

Religiosity And Child Sexual Abuse: Systematic Literature Review Using Big Data with VOS Viewer Visualization

Munawaroh*, Ika Andriani Farida, Fattah Hanurawan

Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia

 munawaroh.2308118@students.um.ac.id*

<p>Submitted: 2024-04-27</p> <p>Published: 2024-06-16</p> <p>Keywords: Sexual Harassment; Religiosity; Children; Child Sexual Abuse</p> <p>Copyright holder: © Munawaroh, M., Farida, I. A., & Hanurawan, F.</p> <p>This article is under: </p> <p>How to cite: Munawaroh, M., Farida, I. A., & Hanurawan, F. (2024). Religiosity And Child Sexual Abuse: Systematic Literature Review Using Big Data with VOS Viewer Visualization. <i>Bulletin of Counseling and Psychotherapy</i>, 6(2). https://doi.org/10.51214/00202406930000</p> <p>Published by: Kuras Institute</p> <p>E-ISSN: 2656-1050</p>	<p>ABSTRAK: Sexual harassment is a crime that is condemned worldwide due to its negative impact. Both religions and state constitutions strictly prohibit sexual abuse. One of the most common cases of sexual abuse in Indonesia is pedophilia. This study aims to determine factors that can reduce sexual harassment behavior, the impact of sexual harassment and factors that can restore victims after experiencing sexual harassment. The research method used in writing the article is a Big Data-based systematic literature review with VOS Viewer visualization by searching for published articles according to the topic published by Google Scholar and Scopus for the last 6 years (2018-2024) with the keyword "Sexual harassment", "Religiosity", "Children", "Child Sexual Abuse" and "Religiosity and Sexual Harassment" obtained 12 articles that met the criteria for research topics after going through a screening process of 500 articles. The results showed that religiosity is a factor that can reduce sexual harassment behavior and is a factor that can restore victims after experiencing sexual harassment. Sexual harassment has short-term and long-term negative impacts on children.</p>
--	--

INTRODUCTION

Sexual harassment is a crime that is condemned by the world for its negative impact. Both religions and state constitutions strictly prohibit sexual harassment. However, it cannot be denied that sexual harassment cases have not significantly decreased and have not been effectively resolved ([Fashihuddin & Rofiq, 2022](#)). Sexual harassment is a form of looking down on individuals in relation to negative things, such as: gender, sex, and sexual activity between men and women ([Prasetya, 2019](#)). Sexual harassment is a form of negative action that harms individuals in relation to human rights that must be collectively respected ([Iskandar et al., 2022](#)). Sexual harassment is verbal or physical behavior of a sexual nature that the perpetrator knows is harmful to the victim ([Rubenstein, 1989](#)). Sexual harassment is any act that harms and harms the victim, whether individual or group, physically, psychologically and financially ([Putu & Aryana, 2022](#)). Child sexual abuse is a criminal act characterized by sexual, physical, emotional abuse, mistreatment, and neglect of children ([Dania, 2020](#)).

One of the most common cases of sexual abuse in Indonesia is pedophilia. Pedophilia is one of the forms of sexual abuse committed against children. The Bali Regional Child Protection Committee (KPPAD) stated that there have been 12 cases of child rape in Bali in the last eight months. The most recent case was the abuse of a 7-year-old child who was allegedly abused by her grandfather, uncle and neighbor until the child contracted a sexually transmitted disease (STD) in Sawan District, Buleleng Regency ([detikbali, 2023](#)). The Lampung Office of Women's Empowerment and Child

Protection (PPPA) stated that there were 307 cases of violence and abuse against women and children recorded from January to June 2023. Of these, 243 people or 79.2% who experienced violence were children and 64 adults or 20.8%, of which 220 experienced sexual harassment, 71 psychological violence, 45 physical violence, 13 exploitation and 20 other cases ([detiksumbasagel, 2023](#)). Sexual harassment negatively impacts psychological well-being ([Fitzgerald et al., 2019](#)). In addition, it triggers mental health problems in victims, resulting in depression, anxiety, and stress ([Mushtaq et al., 2015](#)).

Children who are victims of sexual abuse will experience negative impacts and trauma, both physically, psychologically, mentally and socially ([Santoso, 2022](#)). Child victims of sexual abuse experience several negative impacts, such as: self-blame, nightmares, feelings of worthlessness or low self-esteem, deep anxiety, sexual dysfunction, stress, depression, trauma, physical injury and personality disorders. According Wibowo ([2020](#)) psychologically, children who are victims of sexual abuse will experience mental shocks that result in negative and abnormal changes in attitude and behavior, such as: mental instability, trauma, shyness, moodiness, fear, silence, emotionality, depression and inner pressure. Child victims of sexual abuse will experience physical damage and loss of honor, have irrational thoughts so that they commit actions that tend to harm themselves, feel afraid to interact socially so they rarely leave the house, and refuse to go to school for fear of being the subject of conversation with others ([Dwijia, 2021](#)).

Child sexual abuse is the behavior of inviting or forcing children to engage in sexual activities that violate and contradict the social norms prevailing in society, in the form of touching and drawing ([Jihan, 2023](#)). Child sexual abuse is also termed pedophilia ([Mangiwa & Gultom, 2022](#)). Child sexual abuse according to ECPAT (*End Child Prostitution in Asia Tourism*) International is an interaction or relationship where a child is used as an object of sexual needs satisfaction by older adults, such as: strangers, siblings and parents where this action is carried out by coercion, threatening, deceiving, bribing and pressuring ([Solehati, 2022](#)). Pedophilia is a sexually violent behavior committed by an adult to a child to satisfy and fulfill sexual desires by persuading, seducing, and coercing the child so that the child is harmed physically, mentally and psychologically.

Sexual harassment with pedophilia cases is one of the problems that is quite important to study, because every human being, especially children, should not get deviant behavior from others that is detrimental to themselves but in reality, there are still many who are victims of sexual harassment where this is very contrary to religion ([Fajri et al., 2023](#)). One of the factors that can reduce sexual harassment behavior is religiosity ([Rahmah, 2020](#)). Religiosity is an individual's belief in religious values so that in life making religious values as guidelines ([Kendler et al., 2003](#)). The religiosity contained in an individual can influence how individuals behave and behave in their lives. Religion guides each of its adherents to behave and behave in accordance with the values of the teachings contained in religion. Individuals who obey religion will have behavior that is in accordance with the values taught by religion ([Bisri & Khusomah, 2019](#)).

Religiosity is an important factor that must be present in individuals because it is useful for overcoming deviant sexual behavior. Lack of understanding of religious values is a factor underlying the occurrence of sexual harassment behavior. Religiosity is the feelings, beliefs and practices carried out by individuals related to matters relating to religious elements ([Rahmawati, 2018](#)). Religiosity is an aspect that is contained in the heart of the individual which can ultimately encourage the behavior, attitudes and actions of individuals in everyday life both for others and themselves in accordance with the heart that refers to the teachings of the religion that is embraced ([Alfin Maskur, 2019](#)). Religiousness in the view of Islam is defined as a state where individuals can feel outwardly and inwardly about the existence of Allah SWT, the last day and all other aspects of religion. Religiosity is the belief and full obedience of humans to Allah, believing that there is no God but Allah, and based on this belief does not allow the goals and all actions that should be aimed at the hereafter to be replaced by the world and its contents. Understanding of religious values serves as a controller of

human attitudes and behavior to stay in line with prevailing cultural values. Individuals who obey religious teachings will avoid all actions that are prohibited in their religion, because in themselves a sense of love for God is embedded ([Puspitasari & Sakti, 2018](#)).

Research on the topic of "Religion and Sexual abuse of Children" has been done many times before, such as: research Çelik & Odacı (2020) assesses whether child abuse or violence has an impact on an individual's self-esteem, depression levels, anxiety levels and stress conditions. Research Radell et al. ([2021](#)) assess the impact of various forms of abuse on levels of depression. Research Fayaz ([2023](#)) examines the role of religiosity and spirituality in assisting post-traumatic growth among victims of sexual violence. Research Imelda ([2018](#)) examining the effect of pastoral care in improving the religiosity of prisoners of sexual violence cases against children. Research related to the topic "Religion and Sexual abuse of Children" although it has been widely studied by previous researchers still leaves problems. Sexual abuse of children has a short and long term impact not only in terms of physical and psychological aspects, but also in terms of academics, therefore, this is quite important to study, because in addition to experiencing physical and psychological injuries, children who are victims of sexual abuse are certainly also disturbed in their academic aspects, which result from these physical and psychological injuries.

From the explanation of the phenomenon described above, it can be seen that pedophilia is a form of sexual abuse that is very detrimental and fatal to children. Sexual abuse with pedophilia cases is important to study because every human being, especially children, should not get sexual abuse or other negative treatment in their lives as in accordance with religious teachings and human rights, the reality is that many still experience sexual abuse.

The focus and purpose of this research is to review and analyze religious and sexual abuse of children with a systematic literature review (SLR) approach based on Big Data. In addition, this research contributes to the importance of big data to obtain data and information related to the impact of sexual abuse on children, and the role of religiosity for perpetrators and victims of sexual abuse. Scientific development and increase public insight regarding the importance of raising awareness of sexual abuse so that children are avoided from unwanted things.

METHODS

Design

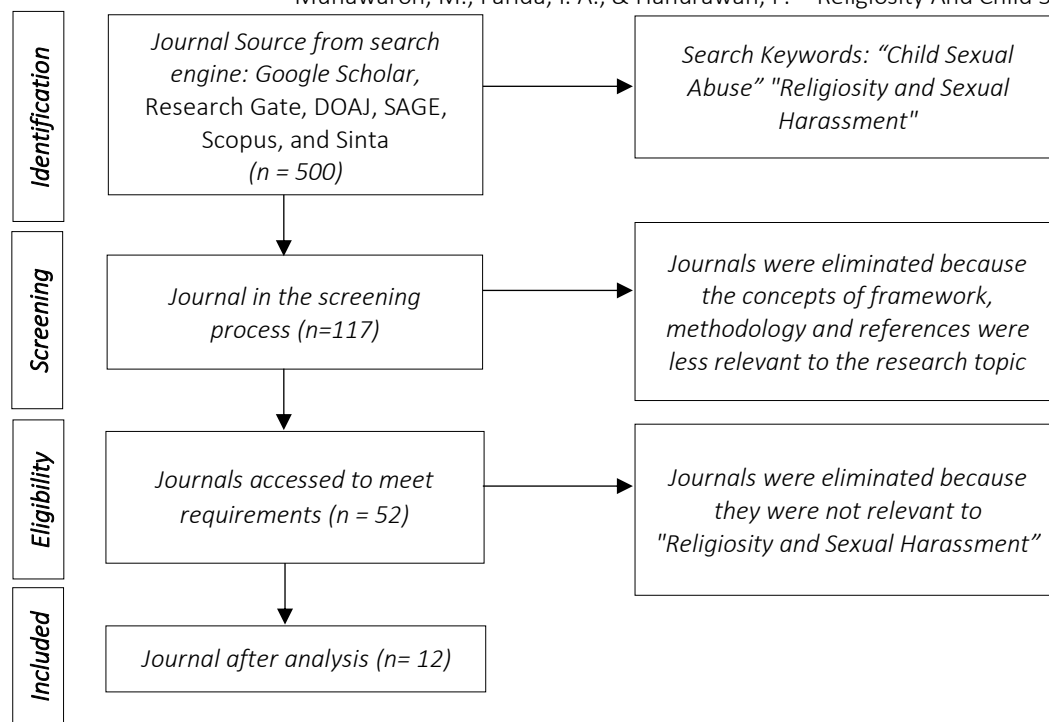
The design used in writing this article is a systematic literature review (SLR). Systematic literature review is a literature search and research by reading and reviewing several journals, books and various kinds of published manuscripts related to research topics to produce writing ([Marzali, 2016](#)). The literature study was conducted following the procedure of Hsieh and Shanon (2005) which consists of five stages, namely: (1) literature collection, (2) selection of relevant literature, (3) literature review using content analysis focus in the results and recommendations section, (4) withdrawal of review results, and (5) discussion of review results.

Eligibility Criteria

This literature study was conducted by accessing the internet using a database based on big data publish or perish using the keywords "Religiosity and Sexual Harassment" and "Child Sexual Abuse". Articles selected and used are articles that match the researcher's topic criteria with a maximum journal publication deadline of 6 years (2018-2024), using Indonesian and English, original articles (research articles), and articles available in full text.

Information Sources and Database

Researchers used Publish or Perish software from several sources, such as: Google Scholar, Research Gate, DOAJ, SAGE, Scopus, and Sinta to obtain several articles, with the keywords "Child Sexual Abuse", and "Religiosity and Sexual Harassment".



Gambar 2. Literature Collection and Selection Process Big Data

Table 1. Protocols of articles that pass the Systematic Literature Review screening

Authors	Research Methods	Source
Fayaz (2023)	Systematic review	Scopus
Abu et al. (2022)	Quantitative	Scopus
Radell et al. (2021)	Literature review	Scopus
Miranda (2023)	Qualitative	Sinta
Çelik & Odacı (2020)	Quantitative	SAGE
Fayaz (2019)	Literature review	Research Gate
Putri et al. (2018)	Development research	Research Gate
Imelda (2018)	Qualitative	Google Scholar
Desiningrum & Fauziah (2018)	Qualitative	Google Scholar
Feng et al. (2021)	Literature review	DOAJ
Güney et al. (2020)	Quantitative	Scopus
Maia et al. (2020)	Quantitative	Scopus

Based on the results of the systematic literature review that has been conducted by researchers, religiosity largely affects sexual harassment. In the first literature, research Fayaz (2023) conducted on survivors of sexual violence. In his research, he found that there is a relationship between religiosity and post-traumatic growth of sexual violence survivors. Religiosity and spirituality are significantly related to the development of post-traumatic growth of sexual violence survivors. The traumatic experience of sexual violence can lead to a deepening of religiosity and spirituality of survivors of sexual violence.

The second research, conducted by Abu et al. (2022) was conducted on 191 secondary school students from the northern zone of Peninsular Malaysia. Using a quantitative approach, the study found that there is a negative relationship between religiosity and sexual misconduct, which means that the higher the religiosity, the lower the occurrence of sexual misconduct and vice versa, the lower the religiosity, the higher the sexual misconduct. In addition, sexual misconduct among boys was much higher than among girls.

Table 2. Literature Selection Results

No	Author	Title	Variable		Results
1	Fayaz (2023)	Role of religiosity or spirituality in experiencing posttraumatic growth among sexual assault survivors : a systematic review	Religiosity, Spirituality,	Sexual assault	There is a significant relationship between religiosity and victim growth after sexual abuse trauma.
2	Abu et all. (2022)	The effect of social media and religiosity towards sexual misconduct among adolescence Azlina.	Social media, Religiosity,	Sexual misconduct	There is a negative correlation between religiosity and sexual misconduct behavior.
3	Radell et al. (2021)	The Impact of Different Types of Abuse on Depression	Sexual abuse, Depression		Childhood sexual abuse has consistently been shown to increase depression and a wide range of mental health problems in adulthood.
4	(Miranda (2023)	Child Sexual Abuse History and Adult Promiscuity Among Female Filipino Survivors	Trauma, Abuse, Promiscuity, Sexual abuse, Childhood sexual abuse and adult promiscuity		CSA (Childhood Sexual Abuse) creates shame for CSA survivors, and for them spirituality has both negative and positive impacts on their lives.
5	Çelik & Odacı (2020)	Does child abuse have an impact on self-esteem, depression, anxiety and stress conditions of individuals	Child abuse, Self-esteem, Depression, Anxiety, and Stress		Individuals who were sexually abused as children experience significantly reduced self-esteem, stress, depression and anxiety disorders as adults.
6	Fayaz (2019)	Child Abuse : Effects and Preventive Measures.	Child Abuse		Children who are sexually abused receive short-term and long-term negative impacts, such as: emotional, social, cognitive, educational problems, self-harm and even suicide.
7	Putri et al. (2018)	Development of guidelines for bibliotherapy in counseling on increase religiosity in preventing sexual harassment of students.	Religiosity, harassment	Sexual	Low religiosity is one of the factors that cause high sexual harassment behavior.
8	Imelda (2018)	The Effect of Pastoral Assistance to Improve the Religiosity of Prisoners of Sexual Abuse Cases Against Children in Correctional Institution Klas E IIA Ambon.	Religiosity, harassment	Sexual	There is a relationship between religiosity and sexual harassment committed by prisoners of Class II A Ambon Correctional Facility.
9	Desiningrum & Fauziah (2018)	Islamic Psychology in Handling Child Victims of Sexual Violence (Family Therapy and Story Telling Therapy)	Child sexual abuse, Family therapy, Storytelling therapy, Psikologi islami		Child sexual abuse has an impact on changes in children's behavior, children become moody, confined or more closed, decreased desire to play with their friends, low appetite, easily wake up when sleeping, irritability and an attitude of opposition to parents.
10	Feng et al. (2021)	A Review of Child Sexual Abuse	Child sexual abuse, Risk factors, Mental illness		Child sexual abuse can lead to post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety and depression.
11	Güney et al. (2020)	How Do Childhood and Parental Anxiety Features Affect the Consequences of Child Sexual Abuse?	Child sexual abuse, Anxiety		Child victims of sexual abuse experience anxiety. Parental anxiety was strongly correlated with the state and nature of anxiety of children affected by CSA.
12	(Maia et al. 2020)	Psychological evaluation of children victims of sexual abuse: development of a protocol	Child sexual abuse, Attention deficit, Cognitive performance		Children who are victims of sexual abuse (SA) feel anxious and have more difficulty performing tasks that require attention, visuals, and memory.

The third research, by Radell et al. (2021) with a literature review approach focusing on child victims of abuse. The study found that exposure to abuse in childhood has consistently been shown to increase depression as well as a wide range of mental health problems. Long-term research has

established that the experience of physical, sexual and psychological abuse during childhood or adolescence is a factor in the development of depression in adulthood.

Fourth research, by Miranda ([2023](#)) on 4 participants aged between 21 to 32 years old in the Philippines. Using a phenomenological qualitative approach, the study found that CSA (Childhood Sexual Abuse) causes shame for CSA survivors, and for them spirituality has a negative and positive impact on their lives. Fifth research, by Çelik and Odacı ([2020](#)) on 636 students studying at three different universities. Using a quantitative approach, the study found that childhood abuse resulted in negative reflections in the future, such as: anxiety disorders, depression and stress.

The sixth research, by Fayaz ([2019](#)) In his research, the results of sexual abuse of children have a very bad impact. Emotional abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect of children can result in short-term and long-term consequences for children, ranging from social problems, emotional problems, cognitive problems, educational problems, low self-esteem and self-harm and can even lead to suicide. Seventh research, by Putri et al. ([2018](#)) on vocational school students. Using a developmental approach, the study found that religiosity is one factor that can prevent sexual harassment behavior in students.

Eighth research, by Imelda ([2018](#)) on prisoners of sexual abuse cases to children in Correctional Institution Class II A Ambon. With a qualitative approach in his research, it was found that there is a relationship between religiosity and crimes committed by prisoners in Correctional Facility Klas IIA Ambon. The higher the religiosity, the lower the sexual abuse behavior towards children. Conversely, the lower the religiosity, the higher the child sexual abuse behavior. In addition, pastoral assistance influences the increase in religiosity of prisoners of sexual abuse cases against children in Correctional Institution Klas IIA Ambon.

The ninth research, by Desiningrum and Fauziah ([2018](#)) on 2 girls aged 7 to 8 years in Semarang. With a descriptive qualitative approach and Observational Analysis in his research, it was found that Child sexual abuse has an impact on children, children who are victims of sexual abuse experience several behavioral changes, such as: becoming moody, often confining themselves and having difficulty opening up, becoming unenthusiastic about playing with their friends, experiencing a decrease in appetite, waking up easily when sleeping, becoming irritable and being resistant to parents. The ten research, by Feng et al. ([2021](#)) in his research found that child sexual abuse is associated with other mental illnesses. The experience of child sexual abuse can cause children to develop post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety and depression.

The eleventh research, by Güney et al. ([2020](#)) in 150 children affected by CSA ranging in age from 9 to 13 years and one of their parents who were treated at İzmir CAC. With a quantitative approach in the study, it was found that Children who are victims of sexual abuse experience anxiety. Parental anxiety was strongly correlated with the state and nature of anxiety of children affected by CSA. Children with parents with high anxiety levels have higher anxiety sensitivity and trait anxiety levels, and this can be considered a risk factor for being diagnosed with psychiatric disorders due to CSA.

The latest research, by Maia et al. ([2020](#)) in 49 children, 24 with a history of SA and as 25 controls. With a quantitative approach in the study, it was found that children who were victims of SA (sexual abuse) felt anxious (fear, difficulty in operational memory and sleep), also had more difficulty in performing tasks that require attention and memory, memory tends to be slow.

Discussion

Sexual abuse is any form of action that harms and endangers individual or group victims psychologically, physically and financially. Sexual abuse of children is one of the criminal offenses, in the form of: sexual, emotional, physical violence, and abuse of children. Pedophilia in KBBI means a sexual disorder committed by someone by making children a sexual object. Pedophilia comes from the Greek word Paidophilia, which means sexually deviant behavior and refers to a person's

behavioral disorder. Pedophilia chooses children as targets because philia means friendly love or friendship, and pais means children, these two words are what form the term pedophilia. Sexual abuse in the form of pedophilia involves persistent sexual desire for underage children. In cases of pedophilia the perpetrator attacks children in the form of rape, molestation, and other violence that can fulfill their desires ([Manik, 2023](#)).

Children who are victims of sexual abuse experience several behavioral changes, including becoming moody, introverted, experiencing a decrease in appetite, sleeping poorly, becoming unenthusiastic about playing with their friends, becoming irritable and defiant towards parents ([Desiningrum & Fauziah, 2018](#)). Child victims of sexual abuse experience several negative impacts, experiencing post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, and depression ([Feng et al., 2021](#)). In line with what was stated Güney et al. ([2020](#)) in her research that children who are victims of sexual harassment experience anxiety. Supported by research Maia et al. ([2020](#)) In his research it was found that children who were victims of sexual abuse experienced anxiety in the form of feeling afraid, having difficulty with operational memory and difficulty sleeping, difficulty in performing tasks that require attention and memory. Children with a history of sexual abuse (SA) showed lower performance in visual attention, task switching and memory.

Sexual abuse mostly occurs in children, known as pedophilia, Child victims of sexual abuse experience many negative impacts in the short and long term. Research Çelik and Odacı ([2020](#)) the results showed that individuals who were sexually abused as children, as adults significantly experienced decreased self-esteem, stress, depression and anxiety disorders, not only that, children who were sexually abused experienced negative impacts in the long term (until adulthood). Same with research Fayaz ([2019](#)) in his research, he found that child victims of sexual abuse will receive negative impacts in the short and long term, such as: emotional, social, cognitive, educational problems, self-harm and even suicide. Supported by research Radell et al. ([2021](#)) the study found that childhood sexual abuse has consistently been shown to increase depression and a wide range of mental health problems in adulthood.

One of the factors that cause high sexual harassment behavior is low religiosity ([Putri et al., 2018](#)). The religiosity contained in individuals will affect how individuals behave and behave in their lives. Individuals with a good level of religiosity will not commit deviant behavior "sexual harassment" and will obey religion and behave in accordance with the values taught in religion ([Bisri & Khusomah, 2019](#)). Humans with a very good level of religiosity should ideally be able to obey all the teachings contained in religion ([Marliani, 2016](#)). One way that can be done to minimize the occurrence of sexual harassment is to increase religiosity because individuals with good religiosity will not commit sexual harassment behavior because this is contrary to religious values. Religiosity is something that is contained within the individual making it behave in accordance with the teachings recommended by religion ([Firdaus & Ningsih, 2020](#)).

Research Abu et al. ([2022](#)) results that there is a negative correlation between religiosity and sexual offense behavior, the higher the religiosity (individual commitment to religion), the lower the sexual offense behavior, and vice versa. Individuals commit sexual harassment due to their low level of religiosity, where this makes individuals not afraid of committing negative behaviors that are contrary to religious values due to a lack of understanding of religious values, so they are not afraid of God. Conversely, individuals with a good level of religiosity will obey religious teachings and avoid all acts prohibited in their religion because they have a love for God embedded in them. Aligned with Research Imelda ([2018](#)) in his research, it was found that there is a relationship between religiosity and sexual harassment committed by prisoners in Correctional Institution Class IIA Ambon. The higher the religiosity, the lower the sexual abuse behavior. Conversely, the lower the religiosity, the higher the occurrence of sexual abuse of children.

In contrast to the research above, the research Miranda ([2023](#)) results that Childhood Sexual Abuse (CSA) causes shame for victims, and for them spirituality has a negative and positive impact on

their lives. Spirituality has a positive impact because it makes victims recover and heal so that they can live peacefully, but on the other hand it has a negative impact because it increases the victim's shame and guilt so that it hinders the recovery process.

In contrast to the research above, the research Fayaz (2023) results that there is a significant relationship between religiosity and the growth of post-traumatic victims of sexual abuse. In his research it was found that religiosity can facilitate the meaning of social support, coping mechanisms and foster resilience in individuals, religiosity fosters positive feelings and individual psychological well-being after experiencing traumatic experiences, through religiosity individuals can change traumatic events that have been experienced as opportunities for personal growth and spiritual development. Religiosity is one way that can be used to restore post-traumatic victims of sexual abuse, religiosity can make victims from a state of downturn and trauma recover and feel better from the problems they are facing, religiosity can increase and foster positive feelings in victims so that victims feel psychological well-being, not only that religiosity also makes victims open to social support, so that the people around them can accept and not give distance or avoid.

Implications

The results showed that religiosity is related to sexual abuse. Religiosity plays a role in reducing sexual abuse behavior, and the recovery of child victims of sexual abuse. The results of this study can be used as a reference for the community to increase awareness of the importance of religiosity and attention to children so that children are protected from sexual abuse behavior and become victims of sexual abuse.

Limitation and Strengths

This study has limitations which can be taken into consideration for future researchers, first, this study only focuses on children who are victims of sexual abuse. Second, the search for sources or articles for the systematic review of the literature was limited to the range of years published 2018-2023. Therefore, future researchers are expected to be able to reach a wider range of subject criteria, such as adults etc. In addition, it can also reach a wider range of years.

CONCLUSION

Pedophilia is one of the most common cases of sexual abuse. Children who are victims of abuse experience negative impacts both physically and psychologically. Religiosity is one of the factors that can reduce sexual abuse behavior. Religiosity is one factor that can restore victims after experiencing sexual abuse trauma. The negative impact of sexual abuse on children takes place in the short and long term, such as: decreased self-esteem, stress, depression, experiencing anxiety, emotional, social, cognitive, and mental disorders that have an impact on academic activities, as well as self-harm and suicide.

KCNOLEDGMENT

The author consciously and sincerely expresses many thanks to the relevant parties who have contributed and supported the completion of this article.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

All authors have read and approved the final manuscript.

REFERENCES

Abu, A., Ain, N., Abas, H., Sarina, T., Tengku, A., Sa-, J., Aida, R. Z., Ibrahim, R., Mohd, M., & Selamat, T. (2022). *The effect of social media and religiosity towards sexual misconduct among adolescence Azlina*. 6(December 2015), 1287–1294. <https://doi.org/10.5267/j.ijdns.2022.6.006>

- Alfin Maskur. (2019). Hubungan Antara Tingkat Religiusitas Orang Tua dengan Religiusitas Siswa. *Dirasah : Jurnal Studi Ilmu Dan Manajemen Pendidikan Islam*, 2(1), 28–62. <https://doi.org/10.29062/dirasah.v2i1.15>
- Bisri, K., & Khusomah, N. (2019). Religiusitas Mahasantri Semarang (Studi Atas Pesantren Darul Falah Besongo dan Ma'had Al-Jami'ah Walisongo Semarang). *Jurnal Pemikiran Islam Vol*, 5(1), 39–61.
- Çelik, Ç., & Odacı, H. (2020). Does child abuse have an impact on self-esteem, depression, anxiety and stress conditions of individuals? *International Journal of Social Psychiatry*, 66(2), 171–178. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0020764019894618>
- Dania, I. A. (2020). *Child Sexual Abuse*. 19(1), 46–52.
- Desiningrum, D. R., & Fauziah, N. (2018). *Psikologi Islam Dalam Penanganan Anak Korban Kekerasan Seksual (Family Therapy dan Story Telling Therapy)*. 51–60.
- detikbail. (2023). *Pilu Bocah 7 Tahun di Bali: Diperkosa Kakek, Paman dan Tetangga Sampai Tertular PMS*.
- detiksumbasagel. (2023). *Kasus Kekerasan-Pelecehan di Lampung Tinggi, Mayoritas Menimpa Anak*.
- Dwija, I. W. (2021). Studi Bentuk Dan Dampak Pelecehan Seksual Terhadap Anak Etnis Hindu. *Lampuhyang*, 12(2), 35–52. <https://doi.org/10.47730/jurnallampuhyang.v12i2.271>
- Fajri, A. R., Salmaku, P., Isnaini, S. P., & Wahid, H. A. (2023). Pandangan Agama Terhadap Kekerasan Seksual Yang Dilakukan Oleh Pemuka Agama. *Nusantara: Jurnal Pendidikan, Seni, Sains, Dan Sosial Humanioral*, 1(2), 1–25. <https://doi.org/10.11111/nusantara>
- Fashihuddin, M., & Rofiq, A. (2022). Aktualisasi Tindakan Kebiri Kimia bagi Pelaku Kriminal Pedofilia: Antara Fiqh Jinayat dan HAM. *ULIL ALBAB: Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin*, 1(7), 2112–2124.
- Fayaz, I. (2019). *Child Abuse : Effects and Preventive Measures*. 7(2). <https://doi.org/10.25215/0702.105>
- Fayaz, I. (2023). Role of religiosity or spirituality in experiencing posttraumatic growth among sexual assault survivors : a systematic review. *Journal of Spirituality in Mental Health*, 00(00), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19349637.2023.2264834>
- Feng, J., Hao, Y., & Deng, Z. (2021). *A Review of Child Sexual Abuse*. 561(Icmhhe), 231–235.
- Firdaus, V., & Ningsih, Y. T. (2020). *Hubungan religiusitas dengan perilaku seksual pada remaja yang berpacaran di kota padang*. 017, 1–11.
- Fitzgerald, L., Schneider, K. T., Swan, S., & Fitzgerald, L. F. (2019). *Job-Related and Psychological Effects of Sexual Harassment in the Workplace : Empirical Evidence From Two Organizations*. February. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0021-9010.82.3.401>
- Güney, S. A., Bağ, Ö., Kaya, H., & Arısın, S. A. (2020). How Do Childhood and Parental Anxiety Features Affect the Consequences of Child Sexual Abuse ? How Do Childhood and Parental Anxiety Features Affect. *Journal of Child Sexual Abuse*, 29(4), 413–431. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10538712.2019.1709243>
- Imelda. (2018). *Pengaruh Pendampingan Pastoral Untuk Meningkatkan Religiusitas Warga Binaan Kasus Pelecehan Seksual Terhadap Anak Di Lapas Klas IIA Ambon*. XV(2), 1–23.
- Iskandar, W., Azizah, N., & Satriani, S. (2022). Pengaruh Pelecehan Seksual Terhadap Mental Siswa di Duta Pelajar Gowa. *Jurnal J-BKPI*, 2(1), 44–52.
- Maia, N., Okawa, G., Castanho, C., Rocca, D. A., Saf, F., Martins, D., Barros, D., & P, A. De. (2020). *Heliyon Psychological evaluation of children victims of sexual abuse : development of a protocol*. 6(October 2018). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2020.e03552>
- Mangiwa, M. I., & Gultom, E. R. (2022). Peran Advokat Dalam Menangani Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual Terkait Budaya Hukum Di Tengah Masyarakat. *UNES Law Review*, 5(2), 527–543. <https://review-unes.com/index.php/law/article/view/339>
- Manik, J. S. R. (2023). *Sanksi Pidana Terhadap Pelaku Pedofilian Perspektif Undang-Undang No 17 Tahun 2016 Tentang Perlindungan Anak dan Hukum Pidana Islam*. 2(1), 11–21.

- Marliani, R. (2016). *Hubungan Antara Religiusitas Dengan Prestasi Mahasiswa*.
- Marzali. (2016). *Menulis Kalian Literatur. Jurnal Etnosia*.
- Miranda, F. F. B. (2023). *Child Sexual Abuse History and Adult Promiscuity Among Female Filipino Survivors*. 12(4), 924–948.
- Mushtaq, M., Sultana, S., & Imtiaz, I. (2015). *The Trauma of Sexual Harassment and its Mental Health*. 25(9), 675–679.
- Prasetya, E. A. (2019). “*Merajut Keragaman Untuk Mencapai Kesejahteraan Psikologis Dalam Konteks Masyarakat 5.0.*”
- Puspitasari, A., & Sakti, H. (2018). Hubungan Religiusitas dengan Intensitas Mengakses Situs Pornografi pada Siswa Kelas XI SMA Hasyim Asy’ari Pekalongan. *Jurnal Empati*, 7(4), 107–113.
- Putri, J. E., Nirwana, H., Ahmad, R., Firman, Syahniar, & Bentri, A. (2018). Development of guidelines for bibliotherapy in counseling on increase religiosity in preventing sexual harassment of students. *Internasional Journal of Research in Counseling and Education*, 1(1), 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.24036>
- Putu, I. W., & Aryana, S. (2022). *Tinjauan Relasi Kuasa Pada Kekerasan Seksual Dalam Hubungan Personal*. 16(1), 37–44.
- Radell, M. L., Hamza, E. G. A., Daghistani, W. H., Perveen, A., & Moustafa, A. A. (2021). *Review Article The Impact of Different Types of Abuse on Depression*. 2021.
- Rahmah, Z. (2020). *Religiusitas dan Kecenderungan Melakukan Kekerasan dalam Rumah Tangga*. 8(1), 10–22. <https://doi.org/10.18592/jsi.v8i1.3556>
- Rahmawati, S. (2018). Pengaruh Religiusitas Terhadap Penerimaan diri Orangtua Anak Autis di Sekolah Luar Biasa XYZ. *Jurnal Al-Azhar Indonesia Humaniora*, 4(1), 17. <https://doi.org/10.36722/sh.v4i1.248>
- Santoso, I. novrianza. (2022). Dampak Dari Pelecehan Seksual Terhadap Anak Di Bawah Umur. *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan*, 10(1), 53–64. <http://dx.doi.org/10.23887/jpku.v10i1.42692>
- Solehati. (2022). Kebutuhan Informasi Pencegahan Kekerasan Seksual Pada Anak Bagi Orang Tua Di Indonesia : Scoping Review. *Jurnal Obsesi : Jurnal Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini*, 6(6), 5970–5981. <https://doi.org/10.31004/obsesi.v6i6.2982>
- Wibowo, S. A. (2020). *Research Article Child Sexual Violence And The Violation Of Human Rights: The Darkest Side Of Law Enforcement*.