (Alkan & Tekmanlı, 2021). Victims of abuse will feel ashamed, angry, humiliated, offended, hate the perpetrator, revenge against the perpetrator, shock, severe trauma, damage to physical organs. The last five-year period (2016-2021) that occurred in Indonesia, physical violence ended in the death of an intimate partner (husband, boyfriend, mistress, to unregistered married couples) or non-intimate (new people known). The forms of sexual violence include being beaten, scalding with hard water, dousing with oil and then burning to murder in various ways.

In a study conducted by Watts and Zimmerman about the variety of sexual violence are specified in the violence experienced by women. These include violence by intimate partners,

nonintimate partners, human trafficking, forced prostitution, labor exploitation, forest women and children, physical and sexual violence against prostitutes, abortion, female infanticide, and willful neglect, and rape. Perpetrators of violence against women are partners, parents, family members, neighbors and men in power or influence, (Watts & Zimmerman, 2002).

Forms of Sexual Violence
Violence is divided into 3 categories, (Watts & Zimmerman, 2002), namely:
1. Domestic violence is violence that occurs within the nuclear family. Domestic violence has a violent motive caused by personal characteristics derived from family members, both those that are violent characters formed from a husband against his wife, parents against children, and others. Meanwhile, other factors that are temporary in nature also have an effect, such as fatigue, stress due to work, economic situation and others. Violence in the family (domestic violence) is a form of violence against women in the form of perpetrators and victims having family relationships or close relationships, for example abuse of wives, abuse of biological children and stepchildren, abuse of parents, rape by family members against other family members, (Sulaeman & Homzah, 2010).
2. Criminal violence is violence in which the perpetrator is a person or group of people with a criminal motive. For example theft, murder, and others. Violence against women in the wider community (public) is violence that occurs outside of personal relationships. Actions that are included in violence in the wider community include violence that occurs in the workplace such as abuse of baby sitters, violence that occurs in public places such as buses and public transportation, in markets, at stations, in terminals and other public places, violence that occurs in educational institutions, violence that occurs in the form of publications such as pornography, and other forms. (Sulaeman & Homzah, 2010)
3. Mass violence is violence that involves a wider group or other groups, with a motive of greater interest in carrying out social change, both culturally and structurally. Violence perpetrated by the state and within the scope of the state, namely physical, sexual and/or psychological violence that is perpetrated, justified or allowed to occur by the state. For example, violations of women's rights in conflicts between groups, in situations of armed conflict, sexual slavery, and others, (Sulaeman & Homzah, 2010)

Based on the explanation, violence is divided into various forms, ranging from small scale to large scale. These acts of violence can be carried out by various groups, both ordinary people and certain groups, (Nilawati et al., 2023).

The discution of sexual violence as referred to first paragrap is consist to Rape, Forced marriage, Forced prostitution, Sexual slavery, Sexual torture, Sexual harassment, Sexual exploitation, Forced contraception, Forced abortion

In general, sexuality is grouped into various forms, PKBI DIY (2024), namely:
a. Biological: Sexuality is seen in terms of physical pleasure and heredity. Maintaining health and optimally functioning reproductive organs including sexuality from the biological dimension
b. Social: Sexuality is seen from the influence of social relationships in shaping views about sexuality which ultimately shape sexual behavior.
c. Psychological: Sexuality from a psychological point of view is closely related to the function of humans as social beings, roles or types, identities, and the dynamics of psychological aspects of sexuality itself.
d. Cultural: Sexuality from a cultural point of view shows that sexual behavior is part of the culture that exists in society.

According to WHO, sexual violence can take the form of: (WHO, 2017)

a. Sexual assault includes rape, sodomy, forced oral copulation, sexual assault with objects, and forced touching or kissing.
b. Mental or physical sexual harassment refers to a person in a sexually abusive name, making jokes in a sexual context.
c. Spreading videos or photos without permission that contain sexual content, forcing someone to engage in pornography.
d. Sexual coercion on someone by coaxing something.
e. Force marriage.
f. Prohibit someone from using contraceptives or other means in an effort to prevent sexually transmitted diseases.
g. Forced abortion
h. Violence against sexual organs such as mandatory examination of virginity.
i. Prostitution and commercial sexual exploitation

Patterns of Sexual Violence at Islamic Religious Universities, NTB

To deal with sexual violence, a university must promote critical consciousness among students and academics, create pro survivors' discourse and underpin students' agency, and most importantly, strive to cultivate gender equity perspective among university leaders, (Fitri et al., 2021). Sexual violence in colleges is an important question to know and reveal because sexual violence in colleges is an epidemic with global proportions. The pattern of sexual violence that occurred at Islamic Religious Universities NTB, concerns the sex of the perpetrators of sexual violence, the form of sexual violence and the place where they experienced sexual violence.

From the results of the research that has been done, it shows that the perpetrators of sexual violence are dominated by men. These results indicate that males are more likely to be perpetrators of sexual violence than females, (Hardani et al., 2015). This is reinforced by previous research conducted in the United States (US) where more women experience sexual violence than men in the form of physical or sexual violence or both. The prevalence of violence in the US also applies to all races, (Ejikeme et al., 2017). This is reinforced by a study conducted in 2012 by the African Medical Research Council (SAMRC) that out of 3952 cases of rape, 170 were reported to the authorities. In this case, 94.1% of the complainants were women, 46% were children (under 18 years), and 10.3% of the victims were adults who were studying. (Treffry-Goatley, 2018)

The forms of sexual violence that occur are patterned into three namely verbal sexual violence, physical sexual violence, and sexual violence through information and communication technology. Physical sexual violence in the form of being hugged/hugged, touched, invited/forced to have sex, attaching the perpetrator's body parts to the victim's body, sexual intimidation (threats of attempted rape and rape), kissed, squeezed, and forced contraception and sterilization. The forms of verbal violence are catcalling (whistling, clapping, shouldering inappropriate/obscene), making sounds or sexuality cues (eyes, finger gestures, licking lips, sticking out tongue, and so on)

Meanwhile, the forms of sexual violence through information and communication technology are sending/showing pornographic/sexy photos/images, receiving nasty sms/chats (speech that leads to sexuality), sending/showing videos/pronographic/sexy content, being forced to communicate via chat/ vc continuously so that they feel pressured and

insecure, shown sexual organs (exibition) belonging to the perpetrator through digital media, getting nasty calls, forced to show sexual organs through digital media.

The locations or places where they experienced sexual violence were quite diverse. Places of sexual violence in the form of boarding houses, recreation locations. campus environment, restaurants/cafes, in street vendors/PPL locations and other places such as homes, social media, roads and outside campus. If specified in the campus area, sexual violence occurs in the classroom area, classroom hallway, parking area, campus canteen, other unit rooms, faculty academic service rooms, campus gates, outside the classroom, faculty public service rooms, in front of the faculty, campus berugak by being called -call.

From the results of the exposure research above shows that the pattern of sexual violence behavior in the Islamic Religious Universities, NTB environment is related to gender, the highest number of perpetrators of sexual violence are men. These results are in accordance with the results of research conducted by (Dwiyanti, 2014)) entitled sexual disclosure to women in the workplace (Case Study of the DKI Jakarta Province Satpol PP Office) which shows that men commit sexual violence more often than women because of their power. The forms of that case are experienced in the form of verbal, physical and through information and communication technology. Of the three types of sexual violence, verbal sexual violence is the most common form of violence compared to other forms of violence.

In accordance with the results of research conducted by Irfawandi, et al (2023), verbal sexual violence occurs most often because it is easier to carry out and the perpetrators do not understand in depth that this is included in sexual violence. The factors that cause sexual violence on campus include: 1. Power Gap:Sexual violence can occur when there is violent tension between the perpetrator and the victim, such as lecturers and students, seniors and juniors, or superiors and subordinates. 2. Gender Stereotypes: Gender stereotypes that Viewing women as sexual objects and men as taking the initiative in sexual relationships can trigger sexual violence, (Sari et al., 2022). Nearly one out of every three (29%) women around the world have been a victim of some type of sexual violence in their life3, (Li et al., 2023). Lack of Sexual Education: Lack of understanding about the importance of consent in sexual relationships and sexual violence can influence the situation. High Academic Demands: High academic demands can place tremendous pressure on students, which can lead to unhealthy behavior. And the results of this study indicate that the psychological impact of subjects who are victims of sexual violence is the presence of post-traumatic stress disorder, (Bestari, 2022). Therefore, efforts are needed to reduce sexual violence on campus, such as increasing awareness about the importance of consent in sexual relations, protecting victims, and providing adequate education for students. Apart from that, it is also necessary to enforce strict laws against perpetrators of sexual violence to provide a deterrent effect on perpetrators and minimize the occurrence of sexual violence on campus.

The sexual violence that occurred was supported by the location where the sexual violence occurred, where the location where the most sexual violence occurred in the classroom was because the classroom was a fairly closed place compared to other places on campus.

CONCLUSION

In the analysis that has been found on three issues that are the focus of this research, it can be concluded: This research found that perpetrators of sexual violence at the Islamic Religious Universities, NTB. Campuswere dominated by men. The forms of sexual violence experienced in

the form of sexual violence verbally, physically and through information and communication technology. Of the three forms of sexual violence, verbal sexual violence is the most common form of violence compared to other forms of violence. The limitations and challenges in this research are the openness of victims in telling their problems and the consistency of policy providers in providing punishments for sexual violence offenders. So the strategy is to provide a classification of sexual violence as to whether it is in the low medium or high category of sexual violence offenses along with the penalties that willbe received if you do this.

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