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## Survey of Sexual Harassment to Students at Indonesia University

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### Abstract

The government's task force for preventing and handling sexual violence (PPKS Task Force) is not evenly available in all Indonesian universities. This research used convenience sampling techniques; the sample comprised 1026 students from 157 universities in 28 provinces in Indonesia. An exploratory study was conducted from 2022–2023. Quantitative survey data was analyzed using descriptive statistics with an ex post facto approach. In more detail, the research will examine the impact and conflicting gaps of victims and bystanders in dealing with sexual harassment behavior in Indonesian universities based on gender and culture, including Gap Contradiction. This is considered important as a coping strategy for the need to handle sexual harassment among students in Indonesia. The data from this research can be a consideration for universities in Indonesia in the urgency of realizing the availability of a PPKS task force, developing an advocacy system for handling and empowerment services and regulations, and providing student assistance facilities.

### Keywords

Sexual harassment, Indonesian universities, ethnicity, gender issues, gap contradiction

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## Encuesta Sobre Acoso Sexual a Estudiantes de la Universidad de Indonesia

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### Resumen

El grupo de trabajo gubernamental para la prevención y el tratamiento de la violencia sexual (PPKS Task Force) no está disponible de manera uniforme en todas las universidades Indonesias. En esta investigación se utilizaron técnicas de muestreo por conveniencia; la muestra estaba formada por 1026 estudiantes de 157 universidades de 28 provincias de Indonesia. Entre 2022 y 2023 se llevó a cabo una encuesta exploratoria. Los datos cuantitativos de la encuesta se analizaron utilizando estadísticas descriptivas con un enfoque ex post facto. En más detalle, la investigación examinará el impacto y las brechas conflictivas de las víctimas y los espectadores al enfrentar el comportamiento de acoso sexual en las universidades indonesias en función del género y la cultura, incluida la Contradicción de Gap. Esto se considera importante como estrategia para hacer frente a la necesidad de manejar el acoso sexual entre los estudiantes en Indonesia. Los datos de esta investigación pueden ser una consideración para las universidades en Indonesia en la urgencia de realizar la disponibilidad de un grupo de trabajo PPKS, el desarrollo de un sistema de promoción para el manejo y los servicios de empoderamiento y reglamentos, y proporcionar instalaciones de asistencia a los estudiantes.

### Palabras clave

Acoso sexual, universidades indonesias, etnicidad, cuestiones de género, contradicción entre brechas

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Sexual harassment is a form of human rights violation that cannot be justified, especially if you become a victim of sexual harassment because you are marginalized as a minority sexual orientation. A survey of sexual harassment cases among 43,189 students at all Australian universities in 2021 found that 1 out of 6 students (16.1%) had experienced sexual harassment since entering university (Heywood et al., 2021). Survey results at all other Australian universities confirmed that sexual harassment occurred in all campus areas (43.3%), lecture platforms and laboratories (17.5%), and university libraries (15.6%). Only 1 out of 30 students (3%) were able to make a formal report of a case of sexual harassment they experienced. This is influenced by confirmation data that only 1 out of 6 students (16.8%) received support or assistance from the university after reporting (Heywood et al., 2021). Similar research in Southern Spanish Universities with a sample of 1,583 found that women and other different sexual identities victimized more than 83% of sexual harassment and sexist cases on campus. The age of sexual harassment victims was 19 to 50 years old. The perpetrators of sexual harassment in 86% of cases were men, while the other 10.5% of cases were women (Hervías Parejo, 2023). Doubts about getting full support and limited information about where to report, such as knowledge of procedures for reporting cases of sexual harassment at universities, are still common issues for which no solution has yet been found. The fact that the survey data across Australian universities and Southern Spanish ensures that cases of sexual harassment can occur on campus and that support for handling victims by local institutions is urgently needed.

A survey conducted by the Indonesian government through the National Commission on Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan, 2020) between 2015 and 2020 found 51 cases of sexual violence in the education sector. The university occupies the highest first position with 27% of cases. There were 45 cases of types of sexual violence (88%), namely rape, molestation, sexual harassment, psychological violence, expulsion from school (10%) and female victims experienced more discrimination if the cases involved sexual activity or physical violence. Imroatus et al (2021) was able to summarize from mass media monitoring from January 2020 to November 2021 that there were 27 types of sexual violence cases, namely 19 cases of sexual harassment, 3 cases of rape, 3 cases of attempted rape, 1 case of obscenity, 1 case of sexual exploitation on 26 different campuses in Indonesia. Lecturers were the main perpetrators of the 13 cases that occurred. At the higher education level, generally surveys of experiences and knowledge of sexual harassment are carried out independently by campus researchers with a sample of students or are only reported through social media/campus mass media. Sexual issues in Indonesia, which has a strong eastern culture, are still considered taboo and confidential, so it is not easy to obtain data from students between different campuses or publish them transparently.

Data shows that sexual violence has often occurred in Indonesian universities. The government's efforts to create task forces for preventing and handling sexual violence (PPKS Task Force) on each campus have not been evenly provided across all universities in Indonesia. It is known from 4,482 universities in Indonesia (Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan, 2023) only 125 universities already have a PPKS Task Force (Napitupulu, 2023). The PPKS Task Force is tasked with compiling guidelines for preventing and handling sexual violence in higher education; carry out and report the results of periodic sexual violence surveys; conducting outreach on equality education, sexual and reproductive health;

preventing and handling sexual violence for campus residents; follow up on reports of sexual violence received; coordinating with related units or agencies in handling and monitoring the implementation of treatment recommendations from universities; and making regular activity reports (Kementerian Pendidikan Kebudayaan Riset dan Teknologi, 2021). Handling victims/bystanders of sexual violence in the majority of Indonesian universities have not been handled seriously.

The Australian Sex Discrimination Act 1984 (Cth) defines sexual harassment as any unwelcome sexual advance, request for sexual favors or conduct of a sexual nature in relation to the person harassed in circumstances where a reasonable person would have anticipated the possibility that the person harassed would be offended, humiliated or intimidated (Esbroek et al., 2021). The new thing that will be produced in this research is the point of view and the contradictory gaps of victims/bystanders in dealing with sexual harassment behavior in Indonesian universities based on gender and culture. This is considered important as another element in determining the need to handle sexual harassment among students in Indonesia which is gender sensitive and multicultural issues. Thus, it can be a consideration for each university in Indonesia in creating a PPKS task force, handling, regulations, providing assistance facilities in Indonesia.

## Method

### Design

An exploratory study survey was conducted during the period 2022-2023. Quantitative survey data was analyzed using descriptive statistics with an ex post facto approach to examine the gender issues and various culture ethnic of sexual harassment. This research survey was conducted openly via the Google Form application among students in all Indonesian universities regarding the condition of students' knowledge, understanding and handling of sexual harassment.

### Sample

Determination of the research sample was carried out purposively using convenience sampling techniques. There were several requirements to be a sample for this research (1) be willing to fill out an informed consent form (2) be an active student from a university in Indonesia. The total sample for this research was 1026 students from several regions in Indonesia. Specifically, the number of female samples was 814 students (79%) and male samples were 212 students (21%) from 157 universities in 28 provinces of Indonesia

### Instrument

The sexual harassment survey questionnaire instrument in this study was translated and adapted from the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies (HKIAPS) belonging to The Chinese University of Hong Kong (Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, 2015). The

sexual harassment knowledge instrument was developed based on conditions in Indonesia by the research team. A trial use of the instrument questionnaire was carried out on 40 students at IAIN Pontianak. The results of the Cronbach's Alpha Reliability Test found that the instrument had a reliability value  $\geq 0.700$ , namely 0.910 with the category high. Meanwhile, the validity test used Pearson Product-Moment Correlation with the results of 47 questionnaire items valid. Distribution of the instrument questionnaire was carried out online via Google Form and the WhatsApps network. At the moment, there is no standardized instrument for measuring sexual harassment knowledge surveys. The scales used in measuring knowledge are Guttman and Likert. There were 6 survey sub-themes with 47 questions.

## Results

### A. Sample Demographics

The total student respondents were 1026 students, representing 157 universities in 28 provinces. 134 universities are overseen by the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud), 23 other universities are overseen by the Ministry of Religious Affairs (Kemenag). In detail, the demographics are shown in the table as follows:

**Table 1**

*Demographic Table of Student Respondents from All Universities in Indonesia*

Classification	Category	Number of Student Respondents	Percentage
Gender	Woman	814	79%
	Man	212	21%
Age Range	12-19 years (Teenagers)	309	30%
	20-25 years (Young Adult)	696	68%
	26-64 years (Adult)	21	2%
Year of College Entry Class	2014	3	0.3%
	2015	3	0.3%
	2016	7	0.7%
	2017	29	2.8%
	2018	131	12.8%
	2019	204	19.9%
	2020	229	22.3%
	2021	318	31%
	2022	102	9.9%
Respondent Status	Victim	110	11%
	Bystander	906	88%
Perpetrator of Sexual harassment	Woman	417	41%
	Man	609	59%
Geographical location of the University	Java Island	459	45%
	Sumatera Island	295	29%

Classification	Category	Number of Student Respondents	Percentage
	Kalimantan Island	229	22%
	Sulawesi Island	19	2%
	Sumbawa, Bali, Papua Islands	24	2%

Based on the demographic table, it is known that the majority of respondents were female (79%). Respondents were predominantly young adults/20-25 years old (68%) from the class of college year 2021 (31%) in the survey research on sexual harassment in Indonesia. The respondents in this study were part of the victims (110 students) and bystanders (906 students) of sexual harassment cases that occurred at various universities in Indonesia. Based on the survey, it is known that the perpetrators of sexual harassment came from both genders, namely men (59%) and women (41%).

## B. Results of Subindicator Analysis

In detail, the results of the questionnaire survey sexual harassment instrument sub-indicator can be explained as follows:

### 1. Views on gender equality

**Table 2**

*Views on Gender Equality*

		Item 1	Item 2	Item 3
N	Valid	1026	1026	1026
	Missing	0	0	0
Mean		2.46	2.80	2.65
Median		2.00	3.00	3.00
Mode		2	4	2
Std. Deviation		1.097	1.222	1.019
Variance		1.202	1.493	1.038
Minimum		1	1	1
Maximum		4	4	4
Sum		2520	2876	2724

In detail are as follows:

- "Swearing and dirty words are more disgusting in the speech of a woman than a man", the majority of 273 students (26.6%) answered disagree.
- "Women compared to men should not have premarital sex", the majority of 444 students (43.3%) answered strongly agree.
- "When men and women have the same income, men still have to pay expenses when going out together", the majority of 317 students (30.9%) answered disagree.

It is known that there were two items that were answered in accordance with gender equality thinking. This has a good meaning, because slowly the issue of gender identity and cultural construction of gender is being realized by students. However, the statement regarding premarital sex is considered lame with the majority of students answering "strongly agree". Sexual relations in Indonesia are taboo to discuss. Indonesian cultural construction defines virginity as something sacred, especially for women.

## 2. Views on Sexual Harassment

**Table 3**

*Views on Sexual Harassment*

		<b>Item 1</b>	<b>Item 2</b>	<b>Item 3</b>	<b>Item 4</b>	<b>Item 5</b>	<b>Item 6</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>Valid</b>	1026	1026	1026	1026	1026	1026
	<b>Missing</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Mean</b>		2.25	2.59	2.90	2.53	2.01	2.04
<b>Median</b>		2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.00	2.00
<b>Mode</b>		1	4	4	3	1	1
<b>Std. Deviation</b>		1.155	1.162	1.036	1.117	1.019	.985
<b>Variance</b>		1.334	1.349	1.074	1.248	1.038	.969
<b>Minimum</b>		1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Maximum</b>		4	4	4	4	4	4
<b>Sum</b>		2306	2653	2975	2598	2058	2091

In detail, the results of the majority of students' chosen responses as follows:

- a. "Women exaggerate the problem of sexual harassment", the majority of 318 students (31%) chose to strongly agree.
- b. "Sexual harassment is a problem discovered by women's groups", the majority of 372 students (36.3%) chose to strongly agree.
- c. "Sexual harassment can be blamed on women's clothing or sexy appearance", the majority of 287 students (28%) chose to agree.
- d. "Sexual harassment is nothing more than an overreaction on the part of the victim", the majority of 425 students (41.4%) chose to strongly disagree
- e. "The occurrence of sexual harassment can be blamed on the victim's insensitivity", the majority of 382 students (37.2%) chose to strongly disagree
- f. "Sexual harassment is a problem of someone who cannot handle personal relationships well", the majority of 317 students (30.9%) chose to disagree.
- g. "Sexual harassment is men's admiration for women", the majority of 439 students (42.8%) chose to strongly disagree.

It is known that there were four items regarding views on the issue of sexual harassment that were answered by disagreeing or strongly disagreeing. This means that students in Indonesia can distinguish between stereotypes and facts regarding the issue of sexual harassment. However, it is known that the other three question items were answered with

agree or strongly agree. The views that women are the only victims of sexual harassment, women are considered play victims in cases of sexual harassment, and the clothes women wear can trigger sexual harassment. These three stereotypes are still dominantly approved by students in Indonesia.

### 3. Types of Sexual Harassment Encountered on Campus

**Table 4**

*Types of Sexual Harassment on Campus*

		<b>Item 1</b>	<b>Item 2</b>	<b>Item 3</b>	<b>Item 4</b>	<b>Item 5</b>	<b>Item 6</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>Valid</b>	1026	1026	1026	1026	1026	1026
	<b>Missing</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Mean</b>		2.25	2.30	2.19	2.27	2.19	2.29
<b>Median</b>		2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
<b>Mode</b>		1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Std. Deviation</b>		1.155	1.220	1.167	1.145	1.090	1.169
<b>Variance</b>		1.334	1.488	1.361	1.311	1.187	1.368
<b>Minimum</b>		1	1	1	1	1	1
<b>Maximum</b>		4	4	4	4	4	4
<b>Sum</b>		2306	2364	2242	2324	2249	2346

In detail, are as follows:

- a. "Unwanted sexual coercion on campus", the majority of 384 students (37.4%) chose to strongly disagree.
- b. "Unwanted physical contact, for example touching, leaning, groping, hugging, kissing and intentionally pinching other people's private body parts in the campus environment", the majority of 397 students (38.7%) chose to strongly disagree.
- c. "Sending emails, messages from online social networks, telephone calls, video calls, letters of a sexual nature", the majority of 413 students (40.3%) chose to strongly disagree.
- d. "Unwanted sexually suggestive looks and gestures", the majority of 368 students (35.9%) chose to strongly disagree.
- e. "Unwanted Display of visual material of a sexual nature, for example slides, photos, posters, pamphlets, online materials, etc.", the majority of 360 students (35.1%) chose to strongly disagree.
- f. "Deliberately flirtatious gazes and jokes, or comments about sex", the majority of 370 students (36.1%) chose to strongly disagree.

It is known that all items were answered by disagreeing to strongly disagreeing. This can be interpreted that according to students the types of sexual harassment cases in the six statements are still rarely found on campus.

#### 4. Response to Sexual Harassment Behavior on Campus as a Victim or Bystander

**Table 5**

*Behavioral Responses to Sexual Harassment*

	Item 1	Ite m 2	Ite m 3	Ite m 4	Ite m 5	Ite m 6	Item 7	Item 8	
N	Valid	1026	102	102	102	102	102	1026	1026
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean	2.42	1.3 6	2.66	1.5 1	3.1 7	3.4 2	2.99	3.66	
Median	2.00	1.0 0	3.00	1.0 0	3.0 0	4.0 0	3.00	4.00	
Mode	2	1	3	1	4	4	4	4	
Std. Deviation	1.05 2	.70 0	1.08 1	.84 1	.92 1	.79 9	.958	.659	
Variance	1.10 7	.48 9	1.16 8	.70 7	.84 9	.63 9	.918	.434	
Minimum	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Maximum	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Sum	2486	139 3	273 3	154 8	325 7	350 4	3067	3753	

In detail, are as follows:

- "Do not want other people to know", the majority of 311 students (30.3%) chose not to agree.
- "Let go of the sexual harassment behavior that occurred", the majority of 761 students (74.2%) chose to strongly disagree.
- "Avoid contact with perpetrators of harassment, for example skipping class/changing courses/transferring to another faculty/study program", the majority of 295 students (28.8%) chose to agree.
- "Do not take any further action", the majority of 681 (66.4%) students chose to strongly disagree.
- "Confront perpetrators of sexual harassment/assertiveness", the majority of 459 students (44.7%) chose to strongly agree.
- "Talk to family/colleagues about sexual harassment that occurs on campus", the majority of 588 students (57.3%) chose to strongly agree.
- "Talk to colleagues/fellow students about sexual harassment that occurs on campus", the majority of 373 students (36.4%) chose to strongly agree.
- "Talk to a counselor/psychologist/psychiatrist about sexual harassment that occurs on campus", the majority of 758 students (73.9%) chose to strongly agree.

It can be concluded that students in Indonesia already know the steps and actions that need to be taken when facing cases of sexual harassment on campus as victims or bystanders.

## 5. Emotional Response to Sexual Harassment on Campus as Victims or Bystanders

**Table 6**

*Emotional Responses to Sexual Harassment*

		<b>Ite em 1</b>	<b>Ite m 2</b>	<b>Ite m 3</b>	<b>Ite m 4</b>	<b>Ite m 5</b>	<b>Ite m 6</b>	<b>Ite m 7</b>	<b>Ite m 8</b>	<b>Ite m 9</b>
N	Valid	1026	1026	1026	1026	1026	1026	1026	1026	1026
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		2.84	2.60	2.83	2.90	2.88	2.67	2.95	2.65	2.72
Median		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Mode		4	3	4	4	4	3	4	3	3
Std. Deviation		1.075	1.43	1.058	1.052	1.065	1.044	1.030	1.014	1.032
Variance		1.155	2.088	1.119	1.106	1.135	1.091	1.061	1.027	1.064
Minimum		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum		4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Sum		2911	2671	2901	2974	2959	2642	2924	2620	2791

In detail, are explained as follows:

- "Feel unsafe on campus", the majority of 366 students (35.7%) answered strongly agree.
- "Poor sense of belonging to the University", the majority of 316 students (30.8%) answered in the affirmative.
- "Gloomy", the majority of 347 students (33.8%) answered strongly agree.
- "Low self-esteem/confidence", the majority of 381 students (37.1%) answered strongly agree.
- "Afraid of interacting with other people", the majority of 379 students (36.9%) answered strongly agree.
- "Feel treated unequally on campus", the majority of 311 (30.3%) students answered in the affirmative.
- "Cannot concentrate on studying/working", the majority of 394 (38.4%) students answered strongly agree.
- "There is no strong response/negative emotional response", the majority of 310 students (30.2%) answered in the affirmative.
- "Feel tired/helpless/dissatisfied", the majority of 341 students (33.2%) answered in the affirmative.

Based on the details of the most students' responses above, all statement items received agree and strongly agree responses. This confirms that all the emotional impacts of sexual harassment behavior are experienced by victims and bystanders in the campus environment.

## 6. Reasons for Not Reporting to the Supervisor or University

**Table 7**

*Reasons for not Reporting*

		Ite m 1	Ite m 2	Ite m 3	Ite m 4	Ite m 5	Ite m 6	Ite m 7	Ite m 8	Ite m 9
<b>N</b>	<b>Valid</b>	102	102	10	10	102	102	102	102	10
	<b>Missi ng</b>	6	6	26	26	6	6	6	6	26
		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Mean</b>	2.48	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.9	2.3	1.9	1.5	
<b>Median</b>	3.00	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	1.0	
<b>Mode</b>	3	3	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	
<b>Std. Deviation</b>	1.059	1.0	.96	.97	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.89	
<b>Variance</b>	1.1	1.1	.93	.95	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	.79	
<b>Minimum</b>	22	41	1	8	82	24	05	52	2	
<b>Maximum</b>	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
<b>Sum</b>	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
	254	276	22	21	251	300	240	200	16	
	1	0	89	90	2	0	3	1	07	

In detail, are as follows:

- "It is done! I do not want to bring it up again", the majority of 339 students (33%) chose to agree.
- "I do not want this incident to be discussed", the majority of 343 students (33.4%) chose to agree.
- "I handle the problem myself", the majority of 371 students (36.2%) chose to disagree.
- "I do not think anything need to be done", the majority of 365 students (35.6%) chose to disagree.
- "Filing a complaint will make me feel threatened", the majority of 279 students (27.2%) chose to agree.
- "This incident will make my work/study situation unpleasant", the majority of 387 students (37.7%) chose to agree.
- "I will be labeled as a troublemaker", the majority of 297 students (28.9%) chose to strongly disagree.

- h. "I do not want to hurt people who bother me", the majority of 453 students (44.2%) chose to strongly disagree.
- i. "I think the problem is not important", the majority of 656 students (63.9%) chose to strongly disagree.

It is known that reporting requires protection not only from oneself but also from various parties. However, students admit that there is a role of power relations that makes it difficult for students to be empowered, thus they feel threatened if students as victims and bystanders report sexual harassment on campus.

### C. Results of Inter-Gender Analysis

The results of descriptive statistical tests comparing the majority of male and female respondents' answer choices found differences in several statements as follows:

**Table 8**

*Inter-Gender Analysis of Women vs Men*

Sub-indicator	Statement	Woman (N=814)	Man (N=212)
Views on gender awareness	Swearing and profanity are more disgusting in a woman's speech than a man's	28.7% (234 students) Disagree	36.8% (78 students) Strongly agree
	When men and women have the same income, men still have to pay expenses when going out together.	32.6 % (265 students) Disagree	26.9% (57 students) Strongly agree
Views on sexual harassment	The occurrence of sexual harassment can be blamed on the woman's sexy clothing or appearance.	27.9% (227 students) Strongly disagree	40.1% (85 students) Strongly agree
Response to sexual harassment behavior on campus as a victim or bystander	Avoid contact with the perpetrator of harassment, for example skipping class/changing courses/transferring to another faculty/study program	29.9% (243 students) Agree	26.4% (56 students) Disagree
	Emotional response to sexual harassment on campus as a victim or bystander	Poor sense of belonging to the university Agree	28.8 % (61 students) Disagree 28.8 % (61 students) Agree

Sub-indicator	Statement	Woman (N=814)	Man (N=212)
	No strong response/negative emotional response	30.3% (247 students) Disagree	31.6% (67 students) Agree
Reasons for not reporting to a supervisor or university	It is done, I do not want to bring up what happened again.	33.5% (273 students) Agree	32.1% (68 students) Strongly disagree
	Filing a complaint would make me feel threatened.	27.5% (224 students) Agree	34% (72 students) Strongly disagree

- The results of comparing the majority of answers based on gender showed that 36.8% of male students (78 students) had a misogynist perspective towards women regarding how they should behave as women. Gender roles as a woman in Indonesia are very synonymous with patriarchal construction values which divide how women should behave in social society. The stigma against women's clothing as a cause of sexual harassment can also be seen in the majority of male students' responses, 40.1% (85 students) who agreed.
- On the other hand, the social or ethical code regarding men being considered more responsible when going out with women appears in the majority of female students' responses 32.6% (265 students) regarding finances even though both (women/men) have income.
- Female students who are usually conditioned in a gender unequal environment will tend to avoid problems because victim blaming is vulnerable to victims and bystanders of sexual harassment. This can be seen in the choice of the majority of women, 29.9% (243 students), to avoid contact with the perpetrator of harassment, for example skipping class/changing courses/transferring to another faculty/study program.
- Victims and male and female bystanders agreed that they had bad feelings towards the university after experiencing cases of sexual harassment on campus. However, only the majority of female students, 30.3% (247 students), had a negative emotional response (worry, disappointment, fear of repetition, anxiety, hatred, etc.) towards the perpetrator and the campus.
- 33.5% of female students (273 students) preferred to ignore the perpetrator and not report incidents of sexual harassment to supervisors or the university. This choice is a manifestation of feelings of helplessness, being forced to accept and anxiety about threats if you report the perpetrator of a sexual harassment case on campus, especially

if the perpetrator has a power relationship with female students (224 students). In contrast, the majority of male students, 34% (74 students) chose to deal with cases of sexual harassment by reporting them assertively and not worrying about threats they might receive from the perpetrator.

#### D. Results of Analysis of the Geographical Location of Universities

The result of descriptive statistical tests in this part compares respondents' answer choices based on the geographical location of islands in Indonesia. There are differences in the majority of answer choices on several aspects of the statement items. The details of the differences between the majority answers and the highest percentage of answers are explained as follows:

**Table 9**

*Analysis of the Geographical Location of Universities*

Statement	JAV A (N=4 59)	SUMAT RA (N=295)	KALIMANT AN (N=229)	SULAW ESI (N=19)	SUMBA WA, BALI, PAPUA (N=24)
<b>Views on gender equality</b>					
Swearing and profanity are more disgusting in a woman's speech than a man's.	27.9 %	26.8% Strongly Disagree 26.8% Disagree	26.6% Strongly Disagree	36.8% Strongly agree	45.8% Disagree
When men and women have the same income, men still have to pay expenses when going out together.	32.5 %	31.5% Strongly agree	33.6% Disagree	42.1% Disagree	33.3% Disagree 33.3% Disagree
<b>Views on sexual harassment</b>					
Women exaggerate the problem of sexual harassment.	29% Stron gly agree	32.5% Strongly agree	32.8% Strongly agree	47.4% Strongly agree	45.8% Strongly Disagree
Sexual harassment is a problem identified by women's groups.	34% Stron gly agree	38.3% Strongly agree	36.7% Strongly agree	63.2% Strongly agree	29.2% Strongly Disagree 29.2% Strongly agree
The occurrence of sexual harassment can be blamed on the	29% Stron gly	31.2% Strongly agree	29.3% Strongly agree	52.6% Agree	50% Strongly Disagree

<b>Statement</b>	<b>JAV A (N=4 59)</b>	<b>SUMAT RA (N=295)</b>	<b>KALIMANT AN (N=229)</b>	<b>SULAW ESI (N=19)</b>	<b>SUMBA WA, BALI, PAPUA (N=24)</b>
woman's sexy clothing or appearance.	Disagree				
Sexual harassment is nothing more than an overreaction on the part of the victim.	44.2% Strongly Disagree	39.3% Strongly Disagree	36.7% Strongly Disagree	47.4% Agree	66.7% Strongly Disagree
<b>Types of sexual harassment encountered on campus</b>					
Unwanted sexual coercion on campus	34.4% Strongly Disagree	41.7% Strongly Disagree	38.9% Strongly Disagree	42.1% Agree	41.7% Strongly Disagree
Unwanted physical contact, for example touching, leaning, groping, hugging, kissing and intentionally pinching other people's private body parts in the campus environment.	35.3% Strongly Disagree	44.7% Strongly Disagree	38.9% Strongly Disagree	47.4% Strongly agree	50% Strongly Disagree
Sending emails, messages from online social networks, telephone calls, video calls, letters of a sexual nature	36.6% Strongly Disagree	46.1% Strongly Disagree	41.5% Strongly Disagree	31.6% Strongly agree	45.8% Strongly Disagree
Deliberately flirtatious glances and jokes, or comments about sex.	34.2% Strongly Disagree	40.3% Strongly Disagree	35.4% Strongly Disagree	52.6% Strongly agree	45.8% Strongly Disagree
<b>Response to sexual harassment behavior on campus as a victim or bystander</b>					
Do not want other people to know	32.7% Don't agree	29.2% Don't agree	28.8% Strongly Disagree	26.3% Strongly Disagree	33.3% Strongly Disagree
				26.3% Disagree	33.3% Agree

Statement	JAV A (N=4 59)	SUMAT RA (N=295)	KALIMANT AN (N=229)	SULAW ESI (N=19)	SUMBA WA, BALI, PAPUA (N=24)
				26.3% Agree	
Avoid contact with the perpetrator of harassment, for example skipping class/changing courses/transferring to another faculty/study program	30.5% Agree	30.5% Agree	29.7% Strongly agree	31.6% Don't agree 31.6% Strongly agree	45.8% Agree
Do not take further action	63.2% Strongly Disagree	68.1% Disagree	70.3% Disagree	52.6% Strongly agree	41.7% Strongly agree
<b>Emotional response to sexual harassment on campus as a victim or bystander</b>					
Poor sense of belonging to the University	35.5% Agree	27.8% Disagree	31% Strongly agree	26.3% Strongly Disagree 26.3% Disagree 26.3% Agree	33.3% Agree
Feeling treated unequally on campus	32.9% Agree	29.5% Disagree	32.3% Strongly agree	36.8% Strongly agree	33.3% Strongly agree
Cannot concentrate on studying/working	37% Strongly Agree	36.9% Strongly agree	42.4% Disagree	42.1% Agree	50% Strongly agree
No strong response/negative emotional response	32.5% Agree	32.5% Disagree	34.1% Agree	36.8.4% Strongly agree	37.5% Strongly Agree
Feeling tired/helpless/dissatisfied	37.3% Agree	28.8% Agree	32.8% Agree	31.6% Disagree 31.6% Strongly agree	33.3% Strongly agree

Statement	JAV A (N=4 59)	SUMAT RA (N=295)	KALIMANT AN (N=229)	SULAW ESI (N=19)	SUMBA WA, BALI, PAPUA (N=24)
<b>Reasons for not reporting to supervisors or university</b>					
It is done, do not want to bring it up again.	37% Agree	31.2% Strongly Disagree	30.1% Agree	36.8% Strongly Disagree	37.5% Agree
Do not want the incident to be talked about.	35.7% Agree	31.5% Agree	31.4% Agree	42.1% Strongly Disagree	37.5% Agree
Filing a complaint would make me feel threatened.	29.4% Agree	31.5% Strongly Disagree	27.9% Don't agree	31.6% Strongly Disagree 31.6% Disagree	41.7% Strongly agree

Based on the results of a comparison of demographic data on domiciles for seven islands in Indonesia, it can be seen that:

1. Views regarding gender equality for students on the islands of Sumatra (n= 295), Kalimantan (n=229), and Sumbawa, Bali, Papua (n=24) are very good. It can be seen that the majority responded to 2 items from disagree to strongly disagree. Both statement items discuss the issue of premarital sex and financial responsibility. However, the majority of 27.9% of students on Java Island (n=459) and 36.8% of students on Sulawesi Island (n=19) responded agree to strongly agree that it is more important for women to watch their words when speaking than men. Apart from that, the majority of 31.5% of students on Sumatra Island (n=295) responded in agreement regarding the definition of financial responsibility ideally for men even though both (women & men) have the same income.
2. The majority of students on the islands of Java (n=459), Sumatra (n=295), Sulawesi (n=19), Kalimantan (n=229) responded agree to strongly agree that sexual harassment only happens to women and that women exaggerate the problem of harassment sexual. The majority of students from the islands of Sumatra (n=295), Kalimantan (n=229) and Sulawesi (n=19) responded agree to strongly agree that sexual harassment is caused by the sexy clothes worn by women. The majority of students from Sulawesi Island, 47.4% (n=19) thought that sexual harassment is just an overreaction from the victim.
3. On indicators of the type of sexual harassment encountered on campus, the majority of students from Sulawesi Island (n=19) responded agree to strongly agree to encounter sexual coercion; unwanted physical contact; receive intentionally seductive glances, comments and saying sexual jokes; contact via gadgets, applications or social media messages of a sexual nature.

4. Overall, student respondents have different ways of resilience when facing sexual harassment behavior on campus. As victims and bystanders, student respondents from the islands of Sulawesi 26.3% (n=19) and Sumbawa, Bali, Papua, etc. 33.3% (n=24) agreed that they chose to cover up the case, not taking further action so people would not know about that case. However, the majority of student respondents agreed to choose to avoid contact with the perpetrator after facing sexual harassment behavior.
5. The majority of students on the islands of Java (n=459) and Sumbawa, Bali, Papua etc. (n=24) responded agree to strongly agree regarding the emotions they felt after facing sexual harassment behavior. As victims and bystanders, they experienced bad feelings towards the University, were treated unfairly, could not concentrate when studying/working, had negative emotions and felt helpless.
6. The majority of student victims and bystanders who faced sexual harassment on campuses on Java Island (n=459) and Sumbawa Island, Bali, Papua etc. (n=24) chose not to report it to supervisors or the university. This happened because they experienced trauma which made them unable to bring up and discussed the incident. According to him, filing a complaint would only make him feel threatened. In contrast, the majority of students on Sulawesi Island (n=19) preferred to report to the supervisor/university.

## **Discussion**

### **Gender Identity**

The majority of Indonesian students can distinguish facts from stereotypes about sexual harassment issues, except for three statements, namely (1) women are the only victims of sexual harassment; (2) women are considered play victims in cases of sexual harassment; and (3) sexy clothes worn by women can trigger sexual harassment. Therefore, the researcher examined the respondents' perceptions in more depth by reviewing the existing literature as follows:

Stereotype statement (1) has been automatically refuted by data from respondents in this study who confirmed themselves as victims (110 students) and bystanders (906 students) of university sexual harassment cases in Indonesia. Moreover, it is known that the gender of victims of sexual harassment on Indonesian campuses consists of women (87 students) and men (23 students). This fact directly confirms that men can also be victims of sexual harassment.

Stereotype statement (2) is a form of stigma and marginalization of women in the social structure of Indonesian society. In fact, the majority of female victims in Indonesia experience victim blame. Women who are victims of sexual violence are considered to be the cause of sexual violence (Budiarti; Arsa Ilmi et al., 2022; Supriyanto, 2023). Various reasons such as being at the wrong time and place, not fighting back, or the woman herself inviting others to commit a crime are blamed on the female victim. A high sense of ownership, forcing women to be able to accept all treatments and actions from their owners (men)

(Budiarti; Arsa Ilmi et al., 2022). Thus, empathy only favors men, even though they are the perpetrators of sexual harassment (Bongiorno et al., 2020).

Stereotype statement (3) has been widely discussed in several literature studies that clothing is not the cause of sexual harassment behavior. Even women who wear the Muslim hijab still experience sexual harassment from men they do not know (Mrayan & Saleh, 2016). Social interpretation of the clothes worn by women as triggering men's sexual arousal, as well as the objectification of women's bodies have had an impact on the normalization of sexually violent behavior. Hence, women are considered to have responsibility for men's sexual behavior (Wolfendale, 2016; Lennon et al., 2017; Awasthi, 2017). Patriarchal culture in Indonesia positions women as inferior and men as superior in masculinity. The novelty in this research is that the majority of male student respondents responded bravely to report incidents of sexual harassment behavior on campus (Table 8). This means that the majority of male students are already at the new alternative masculinity (NAM) level which prevents and leads to overcoming sexual violence (Flecha et al., 2013).

### **Based on the Geographical Location of Higher Education in Indonesia**

The majority of students' knowledge of sexual harassment on Sulawesi Island (n=19) is still poor, especially as the majority of them have the stereotype that sexual harassment is an overreaction from the victim. The majority of students on the islands of Java and Sulawesi have a misogynistic perspective towards women, namely the assumption that men can speak harshly rather than women. Misogynist perspectives on the islands of Java and Sulawesi can be sustained, supported by Javanese and Sulawesi ethnic philosophies.

Javanese ethnic philosophy implies women's position of inferiority with the expression that women only take care of the kitchen and depend on their husbands. The ideal Javanese ethnic woman has an attitude of acceptance, submission, gentleness, patience, loyalty and devotion. Ethnic Javanese women are positioned as men's property and are equated with property, objects, vehicles, pets and weapons/magic (Mulyati et al., 2022). Similar to Javanese ethnic, Sulawesi ethnic women are considered in philosophy to be a source of disease for the country. If a king relies on women's opinions, women are considered to have unstable feelings which makes women's opinions unable to be used as a basis. Moreover, some labeling attitudes that men should not have only women, namely lazy, weak, fragile, imbecile, stupid (Abbas, 2013). The philosophy of the ethnic background of the victim/bystander is an important perspective in handling the issue of sexual violence. Therefore, the handling of sexual violence in several regions of Indonesia is still handled according to customary/cultural law, not criminal law. (Ansar, 2020; Arswati & Ditayani Antari, 2021; Halawa, 2021; Ardianto & Pratimaratri, 2021; Nafi et al., 2016). (Ansar, 2020)

Not only misogyny, the majority of female students on the Sumatra Island choose financial responsibility only for men, even though both have income. Financial inequality among men arises due to discrimination in types of work and gender inequality in income. Society expects women to take “more secure” jobs, so they can support their families, compared to men. Men are asking to be supported to be aggressive and allowed to take more risks during their careers (Saleh et al., 2017). Sexist attitudes in society are the cause of

women not being considered in an equal situation, especially carrying out work responsibilities that are very similar to men (Walton & Politano, 2014).

### **Contradiction**

Researchers realized that the majority of respondents in this study were still not open in identifying the types of sexual harassment that occurred on campus even though informed consent had been agreed. This can be seen in the inconsistent answers of respondents on campuses on the islands of Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan, Sumbawa, Bali, Papua, the majority of whom responded that they had not encountered/experienced sexual harassment behavior (Table 9). This statement raised a contradiction with initial demographic data that the respondents of this study confirmed as victims (110 students) and bystanders (906 students) of perpetrators of sexual harassment on Indonesian campuses. Only the majority of students from Sulawesi Island (n=19) were open to experiencing sexual coercion; unwanted physical contact; getting deliberately flirtatious gazes, comments, and jokes; contacting via gadgets, applications or social media messages of a sexual nature.

An open attitude is a form of assertiveness and resilience as victims/bystanders in cases of sexual harassment. This attitude is considered important to stop the recurrence of cases. Another contradiction is that the majority of respondents know the attitudes and actions that must be taken after becoming victims/bystanders of sexual harassment behaviors (Table 5). However, unfortunately, the majority of female students on the islands of Java, Sumbawa, Bali, Papua prefer not to report, act like they do not want to bring up/discuss the issue of sexual harassment because they feel threatened if they report/complain. Although all respondents confirmed that they had experienced the negative effects of sexual harassment they faced. Women who grow up in an environment of gender inequality and full of power relations prefer to avoid reporting, ignoring and closing themselves off from the problem of sexual harassment because blaming the victim and receiving threats are vulnerable to them. Furthermore, the majority of students on Sulawesi Island (n=19) had the courage to report to the supervisor/university.

### **Input/Output**

Sexual education teaches students to be autonomous, assertive and able to advocate for themselves against the possibility of sexual violence (Budiarti; Arsa Ilmi et al., 2022). Students who have dispositional awareness and core self-evaluations will have mental well-being (Saleem et al., 2022). Facts in Indonesia, victims of sexual violence feel unsafe and tend to be blamed as victims by various parties in authority (police, judges, lawyers, medical personnel) (Wulandari & Krisnani, 2021). Individual counseling services that do not comply with procedures or objectives will give rise to negative perceptions among clients (Awalya et al., 2020). Building trust, comfort, assertiveness and resilience in victims/bystanders is not easy. Moreover, creating a social environment that does not normalize sexual harassment and is supported by a permissive nature in the environment around the victim (Restikawasati & Warsono, 2019). Sexual Violence Prevention on American campuses was adapted from violence prevention in schools, implementation of the adaptation was declared effective after

each campus made policy development. The result was an increase in reporting, and a reduction in sexual violence (Streng & Kamimura, 2015). According to the Rape Prevention and Education (RPE) program in the United States, two recommended programmes for the prevention of sexual violence are “Safe Dates” and “Shifting Boundaries” (DeGue, 2014).

### **Conclusion**

Two fundamental aspects of this research, gender and geographic issues shows the urgency of realizing the availability of PPKS task forces in all universities in Indonesia. PPKS Task Force officers can understand the concept of multicultural gender and ethnic-cultural issues from the perspective of victims or bystanders. The research is a survey study of preliminary studies for further research. Future research is the solution development of Guidance and Counselling Techniques that are suitable for handling victims of sexual violence with multicultural values in Indonesia.

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