

Analysis Of Female Students' Responses To Catcalling In The Islamic Education Environment

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Abstract	Article History
<p><i>Cases of catcalling are increasingly occurring among students, especially in big cities such as Surabaya and Sidoarjo. Every woman has a different experience regarding catcalling, whether she experiences it often or not at all. This research aims to understand female students' responses to catcalling in an Islamic education environment. Quantitative methods were used using questionnaires as a data collection tool from 78 female student respondents at Islamic educational institutions. Data analysis was carried out using the Partial Least Square (PLS) technique to test the relationship between verbal and non-verbal expressions and catcalling. The research results show that catcalling is a form of verbal and non-verbal sexual harassment that can have a significant negative impact on the victim's life. These findings confirm that female students respond with positive perceptions of verbal expressions (speech said by someone), non-verbal expressions (movements of body parts or eye contact) as well as actions that must be taken when receiving catcalling behavior.</i></p>	Received 02/10/2024
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INTRODUCTION

In everyday life, many street crimes occur every day. One of them is aggressive behavior aimed at threatening or intimidating the target (Tordjman, S. 2022; Kleinfeld, R. 2022; Cornell, D. G. 2020). Sexual harassment refers to behavior of a sexual nature, either through physical or non-physical contact, directed at someone's sexual body parts. This may include whistling, teasing, sexually suggestive comments, consumption of pornography, or expressions of sexual desire, as well as sexually offensive touching or gestures. More than just a matter of sexuality, sexual harassment involves abuse of power and authority, although perpetrators often attempt to convince the victim and themselves that the abusive behavior is simply a form of sexual or romantic interest.

Based on the results of a survey on sexual harassment in public places, 64% of 38,766 women, 11% of 23,403 men, and 69% of 45 people of other genders had experienced sexual harassment in public places (Ervinda, et al., 2021; Maulidya, I. N., & Qomar, S. 2024). Most victims reported experiencing verbal harassment, with 60% receiving comments about their bodies, 24% receiving physical violence such as groping, and 15% receiving visual harassment such as physical advances reporting experiencing it (Kahsay, et al., 2020; Rosenbaum, et al., 2020; Ringrose, et al., 2021). Based on survey results of sexual harassment in public places, 64% of 38,766 women, 11% of 23,403 men, and 69% of 45 people of other genders had experienced sexual harassment in public places. Most victims reported experiencing verbal abuse, with 60% receiving comments about their bodies, 24% receiving physical abuse such as groping, and 15% reporting experiencing visual abuse such as physical advances. (Hidayat & Setyanto, 2019). Even though the research results have been published, there are still many people who do not know about this problem. This is caused by gender stereotypes that are formed by the patriarchal system and have different interpretations. In other words, catcalling as a joke and catcalling as sexual harassment.

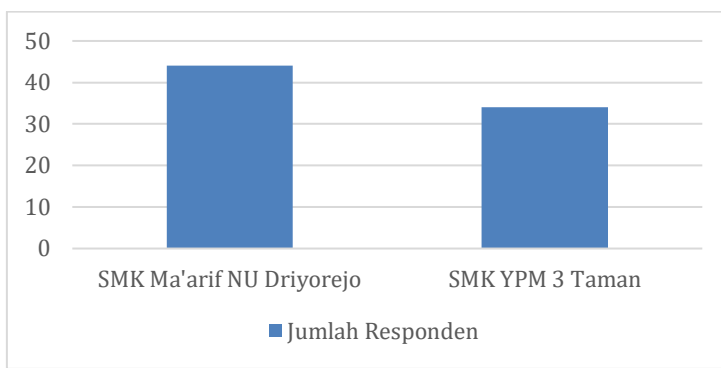
According to Bhasin (2000) in his book *Understanding Gender*, patriarchy creates an imbalance in gender relations. Patriarchy is generally defined as domination by men (Mawa, B. 2020; Hoque, M. 2021). The word "patriarchy" is defined as the power held by the father or "patriarch" (head of the family), and since its inception this word has been used specifically to describe a "family" ruled by the men in the family, whose members include women, young men, children, slaves and household servants who are under the authority of the male head of the family. Today the term refers to male authority, power relations in the male condition. Men are at a higher level than women, a feature of a system in which women continue to be degraded in various ways. (Hidayat & Setyanto, 2019)

Taylor and Moghaddam, found that in 4,444 surveys conducted by various experts it was summarized that stereotypes are rigid impressions that do not correspond to reality, excessive beliefs that are actually inappropriate and rational (Beebe, N. H. 2023; Descouens, M., & Gerbault, V. 2021). Furthermore, according to Hogg and Abraham, stereotypes are shared beliefs, another important characteristic that means that the majority of society agrees with the stereotype (Azizi, A. 2023; Beeghly, E. 2021; Fasel, et al., 2021). Contains stereotypical content about certain groups. For example, there is a widely accepted consensus in Western society that Irish people are stupid, black people are irresponsible, and women are emotional creatures. This belief is accepted while ignoring many exceptions such as the fact that some women do not have emotions (Klein, R. D. 2024). In general, Taylor and Porter, classified stereotypes into different types. These types are racial/ethnic stereotypes, cultural stereotypes, and gender stereotypes (Shu, et al., 2022). According to Fakih, gender stereotypes are labels attached to certain genders. In this case it is aimed more at women, such as the stereotype that women look attractive to the opposite sex, namely men (Alfaini, F., & Nur, F. A. 2024). Therefore, incidents of sexual violence and harassment are often linked to these stereotypes. It is not uncommon for women who are victims of violence and sexual harassment to be blamed. (Hidayat & Setyanto, 2019)

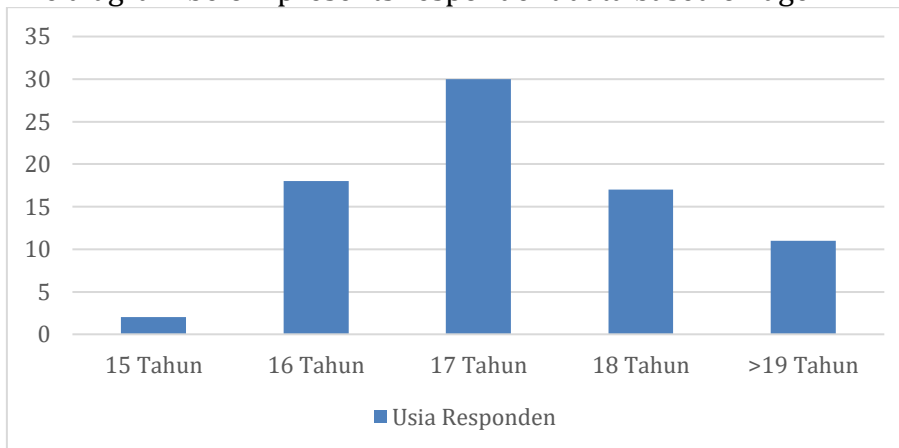
At first glance, sexual violence and sexual harassment are the same word. In fact, sexual violence is greater than sexual harassment. Currently, sexual harassment is considered a part of sexual violence. There are two forms of harassment: nonverbal harassment and verbal harassment. Nonverbal harassment is harassment with unwanted physical touch leading to sexual acts such as kissing, pinching, glancing, patting, or staring lustfully. Meanwhile, verbal harassment is harassment through words without physical touch. Most sexual harassment is carried out by men against women, but there are also cases where women harass men, even men of the same sex (regardless of gender). Sexual harassment itself is categorized into 5 types, namely gender harassment, seductive behavior, sexual bribery, sexual coercion, sexual violations.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses a quantitative descriptive approach, data is obtained using questionnaire regarding the response of female students to catcalling in the Islamic education environment through an approach at two schools, namely SMK Ma'arif NU Driyorejo and SMK YPM 3 Taman. All female students were involved in the project. Both schools are Islamic educational institutions (Vachruddin et al., 2023). The aim of this research is to find out how female students' verbal and non-verbal expressions are when and after receiving catcalling behavior. This research examines what problems arise as well percentage the success of the project implementation was a questionnaire distributed randomly. The number of samples in this study was 50 female students of SMK Ma'arif NU Driyorejo and 50 female students of SMK YPM 3 Taman. Questionnaires were distributed randomly through *Google Form* the sample taken in this study was 78% (78 people). The research instrument in the questionnaire consists of 10 statements which are grouped into 3 variables, namely verbal expressions (Sambo et al., 2019), non-verbal expressions (Sambo et al., 2019). The questionnaire is structured based on a Likert scale with 2 answer indicators. The following is a breakdown of respondent data based on school origin:



The diagram below presents respondent data based on age:



Questionnaire data analysis was carried out using SEM (structural equation modeling) analysis with the SMART PLS program. The objectives of SEM analysis in this research are: 1) Checking the validity and reliability of the instrument (confirmatory factor analysis), 2) Testing the relationship model between variables (path analysis), and 3) Selecting a suitable model for prediction (structural model and regression analysis) (Vachruddin et al., 2024). SEM analysis is used to carry out path analysis with latent variables. This research hypothesis was prepared based on theory and the results of previous studies with the following hypothesis formulation:

H1 = Verbal expression has a positive effect on catcalling

H2 = Non-verbal expressions have a positive effect on catcalling

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Chun identified catcalling as: The use of obscene language, verbal expressions, and nonverbal expressions that occur in public places, such as roads, sidewalks, and bus stops (Igbinedion, O. 2021; Lubis, M. A., & Rahmayanty, D. 2024;). Verbal harassment usually occurs through whistling and comments about a woman's appearance. Non-verbal expressions also include appearances and body movements used to evaluate a woman's appearance (Hidayat & Setyanto, 2019).

Data obtained through distributing questionnaires with a sample size of 78 with a total of 10 statements input into the SMART PLS 4.0 application. The data was analyzed using the PLS algorithm and produced the model image below:

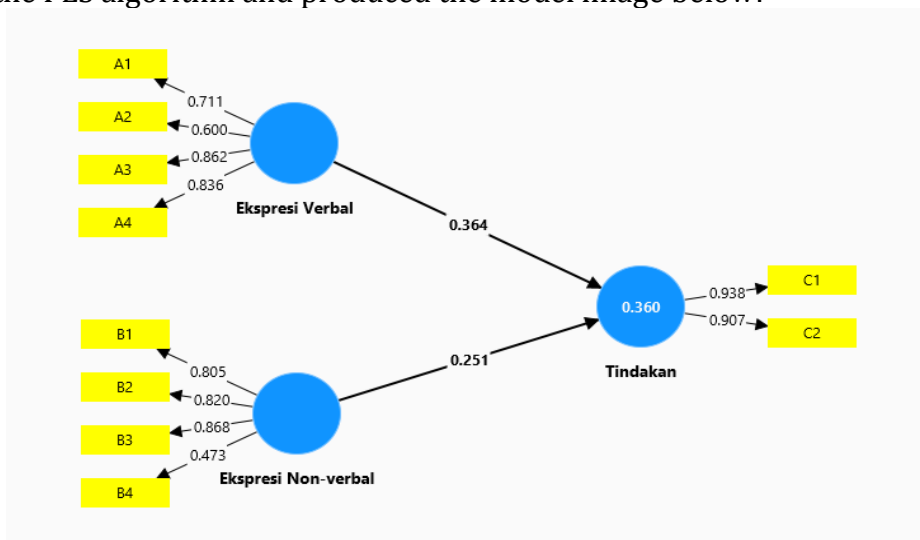


Figure 1. Design data input model from PLS algorithm

The indicator correlation value is declared reliable if the correction value is above 0.7, then items A1, A2, and B4 which have factor loading values below 0.7 must be

removed from the model. The output results of the correlation between the indicators and their constructs can be seen from the outer loadings. The red indicator for outer loadings should be removed from the model. The following SEM models are reliable:

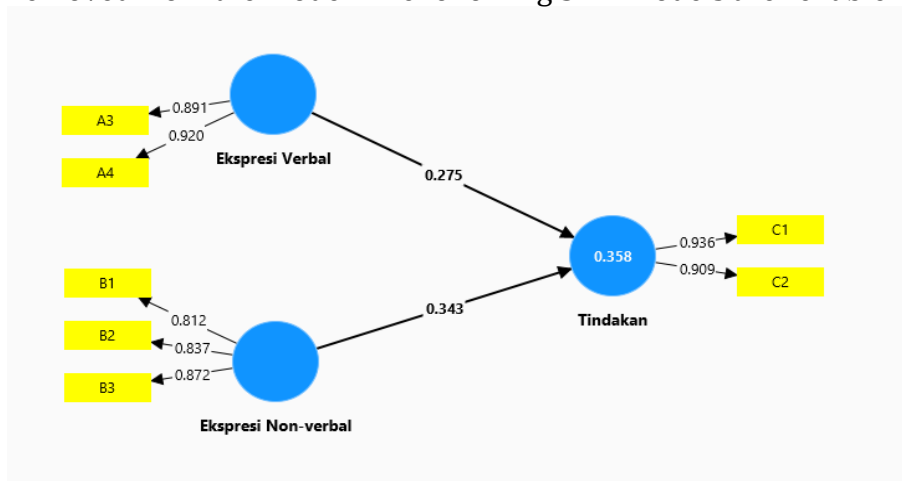


Figure 2. Reliable SEM model

Female students' perceptions of catcalling are influenced by verbal expressions, non-verbal expressions and actions as in Figure 2. The accuracy of measurement indicators on exogenous and endogenous variables is considered valid based on convergent validity in Figure 2. The following are the test score results *loading factor* on our research variable indicators:

Table 1. Loadings Factor

Code	Indicator	Loadings
Verbal Expression		
A3	Trust issues for men after being whistled	0.891
A4	Feel uncomfortable if you are called by whistling	0.920
Non-verbal Expressions		
B1	Feeling afraid that suddenly someone will block the road and even chase you	0.812
B2	Feeling harassed when you get a poke from someone you don't know	0.837
B3	Ignorant when I get a hug/pat from someone	0.872
Action		
C1	Skip busy places and reduce activity at night	0.936
C2	Change the way you dress to be more covered	0.909

All of these indicators are considered appropriate if the load factor figure is above 0.700. So the load factor figures above are considered genuine and appropriate.

The construct reliability test is measured by two criteria, namely *composite reliability* And *cronbach alpha*. A construct is declared reliable if the value *composite reliability* And *cronbach alpha* if above 0.70. Following is the table *Construct Reability* and *Validity* :

Table 2. Construct Realibity and Validity

Part	Cronbach's alpha	Composite reliability (rho_a)	Composite reliability (rho_c)	Average variance extracted (AVE)
Verbal Expression	0.782	0.794	0.901	0.820
Non-verbal Expressions	0.794	0.809	0.878	0.707
Action	0.827	0.844	0.920	0.852

Results *composite reliability* on all constructs > 0.70, then all constructs in table 2 are declared reliable. The Average Variance Extracted (AVE) value is > 0.60, this shows that the convergent validity is reliable and accurate (Purwanto, A., & Sudargini, Y. 2021).

KPath efficiency is used to show the direction of the variable relationship in a positive or negative direction. The path coefficient value is between -1 to 1. The value range -1 to 0 means it has a negative relationship, while the value range 0 to 1 has a

positive relationship. Data *path coefficients* via the PLS algorithm as follows:

Table 3. Path Coefficiens

Exogenous Variables	Endogenous Variables		
	Verbal Expression	Non-verbal Expressions	Action
-	-	-	-
Verbal Expression	-	-	0.275
Non-verbal Expressions	-	-	0.343
Action	-	-	-

Analysis of the table shows 2 exogenous variables that have a positive relationship with 1 endogenous variable. Based on data findings and data analysis, a relationship between exogenous variables and endogenous variables (inter-structural influence) was found on the path coefficient as follows:

The verbal expression perception item score for action in Table 3 shows a score of 0.275. This indicates that the perception of verbal expressions towards actions has a positive relationship. So, the first hypothesis (H1) which states that verbal expression has a positive effect on action, is accepted. Most victims can only remain silent when they experience catcalling. They admitted that they felt afraid and felt that remaining silent was the safest action (Hidayat & Setyanto, 2019). This catcalling experience has a negative impact on the victim, such as trauma when they are in a similar situation in the future (Pebriaisyah et al., 2022).

Therefore, education regarding the understanding of catcalling as sexual harassment that occurs verbally, especially against women, is very important. The main target is potential perpetrators and potential victims so that potential perpetrators do not catcall and potential victims can report it if this happens to them. (Hidayat & Setyanto, 2019)

Furthermore, the second hypothesis (H2) is that perception of non-verbal expression has a positive effect on action based on table 3 with an item score of 0.343. So the second hypothesis which states that non-verbal expressions have a positive effect on actions, is accepted. Non-verbal expressions also include having an attractive appearance, which can trigger catcalling behavior because our society is not used to seeing very attractive people, so they are more susceptible to catcalling (Yanda & Erianjoni, 2021). Other supporting factors include how to dress and behave politely in public.

This is supported by (Sakarida et al., 2024) It can be said that there is a relationship between assertive behavior and the perception that catcalling in early adult women in Surabaya is rejected. So it can be concluded that assertive behavior does not have a direct influence on catcalling, but if it is combined with self-esteem, it becomes stronger and influences the perception of catcalling. (Sakarida et al., 2024)

CONCLUSION

This research shows that verbal expression has a positive influence on action, underscoring the importance of the courage to voice opinions and take action. This is an important aspect in building wider awareness about the dangers of catcalling. Perception of non-verbal expressions also has a positive influence on actions. Based on these results, researchers recommend that you be more careful when traveling and avoid quiet areas as much as possible when traveling alone, because catcalling can happen at any time.

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