

## Sexual violence knowledge sharing with Mandar Peduli Community in Tinambung, Majene District, West Sulawesi

Muhammad Irwan\*<sup>1</sup>, Sari Rahayu Rahman<sup>2</sup>, Risnah<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, Universitas Sulawesi Barat, Majene, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Department of Biology Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Sulawesi Barat, Majene, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup>Department of Nursing, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar, Makassar, Indonesia

### ABSTRACT

Sexual violence is a crime that is in the global public spotlight, with adolescents as vulnerable victims of this crime. In Indonesia, sexual violence against adolescents is the highest case among other cases of violence. Lack of knowledge about sexual violence is one of the causes of high cases of sexual violence in adolescents in Indonesia. Therefore, debriefing on sexual violence needs to be done to minimize sexual violence in adolescents. By implementing sharing-knowledge of sexual violence in adolescents, this community service activity aims to share knowledge and minimize sexual violence in adolescents, especially in the Tinambung neighborhood, Majene District, West Sulawesi. The target of this activity is young people in the Tinambung neighborhood who are involved in Mandar Peduli. The method of lecturing and watching movies is the right choice in implementing community service activities. The results of this service activity are expected to increase understanding and awareness of the general public, especially members of the Mandar Peduli community of sexual violence. In addition, there is an agreement in the minutes of the event which is a concrete step that can be taken through Mandar Peduli in the prevention and handling of sexual violence in adolescents, which can mainly be found in various environments in the community through the guidance of the West Sulawesi University sexual violence prevention and handling unit, this is in accordance with the hope that it can make a positive contribution in preventing and controlling sexual violence in the Tinambung Region, West Sulawesi.

### ABSTRAK

Kekeerasan seksual merupakan tindak kejahatan yang sedang menjadi sorotan publik dunia, dengan kaum remaja sebagai korban yang rentan akan tindak kejahatan ini. Di Indonesia, kekerasan seksual pada remaja merupakan kasus tertinggi diantara kasus kekerasan lainnya. Kurangnya pengetahuan tentang kekerasan seksual menjadi salah satu penyebab tingginya kasus kekerasan seksual pada remaja di Indonesia. Oleh karena itu, pembekalan tentang kekerasan seksual perlu dilakukan untuk meminimalisir kekerasan seksual pada remaja. Dengan melaksanakan sharing-knowledge kekerasan seksual pada remaja, kegiatan pengabdian kepada masyarakat ini bertujuan untuk berbagi ilmu dan meminimalisir tindak kekerasan seksual pada remaja, khususnya di lingkungan Tinambung Kecamatan Majene Sulawesi Barat. Sasaran dari kegiatan ini yakni pemuda-pemudi di lingkungan tinambung yang berkecimpung dalam mandar peduli. Metode ceramah dan menonton film menjadi pilihan tepat dalam pelaksanaan kegiatan pengabdian. Hasil dari kegiatan pengabdian ini harapannya ialah meningkatnya pemahaman dan kesadaran masyarakat umum khususnya anggota komunitas mandar peduli akan tindak kekerasan seksual. Selain itu, tertuang kesepakatan dalam berita acara yang merupakan langkah nyata dapat dilakukan melalui mandar peduli dalam pencegahan dan penanganan kekerasan seksual pada remaja, yang utamanya bisa saja ditemukan di berbagai lingkungan di masyarakat melalui pembinaan unit pencegahan dan penanganan kekerasan seksual Universitas Sulawesi Barat. Hal ini sesuai dengan harapan dapat memberikan kontribusi positif dalam mencegah dan mengendalikan kekerasan seksual di Wilayah Tinambung, Sulawesi Barat.

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Keywords

adolescents; sharing knowledge; sexual violence; mandar

#### Article History

Submit : 4 September 2024

In Review : 10 October 2024

Accepted : 24 October 2024

### AUTHOR(S) INFO

#### Correspondence Email

[muhammad.irwan@unsulbar.ac.id](mailto:muhammad.irwan@unsulbar.ac.id)

#### Address

Jalan Prof. Dr. Baharuddin Lopa, S.H, Talumung, Kabupaten Majene Sulawesi Barat, 91412, Indonesia



## INTRODUCTION

Sexual violence is a pervasive public health issue that has profound implications for the physical, mental, and reproductive health of survivors. The World Health Organization (WHO) defines sexual violence as any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, unwanted sexual comments or advances, or acts to traffic, directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, regardless of the relationship to the victim, in any setting (Amwiine et al., 2021). This definition encompasses a wide range of behaviors, including rape, sexual assault, and coercive sexual acts, which can occur in various contexts, such as intimate relationships, familial settings, and broader societal interactions. The consequences of sexual violence are multifaceted, affecting not only the immediate health of the victim but also their long-term psychological well-being and social functioning.

Sexual violence remains a critical global issue, with alarming prevalence rates reported across various regions and demographics. The World Health Organization estimates that approximately 35% of women worldwide have experienced either physical or sexual violence by an intimate partner or sexual violence by a non-partner at some point in their lives Roy (2023). This statistic underscores the pervasive nature of sexual violence, which transcends cultural, economic, and geographical boundaries. The prevalence of sexual violence is particularly pronounced in developing countries, where societal norms and economic factors often exacerbate the vulnerability of women and marginalized groups (Xianguo, 2023).

In Brazil, a study examining the epidemiological profile of sexual violence notifications revealed a significant association between sexual violence and factors such as sexism and financial dependence (Silva et al., 2020). The findings indicated that women in economically disadvantaged situations are particularly at risk, highlighting the intersectionality of economic and gender-based violence. Similarly, research conducted in South Africa found that adolescent girls and young women face high rates of sexual violence, with many victims turning to alcohol as a coping mechanism for the trauma (Ajayi et al., 2021; Ajayi & Ezegbe, 2020). This pattern of substance abuse among victims further complicates the public health response to sexual violence, as it can lead to additional health issues and perpetuate cycles of violence.

In Nepal, a study conducted at a crisis management center reported a prevalence of sexual violence at 41.97%, with variations noted in different studies (Shrestha, 2024). This high prevalence rate is indicative of a broader trend observed in many developing nations, where cultural attitudes towards gender and violence contribute to the normalization of sexual abuse. Furthermore, the prevalence of sexual violence among school-going adolescents in Nepal was found to be similar across genders, although females were still more likely to experience severe forms of violence (Pandey et al., 2021). This suggests that while boys may also be victims, the societal implications and consequences of sexual violence disproportionately affect girls.

The relationship between sexual violence and mental health is well-documented, with survivors often experiencing a range of psychological disorders, including depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (Chen et al., 2010; Dworkin et al., 2017). A systematic review highlighted that sexual assault victimization is associated with an increased risk of various psychiatric disorders, emphasizing the need for early detection and intervention (Dworkin et al., 2017). The psychological impact of sexual violence can be profound, leading to long-term mental health challenges that require comprehensive support systems.

Moreover, the prevalence of sexual violence is often underreported due to stigma and fear of retribution. In many cultures, discussing sexual violence is taboo, leading to a lack of awareness and understanding of the issue (Cooper & Obolenskaya, 2021). The MeToo movement has played a significant role in increasing awareness and encouraging victims to come forward, resulting in a rise in reported cases (Cooper & Obolenskaya, 2021). However, this increase in reporting does not necessarily reflect a rise in actual incidents but rather a shift in societal attitudes towards discussing and addressing sexual violence.



**Figure 1.** Preparation briefing before community service activities

In Sierra Leone, the lifetime prevalence of sexual violence among ever-partnered women was reported to be 49%, a figure that is alarmingly high compared to global averages (Shour et al., 2020). This prevalence is indicative of the broader societal issues at play, including entrenched gender norms and a lack of legal protections for women. The normalization of violence against women in such contexts necessitates urgent intervention and policy changes to protect vulnerable populations.

In Indonesia, data from the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (SIMFONI PPA) in 2023 recorded 11,684 cases of sexual violence in 2022, 10,328 cases in 2021, and 8,216 cases in 2020 (Wulandari et al., 2023).

The impacts of sexual violence can lead individuals to experience stress and even frustration (Wahyuni et al., 2022). The psychological consequences of sexual violence are often more complex than commonly perceived by society. Once a victim's psychology is affected, their thought patterns can shift, influencing various aspects of life. Within the Mandar community, there remains a lack of understanding about sexual violence and a scarcity of preventive efforts. Therefore, this initiative focuses on disseminating knowledge and increasing awareness regarding sexual violence in the Mandar Peduli community. This study aims to raise public awareness and understanding of sexual violence, its prevention, and to provide reliable support and information for victims.

## METHODS

This activity represents one of the three pillars of higher education, namely community service, conducted through a Sharing-Knowledge approach. The objective of this community service activity on Sexual Violence Against Adolescents is to share knowledge and reduce incidents of sexual violence among adolescents, particularly in the Tinambung area, Majene District, West Sulawesi. The lecture method and film screenings were chosen as the primary approaches for this community service activity.

The expected outcome of this service is an increased understanding and awareness among the general public, particularly members of the Mandar Peduli community, regarding sexual violence. Additionally, the establishment of a Sexual Violence Prevention Task Force (STPTKS) represents a tangible measure that can be implemented through the Mandar Peduli community to prevent and address adolescent sexual violence, which can be encountered in various societal environments. The activity was held at the White House Café in Tinambung, West Sulawesi, from Friday to Saturday, on July 11–12. The training sessions spanned two days, beginning at 1:00 PM and concluding at 5:30 PM local time.



**Figure 2.** Opening of the activity and provision of material

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The activity took place over two days, specifically on Friday and Saturday, July 12–13, 2024. On Friday at 2:00 PM, a briefing was held at NF Café in Lembang, Majene, attended by student committee members, Mandar Peduli representatives, and the community service team from Unsulbar (see Figure 1). This briefing systematically outlined the event plan, the materials, and tools required for the activity's smooth execution. The roles and responsibilities of both the committee and the team were also clearly communicated. Intensive communication was maintained through online and offline channels among all relevant parties.

On Saturday, July 13, 2024, the community service activity was conducted at Rumah Putih Café in Tinambung, Polewai Mandar, West Sulawesi. Following good coordination and communication with all involved parties, participant registration commenced at 1:30 PM, accompanied by a sexual violence prevention video. Participants signed in and received a meeting package consisting of a notebook and a pen. The event began at 2:00 PM, with an opening by the Master of Ceremony (MC), a nursing student serving as an event committee member. The opening remarks included a welcome speech, an introduction of the community service team and guest speakers, followed by remarks from the Mandar Peduli representatives, officially opening the sharing knowledge session. The opening concluded with a prayer led by a committee member from Unsulbar (see Figure 2).

Considering the context of the event, the main session commenced with a group viewing of a 3-minute 58-second video about the prevalence of sexual violence in various contexts, attended by the community service team, participants, committee, and guest speakers. Subsequently, all participants were directed to write their personal comments regarding victims, perpetrators, and causes on sticky notes, distributed by the committee. After writing, participants posted their notes on a flip chart displayed on the wall. Four participants presented their comments to the group to encourage broader understanding. This activity served as a brainstorming session for all participants regarding the widespread occurrence of sexual violence in society (see Figure 3).

Following this, the guest speaker presented foundational information about sexual violence, including its definition, types, and examples, as well as prevalence data from 2023. The explanations provided were clear and successfully captured the attention and understanding of all participants, emphasizing the importance of collective awareness and involvement in addressing the issue of sexual violence.

The climax of the event involved a group dynamics session. During this session, all participants were divided into groups, each including members from Mandar Peduli and Unsulbar students. Within these groups, participants discussed incidents of sexual violence they had observed in various contexts within the community. After group discussions, participants documented their discussions on prepared flip charts, and a representative from each group presented their findings. The groups reported three real cases of sexual violence they had witnessed in the community.

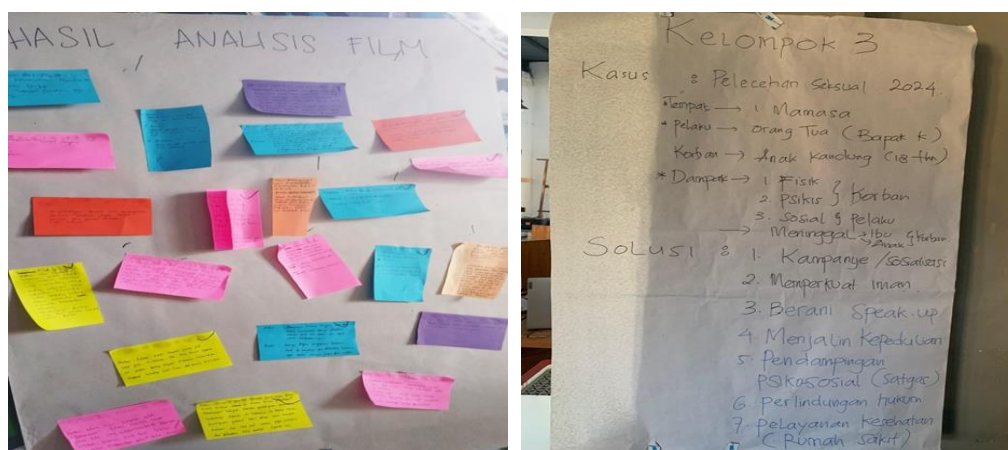


Figure 3. Results of movie analysis and knowledge sharing of sexual violence cases by participants

First, in an educational institution, a case of same-sex sexual violence occurred between men. The perpetrator, a man with a homosexual orientation, exploited a younger male student, who had not previously considered that men could also be victims of sexual violence. The incident was attributed to the perpetrator's sexual disorder, the availability of opportunity, and the victim's trust. Suggested solutions included fostering distrust in unsafe circumstances, reporting incidents of sexual violence, and avoiding sharing personal information with strangers.

Second, in July and October 2023, sexual violence occurred at the Regional Office of the Ministry of Religion in West Sulawesi, involving the head of the office as the perpetrator and an employee, "I," as the victim. The perpetrator allegedly threatened the victim's job security. It is suspected that other employees may have also been victims. As a result, the Ministry's Inspectorate intervened, leading to the sealing of the regional office. Recommended solutions include offering health services and support to victims, ensuring protection for educational and employment continuity, freedom from threats related to testimony, and recovery involving psychologists, medical professionals, religious leaders, and client support organizations.

Third, in 2024, Mamasa, a case of sexual abuse occurred involving a father and his 18-year-old daughter, leading to pregnancy and, ultimately, the child's death. The incident had both physical and psychological impacts on the victim and her unborn child. The perpetrator faced social sanctions in the form of exile from the village. The recommended solution includes anti-sexual violence campaigns and socialization, faith-building initiatives, encouraging survivors to speak up, fostering community empathy, providing psychosocial support, legal protection, and health services (hospitals).

After all groups presented their findings, a moderated in-depth discussion of the cases ensued, with clarifications provided by the guest speaker. Participants actively contributed their arguments throughout the discussion. The activity concluded with the signing of a memorandum of understanding to prevent and address sexual violence in the community, formalized by Mandar Peduli, through the establishment of the Unit for Sexual Violence Prevention and Management at the University of West Sulawesi. Based on the initial understanding of sexual violence stimulated by the guest speaker during the brainstorming session and compared to participant responses during the evaluation of the presented material and cases, it was concluded that participant understanding of sexual violence improved progressively.

The mental health impact of sexual violence is particularly significant. Research indicates that survivors often experience a range of psychological disorders, including post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, anxiety, and substance abuse (Verelst et al., 2014; Rai & Kumar, 2020; Martin et al., 2011). For instance, a study conducted in the UK highlighted that mid-adolescent who experienced sexual violence reported higher rates of mental health issues, emphasizing the need for comprehensive research to understand the long-term effects of such trauma (Bentivegna & Patalay, 2022). Similarly, a systematic review of sexual violence against women revealed that the

psychological consequences could manifest as chronic mental health disorders, which may persist long after the initial trauma (Martin et al., 2011; Basile & Smith, 2011). The stigma associated with sexual violence further exacerbates these mental health issues, as survivors may feel shame or fear of being judged, leading to social isolation and reluctance to seek help (Nguyen et al., 2019; Vallières et al., 2020).

Moreover, sexual violence has significant physical health consequences. Victims are at increased risk for sexually transmitted infections (STIs), unwanted pregnancies, and reproductive health complications (Martelli, 2023; García-Crescioni et al., 2022; Adinew & Hagos, 2017). For example, a study in India found that women who experienced physical and sexual violence were more likely to have adverse reproductive health outcomes, including abortion and complications during pregnancy (Bramhankar & Reshmi, 2021). Similarly, research in Ethiopia indicated that sexual violence was associated with a higher prevalence of STIs among young women, underscoring the urgent need for targeted health interventions (Mekonnen et al., 2022). The physical ramifications of sexual violence can lead to chronic pain syndromes and gynecological issues, further complicating the survivor's health landscape (Absori et al., 2020; Escura et al., 2022).

The intersection of sexual violence and health behaviors is also noteworthy. Survivors often engage in risky health behaviors as a coping mechanism, which can include substance abuse, self-harm, and unsafe sexual practices (Pengpid & Peltzer, 2020; Mathur et al., 2018). For instance, a study conducted among university students across 25 countries found that those who experienced sexual violence were more likely to engage in health-risk behaviors, which could perpetuate a cycle of violence and health deterioration (Pengpid & Peltzer, 2020). This relationship highlights the need for comprehensive prevention strategies that address both the immediate and long-term health needs of survivors.

In addition to individual health outcomes, sexual violence has broader societal implications. It contributes to a cycle of violence that can affect families and communities, leading to increased healthcare costs and lost productivity (Martin et al., 2011; Basile & Smith, 2011). The economic burden of sexual violence is substantial, as it often results in long-term healthcare needs, legal costs, and lost wages due to the inability to work (Martin et al., 2011). Furthermore, the societal stigma surrounding sexual violence can hinder community efforts to address the issue, as victims may be reluctant to report incidents or seek help due to fear of retribution or disbelief (Gatuguta et al., 2017; Leal et al., 2021).

Cultural factors also play a significant role in the prevalence of sexual violence. In many societies, patriarchal norms contribute to the acceptance of violence against women, with studies indicating that men raised in environments that condone violence are more likely to perpetrate such acts (Mulia, 2023). Additionally, the intersection of sexual violence with other forms of violence, such as intimate partner violence, complicates the landscape, as many survivors face multiple forms of abuse throughout their lives (Dworkin et al., 2017).

The impact of sexual violence extends beyond the individual, affecting families and communities at large. The economic burden of sexual violence is substantial, with costs associated with healthcare, legal proceedings, and lost productivity (Shrestha, 2024; Oliveira et al., 2013). Addressing sexual violence requires a multifaceted approach that includes prevention, education, and support services for survivors. Community-based interventions that engage men and boys in discussions about consent and healthy relationships are crucial in changing societal norms and reducing the prevalence of sexual violence (Shour et al., 2020).

The need for effective interventions and support systems for survivors of sexual violence is critical. Trauma-informed care approaches that recognize the complexities of sexual violence and its impacts on health are essential for providing appropriate support (Amwiine et al., 2021; Aubert & García, 2021; Gatuguta et al., 2017). Community health workers play a vital role in offering support and services to survivors, but they must be equipped to handle the stigma and cultural barriers that often accompany sexual violence (Gatuguta et al., 2017). Additionally, educational programs aimed at raising awareness about sexual violence and its consequences can empower communities to take action and support survivors in their healing process (Leal et al., 2021; Stockman et al., 2012).

## CONCLUSION

The use of lecture and movie screening methods is very effective in implementing community service activities. This activity increases the understanding and awareness of the community, especially members of the Mandar Peduli community, about sexual violence. This activity has carried out a knowledge sharing strategy in an effort to minimize sexual violence against adolescents, especially in the Tinambung neighborhood, Majene District, West Sulawesi. In addition, there is an agreement in the minutes of the event which is a concrete step that can be taken by Mandar Peduli for the prevention and handling of sexual violence in adolescents. This can be applied in various community environments through coaching by the sexual violence prevention and handling unit at the University of West Sulawesi. It is hoped that similar activities will be carried out again in various regions as a step that can make a positive contribution in preventing and controlling sexual violence in the Tinambung area, West Sulawesi.

## REFERENCES

- AbSORI, A., Damayanti, F., Wardiono, K., & Rejeki, S. (2020). Legal protection against women in sexual violence. *Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology*. <https://doi.org/10.37506/ijfimt.v14i2.3233>
- Adinew, Y. and Hagos, M. (2017). Sexual violence against female university students in ethiopia. *BMC International Health and Human Rights*, 17(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12914-017-0127-1>
- Ajayi, A. and Ezegebe, H. (2020). Association between sexual violence and unintended pregnancy among adolescent girls and young women in south africa. *BMC Public Health*, 20(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-020-09488-6>
- Ajayi, A., Mudefi, E., & Owolabi, E. (2021). Prevalence and correlates of sexual violence among adolescent girls and young women: findings from a cross-sectional study in a south african university. *BMC Women S Health*, 21(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12905-021-01445-8>
- Amwiine, E., Ainembabazi, B., Obwona, I., Opoka, R., Akatuhumuriza, M., Niyonzima, V., & Mubangizi, V. (2021). Perceptions of females about trauma-informed services for survivors of sexual violence in south western uganda- a qualitative study. *BMC Public Health*, 21(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-021-12227-0>
- Aubert, A. and García, J. (2021). Health and well-being consequences for gender violence survivors from isolating gender violence. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 18(16), 8626. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18168626>
- Basile, K. and Smith, S. (2011). Sexual violence victimization of women. *American Journal of Lifestyle Medicine*, 5(5), 407-417. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1559827611409512>
- Bentivegna, F. and Patalay, P. (2022). The impact of sexual violence in mid-adolescence on mental health: a uk population-based longitudinal study. *The Lancet Psychiatry*, 9(11), 874-883. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s2215-0366\(22\)00271-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/s2215-0366(22)00271-1)
- Bramhankar, M. and Reshmi, R. (2021). Spousal violence against women and its consequences on pregnancy outcomes and reproductive health of women in india. *BMC Women S Health*, 21(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12905-021-01515-x>
- Chen, L., Murad, M., Paras, M., Colbenson, K., Sattler, A., Goranson, E., & Zirakzadeh, A. (2010). Sexual abuse and lifetime diagnosis of psychiatric disorders: systematic review and meta-analysis. *Mayo Clinic Proceedings*, 85(7), 618-629. <https://doi.org/10.4065/mcp.2009.0583>
- Cooper, K. and Obolenskaya, P. (2021). Hidden victims: the gendered data gap of violent crime. *The British Journal of Criminology*, 61(4), 905-925. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azaa100>
- Dworkin, E., Menon, S., Bystroynski, J., & Allen, N. (2017). Sexual assault victimization and psychopathology: a review and meta-analysis. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 56, 65-81. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2017.06.002>
- Escura, S., Anglès-Acedo, S., Ribera-Torres, L., & Castelo-Branco, C. (2022). Sexual and gynecological health in women with a history of sexual violence: the role of the gynecologist. *Clinical and Experimental Obstetrics & Gynecology*, 49(3), 064. <https://doi.org/10.31083/j.ceog4903064>
- García-Crescioni, K., Frontera-Hernández, M., Roura-Monllor, J., & Romaguera, J. (2022). Evaluation of sexual violence among lesbian, bisexual, and heterosexual hispanic women living in puerto rico. *International Journal of Gynecology & Obstetrics*, 161(2), 574-578. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ijgo.14521>
- Gatuguta, A., Katusiime, B., Seeley, J., Colombini, M., Mwanzo, I., & Devries, K. (2017). Should community health workers offer support healthcare services to survivors of sexual violence? a systematic review. *BMC International Health and Human Rights*, 17(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12914-017-0137-z>
- Leal, L., Verfamatti, M., Zaia, V., & Barbosa, C. (2021). Assessing the care of doctors, nurses, and nursing technicians for people in situations of sexual violence in brazil. *Plos One*, 16(11), e0249598. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0249598>
- Martelli, E. (2023). Sexual violence: a descriptive study of victims attended at a center in brazil. *Brazilian Journal of Implantology and Health Sciences*, 5(3), 1198-1212. <https://doi.org/10.36557/2674-8169.2023v5n3p1198-1212>
- Martin, S., Macy, R., & Young, S. (2011). Health and economic consequences of sexual violence... 173-195. <https://doi.org/10.1037/12307-008>
- Mathur, S., Okal, J., Musheke, M., Pilgrim, N., Patel, S., Bhattacharya, R., & Pulerwitz, J. (2018). High rates of sexual violence by both intimate and non-intimate partners experienced by adolescent girls and young women in kenya and zambia: findings around violence and other negative health outcomes. *Plos One*, 13(9), e0203929. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0203929>
- Mekonnen, M., Jemal, K., Tilahun, A., Getaye, A., Bekele, K., Hailu, D., & Mulatu, T. (2022). Sexual violence and adverse reproductive health outcomes among youth females in north shoa zone, oromia, ethiopia: a community-based cross-sectional study. *Sage Open Medicine*, 10. <https://doi.org/10.1177/20503121221125142>
- Mulia, I. (2023). Cultural factors associated with sexual abuse among the young people in kibera slums, nairobi city county, kenya. *International Journal of Health Sciences and Research*, 13(11), 255-261. <https://doi.org/10.52403/ijhsr.20231130>
- Nguyen, K., Padilla, M., Villaveces, A., Patel, P., Atuchukwu, V., Onotu, D., & Kress, H. (2019). Coerced and forced sexual initiation and its association with negative health outcomes among youth: results from the nigeria, uganda, and

- zambia violence against children surveys. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 96, 104074. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2019.104074>
- Oliveira, J., Kerr-Corrêa, F., Lima, M., Bertolote, J., & Tucci, A. (2013). Sexual abuse and alcohol use among women in metropolitan são paulo, brazil: a general population study. *Revista Brasileira De Epidemiologia*, 16(4), 817-825. <https://doi.org/10.1590/s1415-790x2013000400002>
- Pandey, A., Neupane, T., Chalise, B., Shrestha, N., Chaudhary, S., Dhungana, R., & Bista, B. (2021). Factors associated with physical and sexual violence among school-going adolescents in nepal: findings from global school-based student health survey. *Plos One*, 16(3), e0248566. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0248566>
- Pengpid, S. and Peltzer, K. (2020). Associations of physical partner violence and sexual violence victimization on health risk behaviours and mental health among university students from 25 countries. *BMC Public Health*, 20(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-020-09064-y>
- Rai, R. and Kumar, A. (2020). Sexual violence and poor mental health of women: an exploratory study of uttar pradesh, india. *Clinical Epidemiology and Global Health*, 8(1), 194-198. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cegh.2019.06.013>
- Roy, A. (2023). Investigating unnatural deaths linked to sexual assault: a forensic analysis. *Asian Journal of Medicine and Health*, 21(12), 119-126. <https://doi.org/10.9734/ajmah/2023/v21i12967>
- Shour, A., Anguzu, R., Zhou, Y., & Beyer, K. (2020). Examining the factors associated with sexual violence against women in sierra leone: a nationwide cross-sectional study. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 37(3-4), 1384-1403. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260520922344>
- Shrestha, K. (2024). Prevalence of sexual violence and relationship between accused and victim cases attended in one stop crisis management center of central nepal. *Journal of Chitwan Medical College*, 14(1), 44-48. <https://doi.org/10.54530/jcmc.1492>
- Silva, G., Nóbrega, W., Manguera, F., Araújo, Z., Neto, O., Olinda, R., & Cavalcanti, A. (2020). The epidemiological profile of sexual violence notifications in the capitals of the northeast of brazil: an ecologic time series. *International Journal for Innovation Education and Research*, 8(11), 440-450. <https://doi.org/10.31686/ijer.vol8.iss11.2767>
- Stockman, J., Lucea, M., & Campbell, J. (2012). Forced sexual initiation, sexual intimate partner violence and hiv risk in women: a global review of the literature. *Aids and Behavior*, 17(3), 832-847. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10461-012-0361-4>
- Vallièeres, F., Gilmore, B., Nolan, A., Maguire, P., Bondjers, K., McBride, O., & Hyland, P. (2020). Sexual violence and its associated psychosocial effects in ireland. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 37(11-12), NP9066-NP9088. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260520978193>
- Verelst, A., Schryver, M., Broekaert, E., & Derluyn, I. (2014). Mental health of victims of sexual violence in eastern congo: associations with daily stressors, stigma, and labeling. *BMC Women S Health*, 14(1). <https://doi.org/10.1186/1472-6874-14-106>
- Wahyuni, S., Nurbayani, S., Kesumaningsih, I., & Hargono, D. (2022). Korban Dan/Atau Pelaku: Atribusi Victim Blaming pada Korban Kekerasan Seksual Berbasis Gender di Lingkungan Kampus. *Brawijaya Journal of Social Science*, 2(01), 1-17. <https://doi.org/10.21776/ub.bjss.2022.002.01.1>
- Wulandari, E. P., Bhwa, D. P., & Tafuli, Y. (2023). Pengaruh pendidikan kesehatan dengan tingkat pengetahuan dan sikap tentang kekerasan seksual pada mahasiswa. *Jurnal Ilmiah Keperawatan Altruistik (JIKA)*, 6(2), 1-8.
- Xianguo, Q. (2023). The prevalence of sexual violence against african women: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *African Health Sciences*, 23(3). <https://doi.org/10.4314/ahs.v23i3.15>