Islamic Studies Journal for Social Transformation

Volume 7, Number 2, 2023



GENDER EQUALITY-BASED ANTI-SEXUAL VIOLENCE ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL AT RIBATUL MUTA'ALIMIN ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL, PEKALONGAN CITY

Yunas Derta Luluardi

UIN K.H Abdurrahman Wahid, Pekalongan, Indonesia yunas.derta.luluardi@uingusdur.ac.id

Iqbal Kamalludin

UIN K.H Abdurrahman Wahid, Pekalongan, Indonesia iqbal.kamalludin@uingusdur.ac.id

Syarifa Khasna

UIN K.H Abdurrahman Wahid, Pekalongan, Indonesia syarifa.khasna@uingusdur.ac.id

Izza Himawanti

UIN K.H Abdurrahman Wahid, Pekalongan, Indonesia <u>izza.himawanti@uingusdur.ac.id</u>

Bunga Desyana Pratami

UIN K.H Abdurrahman Wahid, Pekalongan, Indonesia bunga.desyana.p@uingusdur.ac.id

Zidna Ilmiyana

UIN K.H Abdurrahman Wahid, Pekalongan, Indonesia zidna.ilmiyana@gmail.com

Muhammad Fairuz Hasan Azami

UIN K.H Abdurrahman Wahid, Pekalongan, Indonesia <u>fairuz.hasan@gmail.com</u>

Received: 29 Sept. 2023, Accepted: 5 Nov. 2023, Published: 28 Dec. 2023

Abstract

Sexual violence is increasingly massive in the educational environment, and several cases have even been recorded in Islamic boarding schools. The phenomenon of sexual violence in Islamic boarding schools has occurred several times in Central Java. Santri in this case are the weak, apart from being underage, they are also helpless with the power relations built by adults as supervisors in the pesantren, you can call them kiai, ustad, seniors or colleagues. This community service aims to increase knowledge and understanding of the academic community of Islamic boarding schools about the importance of preventing and



overcoming crimes of sexual violence that occur in Islamic boarding schools. This service is carried out by introducing the problem of sexual violence that occurs in Islamic boarding schools. This is intended so that the pesantren academic community knows the legal basis for sexual violence, approaches to handling it, and institutions that can resolve sexual violence. The results of this dedication show that there is an increase in the knowledge and awareness of the pesantren academic community about their responsibilities in preventing and overcoming sexual violence crimes within the pesantren environment. The pesantren community with very high understanding increased from 10% to 65%. Meanwhile, the low understanding of the Islamic boarding school community regarding obligations and responsibilities in preventing and overcoming sexual violence crimes decreased from 50% to 10%. That all pesantren communities have the same roles and responsibilities in realizing peace and comfort in the pesantren environment.

Keywords: Legal Education, Islamic Boarding School, Sexual Violence

INTRODUCTION

Islamic boarding schools are places of instruction that are progressively being chosen by the community. This is often since Islamic boarding schools are places of comprehensive and quality instruction by combining scholarly, social instruction, and what is characteristic is Islamic devout instruction. (Paradiaz & Soponyono, 2022, p. 65) Alluding to the Suistainable Advancement Objectives (SDG's) focuses, the usage of Islamic boarding school instruction is related to the fourth objective, to be specific guaranteeing comprehensive and break even with quality instruction, as well as supporting long lasting learning openings for all. (NOVIANI P et al., 2018, p. 45) In expansion, it moreover meets with the fifth objective, specifically accomplishing sex balance and enabling all ladies and young ladies.

The reality is that the execution of instruction in Islamic boarding schools does not continuously run easily, usually appeared by the tall chance of sexual savagery that frequently happens. (Salamor & Salamor, 2022, p. 10) Concurring to Komnas Perempuan information from 2015 to 2020, Islamic boarding schools are the moment most elevated place for sexual savagery to happen. Particularly within the widespread time, indeed the crisis status of sexual wrongdoings in Islamic boarding schools is expanding. On the off chance that you see at the directions, it turns out that Article 11 of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia concerning Sexual Viciousness Violations, has directed the end of sexual savagery by characterizing sexual badgering as one of the shapes of sexual savagery, where sexual badgering is characterized as sexual viciousness committed within the frame of physical or non-physical to other individuals, related to a person's body parts and related to sexual crave, coming about in terrorizing, mortification, mortification or shame of other people. (Hairi, 2015, p. 43) Basically, sexual badgering may be a complaint offense, unless it is committed against children, people with inabilities and children with disabilities.



Agreeing to the information, most physical sexual badgering is experienced by ladies, and separated from physical shapes, sexual badgering is additionally overflowing in the internet. (Trihastuti & Nuqul, 2020) The impacts of the widespread have constrained numerous individuals to live in the internet to anticipate face-to-face gatherings, which have a enormous chance within the transmission of Covid-19, but the increment in online movement since the widespread has brought about in an increment in cases of sexual badgering within the advanced world. This case is experienced by numerous ladies, nearly a few ladies concede that they have experienced online bullying. (Fatura, 2019) By 2020, the assessed increment in online-based sex savagery has expanded by more than 40%. There were 281 cases of sexual viciousness recorded in 2019, and in 10 months of 2020 there were 659 cases recorded, with most of the casualties coming from the more youthful era. Web clients, who are for the most part youthful individuals, make this gather exceptionally defenseless to getting to be culprits or casualties of sexual viciousness in the internet. In terms of sex, the information records that 71% of casualties of sexual viciousness in the internet are ladies. (Johnson, 2017) Tragically, until presently, Indonesia does not however have clear directions overseeing gender-based savagery in the internet. (Gentile & Feiner, 2021, p. 67) On imperative issues such as viciousness against ladies, ladies in society are in an unequal position and may not express back for women's rights, as characterized by worldwide teach, in spite of the fact that demeanors show up to be moving. Ladies are situated within the control space of men which proceeds to be recorded as a mosaic of history and human civilization.

A few shapes of gender-based viciousness in the internet incorporate sexual savagery encouraged by innovation, to be specific sexual viciousness (foulness, sexual torment, assault, abuse of one's body) which is carried out through the web. (Hemel & Lund, 2018) A few casualties are not indeed mindful that such behavior could be a wrongdoing. At that point the following shape is the dispersion of sexual substance, for illustration the dissemination of photographs, recordings, screenshots of discussions between culprits and casualties that contain insinuate components. Separated from that, there's too vindicate with obscenity, which is usually carried out by parties who have intimate relationships within the past. Be that as it may, considering that explicit entertainment is the most presentation in sexual savagery in the internet, casualties tend to be hesitant to report sexual savagery that happens since of the risk of spreading content. (Sherman et al., 2021, p. 33) The victim's enduring increments when the casualty does not know who to report to, particularly when there's casualty faulting and bullying.

Beyond these forms, verbal and physical inappropriate treatment. Ironically, sexual harassment is also often carried out repeatedly and occurs in public, namely public transportation,



offices, campuses, schools, the environment around the house and others. Several cases of sexual harassment that occurred, were also carried out by perpetrators against people with disabilities as well as various other types of sexual violence related to power relations.

METHOD

Instruction organized by Islamic boarding schools is integrator instruction between scholastics, Islamic instruction, and the development of community values and social strengthening. In any case, in hone, the execution of instruction in Islamic boarding schools is additionally at hazard of sexual viciousness as a result of the need of sexual instruction.

Based on the recognizable proof of the issue over, it is diminished within the frame of a articulation as takes after: Communities in Islamic boarding schools require information of the concept of sexual orientation correspondence; Communities in Islamic boarding schools require information of anti-sexual viciousness, educate that handle sexual savagery and controls in Indonesia; Communities in Islamic boarding schools require backing to apply the concept of anti-sexual savagery based on sex balance; And; Communities in Islamic boarding schools require an instruction demonstrate for anti-sexual savagery based on sex correspondence.

The strategy utilized is Participatory Activity Inquire about. The steps taken are 1) Evaluation and mapping of issues, needs and issues of Sexual orientation Balance through FGDs, interviews and coordinate association in gatherings of Islamic boarding schools caretakers and administrators, so that need issues and needs can be mapped so that they can be taken after up in defining concepts and modeling; 2) investigation of needs and investigation of key issues in instruction administration in Islamic boarding schools through arranging exercises. There's a arrangement of program arranging carried out to oblige the interface of the helped subjects. Program planning is additionally to set up guidelines for program victory. In expansion, program arranging also accommodates the wants, yearnings and voices of the helped subjects. In this manner wants, yearnings, and voices of the helped subjects are the most premise for the Group to encourage. 3) the usage of program exercises is the arrange of program usage that has been designed and has been determined in program arranging. 4). The assessment arrange, which is the arrange for measuring the accomplishments of program execution. The assessment organize is additionally carried out to assess the implementation of the program. The assessment is carried out utilizing the joint reflection strategy, it can moreover be carried out with non-formal discourses and filling out the list of questions that have been given within the assessment instrument.



To empower, develop and encourage the building of basic mindfulness of the helped subject, at that point within the movement arranging organize, it can be portrayed in a prevention-based law authorization plan prepare show, with the stages of deciding needs (learning) and objectives, getting arrangements for assisted subjects, choosing the proper strategy, Development of plan, execution, checking and assessment. Based on the movement steps over, the on-screen characters who carry out the alter handle are the helped subjects themselves, whereas the Group as it were acts as a facilitator. Procedures to realize the anticipated conditions incorporate: 1) Center Bunch Dialog. This movement is carried out to outline vital needs, issues and issues related to the anticipation of sexual viciousness based on sexual orientation equality, so that angles that got to be created in Islamic boarding school exercises and arrangements can be determined; 2) Program planning workshops and driving bunches. This movement was carried out to supply an understanding of responsive and participatory-democratic procedures for avoiding sexual savagery and; 3) helping (encouraging) the foundation of an anti-sexual savagery understudy group/agent.

The steps to be carried out are, to begin with, to distinguish designs commonly confronted by understudies and instructors, by implies of surveys, interviews and being straightforwardly included in instructive exercises, so that they can see designs of connections that are helpless to acts of sex-based sexual viciousness, so that issues that are found are recognized. pressing to be taken after up within the detailing of the concept and planning of the appear.

Moment, program arranging is to analyze all the requirements of Islamic boarding schools. In this organize, a arrangement of work programs are planned which are anticipated to be able to suit desires of the helped subjects, decide markers of victory, plan lesson plans or lesson plans. The lesson plan contains subjects or fabric to be conveyed by taking into consideration the appropriateness between information, abilities, and values, agreeing to the wants of understudies and teachers. In planning the action program, the voices, yearnings, needs, encounters and interface of the helped subjects are the establishment, which is at that point encouraged by the Group.

The third is the execution of exercises, specifically the stage where exercises that have been planned are carried out agreeing to a foreordained plan. At this organize what should be considered is the issue of financing, so TIM is attempting to discover stores and include other partners who are felt to be closely related to the program. This technique is planning so that the outlined program can be actualized as anticipated.



Fourth is the assessment arrange. This arrange is imperative since it is to degree and assess the degree to which program usage accomplishments are in understanding with foreordained pointers. Assessment is carried out by implies of collective reflection, casual discourse and filling out a composed list of questions (post-test).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Community Service: Efforts to Form a Ribatul Muta'allimin Islamic Boarding School in Pekalongan City at the forefront of Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence

The preparing was carried out on Eminent 22, 2022 at the Ribatul Mutaalimin Islamic Boarding School Corridor, Pekalongan City with 250 members. This movement is carried out employing a case-based preparing plan, dialog, and hone. Some time recently the fabric was given, members were inquired to fill out a survey with respect to their understanding of and reaction to sexual violence.

Table 1 Activity Stages

No	Activities/materials	Output
1.	Opening	
2	1	Description of participants' initial understanding of the issue sexual violence in pesantren
3.	Introduction to the issue of sexual violence: case studies, games, films	1
4.	Bullying and introduction to sexual violence	Grille: 1. Definitions of Violence and Sexual Assault 2. Causes of violence a. individual factor b. Socio-cultural factors 3. The Impact of Violence on Women a. Impact on Health b. Impact on the psyche



3.	Material 2	- Participants are able to formulate what
	Protection and Welfare of Santri	can to do if he is a victim and if he
	from Bullying and Sexual	becomes witness/friend of the victim
	Violence in Islamic Boarding	
	Schools	- The Islamic boarding school prepares
		procedures/institutions specifically to
		address this issue
4.	Material 3	Participants are able to make
		recommendations prevention of sexual
	Prevention of Sexual Violence	violence in Islamic boarding schools
	Grille:	
	1. Model for preventing sexual	
	violence at the boarding school;	
	2. Strategic steps for prevention	
	sexual violence in pesantren.	
	Game "Say No to Violence and Sexual harassment"	
5.	Material 4	Destining the destination of the first
5.	Material 4	Participants develop campaign strategies
	Campaign Against Sexual	against sexual violence through social media
	Campaign Against Sexual Violence via Social Media. Lattice:	incuia
	1. Social media and its functions;	
	2. Social media as framing of ideas	
	and campaign media;	
	3. Anti-Sexual Violence	
	Campaign via Social Media;	
	4. Do you need victims of	
	violence sexuality viral on social	
	media?	
6	Closing	
	-	

Here could be a survey and member survey comes about. The populace of this survey is the male and female understudies of Ribatul Mutaalimin from rudimentary, junior tall and tall school. The number of respondents who filled out the overview was 50 understudies. The survey was filled in by the understudies through a survey which was disseminated by the benefit group amid the benefit exercises.

Table 2 Respondents' Knowledge of Violence and Sexual Harassment

No	Question	Result
1.	Do you know what sexual	The majority of the students who were
	harassment is?	respondents or around 70% already knew or felt
		they had a fairly good understanding of sexual



		harassment. However, there are around 26% who are still unsure regarding their
		understanding of harassment sexual. However,
		it turns out that there are still 4% students who
		do not know about harassment sexual.
2.	Do you know the types of	Half of the total number of respondents or 50%
	sexual harassment?	of the students admitted that they were unsure
		about the types of sexual violence that existed.
		However, there are 16% of students who admit
		that they already know the types of sexual
		harassment that exist and there are still 34% of
		students who do not know the types of sexual
		harassment.
3.	Do you know what sexual	More than half of the total santri already know
	violence is?	or feel they have a fairly good understanding of
		sexual violence. However, there are about 36%
		are still unsure about understanding them about
		sexual violence. Even so, it turns out that there
		are still 12% of students who don't know about
		sexual violence.
4.	Do you know the types of	Half of the total students or 50% admitted that
	sexual violence?	they had doubts about the types of sexual
		violence that existed. However, there are 12%
		of students who admit that they already know
		the types of sexual violence that exist and there
		are still 38% who do not know the types of
		sexual violence.
5.	When you walk past a	When students walk past a group of opponents
	bunch of the opposite sex	types and there are those who pay attention to
	and someone pays	their body parts, amounting to 30 students or
	attention to your body	about 60% feel that such action constitutes
		sexual harassment. However, 36% of students



parts, do you think that	do not know what action is it is sexual violence.
this is sexual harassment?	Whereas the rest feel the action is not included
	sexual harassment

The monitoring and evaluation phase is carried out in two forms. First, ask participants to provide feedback on the achievement of activities. Feedback is requested momentarilyafter the activity has been completed. The participants concluded that they had an increased understanding of sexual violence in Islamic boarding schools. They also have the courage to respond to sexual violence that may occur around them. The pesantren also provides facilities in the form of establishing a Student Crisis Center as a forum for advocating sexual violence in Islamic boarding schools.

2. The Concept of Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence at the Ribatul Mutaalimin Islamic Boarding School, Pekalongan City

Supervision from Islamic boarding schools has an vital commitment in arrange to play down and dispense with sexual badgering hones inside Islamic boarding schools. (Khulaisie, 2020, p. 76) The higher the supervision carried out, the higher the plausibility that sexual badgering hones can be settled legitimately. Alternately, in the event that the supervision given is still exceptionally restricted, it is certain that the number of badgering will increment. (Maker et al., 2001) Supervision measures in an effort to prevent the practice of bullying and sexual violence that will be intensified by pesantren administrators in are as follows: Placing Caretakers in Each Dormitory, Limiting closeness between students if there are Suspicious Indications, Installing CCTV in the Dormitory, and Separating male and female students.

The model of supervision carried out by Islamic boarding schools to prevent the practice of sexual harassment in Islamic boarding schools is by placing caregivers in dormitories. (Kamalludin & Arief, 2019b, p. 78) The placement of this nanny aims to control the activities of children in carrying out their activities in the hostel. Caregivers are charged with the task and responsibility of supervising the child while the child is in the boarding school. (Kamalludin & Arief, 2019a) In fact, to optimize supervision, Islamic boarding schools choose caregivers who can stay at the Islamic boarding school and not return home, because it is feared that supervision of children can be neglected. Caregivers are recruited from among the unmarried so they can live with the children. caregivers are people who monitor the behavior of students in Islamic boarding schools. If there



is suspicious behavior carried out by the santri, through the authority given to him, he can reprimand and sanction the santri.

The warning is a form of caution carried out by the pesantren before the occurrence of the violated act. So far, the occurrence of sexual harassment in various Islamic boarding schools is due to the attitude of omission before the harassment is carried out. All new people are preoccupied with the practice of sexual harassment. (Wardadi et al., 2019) Even though the most important thing to do is before the event occurs, not after the event occurs, which is full of attention from all parties. The government also stepped down, NGOs gave comments and the public began to rail against the actions that took place. (Ariyanti, 2019) The excessive response after this incident needs to be changed in a way carry out early detection by paying attention to various suspicious movements and behavior of children and ustaz. If it leads to things that are prohibited, it should be corrected and limited in its relationship so that the action does not occur.

The second step taken by the pesantren administrators is by limiting the closeness between the students. The teacher council will first identify suspicious sanctions from their movements. (Diamond et al., 2020, p. 9) If in reality it shows that there is a suspicious movement of the santri, the pesantren will first summon both parties to be guided back so that there are limitations that must be carried out. (Kurzman et al., 2019) Prevention of intense sexual harassment must be carried out by parents, society, educational institutions and the government so as not to make children victims. (Anisah, 2018, p. 52) Parents have a very important role to play in detecting sexual harassment practices in Islamic boarding schools, because Islamic boarding schools are closed, making it difficult to access information other than children itself. For this reason, effective communication between parents and children is needed as well as providing space for children to convey information related to the situation and developments in Islamic boarding schools. Sexual abuse that befalls children cannot be allowed to continue, because this action is not only an immoral act but also a form of violation of the law. It can take various forms, be it sodomy, obscenity, rape, incest and so on. (Fontaine et al., 2006, p. 87)

The next form of supervision is carried out by the leadership of the pesantren is by installing CCTV from various angles. The goal is to be detected as early as possible in terms of practices that save before leading to prohibited actions. Installing CCTV in Islamic boarding schools is placed in student dormitories so that they are able to detect unwanted practices. Installation of CCTV in every corner provides a positive value in efforts to prevent sexual harassment practices. Leaders



and devices in Islamic boarding schools can directly monitor all forms of activities carried out by students and female students as well as from activities carried out by teachers within the Islamic boarding school environment. CCTV is a controlling part can be used as a tool in pesantren.

It is also important to strictly separate female students from male students, as well as strict supervision within them so that sexual orientation deviations do not occur through the formation of peer tutors. (Ismail et al., 2020) In general, the process of learning and teaching in Islamic boarding schools is carried out by separating men and women. (Badruzaman, 2020) This aims to prevent children from things that are prohibited by religion. Segregation between men to prevent acts that lead to sexual harassment from occurring between fellow students and female students.

In addition, it is also important for students to be introduced to sexual and religious education. Religious knowledge should be an important part in fortifying humans not to commit acts that are prohibited by religion. Islamic boarding schools are increasingly intense in providing religious understanding related to ethics, morals and morals to teachers and students so that their actions are in accordance with them commandments recommended in Islamic teachings. Even routine recitations by inviting lecturers from other Islamic boarding schools are invited to impart religious knowledge to teachers. In addition, the current leadership of the pesantren has continuously delivered positive information to teachers, including reporting on sexual harassment in Islamic boarding schools. Prevention models that can be carried out by Islamic boarding schools in order to Avoiding the practice of sexual harassment can also be carried out as a preventive measure by providing representative facilities and infrastructure. Such as arranging sleepwear, bath clothes and separate beds for each student in the pesantren environment.

There are at least four roles that can be played by parents towards their children who attend boarding schools in an effort to prevent sexual harassment practices, namely: first, parents play a role as a motivator for children to be more courageous in fighting the practice of sexual harassment crimes in Islamic boarding schools. Second, as a communicator conveying information relating to sexual harassment practices in Islamic boarding schools. Third, parents act as supervisors and role models for children by routinely supervising the development of children's lives. Fourth, as a counselor, where parents play a role in listening and discussing with children to find out the problems faced by children.



CONCLUSION

Supervision measures in an effort to prevent the practice of bullying and sexual violence that will be intensified by pesantren administrators in are as follows: Placing Caretakers in Each Dormitory, Limiting closeness between students if there are Suspicious Indications, Installing CCTV in the Dormitory, and Separating male and female students. Based on the analysis that has been carried out, the following can be recommended: It is suggested to the Provincial Government of Central Java and the City Government of Pekalongan to provide a large-scale understanding of children regarding actions that depict sexual insults. As a result, both the teacher and others do. It is suggested to parents to take a persuasive approach with children to identify whether or not there is sexual teasing that occurs in the Islamic boarding school environment. It is suggested to the pesantren leaders to apply standard standards in an effort to prevent sexual harassment practices within the pesantren environment.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

It is used as a thanking expression from authors to official institution or persons that act as a donor, or contribute in the research. It is completed by research letter of contract. Example: this research is supported by Ministry of Religious Affair through scheme of Research Excellence grant year 2017 number PUIK-2017-123.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Anisah, L. N. (2018). Tindak Pidana Perzinaan RUU KUHP: Perlindungan Hukum Versus Kriminalisasi Perempuan. *Jurnal Perempuan*, 23 (2), 87–95.
- Ariyanti, V. (2019). Pembaharuan Hukum Pidana di Indonesia yang Berkeadilan Gender dalam Ranah Kebijakan Formulasi, Aplikasi, dan Eksekusi. *Halu Oleo Law Review*, *3* (2), 178–195.
- Badruzaman, D. (2020). Keadilan Dan Kesetaraan Gender Untuk Para Perempuan Korban Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT). *Tahkim*, *3* (1), 103–124.
- Diamond, D., Yunara, E., & Ekaputra, M. (2020). Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Lelaki Dewasa Korban Tindak Pidana Perkosaan (Analisis Perbandingan Hukum Pidana dan RKUHP). Universitas Sumatera Utara.
- Fatura, F. N. (2019). Telaah Tindak Pidana Pelecehan Seksual Secara Verbal Dalam Hukum Pidana Indonesia. *Recidive*, 8 (3), 238–244.
- Fontaine, J. R. J., Luyten, P., De Boeck, P., Corveleyn, J., Fernandez, M., Herrera, D., Ittzés, A., Gender Equality-Based Anti-Sexual Violence Islamic Boarding ... 110-123 (Luluardi, et all) | 121



- & Tomcsányi, T. (2006). Untying the gordian knot of guilt and shame: The structure of guilt and shame reactions based on situation and person variation in Belgium, Hungary, and Peru. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*. https://doi.org/10.1177/0022022105284493
- Gentile, J., & Feiner, K. (2021). To Tell the Truth, (Re)Tell One's Tale: On Pedophilia, Taboo Desire, and Seduction Trauma-- Introduction to The Tale and Leaving Neverland: A Panel on Two Films on Childhood Sexual Abuse. *Studies in Gender and Sexuality*, 22 (2), 71–79. https://doi.org/10.1080/15240657.2021.1913341
- Hairi, P. J. (2015). Problem Kekerasan Seksual: Menelaah Arah Kebijakan Pemerintah dalam Penanggulangannya. Negara Hukum, 6 (1), 16.
- Hemel, D., & Lund, D. S. (2018). Sexual harassment and corporate law. *Columbia Law Review*, 118 (6), 1583–1680.
- Ismail, Z., Lestari, M. P., Rahayu, P., & Eleanora, F. N. (2020). Kesetaraan gender ditinjau dari sudut pandang normatif dan sosiologis. *Sasi*, 26 (2), 154–161.
- Johnson, O. C. A. (2017). Equality law pluralism. CoLUM. L. REv., 117, 1973.
- Kamalludin, I., & Arief, B. N. (2019a). Kebijakan Formulasi Hukum Pidana Tentang Penanggulangan Tindak Pidana Penyebaran Ujaran Kebencian (Hate Speech) Di Dunia Maya. *Law Reform*, *15* (1), 113–129.
- Kamalludin, I., & Arief, B. N. (2019b). Kebijakan Reformasi Maqâshid al-Syarîah dan Kontribusinya dalam Formulasi Alternatif Keringanan Pidana Penjara. *Al-'Adalah*, *15* (1), 181–218. https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.24042/adalah.v%vi%i.2931
- Khulaisie, R. N. (2020). Islam Progresif dan Kesetaraan Gender Menurut Pemikiran Abdullah Saeed. *MUWAZAH Jurnal Kajian Gender*, 12 (1), 71–88. https://doi.org/10.28918/muwazah.v11i1.1886
- Kurzman, C., Dong, W., Gorman, B., Hwang, K., Ryberg, R., & Zaidi, B. (2019). Women's assessments of gender equality. *Socius*, *5*, 2378023119872387.
- Maker, A. H., Kemmelmeier, M., & Peterson, C. (2001). Child sexual abuse, peer sexual abuse, and sexual assault in adulthood: A multi-risk model of revictimization. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, 14, 351–368.
- NOVIANI P, U. Z., Arifah, R., CECEP, C., & Humaedi, S. (2018). Mengatasi Dan Mencegah Tindak Kekerasan Seksual Pada Perempuan Dengan Pelatihan Asertif. *Prosiding Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 5 (1), 48. https://doi.org/10.24198/jppm.v5i1.16035
- Paradiaz, R., & Soponyono, E. (2022). Perlindungan hukum terhadap korban pelecehan seksual. *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia*, 4 (1), 61–72.
- Salamor, Y. B., & Salamor, A. M. (2022). Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Perempuan (Kajian Perbandingan Indonesia-India). *Balobe Law Journal*, 2 (1), 7. https://doi.org/10.47268/balobe.v2i1.791
- Sherman, A. D. F., Allgood, S., Alexander, K. A., Klepper, M., Balthazar, M. S., Hill, M., Cannon, Gender Equality-Based Anti-Sexual Violence Islamic Boarding ... 110-123 (Luluardi, et all) | 122



- C. M., Dunn, D., Poteat, T., & Campbell, J. (2021). Transgender and Gender Diverse Community Connection, Help-Seeking, and Mental Health Among Black Transgender Women Who Have Survived Violence: A Mixed-Methods Analysis. *Violence Against Women*, 107780122110138. https://doi.org/10.1177/10778012211013892
- Trihastuti, A., & Nuqul, F. L. (2020). Menelaah pengambilan keputusan korban pelecehan seksual dalam melaporkan kasus pelecehan seksual. *Personifikasi: Jurnal Ilmu Psikologi, 11* (1), 1–15.
- Wardadi, A. K., Manurung, G. P., & Rais, N. F. (2019). Analisis keberlakuan RKUHP dan RUU-PKS dalam mengatur tindak kekerasan seksual. *Lex Scientia Law Review*, *3* (1), 55–68.