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**Kata pengantar:** Organisasi Kesehatan Dunia mendefinisikan determinan sosial kesehatan (SDH) sebagai faktor non-medis yang mempengaruhi hasil kesehatan. Mereka adalah kondisi di mana orang dilahirkan, tumbuh, bekerja, hidup, dan menua, serta rangkaian kekuatan dan sistem yang lebih luas yang membentuk kondisi kehidupan sehari-hari. Menurut penelitian, penentu sosial, bersama dengan pilihan perawatan kesehatan dan gaya hidup, dapat memengaruhi 30-55% hasil kesehatan. Daerah tempat tinggal, seperti orang yang tinggal di lingkungan perkotaan, dan preferensi agama, adalah salah satu determinan sosial kesehatan yang berpengaruh. Urbanisasi adalah salah satu tren global terpenting abad kedua puluh satu, dengan dampak signifikan pada kesehatan, karena lebih dari 55% populasi dunia tinggal di kota, angka yang diperkirakan akan meningkat menjadi 68% pada tahun 2050. Namun, Urbanisasi yang cepat dan tidak terencana dapat menimbulkan banyak dampak negatif terhadap kesehatan sosial dan lingkungan, terutama bagi kelompok yang paling miskin dan paling rentan. Kota memiliki tiga **(Lagi)**

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# Description of Sexual Harassment on Islamic Campus in Jakarta

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**Keywords:** Sexual Harassment, Campus, Gender-based.

**Abstract:** Understanding students is vital to involve students in disclosing cases of Violence on Campus and in creating a campus that is friendly and free from sexual Violence, including sexual harassment. The study aimed to provide estimates of overall and specific forms of sexual harassment among male and female students in Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof Dr. HAMKA (UHAMKA). This study uses quantitative research methods with descriptive methods. The population is all the active students in the academic year 2021/2022, and the sample of this study was 1142 students of Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof Dr. HAMKA. The technical sampling used is purposive. Data collection is done by making online questionnaires that respondents can access via the internet. The research context is about students' understanding of forms of sexual Violence. The incidence of sexual harassment experienced by students while being active students was 10.3%. The characteristics of respondents are 80.2% women with a low level of knowledge (74.8%) and a positive attitude (66.5%). There are many forms of sexual harassment, from sexually suggestive messages to coercion to touch private body parts.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Sexual harassment (SH) is a form of gender-based Violence (GBV) that has detrimental effects on women's physical, mental, social, and financial well-being (Karami et al., 2020). SH is a global phenomenon, but it is also contextualized, with local and institutional norms determining the manifestations of harassment conduct.

Sexual harassment is formally defined as unwelcome sex-related behaviors that exceed one's coping capacities or threaten one's well-being and are perceived as insulting by the recipient. This encompasses unwanted verbal and nonverbal sexual behavior as well as unwanted physical behavior that the target finds challenging to deal with or tolerate (Burn, 2019)

Understanding students is vital to involve students in disclosing cases of SH on Campus and in creating a campus that is friendly and free from it. Students do not understand sexual Violence caused by the existence of culture on Campus that does not take sides with survivors. SH cases are like an iceberg where real issues are far more than just visible cases. Those can happen anywhere and anytime, including on Campus. Like an iceberg, the SH cases caused by

the gap in power relations and unequal gender relations supported by rape culture place women as the primary victims.

A previous study from online media classified it based on particular themes. The results of the study show that the Chancellor's policy on sexual harassment is a commitment of educational institutions to prevent and handle cases of sexual harassment. However, if this commitment is not followed by a good bureaucracy and adequate human resources, the struggle for justice and victim protection will be rugged. Moreover, stakeholders' political interests protect perpetrators on the Campus's behalf (Nikmatullah, 2020). Cases of sexual harassment against women in the educational environment are still happening. According to National Commission on Women data, in the last seven years, most case reports appeared in 2020. The cases of sexual harassment in the educational environment tend to fluctuate, from 3 in 2015 to 21 in 2020, then decrease in 2021. Violence also happens to ex-girlfriends in 412 cases, Dating Violence in 264 cases, and Violence Against Girls in 125 cases (Perempuan, 2021).

As explained by Amir Karami et al. in their article Unwanted Advanced in Higher Education:

Uncovering Sexual Harassment Experiences in Academia with Text Mining, they explain that cases of sexual Violence in the academic world are often hidden cases. That is because victims or survivors are reluctant to report their experiences of sexual Violence. Power relations between lecturers and students on Campus are the leading cause of low reporting from victims (Karami et al., 2020).

Research on sexual harassment has been widely carried out as social criticism, one of which is regarding handling Violence in educational institutions. Sexual harassment can be prevented and addressed through the development of curricula and school systems to prevent sexual Violence (Marfu'ah et al., 2021). In addition, research on the prevention of sexual Violence uses an information technology development approach and risk management to assist in handling sexual Violence in universities.

In a preliminary study conducted in 2021 to students, it was found that even though distance learning was carried out, sexual harassment occurred in the form of seduction (6.3%), mentioning body parts to seduce (7.3%), and sending pictures. or pornographic videos (1.7%). Another study some studies discussed the psychological impact on sexual violence victims, masculine domination, and patriarchal culture that made campuses need safe spaces and legal protection for victims of sexual harassment. The difference between this study and this research is that this study focuses on students' understanding of sexual harassment on Campus from the forms of sexual harassment, reporting mechanisms, and handling cases of sexual harassment on Campus.

## 2 METHOD

This study uses quantitative research methods with descriptive methods. The population of this study was students of Universitas Muhammadiyah Prof Dr. HAMKA. Data collection is done by making online questionnaires that respondents can access via the internet. The research context is about students' understanding of forms of sexual Violence and knowledge of the mechanisms for handling sexual harassment and Violence on Campus.

Table 1: Characteristic Respondent.

Variable	Category	n	%
Age	17-20 year old	755	52,5
	21-24 year old	682	47,5
Sex	Male	285	19,8
	Female	1152	80,2
Knowledge	Low	1075	74,8
	High	362	25,2
Attitude	Negativ	481	33,5
	Positive	956	66,5
Sexual harassments	Ever	118	10,3
	Never	1024	89,7

## 3 RESULTS

Table 1 shows that from 1,442 respondents, 755 respondents indicated that there were 17-20 years old (52.5%) more than 21-24 years old (47.5%). A total of 285 respondents indicated fewer male respondents (19.8%) than female respondents (80.2%). A total of 1075 respondents showed that respondents with low knowledge (74.8%) were more than respondents with high knowledge (25.2%). A total of 481 respondents with a negative attitude (481%) were less than respondents with a positive attitude (66.5%). A total of 118 students reported having experienced sexual harassment (10,3%). A previous study found that SH rates vary by gender, and the majority of SH targets are girls and women, and the majority of perpetrators are boys and men (Gruber & Fineran, 2015).

Table 2: Item of Knowledge on Sexual Harassment.

No	Questions	Right n (%)	Wrong n (%)
1	Sexuality is related to female and male reproduction, function, and health.	1329(92,5%)	108 (7,5%)
2	Women who are not virgins can be seen from their physical appearance.	442 (30,8%)	995 (69,2%)
3	A woman is not a virgin if her blood membrane breaks.	653 (45,4%)	784 (54,6%)
4	A woman is not a virgin if her blood membrane breaks.	166 (11,6%)	1271 (88,4%)
5	The male reproductive organs are the penis and testes.	1412(98,3%)	25 (1,7%)
6	Menstruation is a characteristic of a woman starting to mature	1404(97,7%)	33 (2,3%)
7	Menstruating women can get pregnant	1296(90,2%)	141 (9,8%)
8	Menstruation is the hallmark of a woman as she grows up.	1403(97,6%)	34 (2,4%)
9	The characteristic of a man growing up is a wet dream.	1407(97,9%)	30 (2,1%)
10	Having sex once can't get pregnant	212 (14,8%)	1225 (85,2%)
11	Sexual harassment occurs because of sexy clothes.	539 (37,5%)	898 (62,5%)
12	Men cannot be victims of sexual harassment	219 (15,2%)	1218 (84,8%)
13	Victims of abuse don't fight back out of fear	1248 (86,8%)	189 (13,2%)
14	The perpetrators of sexual harassment are primarily strangers	826 (57,5%)	611 (42,5%)

Table 2 shows that most respondents answered correctly item 5 in the question "The male reproductive organs are the penis and testes," as many as 1,412 respondents (98.3%). Most respondents answered incorrectly on item 4, namely in the question "Women who are late for menstruation must be pregnant," as many as 1271 respondents (88.4%).

Table 3: Attitude on Sexual Harassment.

No	Item	Strongly not agree n (%)	Not Agree n (%)	Agree n (%)	Strongly agree n (%)
1	It is normal to send pornographic pictures or videos to each other's friends	940 (65,4%)	450 (31,3%)	35 (2,4%)	12 (0,8%)
2	Touching other people's body parts or sensitive parts are not allowed.	276 (19,2%)	85 (5,9%)	194 (13,5%)	882 (61,4%)
3	Receiving a private written message from a lecturer is normal.	1047 (72,9%)	356 (24,8%)	21 (1,5%)	13 (0,9%)
4	Peeking or looking at other people while changing clothes is not allowed.	253 (17,6%)	93 (6,5%)	189 (13,2%)	902 (62,8%)
5	A person is not allowed to force others to touch his private parts	160 (11,2%)	49 (3,4%)	225 (15,7%)	1003 (69,8%)

Table 3 shows the respondents who answered strongly disagree, item No. 3 in the question "Receiving intimate written messages from lecturers is normal," as many as 1,047 respondents (72.9%). Most respondents disagreed with item No. 1, namely the question, "Sending pornographic pictures or videos to each other is normal," as many as 450 respondents (31.3%). Most respondents agreed, namely on item 5, in the question "A person is not allowed to force another person to touch his private part," as many 225 respondents (15.7%). Most respondents strongly agree, namely on item 5, "A person is not allowed to force others to touch his private parts," as many as 1003 respondents (69.8%). This study found the same result with the previous research which the most common forms of SH were 'sexual expressions, suggestions or comments about your body (Sivertsen et al., 2019).

Table 4: Gender-based Sexual Harassment (n=1442).

No	Item		Male	Female
			n (%)	n (%)
1	I am getting dirty messages, comments, and jokes from other people.	Never	95 (12,3%)	675 (87,7%)
		Ever	190 (28,5%)	477 (71,5%)
2	Getting words of seduction of sexual attraction from others	Never	207 (20,9%)	784 (79,1%)
		Ever	78 (17,5%)	368 (82,5%)
3	Get dirty/porn pictures or videos from other people.	Never	149 (14,4%)	883 (85,6%)
		Ever	136 (33,6%)	269 (66,4%)
4	Getting sexual stories from other people	Never	135 (15,6%)	729 (84,4%)
		Ever	150 (26,2%)	423 (73,8%)
5	Get porn links/websites from other people to open.	Never	192 (15,8%)	1023 (84,2%)
		Ever	91 (41,4%)	129 (58,6%)
6	Being teased by others is related to physical appearance	Never	209 (26,3%)	585 (73,7%)
		Ever	76 (11,8%)	567 (88,2%)
7	Forced by others to see private body parts	Never	286 (20,0%)	1072 (80,0%)
		Ever	17 (18,1%)	77 (81,9%)
8	Forced by others to see his private body parts	Never	267 (19,7%)	1086 (80,3%)
		Ever	17 (21,0%)	64 (79,0%)
9	Peeked or saw other people while changing clothes	Never	269 (19,6%)	1101 (80,4%)
		Ever	16 (23,9%)	51 (76,1%)
10	Forced to show your private body through video or live chat	Never	276 (20,1%)	1096 (79,9%)
		Ever	9 (14,1%)	55 (85,9%)
11	Forced by others to want to be touched by your private body parts	Never	276 (19,8%)	1118 (80,2%)
		Ever	9 (20,9%)	34 (79,1%)

Table 4 shows 477 respondents (71,5%) of female respondents experienced Getting dirty messages, comments, and jokes from other people. But 190 (28,5%) of male students mentioned the same things, too. Among them, 34 females ever experienced showing their private body through video or live chat, as many as 1372 respondents (95.5%).

Table 5 shows that the forms of sexual Violence that occur if disaggregated by sex show a different pattern. The item "Get porn links/websites from other people to open" indicates that the proportion between males and females is almost the same, 41.4% for males and 58.6% for female students. Meanwhile, the item "Forced to reveal your private body via video or live chat" was more experienced by female students (85.9%). Another thing, "Being teased by others is

related to physical appearance," is dominantly experienced by female students (88,2%).

Some respondents got sexual Violence and harassment while being a student. A female respondent ever experienced being forced to accompany video calls with vulgar conditions at night stated:

"I am often forced to accompany video calls with vulgar conditions at night. At least until now, there have been three male students who have forced me to do so. They have also sent me inappropriate photos with vulgar words."

One female respondent reported having experienced sexual harassment from a friend while attending a Kuliah Kerja Nyata (KKN) field. "He touched my breast when we were there."

Another female respondent reported when she was with her friends. "So my friend was in his house. I was suspicious because I was alone, it turned out that when I arrived, he opened the door in a breathless state after I entered to see what my friend was doing, suddenly the man took me behind to accompany him to wash. I was pulled into the bathroom, then I rebelled, and I didn't want to, and I got out of the bathroom, then I was pulled into the bathroom. I was thrown onto the bed, then occupied and forced to run away. I screamed for help. Even though my friend was there but silent".

This study found the same result with the previous research that the victims of sexual harassment are mostly confused about seeking help (Hassen & Mohammed, 2021).

## 4 CONCLUSIONS

The low response rate necessitates caution in interpreting and extrapolating the results to the entire student population. The incidence of sexual harassment experienced by students while being active students was 10.3%. The characteristics of respondents are 80.2% women with a low level of knowledge (74.8%) and a positive attitude (66.5%). There are many forms of sexual harassment, from sexually suggestive messages to coercion to touch private body parts. Universities need to build a prevention system in the form of sexual harassment education for students and the entire academic community, as well as a system for handling cases on the UHAMKA Campus.

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