

DEVELOPMENT OF PERISAI DIRI DIGITAL COMICS BASED ON SIRI' NA PACCE CULTURE TO PREVENT HARASSMENT

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Abstract

Study aims to develop the “Perisai Diri” digital comic, based on the Siri’ Na Pacce cultural values, to prevent sexual harassment among students at UPT SPF SMP Negeri 5 Makassar. Sexual harassment is any form of sexually connotative act carried out without the consent of the other party or through coercion. Therefore, there is a need for effective information service media that can deliver educational messages to both victims and potential perpetrators, incorporating strong local cultural values in an engaging format. The main focus of this study includes four aspects: (1) identifying the needs for developing the “Perisai Diri” digital comic based on Siri’ Na Pacce culture, (2) designing the prototype of the comic, (3) assessing the validity of the media, and (4) assessing the practicality of the media. The research employed a modified Borg & Gall development model, consisting of seven stages: preliminary study, initial design planning, prototype development, expert validation, product revision, limited trials, and refinement. Data were collected through questionnaires, expert validation sheets, and instruments for measuring practicality and effectiveness. The findings show that the “Perisai Diri” digital comic is considered highly necessary and relevant by students and guidance counselors. The media proved effective and practical in supporting digital guidance and counseling services. Therefore, the “Perisai Diri” digital comic is recommended as an innovative medium that can effectively address students’ needs, particularly in preventing sexual harassment.

Keywords: Digital Comic, Siri’ Na Pacce, Sexual Harassment

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengembangkan media komik digital “Perisai Diri” berbasis budaya siri’ na pacce untuk mencegah pelecehan seksual pada siswa di UPT SPF SMP Negeri 5 Makassar. Pelecehan seksual adalah segala bentuk tindakan yang berkonotasi seksual dan dilakukan tanpa ada persetujuan dari pihak lain atau terjadi karena pemaksaan. Oleh karena itu, perlu dikembangkan media layanan informasi yang efektif dalam menyampaikan pesan edukatif kepada korban maupun pelaku pelecehan seksual yang menarik dengan nilai-nilai budaya lokal yang kuat. Fokus utama dalam penelitian ini meliputi empat aspek, yaitu: (1) Gambaran kebutuhan pengembangan media komik digital “Perisai Diri” berbasis budaya siri’ na pacce, (2) Bentuk prototipe media komik digital “Perisai Diri” berbasis budaya siri’ na pacce, (3) Menilai tingkat validitas media komik digital “Perisai Diri” berbasis budaya siri’ na pacce, serta (4) Menilai tingkat kepraktisan media komik digital “Perisai Diri” berbasis budaya siri’ na pacce. Metode yang digunakan adalah model pengembangan Borg & Gall yang dimodifikasi menjadi tujuh tahapan, yakni studi pendahuluan, perancangan desain awal,

pengembangan prototipe, validasi oleh ahli, revisi produk, uji coba terbatas, dan tahap penyempurnaan. Teknik pengumpulan data mencakup penyebaran angket, lembar validasi ahli, serta instrumen pengukuran kepraktisan dan efektivitas. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa komik digital “Perisai Diri” dinilai sangat dibutuhkan dan relevan oleh siswa dan guru BK. Media ini juga terbukti efektif dan praktis dalam mendukung layanan bimbingan konseling digital. Oleh karena itu, komik digital “Perisai Diri” direkomendasikan sebagai media inovatif yang mampu merespons kebutuhan siswa secara tepat, khususnya dalam mencegah pelecehan seksual.

Kata kunci: *Komik Digital, Siri’ Na Pacce, Pelecehan Seksual*

INTRODUCTION

Sexual violence is a social issue that is receiving increasing attention in various countries, including Indonesia. This phenomenon occurs not only in private spaces, but also in public environments and educational institutions. One of the most common forms of sexual violence is sexual harassment. Sexual harassment can be defined as any form of behavior or action that has sexual connotations and is carried out without the victim's consent or through coercion, whether verbal, nonverbal, or physical (Munawaroh & Rahayu, 2025). These actions can include sexually suggestive comments, whistling, unwanted touching, and requests for sexually explicit images or messages via digital media. The effects of sexual harassment are not only physical, but also psychological and social, such as trauma, fear, low self-esteem, anxiety disorders, and difficulty interacting socially (Laela Sari et al., 2024).

In recent years, the number of sexual violence cases in Indonesia has shown an alarming upward trend. Data from the South Sulawesi Province's Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (SIMFONI-PPA) recorded 295 reported cases of sexual violence as of October 2024. Of these cases, the majority of victims were women and children. This data shows an increase compared to the previous year, confirming that sexual violence remains a serious problem that requires comprehensive attention and handling. The increase in cases also indicates that prevention efforts through education and socialization are still not optimal, especially among adolescents who are vulnerable to becoming victims (Samad, 2023).

A similar situation was also seen in the city of Makassar. Based on data from relevant agencies, in 2024 there were 520 cases of violence against women and children. Of these, around 73.27% were violence against children, while 68 cases were categorized as sexual abuse. A rather concerning fact is that most of the perpetrators were people who had a close relationship with the victims, such as peers, family members, or people known in the victims' social circles. This shows that the threat of sexual abuse does not only come from strangers, but can also arise from the immediate environment, which should be a safe space for children and adolescents.

The phenomenon of sexual abuse has also been found in school environments, including at the UPT SPF SMP Negeri 5 Makassar. Based on preliminary observations and interviews with guidance and counseling teachers, several cases were found that indicated

sexual harassment among students. Some examples of cases that have occurred include peeping on female students in the toilet, inappropriate touching in the school canteen, and online communication leading to seduction and requests for inappropriate photos via social media. These incidents show that sexual harassment can occur in various forms, both directly and through digital media. In addition, this phenomenon also shows that some students do not yet have an adequate understanding of the boundaries of behavior that fall under the category of sexual harassment.

Previous research shows that children and adolescents are the most vulnerable groups to sexual harassment. Yuniyanti (2020) states that the majority of victims of sexual harassment are girls and adolescents under the age of 18. This age group, especially junior high school students, is undergoing a transitional period of development characterized by significant physical, emotional, and social changes. At this stage, adolescents begin to experience puberty and have a high curiosity about various things related to social relations and sexuality. Without proper guidance, these conditions can make adolescents more vulnerable to various forms of sexual exploitation and violence.

In addition to age-related developmental factors, there are several other factors that contribute to sexual abuse among adolescents. Munawaroh and Rahayu (2025) mention that social environmental influences, such as exposure to pornographic content, peer pressure, and lack of parental supervision, are factors that can increase the risk of sexual abuse. Meanwhile, Qurotul (2022) emphasizes that one of the main causes of low awareness of the dangers of sexual abuse is the lack of sex education provided to children and adolescents. Sex education, which is still considered a taboo topic in society, often results in students not obtaining adequate information about the boundaries of healthy and safe behavior in social interactions.

The psychological impact experienced by victims of sexual abuse is also very serious and can last for a long time. Research conducted by Laela Sari et al. (2024) shows that victims of sexual abuse have a high risk of experiencing psychological disorders such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, anxiety, and self-confidence issues. In addition, victims also tend to experience difficulties in establishing social relationships with others due to feelings of fear, shame, or deep trauma. In some cases, victims even experience a decline in academic performance and withdraw from their social environment.

Based on the results of a needs assessment conducted on November 6, 2024, at the UPT SPF SMP Negeri 5 Makassar, it was found that students' level of understanding of sexual harassment was still relatively low. The results of measurements using a sexual harassment understanding scale showed that around 67.12% of students, the majority of whom were from grade VII, had a low level of understanding. Meanwhile, 19.7% of students were in the moderate understanding category and only 13.16% of students had a high understanding of the issue. These findings indicate that most students do not yet

have adequate knowledge about the definition of sexual harassment, its types, or how to prevent it.

Furthermore, interviews with guidance counselors at SMP Negeri 5 Makassar revealed that there are currently no educational materials specifically designed to educate students about the prevention of sexual harassment. The guidance counseling services provided so far are still general in nature and do not specifically address the issue of sexual harassment in a systematic manner. This condition indicates an urgent need to develop learning media or information services that can be used by guidance counselors in providing preventive education to students.

In the context of education, the role of guidance and counseling services is very strategic in efforts to prevent sexual violence in schools. The information services provided by guidance counselors can help students gain a proper understanding of various social issues related to their personal development, including sexual abuse. However, for these services to be effective, learning media that is interesting, easy to understand, and appropriate for the characteristics of adolescent development is needed. One approach that can be used to strengthen the effectiveness of education on the prevention of sexual abuse is to integrate local cultural values. In the context of South Sulawesi society, the cultural value of *siri' na pacce* plays an important role in shaping people's social behavior. The concept of *siri'* refers to the values of self-esteem and shame, which are the moral foundation for maintaining personal and family honor. Meanwhile, *pacce* reflects the values of empathy, solidarity, and social concern for others (Samad, 2023). The integration of these cultural values into the educational process is expected to strengthen students' moral awareness in maintaining their own dignity and respecting others.

The use of interesting learning media is also an important factor in increasing the effectiveness of delivering educational messages to students. One medium that is considered effective in conveying information to teenagers is digital comics. Digital comics have the advantage of combining visual elements and interesting story narratives, making it easier for readers to understand the messages conveyed (McCloud in Meylindah, 2023). In addition, the use of illustrations and dialogue in comics can help readers relate the information provided to real situations they experience in their daily lives. Previous research shows that digital comics can be an effective educational medium in improving students' understanding of various social issues. Pardosi and Sipayung (2024) state that the use of digital comics in learning can increase students' interest in reading and understanding because of its interactive and visual presentation. The same thing was also stated by Aditya et al. (2023), who stated that digital comics can help simplify complex concepts so that they are easier for students to understand.

Several previous studies have also developed digital comics as an educational medium on the issue of sexual violence. Ghina and Wirda (2020), for example, developed an e-comic that discusses the phenomenon of catcalling as a form of verbal sexual harassment that often occurs in public spaces. The study showed that the use of e-comics was able to

increase teenagers' awareness of forms of sexual harassment that are often considered normal behavior. In addition, research conducted by Anasya (2024) also developed a digital comic titled “Gadis” which focuses on education about self-protection from sexual violence for teenage girls. Based on various issues and findings from previous studies, the development of the digital comic “Perisai Diri” (Self-Defense) based on the *siri' na pacce* culture is one innovation that is expected to contribute to efforts to prevent sexual harassment among students. This media is designed to present information about the definition of sexual harassment, types of sexual harassment, how to recognize risky situations, and prevention strategies that can be implemented by students. In addition, the integration of local cultural values is expected to strengthen the moral message conveyed in the comic so that it is more easily accepted by students from Bugis-Makassar cultural backgrounds. Thus, the development of the “Perisai Diri” digital comic aims not only to increase students' knowledge about sexual harassment but also to foster moral awareness and empathy towards others. This medium is expected to be an innovative alternative in guidance and counseling services in schools, especially in efforts to prevent sexual violence among adolescents.

METHOD

This study adopts a Research and Development (R&D) approach with the main objective of producing and testing the feasibility of media products. The R&D approach was chosen because it allows researchers to not only create new products but also improve existing ones, as explained by Sugiyono (Hilda, 2022) and Mesra (2023). In the context of this study, the product developed is a digital comic book titled “Perisai Diri” (Self-Defense), which is designed to prevent sexual harassment among students. The R&D model used is a modification of the Borg and Gall model. Although the original Borg and Gall model consists of ten stages, this study simplifies it into seven stages. This simplification is based on practical considerations related to time and cost constraints in the field, particularly for the large-scale field testing stage as well as dissemination and implementation (Fakhruddin, 2023). The seven stages applied in this study include:

- a. Preliminary study and information gathering.
- b. Product development planning.
- c. Development of initial product prototypes.
- d. Validation by experts (materials and media).
- e. Revision of stage I products based on expert input.
- f. Limited trials on small groups.
- g. Product revision stage II to produce the final product

The selection of this model ensures that the resulting product has undergone an adequate scientific validation process to guarantee its validity and suitability before being recommended for further use.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study focuses on the development of a digital comic book titled “Perisai Diri” (Self-Defense) based on the cultural values of *siri' na pacce* as a preventive measure against sexual harassment among students at UPT SPF SMP Negeri 5 Makassar. The development of this media was motivated by growing concerns about cases of sexual harassment among adolescents and the low level of student literacy regarding its forms, impacts, and prevention methods. Education about sexual harassment in junior high school is very important because adolescence is a period of development that is vulnerable to various forms of sexual exploitation and violence (UNESCO, 2018). Therefore, schools as educational institutions have a responsibility to provide effective preventive services through learning media that are appropriate to the characteristics of students.

The results of the needs analysis show that most students still have a low understanding of sexual abuse. The data shows that around 67.12% of seventh-grade students do not have an adequate understanding of the concept of sexual abuse. Some students only understand sexual abuse as touching certain parts of the body, while verbal abuse such as whistling, sexual comments, or degrading jokes are often considered normal behavior. This condition shows a significant knowledge gap between the information that students should have and the reality they understand in their daily lives. This lack of understanding can increase students' vulnerability to various forms of sexual harassment because they are unable to recognize risky situations or understand their rights in protecting themselves (WHO, 2017).

These findings are also reinforced by interviews with guidance and counseling teachers who stated that, to date, there is no specific educational media that comprehensively discusses the prevention of sexual harassment in schools. Guidance and counseling teachers said that the services provided so far are still general in nature and do not specifically discuss the issue of sexual harassment in a way that is interesting to students. In fact, preventive guidance services are an important part of the education system that aims to help students understand the potential social risks that can threaten their safety (Prayitno & Amti, 2015). Thus, the need for educational media that is innovative, contextual, and easily understood by students is very urgent.

The results of the student needs questionnaire show that material on sexual harassment is greatly needed. A total of 55.36% of students strongly agreed that this material should be provided specifically in schools, while 43% of students agreed. The greatest need was seen in material that explains real examples of various types of sexual harassment, with 56% of students stating that it was very appropriate. In addition, 53% of students stated that they really needed material on assertiveness skills, namely the ability to refuse or protect oneself when faced with uncomfortable situations. Assertiveness is an important social skill that can help adolescents maintain personal boundaries and avoid potentially harmful social pressures (Alberti & Emmons, 2017).

Furthermore, students also showed a high need for material that links the prevention of sexual harassment to local cultural values. As many as 59% of students stated that they really needed an understanding of the cultural value of *siri' na pacce* in the context of maintaining self-respect and respecting others. In Bugis-Makassar culture, the value of *siri'* is related to self-esteem, honor, and shame for actions that violate social norms, while *pacce* reflects empathy, solidarity, and concern for others (Mattulada, 1995). The integration of local cultural values into educational media is expected to reinforce the moral messages conveyed so that they are more easily accepted by students because they are in line with the values they are familiar with in their daily social lives.

In addition to material needs, this study also identified students' preferences regarding the form of learning media used. The results of the analysis show that 66% of students prefer digital media over print media. This indicates that today's youth are more familiar with digital technology and tend to be more interested in technology-based learning media. In addition, 56% of students strongly agree that media should be accessible via smartphones, while 88% of students strongly agree that the media should have low access costs. These findings indicate that accessibility and ease of use are important factors in the development of learning media for students. According to Mayer (2014), the use of digital media that combines visual and narrative elements can improve conceptual understanding because students can process information through various cognitive channels simultaneously.

Based on the results of the needs analysis, the researchers then developed a prototype of the digital comic media “Perisai Diri”. The development process was carried out using the Borg and Gall research and development model, which has been simplified into seven main steps, namely needs analysis, planning, initial product development, expert validation, product revision, limited testing, and product refinement (Borg & Gall, 2003). This model was chosen because it provides a systematic framework for developing effective educational products that are suitable for use in the learning process.

The development of this digital comic is also based on Albert Bandura's Social Learning Theory. According to Bandura (1977), individuals can learn new behaviors through the process of observation, imitation, and reinforcement of the behavioral models they see. In the context of digital comics, the characters in the story act as behavioral models that can be observed by students. Through a storyline that depicts situations of sexual harassment and how to respond appropriately, students are expected to imitate positive behaviors and increase their self-efficacy to protect themselves.

The structure of the “Perisai Diri” digital comic is systematically designed to be easily understood by students. This comic consists of several main parts, namely the cover page, opening page, five main stories, closing page containing help service information, and the author's biography. Each story in the comic discusses different aspects related to sexual harassment, ranging from the definition and types of sexual harassment, how to recognize risky situations, the importance of assertiveness, to the role of *siri' na pacce*

values in maintaining self-respect. In addition, this comic also describes the role of guidance counselors in providing assistance to victims through the rational emotive behavior therapy (REBT) approach.

In terms of visual design, this comic was created using the Canva application with attractive and colorful digital illustrations. The selection of unique illustrations and characters that are familiar to teenagers is expected to increase students' interest in reading. According to McCloud (1993), comics are an effective visual medium for conveying messages because they combine text and images simultaneously, making it easier for readers to understand the story and the moral message contained therein. Expert validation results show that the “Perisai Diri” digital comic has a very high level of feasibility. The material expert assessment scored 90%, indicating that the comic's content is relevant, accurate, and in line with the educational goal of preventing sexual abuse. Meanwhile, media experts gave a rating of 95%, indicating that the visual design, layout, and ease of use of the media were excellent. However, the experts provided several suggestions for improvement, such as adjusting the background color of the text to make it easier to read and adding an explanation of the counseling approach used. After undergoing a revision stage based on expert input, the product was then tested for practicality.

The practicality test results showed that this digital comic media was very easy to use in guidance and counseling services. The assessment from guidance counselors as practitioners reached 99%, indicating that this media was considered very practical, useful, and in line with the needs of preventive services in schools. Guidance counselors also stated that this digital comic could be an effective alternative medium for conveying sensitive material such as sexual abuse to students. In addition, trials on a small group of ten students also showed very positive results. Students gave an average rating of 95%, which indicates a very high level of acceptance of the media. Students stated that these digital comics were interesting, easy to understand, and provided new information that they had not known before. This shows that the use of digital comics as educational media has great potential in increasing student awareness of the issue of sexual abuse.

Overall, the results of this study show that the digital comic “Perisai Diri”, based on the *siri' na pacce* culture, is a valid, practical, and relevant educational medium for use in sexual abuse prevention services in schools. The integration of local cultural values in learning media has been proven to strengthen moral messages and increase student acceptance of the material presented. In addition, the use of a digital format that can be accessed via smartphones is also in line with the characteristics of today's youth, who are very familiar with digital technology. Thus, the development of this digital comic not only contributes to innovation in guidance and counseling media in schools, but also becomes an effective preventive strategy in protecting students from the risk of sexual abuse. In the future, this media can be further developed by adding interactive features or animations so that the students' learning experience becomes more interesting and in-depth.

CONCLUSION

This study successfully developed a digital comic book titled “Perisai Diri” (Self-Defense) based on the *siri' na pacce* culture as a preventive measure against sexual harassment among students at UPT SPF SMP Negeri 5 Makassar. The results of the needs analysis showed that most students had a low understanding of sexual harassment, so there was a need for educational media that was interesting, easily accessible, and suited to the characteristics of adolescents. The development process, which used the Borg & Gall model (modified into seven stages), produced a product that was valid, practical, and suitable for use. Validation by subject matter and media experts showed a very high rating, while practicality tests by guidance counselors and students also confirmed that this media is easy to use and relevant to their needs. The main advantage of this digital comic is the integration of local cultural values of *siri'* (self-esteem and shame) and *pacce* (empathy and concern), which reinforce the moral message and students' awareness of maintaining their own dignity and that of others. With attractive visual design, accessibility via smartphones, and narratives that reflect students' realities, this media is effective as a digital counseling tool. Therefore, the digital comic “Perisai Diri” is recommended as an innovative medium in school counseling services, particularly to enhance students' knowledge, assertive attitudes, and awareness in preventing and responding to sexual harassment from an early age.

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