

How to Cite:

Yuriah, S., Ananti, Y., & Nurjayanti, D. (2024). Dynamics of the experience of sexual violence and its impact on girls in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency. *International Journal of Health Sciences*, 8(S1), 579–592. <https://doi.org/10.53730/ijhs.v8nS1.14860>

Dynamics of the experience of sexual violence and its impact on girls in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency

Siti Yuriah

Lecturer at the Diploma III Midwifery Study Program, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Al-Ma'arif Baturaja, South Sumatera, Indonesia
Corresponding author email: sitiyuriah@stikesalmaarif.ac.id

Yustina Ananti

Lecturer at the Undergraduate Midwifery Study Program, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Guna Bangsa Yogyakarta, Special Region of Yogyakarta, Indonesia
Email: yustina010311@gmail.com

Dwi Nurjayanti

Lecturer in the Bachelor of Nursing Study Program, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Kesehatan Buana Husada Ponorogo, East Java, Indonesia
Email: dwinabila56@gmail.com

Abstract---The aim of this research is to obtain an overview of the dynamics of the experience of sexual violence and its impact on children in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency. This research method uses qualitative research with a descriptive phenomenological approach. The number of informants was five main informants and six supporting informants. The main informants are children who have experienced sexual violence and supporting informants, parents or guardians, people closest to them who are trusted by the informants and officers from the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service. The results of research on the dynamics of the experience of sexual violence in children show that all perpetrators come from familial abuse which is accompanied by physical and psychological pressure. Factors that influence the occurrence of sexual violence in children are family factors, environmental factors, cultural factors and individual factors. The impact of sexual violence that arises is pain in the body, fear of seeing items related to the perpetrator, despair and shame about the environment. Health workers can disseminate reproductive health education on how to prevent sexual violence to parents to reduce the rate of sexual violence against children so that a child-friendly city program can be realized.

Keywords---Children, Dynamics of Experience, Sexual Violence.

Introduction

In the era of globalization, quality human resources are needed, starting from an early age (Stevens et al., 2024). Not only in physical growth, but in mental, social and emotional development so that in the future you will become a human being who has high intellectual intelligence (IQ), emotional intelligence (EQ), social intelligence (SQ) and spiritual intelligence (Evans et al., 2023). To get children who are as expected, of course various efforts are needed from the family, community and government (Barbara et al., 2022).

During their development period, children are guaranteed and protected in their rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate optimally in accordance with human dignity, as well as receive protection from violence and discrimination (White & McMillan, 2021). The violence referred to is any act against a child that results in physical, psychological, sexual or neglect, or neglect, including threats to commit acts, coercion or deprivation of liberty (Arcani & Ambarini, 2022).

Cases of sexual violence increase every year, the victims are not only adults but have now spread to teenagers, children and even toddlers (Zuhdi et al., 2024). The phenomenon of sexual violence against children is increasingly occurring and has become global in almost all countries. Cases of sexual violence against children continue to increase from time to time (Yuriah et al., 2022). This increase is not only in terms of quantity or number of cases that occur, but also in terms of quality. And what is even more tragic is that most of the perpetrators are from the family or environment around the child, including in their own home, school, educational institutions and the child's social environment (Muthoharoh et al., 2022).

In Indonesia alone, cases of sexual violence against children were recorded at the Child Protection Commission (KPA) from 2011 to 2016, there were 1180 cases of children as victims of physical violence, 442 cases of children as victims of psychological violence, 1877 children as victims of sexual violence and 347 cases of children as a murder victim. Based on incident data in Central Java, there were 33 cases of children as victims of physical violence, 12 cases of children as victims of psychological violence, 94 cases of children as victims of sexual violence and 14 cases of children as victims of murder (KPAI, 2016).

Chairman of the National Child Protection Commission (KPA), Arist Merdeka Sirait, said that since 2014 Indonesia has been declared an emergency country for sexual crimes against children. This is our collective responsibility, including the government, community, families and even midwives as health workers tasked with improving the health of mothers and children (Rubini et al., 2023). In response to this, the government issued presidential instruction No. 5 of 2014 concerning the national movement against sexual crimes against children (GN-AKSA) to increase the provision of facilitation and policy support to local governments in implementing the prevention and eradication of sexual crimes against children (Akbar, 2014).

Sexual violence tends to have a traumatic impact on both children and adults (Ibitoye et al., 2023). However, cases of sexual violence are often not revealed because there is denial about the incidents of sexual violence that occurred. What is even more difficult is if sexual violence occurs against children, because children who are victims of sexual violence do not understand that they are victims. The victim finds it difficult to trust other people so he keeps the incident of sexual violence a secret. Apart from that, children tend to be afraid to report because they feel threatened that they will experience worse consequences if they report, children feel embarrassed to tell about incidents of sexual violence, children feel that the incident of sexual violence occurred because of their fault and incidents of sexual violence make the child feel that they are embarrassing themselves. family name (Yuriah & Kartini, 2022). The impact of sexual harassment that occurs is characterized by powerlessness, when the victim feels helpless and tormented when disclosing the incident of sexual harassment (Machisa et al., 2021).

Acts of sexual violence against children have emotional and physical impacts on the victims. Emotionally, children as victims of sexual violence experience stress, depression, mental shock, feelings of guilt and self-blame, fear of relating to other people, images of incidents when children receive sexual violence, nightmares, insomnia, fear of things related to abuse includes objects, smells, places, doctor visits, self-esteem problems, sexual dysfunction, chronic pain, addiction, suicidal ideation, somatic complaints, and unwanted pregnancy. Apart from that, psychological disorders such as post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, other mental illnesses including personality disorders and dissociative identity disorders, a tendency to revictimization in adulthood, bulimia nervosa, and even physical injuries to children appear (Xodo et al., 2024).

Physically, victims experience decreased appetite, difficulty sleeping, headaches, discomfort around the vagina or genitals, risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases, wounds on the body due to violent rape, unwanted pregnancy and others. Meanwhile, sexual violence committed by family members is a form of incest, and can produce more serious impacts and long-term psychological trauma, especially in cases of parental incest (Gretgrix & Farmer, 2023).

Based on the law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 36 of 2009 concerning health in article 71 states that reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social health, not merely free from disease or disability related to the reproductive system, function and process in men and women. . This means that children also have the right to reproductive health in an effort to prevent sexual violence against children (UU RI, 2009).

The authority of midwives is based on Minister of Health Regulation (Permenkes) Number 1464/Menkes/Per/X/2010 concerning permits and implementation of midwife practice, the authority of midwives is reproductive health services. It is one of the duties of a midwife in carrying out her profession to maintain reproductive health as a whole, which so far has not been carried out optimally (Permenkes, 2010).

As a health worker, a midwife in carrying out her practice must comply with her authority based on her competence (Article 62 Paragraph (1) of the Health Personnel Law). According to the explanation of Article 62 Paragraph (1) letter C of the Health Personnel Law, what is meant by "authority based on competence" is the authority to provide health services independently in accordance with the scope and level of competence, among others, for midwives, they have the authority to provide maternal health services, child health services, and women's reproductive health services and family planning (UU RI, 2009).

Sexual violence that occurs can result in pregnancy. The impact that can arise from pregnancy causes the risk of psychological disorders such as stress, depression, stopping continuing education and abuse of the baby (Bhattacharyya et al., 2021). Data obtained through the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service (DP3A) of Ogan Komering Ulu Regency (OKU), from January to the end of October 2022, there were 20 cases of sexual violence against children and women in the OKU Regency area. The most frequent impact of sexual violence is psychological impacts such as deep trauma and withdrawal from the environment. Based on the description above, researchers are interested in analyzing "The dynamics of the experience of sexual violence and its impact on girls in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency".

Method

This research uses a qualitative method with a descriptive phenomenological approach. The main informants, namely girls who experienced sexual violence, were 5 people. The supporting informants were three parents or guardians and two officers from the Ogan Komering Ulu Regency Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service (DP3A). Taking research informants using purposive sampling. The research was conducted in the Ogan Komering Ulu district, spread out according to where the respondents lived. This research was carried out from January to March 2024.

Qualitative researchers as human instruments. Qualitative researchers collect data themselves through documentation, behavioral observations, or interviews with participants. This research was conducted by means of in-depth interviews with each informant from January to February 2016. The validity of the data was achieved using the principles of trustworthiness and accountability. Trustworthiness is achieved through the degree of trust (credibility) with triangulation techniques.

The data analysis technique used is the Matthew B.Myles model of interactive analysis. This analysis technique has three analysis components or three activity flows that occur simultaneously, namely: data reduction, data presentation and verification (drawing conclusions) which interact with each other as a cyclical process.

Results and Discussion

Results

Characteristics of Key Informants

The main informants in this research were girls who experienced sexual violence as described in the following table:

Table 1. Characteristics of Main Informants

Code Name	Age	Religion	Ethnic group	Education	Live with	Effect	Address
An. 1	14 years	Islam	Sunda	Didn't finish middle school	Mother and Sister	Pregnant	Kemalaraja
An. 2	16 years	Islam	Minangk abau	Didn't finish middle school	Mother and Grandmother	Not pregnant	Kemelak
An. 3	15 years	Islam	Java	Not completed in primary school	Biological father and stepmother	Pregnant	Lubuk Batang
An. 4	16 years	Islam	Java	Junior High School	Grandfather and grandmother	Pregnant	Paoh Water
An. 5	17 years	Islam	Banjar	6th grade elementary school	Uncle	Not pregnant	Sukajadi

Source: Primary data

Characteristics of Supporting Informants

Supporting informants in this research are parents or guardians, people closest to whom the informant trusts and officers from the Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service (DP3A). The characteristics of supporting informants are explained in the following table:

Table 2. Characteristics of Supporting Informants

Code	Age	Religion	Education	Relationship with Informants	Address
Mrs 1	56 years old	Islam	Senior High School	Counselor	Kemelak Protects the Sky
Mrs 2	58 years old	Islam	Elementary School	Informant 1's mother	Kemalaraja
Mrs 3	38 years old	Islam	Elementary School	Informant 2's mother	Kemelak
Mr 1	52 years old	Islam	Elementary School	Informant 3's father	Lubuk Batang
Mrs 4	33 years old	Islam	Junior High School	Informant 4's mother	Paoh Water
Mr 2	30 years	Islam	Elementary School	Uncle Informant 5	Sukajadi

Source: Primary Data

Dynamics of the experience of sexual violence in children

Based on the results of the interviews above, researchers can describe the dynamics of the experience of sexual violence against children as seen in table 3 below:

Table 3. Dynamics of the Experience of Sexual Violence among Girls

Coding	Sub Category	Category
Perpetrators of familial sexual violence	Dynamics of experiences of sexual violence among girls	Dynamics of the experience of sexual violence
Feelings of fear arise when sexual violence occurs		
Sexual violence is always accompanied by threats		And impact on child Woman

Source: Primary data

Factors that influence sexual violence against girls

Based on the results of the interview above, researchers can describe the factors influencing the occurrence of sexual violence against children as seen in table 4 below.

Table 4. Factors that Influence the Occurrence of Sexual Violence among Girls

Coding	Sub Category	Category
1. Incomplete family structure	Factor-factor that influence the occurrence of sexual violence	Dynamics of the experience of sexual violence and its impact on children
2. The informant's residence		
3. Low family economic status		
4. Close relationship with parents		
5. The role of parents regarding sexuality knowledge is lacking		
6. Socioeconomic conditions of society		
7. There is a culture of community association		
8. The existence of unwanted pregnancies in the community		
9. Early marriage culture		
10. Children with limitations		
11. Religious level		
12. Socializing with friends		

Source: Primary data

The impact of sexual violence on children

Based on the results of the interview above, researchers can describe the impact of sexual violence on children as seen in table 5 below:

Table 5. Impact of Sexual Violence on Girls

Coding	Sub Category	Category
1. Fear and worry	The impact of	Dynamics of the
2. Withdraw from the environment	sexual violence on child	experience of sexual violence and impact on child
3. View to against type		

Source: Primary data

Discussion

In this section the researcher will discuss the results of the research in the form of the phenomenon of experiences of sexual violence and its impact on children in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency based on the results of data collection through in-depth interviews. Three main themes related to the research objectives are:

Dynamics of sexual violence against children

Sexual violence according to Terry Lawson (Huraerah, 2008), is any act in the form of forced sexual relations, forced sexual relations in an unnatural and unwelcome manner, forced sexual relations with another person for commercial purposes or certain purposes.

Sexual violence can be divided into two types based on the identity of the perpetrator, namely familial abuse and extra-familial abuse. Including familial abuse is incest, namely sexual violence where the victim and perpetrator are still related by blood, being part of the nuclear family. This includes someone who is a substitute parent, for example a stepfather, or a lover, nanny or person trusted to care for the child (Yuriah, 2024).

The results of the research show that the perpetrators of sexual violence from 5 informants that occurred in Ogan Komering Ulu district were familial abusers. Based on interviews with informants, two perpetrators were boyfriends, two perpetrators were uncles, and one perpetrator was a cousin.

Sexual violence against children will have an impact or effect that is not light on the child as the victim. According to Kurniawati, in 2013, most rape victims experienced a psychological disorder called post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), the symptoms of which were intense fear, high anxiety and rigid emotions after the incident.

The results of the research showed that all informants experienced fear when sexual violence occurred, apart from continuously pounding, feeling disorganized, not feeling well, and feeling that everything was wrong after the incident occurred.

This supports research conducted by Fauzia, Yurika et al (2006), that when someone experiences sexual violence or harassment physically or psychologically, this incident can cause very deep trauma in that person, especially in children and teenagers. This traumatic event can cause mental disorders, namely PTSD. The level of post-traumatic stress disorder varies depending on how badly the incident affected the psychological condition of the victim (Yuriah et al., 2023).

According to Tobach (Kurniawati, 2013), sexual violence during childhood is usually accompanied by psychological or physical pressure. This happened to all informants who received threats when they experienced sexual violence.

Factors that influence sexual violence against children

Family factors

The family is the first institution in a child's life, where he learns and expresses himself as a social being. Everything a child makes affects his family, and vice versa. The family provides the basis for forming behavior, character, morals and education for children. The experience of interactions within the family will also determine the child's behavior patterns towards other people in society (Evans et al., 2023).

In the family context, all interactions that occur between family members will affect other family members, as does divorce. The consequences of divorcing a couple who were previously in a marital relationship can have a negative impact on other family members, especially children born from that marital relationship. Parents who are going to divorce must still think about how to help their children overcome the suffering caused by their parents' separation (Yuriah & Kartini, 2022).

According to Setyawan, Iwan, 2007. For children, the weakest members of the family, divorce is always a series of shocks that leave deep emotional wounds. Stress, children whose parents are divorced (Kreft, 2023).

The research results showed that all informants who experienced sexual violence were children of divorce victims, or came from incomplete families. Emotional conditions arise due to the pain that arises from divorce. It is the pain within the individual that then triggers emotional instability.

The existence of structural poverty and family disharmony can trigger depression and frustration. This kind of condition can cause parents to only be present physically, but not present emotionally (Yuriah et al., 2022). Therefore, children do not feel at home at home, which can cause children to look for someone to take shelter.

Children will develop hatred for the events or parties that caused the pain. Divorce will not only create hatred for both parents, but also for oneself. So, children will try to "stay away" from their parents and themselves. This shows that divorce forms a pattern of children's behavior towards other people in society which increases the risk of sexual violence against children (Doolabh et

al., 2022). Having a family is one of the developmental tasks that every individual must go through. The family is formed through marriage, which is an institution that unites men and women in one bond to live together (Muthoharoh et al., 2022).

The sacred bond of marriage often ends in divorce. Divorce is the termination of a marriage relationship which is carried out legally according to applicable law. This termination is usually preceded by the emergence of unresolved problems and conflicts between husband and wife, dissatisfaction, feelings of hurt that cannot be resolved together anymore. So the couple took the decision to divorce as a way to end all the discomfort and stress that occurred in their relationship (Perrin et al., 2019).

The consequences of divorcing a couple who were previously in a marital relationship can have a negative impact on other family members, especially children born from that marital relationship. Children must choose to live with one of their parents or even with neither (Naderi, 2022).

Based on interviews conducted by researchers, 5 informants lived with incomplete families, meaning they did not live with their biological father and mother. Informant 1 lives with his mother and older brother, the second informant lives with his mother and grandmother, the third informant lives with his biological father and stepmother, the fourth informant lives with his grandparents and the fifth informant lives with his uncle.

Children in divorced and remarried families also show an increased risk of internal problems including high levels of depression and anxiety. An accompanying problem is a lower level of self-confidence compared to those in intact families. These problems arise as children try to deal with confusion and lack of understanding regarding changes in family relationships and shifts in their living conditions (Perrin et al., 2019).

Based on interviews, the family's economic status, most of the respondents had a low economic level, three of the respondents' parents worked as farmers, and two of them were traders. This supports Suharto, who according to him, violence against children is generally caused by internal factors originating from the children themselves as well as external factors originating from family and community conditions including family poverty, unemployed parents, insufficient income, and many children (Armstrong et al., 2018).

Other research focuses on child-parent relationships in high-density families. It was found that children receive less constructive attention, children leave the house more often without parental supervision so they have a higher risk of becoming naughty and experiencing behavioral problems and learning problems (Ledingham et al., 2022).

Fostering good relationships between family members is very important. The first interaction a child experiences is with his parents, then with other family members. Communication that is fostered as fully as possible will provide the most important basis for a child's education. Parents feel there is no need to

provide opportunities to communicate their thoughts to their children. They think it is not yet time for their child to talk and discuss problems in the family. Even though maybe the problem is related to the child. This is often the cause of violence against children in their families (Ledingham et al., 2022).

Environmental factor

According to Retnowati (2007), unhealthy or vulnerable social environmental conditions can be conducive factors for children/adolescents to behave inappropriately. These societal polar factors can be divided into 2 parts, namely first, community vulnerability factors and second, vulnerable area factors (disruption of security and public order) (Gray et al., 2023).

Poor social environmental conditions, slum settlements, eviction of children's play areas, an indifferent attitude towards acts of exploitation, a view of the value of children that is too low, increasing economic understanding of wages, weak legal instruments, the absence of a stable social control mechanism trigger an increase in incidents of violence. sexual relations with children (Dumpratiwi, 2020).

Value Factor

Early marriages that occur in people's lives have been going on for a long time and still persist today. According to some people, early marriage occurs not only because of economic factors, but more because of promiscuity which results in pregnancies outside of marriage. Factors that cause teenagers to marry early are sexual behavior and unplanned pregnancies, the urge to want to get married, economics, and low parental education.

Based on the results of research from five respondents, two of them said that where they lived there were many early marriages. Early marriage age is a concern for policy makers and marriage program planners, namely the religious department, because early marriage carries a high risk of marriage failure. Pregnancy at a young age carries the risk of not being mentally ready to build a marriage and being an irresponsible parent (Dumpratiwi, 2020).

Individual Factors

According to Suharto, violence against children is generally caused by internal factors originating from the child himself or external factors originating from family and community conditions. Internal factors such as children having physical disabilities, mental retardation, behavioral disorders, autism, children being too innocent, having a weak temperament, children not knowing their rights, children being too dependent on adults. This happened to informants two and three, when the child had a physical disability and the child was too dependent on adults (Suhita et al., 2021).

This is supported by research results based on interviews, there were two informants who had physical disabilities and children who were too dependent on adults. Religion is the foundation of human life. However these socio-cultural

changes occur, religious education should still be prioritized. Because, it contains moral values, ethics and healthy living guidelines that are universal and eternal in nature. Parents have a big responsibility for their children's growth and development so that when they grow up they will have knowledge and faith. Association is a process of interaction carried out by individuals with individuals, and can also be carried out by individuals and groups.

All of the informants said that they had more female friends, because their school friends were closer to women, they were easier to be friends with, they were freer, and they had more fun playing together.

The impact of sexual violence on children

Research by Fuadi, M. Anwar, 2011 states that sexual violence that occurs is not as simple as its psychological impact. The victim will be filled with feelings of revenge, anger, and hatred which were initially directed at the person who harassed him and then spread to other objects or people. After experiencing sexual violence, various kinds of assessments of the problems experienced by the subject emerged as feelings of sadness, discomfort, tiredness, annoyance and confusion, until a feeling of helplessness emerged. Subjects try to evaluate the source of stress that arises (primary apparsial) by assessing whether a situation causes stress to them (Rizqina & Paramastri, 2015).

The results of the research showed that the impacts that emerged from several informants were feeling pain in their bodies, feeling afraid of seeing items related to the perpetrator, feeling hopeless, and feeling embarrassed about the environment.

Fear penetrates the victim's life. Nightmares, phobias and anxiety are experienced by victims accompanied by pain. Feelings of helplessness cause individuals to feel weak. The victim feels he is incapable and less effective at work. Some victims also feel pain in their bodies. In contrast, other victims have excessive intensity and drive within themselves (Finkelhor and Browne, Briere in Tower, 2002).

Victims of sexual violence feel guilty, ashamed, and have a bad self-image. Guilt and shame are formed due to helplessness and feeling that they do not have the power to control themselves. Children as victims often feel different from other people, and some victims are angry with their bodies due to the abuse they have experienced (Rubini et al., 2023).

Physically, there may be nothing to worry about in children who are victims of sexual violence, but psychologically it can cause addiction, trauma, an outlet for revenge and so on. What happens to them will affect the child's maturity and independence in life in the future, the way they see the world and their future in general.

Russell (Tower, 2002) found that women who experienced sexual violence tended to refuse sexual relations, and as a consequence became victims of domestic sexual violence. Finkelhor (Tower, 2002). In this study, two informants

experienced trauma towards the opposite sex, but three of them said they were used to looking at the opposite sex.

Conclusion

Based on the research results, it can be concluded about the dynamics of the experience of sexual violence and its impact on girls, indicating that the perpetrators of sexual violence that occurred in Ogan Komering Ulu district were familial abuse. This traumatic event can cause mental disorders, namely post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). All informants experienced fear, pounding continuously, disoriented, not feeling well, and felt completely wrong after the incident. Sexual violence against children occurs accompanied by psychological or physical pressure.

Factors that influence the occurrence of sexual violence in children include family factors, environmental factors, value factors, and individual factors. The impact of sexual violence on children emerged from several informants, namely feeling pain in their bodies, feeling afraid of seeing items related to the perpetrator, feeling hopeless, and feeling ashamed of their environment. Fear penetrates the victim's life. Nightmares, phobias and anxiety are experienced by victims accompanied by pain. Feelings of helplessness cause individuals to feel weak. The victim feels he is incapable and less effective at work. Some victims also feel pain in their bodies.

Socialization of reproductive health education on how to prevent sexual violence to parents in an effort to increase parents' knowledge to reduce the number of sexual violence against children in launching the pursuit of child-friendly city (KLA) program indicators in efforts to protect children, especially in Ogan Komering Ulu Regency.

Conflict of interest statement

The authors declared that they have no competing interests.

Statement of authorship

The authors have a responsibility for the conception and design of the study. The authors have approved the final article.

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to two anonymous reviewers for their valuable comments on the earlier version of this paper.

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