

SEXIST HUMOR AS A FORM OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE AND PREVENTION EFFORT FROM AN ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

The emergence of several phenomena of sexual violence on television media between lecturers and students raises concerns for all circles in the campus environment. Unfortunately, most of the student victims are unaware that they are getting sexual harassment, especially verbally. One form of verbal abuse is sexist humor. This study aimed to find about what makes sexist humor a form of sexual violence and what we can do to prevent and control it at UIN Raden Fatah Palembang. This study used a qualitative research method. In collecting the data, a quantitative method was used by distributing the questionnaires, and qualitatively, by conducting in-depth interviews. The theory used was the theory of Communication Privacy Management (CPM). The findings and results of this study concluded that this sexist humor will continue to occur if there is no prevention and proper handling on campus, mainly because there are no institutions that can act as bridges for students to report, consult and protect victims. Another thing that is also a concern is the lack of understanding and information about sexual violence, both verbally and non-verbally, among students.

Keywords: Humor, Sexist, Sexual, Verbal

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INTRODUCTION

To pay attention to the need of security in the academic community and the threat of the practice of sexual violence that still often occurs in the campus environment, the Ministry of Religion and the National Commission for Women cooperate in the efforts to prevent and overcome sexual violence that is rife in the university environment. The General Director of Islamic Education issues Decree Number 5494 of 2019 concerning Guidelines for the Prevention and Control of Sexual Violence at Islamic Religious Universities (PTKI). This policy is an effort by PTKI to protect the younger generations, the students who have a very high chance of becoming victims of sexual violence practices in campus.

This study talked about sexism that occurred in the campus environment. Sexism is related to beliefs around the nature of

women and men and the role they should play in society. Sexist assumptions about women and men show gender stereotypes and place one gender superior to another (European Institute for Gender Equality, 2020). Violent behavior falls into sexism that happens on campus.

The practice of sexual violence is sometimes invisible because the victim is unaware of the deviant treatment he/she gets from other people, fellow students, lecturers, and faculty/staff employees. Campus regulations regarding sexual violence are not so functional/useful. They are only formality, and it is proven that sanctions for perpetrators of sexual violence in the campus environment are not firm and are considered as trivial. So it is not surprising that many victims feel ashamed to complain about their sexual violent behavior because there is no protections and resolutions from violence against victims. The

phenomenon of sexual violence in the campus academic community can be categorized as deviant behavior (Kosenko et al., 2017), such as sexist humor in the realm of students, which is considered as normal and natural and a very worrying thing in social interactions because of the unconsciousness that is carried out by the victim and the perpetrator.

Sexist humor in this study focused on sending messages to other people by using words (verbal) or facial expressions and body movements (non-verbal) of jokes or humor. These jokes and humor aimed to insult, humiliate, deceive, stereotype, and group individuals based on gender as objects of harassment. Sexist humor is also humiliating, resulting in harassment and demeaning of others.

Sexist language represents men and women unequally, where one member of a sex group is considered as inferior in humanity, simpler, and has fewer rights than members of other sex groups (Herniti, 2013). Sexist language usually presents stereotypes about men and women, which sometimes harm both but harm women more (Hanafi & Sholihah, 2017).

The phenomenon of this sexist humor is that the victims are not only women, but men can also become victims in this sexual violence activity. When the perpetrator sends a message through comments or chatter harassing the victim, it usually aims to strengthen their closeness. Still, the perpetrator is unaware and does not care about the victim's feelings. Other researches show that disparaging humor fosters a greater tolerance for ill-treatment (Katz et al., 2022).

Raden Fatah State Islamic University Palembang is one of the Islamic-based state universities in Palembang. Campus is a place where sexual violence is possible. Furthermore, based on the pre-conducted research and case searches in various media sources, it was found that many of these social

phenomena were not seen or exposed. Hence, first, they did not understand what sexual harassment was. Second, there was no complaint mechanism or standard SOP for victims of the situation they were experiencing. Third, the handling process was minimal, even if there were complaints from lecturers and campus officials.

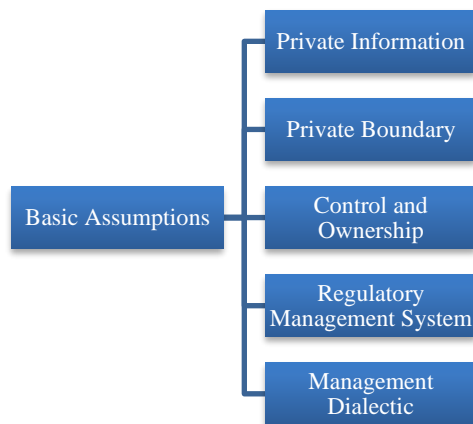
Anyone can experience sexist humor behavior or sexual violence, whether students with fellow students, students and lecturers, or students and employees/staff, as well as lecturers and lecturers, even whether the campus has a religious background or not. Therefore, according to the researcher, the research object at the State Islamic University can capture new phenomena and identity, anticipate literacy as a preventive measure, and overcome the dangers of sexual violence in the campus area.

Sexist humor behavior as a form of sexual violence is included in social problems, but there is no appropriate power for this problem. Based on the description of the background and existing studies, the formulation of the situation in this study is “what makes sexist humor a form of sexual violence and what we can do to prevent and control it?”

This research aimed to discover what makes sexist humor a form of sexual violence and what we can do to prevent and control it. The specific objectives of this research were to produce recommendations by developing existing theories in answering problems, and data input for stakeholders in the prevention and control of Sexual Violence at Islamic Religious Colleges (PTKI), among them; the Ministry of Religion of South Sumatra Province, National Commission for Women, Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, as well as academics, preventive measures against student sexual behavior, especially in UIN Raden Fatah Palembang

This research used Communication Privacy Management (CPM) theory which was initiated by Sandra Petronio (2002). This theory discusses that people have the choice to hide or reveal private (confidential) information depending on the conditions and criteria that are considered necessary by them so they have the right to regulate access to that information.

Communication Privacy Management (CPM) has five basic assumptions, namely:



Private information involves something meaningful to someone, so it requires an intimate process to describe and disclose that information to other parties. This process will not be accessible if a person feels comfortable with his environment. Then the process of revealing this confidential information will not occur. This intimacy process includes deep feelings psychologically, emotionally, and behaviorally.

Personal boundaries are described as boundaries between being in public and private spheres. If, for example, confidential information is shared with other people in the same group, it is known as collective boundaries, so the form of report changes from being privately owned to belonging to other parties in the group.

CPM theory continues to rely on the structure of privacy boundaries to describe

where personal information is located and how data are organized and adhere to an analytic framework (Petronio, 2013).

Control and Ownership. In this section, we believe that individuals who have private information have their control over that information, so they can control which other parties can access this information.

Management System Based on Regulations. This section refers to the procedures governing private information management at the individual and collective levels. The rules consist of three parts, they are the characteristics of privacy rules, coordination of boundaries, and turbulence of limitations.

Management dialectics explain the conflict between the will to reveal and cover up information. This process creates tension due to existing oppositions and contradictions (Meleong, 2011).

Using the theory of Communication Privacy Management (CPM), it is expected to reveal the reasons and motives of sexist humor, which is often part of everyday communication that is sometimes considered as normal. Even so, this sometimes causes an unusual effect on the recipient of the message. Because sexist humor is part of private information, it needs a different pattern to make respondents want to be open about it to others.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study was designed with a sequential explanatory model, namely the collecting and presenting data by combining two approaches, qualitative and quantitative, in the hope of providing more details and complete results to the problems discussed (Creswell, 2009, Sugiyono, 2012, Neuman, 2014). The application process took two steps. The first step was literature study by referring to official sources in books, scientific research, and journals. The second step was a case study

based on the original data through interviews and observations.

This study used two data, namely; First, student data at UIN Raden Fatah Palembang that were obtained from BAAK and Pustipd UIN Raden Fatah. Second, the data that were collected by the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of Palembang on the number of sexual incidents in the city of Palembang. Third, the data on the causes of sexist humor incidents that were from students, lecturers, and staff/employees which were collected through questionnaires with the use of google forms. Fourth, (if any) the data that were obtained from each university in Palembang regarding cases of sexual violence and how campuses prevent and deal with sexual violence that occurred.

Next, in answering the problem formulation, the researcher explored studies on adolescent psychology and several journals on sexting and looked for reports and notes about the strength of acts of violence that led to sexist humor, sexual violence, prevention, and control, including books and journals.

The data were analyzed by using Communication Privacy Management (CPM). In addition, researchers also explored and studied several previous journals and articles that are considered relevant. Furthermore, an analysis of the results of interviews and observations were carried out, which later be used as a reference for implementing the theory in the discussion.

In this study, interviews and observations were the primary tools in qualitative data collection methods. For this reason, 2 (two) student representatives from 9 faculties at UIN Raden Fatah were chosen as informants to collect qualitative data by distributing questionnaires to 325 (Three Hundreds and Twenty-Five) students at UIN Raden Fatah Palembang. This activity was conducted as an effort to collect quantitative

data. In contrast, the informants in this study were students from semester 4 to semester 8.

In conducting in-depth interviews with selected informants, researchers have set the criteria, such as; the ability to communicate well, understand the questions, and provide correct and accountable answers.

In this study, the questionnaire is the second tool used in data collection, so the questionnaire must be good. The making of the questionnaire needs to be adjusted to the respondents, starting from the language used, clarity of questions, ease of understanding, knowledge of respondents, and their age. The subjects of the study were students of UIN Raden Fatah Palembang. The data used as complementary data to make the research more comprehensive.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sexist Humor as a Form of Sexual Violence

Sexual harassment is a problem that often occurs and develops in universities in Indonesia and even throughout the world. It can be said that most of the victims are female students. Latent linguistic factors such as sexual violence humor, rape jokes, and sexist humor normalize violence and harassment on campus. The ambiguous definition of what constitutes violence, as well as the burden of proof, makes it difficult for students to decide whether they should report sexist humor or not. In addition, humor is not listed as violence in the general laws, which are only intended for blatant expressions of violence that are presented with blatant evidence of the assault. Even, victims are often silenced and considered as insignificant by the perpetrators.

Sexist humor increases tolerance for discrimination and violence against women. This study revealed that sexist humor expressed uncertainty, fear, threats, intimidation, and risky behaviors that created hostility and environmental risks, increasing feelings of insecurity, especially for female

college students. Therefore, it can be said that sexist humor limits women's space regarding both conditions and positions. This situation raised clear indications that it undermined the quality of learning. This situation also created a context in which sexist attitudes were adopted to enforce the gender status quo to the detriment of women. Therefore, it can be concluded that sexist humor provided a 'safe climate' to express misogynistic beliefs to protect and maintain patriarchy. Through sexist humor, men expanded the perceived boundaries between men and women by exaggerating their common qualities as in-groups and how women as outgroups deviate from them.

One study focused explicitly on sex as an intergroup context and on the way sexist humor functions to a) increase cohesion within groups of men (sexist humor as a predictor) and b) function as a form of sexual harassment (sexist humor as an outcome) and c) reinforce the tendency of self-reported rape and victim blaming (sexist humor as moderator) (Thomae & Pina, 2015).

Based on the research conducted through the distribution of questionnaires to get 325 student respondents (216 were females and 109 were males) from UIN Raden Fatah and to observe through interviews with 25 students, it can be concluded as follows; regarding students' knowledge of verbal sexual violence, UIN Raden Fatah students already know what verbal sexual violence is, starting from the types of verbal violence, then examples and what kind of cases lead to forms of violence and verbal sexual harassment with a percentage of 90%. Campuses are ill-equipped to deal with sexism, and female students, in particular, feel unsupported in the face of normalized sexism and sexual harassment (National Education Union and UK Feminista, 2017).

Sexist humor is a form of conveying a message to someone either verbally or

nonverbally with the aim of insulting, demeaning, deceiving, stereotyping, and positioning individuals based on others, which results in harassment and criticism. The difference between sexist and gender jokes is subtle, but when jokes elevate one gender at the expense of the other, it has led to sexism (Kanyemba & Naidu, 2019).

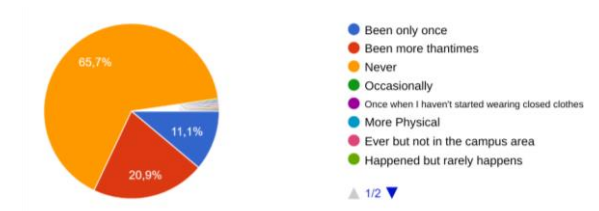


Diagram 1. Through the questions "Have you ever experienced an act of sexist humor like: "you're so sexy", whistles, "your lips are blushing sweetly", "your clothes are not open enough", "your pants are not tight enough", "hi fantastic body", "hi sexy plump", "hi beautiful" and other words.

The results showed that 20.9% (64 people) answered "yes, more than once", 11.1% (34 people) answered "yes, only once", other respondents answered 0.3% more physical like fat. Some said they had, but it was not in the campus area.

Acts of sexist humor occur with behavior ranging from naughty whistles or words thrown at the victim classified as light to terms classified as heavy or vulgar. "hey beautiful" and "hey, that's cute" are relatively light words. Then the words "your clothes are so sexy" and "can you raise your hijab again, so you can show your chest" are included in the phrase heavy or vulgar. Even verbally, this also happens in nonverbal forms such as movements and body language through eyes that see a person's body from the head to toe.

The presentation of interviews with several students, including student ZE, revealed that ZE once got a comment on her appearance with the words, "only your body is small, but your stuff is huge". The incident took place in an elevator at the Faculty of

Social and Political Sciences, where there were a group of male students. Then ZE also said that this incident did not happen to her only once but had happened several times in the campus environment. ZE had also been stared at from head to toe which made her felt very uncomfortable, anxious, and afraid.

Student W also said that she had experienced verbal abuse wrapped in a joke by his classmates; at that time, W was asked by his male student friends to raise her hijab so that her chest area could be seen. "Raise your hijab again so you can show your chest," said the perpetrator. W was silent and embarrassed even though, according to her, at that time, she was wearing a hijab that covered the chest area and polite.

In addition, Student M was also a victim of this sexist humor behavior. Student M received insults from a group of students sitting on the stairs. At first, M wanted to go through the stairs, which happened to be blocked by the male students; when passing the stairs, the perpetrator whistled and teased M with words such as "you are sexy, you are plump" this, of course, made M scared and uncomfortable.

Furthermore, student N also became a victim of catcalling by several students who at that time only crossed a group of male students who were hanging out, some of whom gave naughty tweets or calls.

Based on the results of interviews with several students who experienced verbal or non-verbal harassment, there were two forms of harassment in the form of sexist humor: mild verbal or non-verbal harassment and severe verbal or non-verbal harassment.

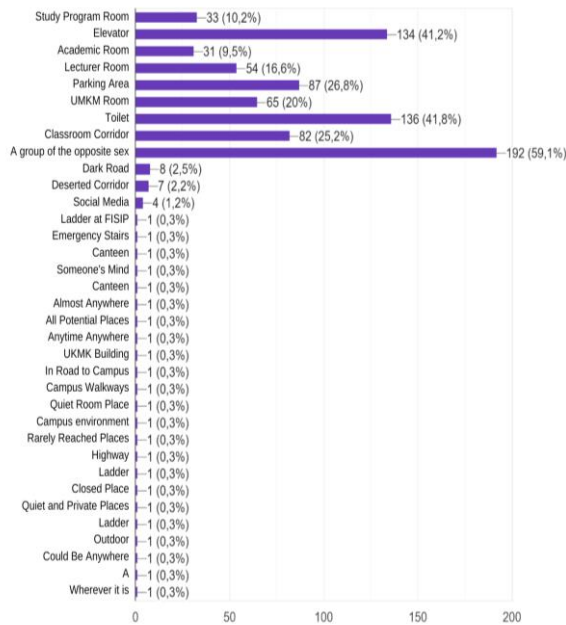
Mild verbal or non-verbal sexual harassment, for example, is when someone passed by a group or group of people and then whistles and whistles, using less vulgar words such as "hi beautiful". Some students who received this classified it as joking. In this case, some students chose to be optimistic after what

happened, and they still think it can be forgiven. After the incident, some students became afraid to travel alone because they felt traumatized by the sexist humor incident that happened to them.

Verbal or nonverbal sexual harassment happens when a person conveys a message to another person using vulgar words. This harassment occurred in secure places, such as in an elevator and a quiet stairwell, with several perpetrators and victims. The findings were based on interviews with several students who have experienced the sexist humor that was classified as severe because the language used by the perpetrators was quite vulgar. Furthermore, some students already felt stress and fear of the incident. As surah Al-Ahzab verse 58 states: "And those who hurt the believing men and women, without any wrongdoing they have done, then indeed, they have shouldered a lie and a clear sin". Of course, such actions are also included in evil deeds, this is the same as in Surah Al Hujurat verse 12.

"O you who believe, stay away from many prejudices. Indeed some prejudices are sins, and do not find fault with others, and let not any of you gossip about others. Does any of you like to eat the flesh of his dead brother? Of course, you feel disgusted. And fear Allah. Indeed Allah is the Acceptor of repentance. Most Merciful" (Surah Al Hujurat: 12).

Some make it a lesson where the person begins to change the shape or way of dressing which results in or invites someone to harass both verbally and non-verbally, even in physical form.



Graphic 1. The questionnaire results through the question of places that support sexual violence on campus.

The results showed that verbal and non-verbal harassment occurred when a group of students gathered in elevators, campus stairs, toilets, parking lots, and UMKM building. Indeed, this was also confirmed through interviews with some students who had experienced harassment more than once.

The victims of verbal or non-verbal abuse were generally women, however, it is possible that men did not become victims in this case. Men also become victims of harassment of sexist humor. The statement of one student indicated this through an interview. Among them, Student D stated that he had been the subject of jokes by women. At first, Student D wore pants made of Levis. In the faculty environment, a group of women uttered the word, "Ugh, what's that bloating on the bottom". Student D also said that his male friend asked, one of which was "let's go to the boarding house". The incident happened in class. Because of this incident, student D could not stand it mentally and he changed his major.

Apart from D, ML has also experienced harassment by her female friend. ML, being

touched by her female friend in her breasts because they didnot know that this is a kind of sexual violence and the thought it was joke, so the victim laughed and let it happen.

By the Word of God in Surah Qaf verses 16 to 18. "16. And indeed, We have created man and know what his heart whispers, and We are nearer to him than his jugular vein. 17. (Remember) when two angels recorded (his deeds), one sat on the right and the other on the left. 18. He does not say a word but is by his side the guardian angel who is always ready (to take notes)".

Indeed, many students do not realize verbal or non-verbal sexual harassment of sexist humor. They think it is just an ordinary joke or ordinary joke material. Many examples of sexist humor represent a strong convergence of social cues that have been shown to induce state self-objectification in women (Ford et al., 2015). Self-objectification directs their attention to how their bodies are seen as sex objects and expresses a sexist ideology in a way that represents a socially accepted perspective on seeing themselves as victims of sexual violence.

Some of the victims of perpetrators are primarily students, but not only students who are perpetrators of sexual harassment of verbal or non-verbal or commonly called sexist humor. The perpetrators also come from the staff of UIN Raden Fatah, one of which is a security guard. Student P's statement confirmed that he admitted to being a victim of verbal abuse at a student facility provider, one of which was a photocopying facility. In that incident, the photocopying attendant saw the victim from head to toe and spontaneously said, "Do you want to go on vacation together? In area X, there are many good rooms." Besides that, student P also experienced it in the parking lot of UIN students, where one security guard asked for the victim's cell phone number with the excuse of wanting to ask for a job vacancy at the victim's internship. Then

when the victim shook hands as a form of respect, however, the security guard said, "You are beautiful, your hands are very smooth," with a look that the victim felt was inappropriate.

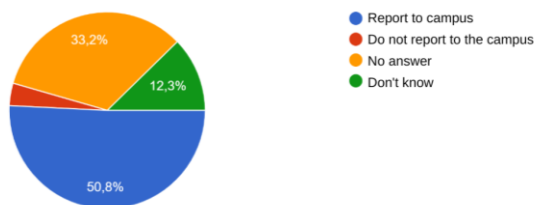


Diagram 2. The questionnaire asked, "How did you act after knowing/seeing/experiencing the sexist humor act yourself?"

As many as 50.8% of students took action in the form of reporting to the campus if they knew, saw, or even experienced sexist humor when it happened on campus. The results showed that 49.2% of students decided not to report and did not answer. This attitude means that respondents think that sexist humor can threaten someone or as a form of sensitive thing that should not be discussed. In fact, this kind of case needs to be followed up so that they do not happen again, especially in the campus realm.

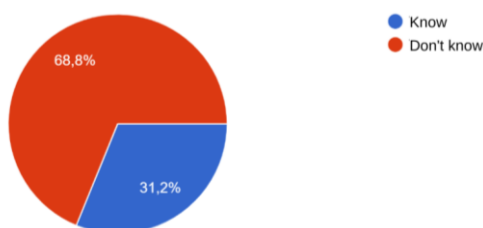


Diagram 3. The questionnaire results of "Regulations related to sexual violence on campus have been enforced well or not?"

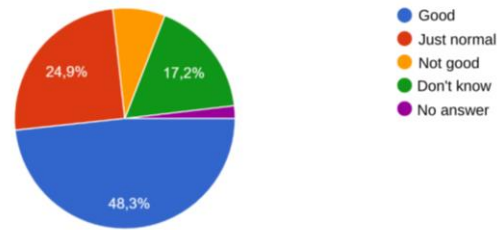
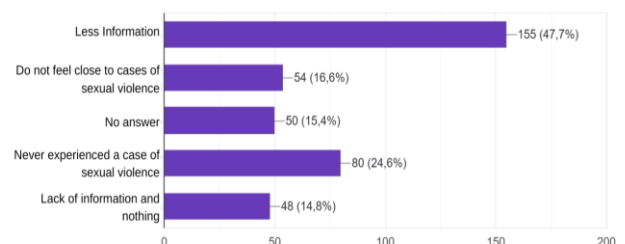


Diagram 4. The questionnaire results of "Do you know how/to whom to report sexual violence at UIN Raden Fatah?"

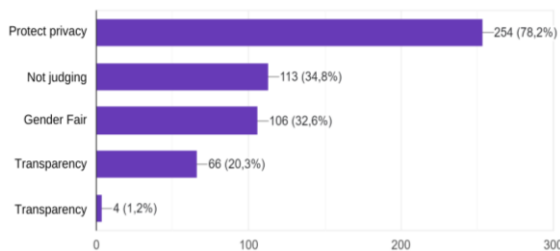
Many students already know about the rules on campus. However, the regulations related to sexual violence on campus, with a percentage of 48.3%, are pretty good, which means that 51.7% still need to be better regarding rules and regulations, especially on sexual violence on campus. This must continue to improve for the better because it is essential to reduce sexual violence and sexist humor as a verbal and non-verbal sexual harassment on campus. Indeed, it relates to this problem because in this case, there has been a lot of news circulating about sexual harassment from campuses outside South Sumatra and within the South Sumatra region.



Graphic 2. The results of "Don't know" of the "Do you know of any services the campus provides to handle cases of sexual violence?" question

This study showed that as many as 68.8% of students do not know how to report sexual violence on campus. UIN Raden Fatah disseminated the rules and procedures for complaints so that many students can see the reporting flow in the event of sexual violence against them.

In graphic 2, 47.7% of students answered "Lack of Information". Students receive very little information about the services provided to handle cases of sexual harassment. Students also hope reporting sexual violence can protect their privacy in this case.



Graphic 3. The questionnaire results of "The nature of services that can be trusted to report cases of sexual violence".

It is complicated for students to report their anxiety about sexual harassment. They have fears that lead to no final defense or that they will be blamed for this. Research has shown that sexist humor creates a social identity threat for women in the form of self-objectification (Ford et al., 2015).

Some students hope that there is an application that can receive complaints and reports regarding harassment cases with a trustworthy nature of services such as protecting privacy, non-judgmental, and gender-fair.

Prevention Efforts in Campus Environment

Inequality between women and men is still entrenched throughout society. The education system, especially college students cannot avoid sexual violence, which can happen to anyone. Previous research has shown that violence on campus happens widely, both verbally and non-verbally. Therefore, handling the problem of sexism in the campus environment is very important so that it can ensure that students receive a proper and safe education.

Sexual violence and verbal harassment, namely sexist humor, are widespread in the campus environment and can happen anywhere and to anyone. Unfortunately, sexist humor and other sexual harassment in schools have been normalized and rarely reported. By applying the theory of prejudice norms to some instances of sexist humor, men who harbor hostility toward women tend to see this type of humor as a way to freely express their prejudices without fear of social rejection because it is "just a joke" (Romero-Sánchez et al., 2021).

Sometimes someone makes sexist comments or humor to people because of a prank or because they are unaware of what they are doing. In addition, they want a reaction or to gain approval from those around them. In some situations, choosing not to respond may seem the best way to react. While sometimes this is for personal safety, silence can also urge such behavior to continue.

Student M hopes there are CCTVs, especially in classrooms or elevators, because these places are very prone for harassment to happen. According to him, it is good if a complaint application is made for the victims.

Student JQ also hoped that there will be socialization about harassment. Then, a complaint service will be made to provide a sense of security for UIN Raden Fatah students.

There are many things in university that needed to be considered, including sexual violence. It is a must in every university to provide an institution or unit in preventing and controlling so that perpetrators do not become more arbitrary in their behavior in committing acts of sexual harassment and sexist humor verbally or nonverbally.

The existence of technology in this digital era especially in communication is constantly overgrowing and undergoing changes and updates in various aspects. Technology comes with its innovation as a positive form that

makes it easy for humans to build digital communication (Novianti & Marpaung, 2021). Students hope that campus build a digital application that can protect their privacy that can receive complaints, anxiety, feelings of discomfort, anxiety disorders, fear, and shame due to someone's behavior in the campus environment. Complaints are a form of communication for students' privacy in expressing their complaints about sexual harassment, either in direct physical form or in the form of verbal sexism or non-verbal.

As for the prevention that needs to be done, for instance, women need to wear modest and unrevealing clothes, this is a way to avoid things that should not have happened, such as sexual harassment and acts of sexist humor. As in the Qur'an surah Al-Ahzab, verse 59:

"O Prophet! Say to your wives, your daughters, and the wives of the believers, "Let them cover their headscarves all over their bodies. "That is so that they are easier to identify and are not disturbed. And Allah is Forgiving, Most Merciful (Surah Al-Ahzab: 59).

Then as the command to cover the private parts in Surah An-Nur verse 31:

"And say to the believing women that they should guard their eyes and private parts, and do not reveal their adornments, except what is (usually) visible. And let them cover their breasts, and do not reveal their adornments, except to their husbands, or their fathers, or their husbands' fathers, or their sons' sons, or their husbands' sons, or their brothers. Or the sons of their brothers, or the sons of their sisters, or their (fellow Muslims) women, or their slaves, or their male servants (old) who have no desire (against women), or children who do not understand women's genitalia. And let them not stomp their feet so the jewels they hide may be known. And repent all of you to Allah, O you who believe, that you may be successful" (Surah An-Nur: 31).

It is important to cover the private parts of women and men that cannot be seen by the opposite sex so that women are protected from the actions of someone who is trying to misbehave. Covering the private parts is an anticipating way to prevent the violent acts of sexual harassment. Sometimes even if they have covered their private parts politely, there are still perpetrators who try to do indecent acts against the victim.

Hanging out with good people is also a way to prevent it. A person's behavior is formed from the environment, whether the environment where he lives, schools, campuses, organizations, and so on, as a form of someone doing socialization with other humans in various places. "And do not incline to the wrongdoers who cause you to be touched by the fire of hell, while you have no helper besides Allah so that you will not be helped (Surah Hud: 113). "They believe in Allah and the Last Day, enjoin what is right, and forbid what is evil and hasten (do) various virtues. They are among the pious" (Surah Ali Imran: 114).

Choosing good friends from a good environment will influence a person to have good behavior, which will make a person avoid bad behavior.

The results of this discussion lead to an ideal form of handling sexual harassment. The results are also supported by the questionnaires and interviews conducted with several students who have experienced one or more experiences of sexist humor. The superior handling of sexual harassment on campus includes:

1. Create an institution or community that handles cases of sexual harassment and a place for complaints for students who experienced it. Also, the services students want, such as protecting privacy, being non-judgmental, and being fair to gender.
2. Provide the complete protection to victims who have experienced sexual harassment,

both in terms of privacy and from threats related to the testimony given to the perpetrator, of course, the perpetrator who commits sexual harassment must be given sanctions that can provide a deterrent effect for the actions committed.

3. Provide education to students, staff, and lecturers through seminars. Create campus Instagram media as a forum for information and education, then socialize to new students. Incorporating regulations regarding sexual harassment regulations are arranged in an orderly manner by campus so that it is far away from bad thoughts such as committing sexual harassment on campus.
4. Legalize strict regulations for perpetrators of sexual violence that are appropriate and fair and are followed up with the legal authorities.
5. It is necessary to install CCTV in places that are prone for sexual violence to happen, such as elevators, dark alleys, stairwells, parking lots, and other quiet areas. The need for Standard Operating Guidelines (SOP) that regulates sexual violence on campus and provides broad information regarding procedures for reporting sexual violence and the services offered by campus to handle this case if it occurs.

The overall results of this study stated the following:

1. 20.9% or 64 people experienced the quote "Have been more than once". As many as 11.1% or 34 people experienced "Have you ever experienced an act of sexist humor or other forms of verbal or non-verbal harassment? It has been proven that Islamic-based campuses do not guarantee to be free from sexual violence behavior.
2. UIN Raden Fatah's knowledge of sexual violence verbally and non-verbally starts from the types of verbal violence, then examples and cases like what leads to oral forms of violence and sexual harassment with a percentage of 90%.

3. Someone who is a perpetrator of sexual violence with a form of sexist humor in the realm of this campus includes male and female students, photocopier employees, and UIN Raden Fatah security guards.
4. Sexist humor will occur in favorite gathering places (groups of the opposite sex), elevators, stairs, classroom corridors, UKMK rooms, toilets, quiet and dark streets, and other areas where sexual violence can occur.
5. At this time, UIN Raden Fatah students do not know information about the rules and regulations and the flow chart of reporting sexual violence. Then they do not understand that the campus provides services to handle cases related to sexual violence on campus.
6. The form of service desired by UIN Raden Fatah students as a place to serve cases and complaints of sexual violence can protect privacy, is non-judgmental, and must be gender fair.
7. The existence of service institutions to handle cases of sexual violence. They are making applications as a form of secure digitalization communication to be used as a place for complaints and reporting. There needs to be enforcement of regulations on sexual harassment and continuous socialization. The student requests for information dissemination to be carried out extensively related to the reporting flow chart and services the campus provides to students.

CONCLUSION

Sexist Humor as a form of Sexual Violence is a sexism that is still prevalent among female students. Victims are sometimes rarely aware of this sexist humor and may only find out when they are commented on as sexist in their daily activities. The results of the research showed that only a few environments

are free from sexist comments, including educational and campus environments.

The perpetrators of this sexist humor were generally male students, female students, facility staff, and security guards. Places that become targets of sexist humor included places that are favorite for gatherings (opposite-sex groups), elevators, stairs, classroom corridors, UKMK rooms, toilets, quiet and dark streets, and other places where sexual violence may occur.

As for prevention and control efforts in the campus environment because sexist humor often occurs and cannot be avoided, consistent and ongoing action is needed on the part of the campus, government, and institutions formed to address sexual violence.

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