



AL-AFKAR: Journal for Islamic Studies

Vol. 6, No. 1, 2023, P-ISSN : 2614-4883; E-ISSN : 2614-4905

Journal website: <https://al-afkar.com>

Research Article

Prevention of Domestic Violence through Gender Equality Literacy and Women's Economic Empowerment in Ciamis By the ABCD Approach

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Received : September 16, 2022

Revised : October 22, 2022

Accepted : November 30, 2022

Available online : January 20, 2023

How to Cite: sumadi, Lilis Nurteti and Haqibul Mujib (2023) "Prevention of Domestic Violence through Gender Equality Literacy and Women's Economic Empowerment in Ciamis By the ABCD Approach", *al-Afkar, Journal For Islamic Studies*, 6(1), pp. 503–514. doi: 10.31943/afkarjournal.v6i1.548.

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Abstract. Domestic violence (KDRT) is a very complex problem. Domestic violence is like an iceberg, which looks small on the surface but is actually rooted and big in shape, sinking downwards. The trend in Indonesia is increasing every year. Data on domestic violence (KDRT) is always the most reported case every year. The number of domestic violence cases that were reported during 2017 was around 300 thousand cases. The dominant victims are wives/women (Komnas Perempuan, 2019). But the impact can be broad to violence against children. In the Regency area, data on divorce in Ciamis Regency shows that most divorces occur due to domestic violence (KDRT). The divorce rate in Ciamis Regency has always been high at the national level. In 2019, the divorce rate in Ciamis was ranked 5th nationally. Of these, 719 divorce cases were caused by domestic violence (PA Ciamis, 2019). According to previous research, the causes of domestic violence have many variables, including: (a) masculine religious understanding; (b) patriarchal culture; (c) low literacy on gender equality; (d) education; and economy. Therefore, efforts to reduce domestic violence are carried out using the ABCD method which includes increasing understanding of religion that is friendly to partnerships, increasing literacy on gender equality, and economic empowerment.

Keywords: Domestic Violence, Empowerment, Women, Family, Domestic Violence.

Abstrak. Kekerasan dalam rumah tangga merupakan masalah yang sangat kompleks. Kekerasan dalam rumah tangga itu seperti gunung es, yang terlihat kecil di permukaan tetapi sebenarnya berakar dan bentuknya besar, tenggelam ke bawah. Tren di Indonesia semakin meningkat setiap tahunnya. Data kekerasan dalam rumah tangga (KDRT) selalu menjadi kasus yang paling banyak dilaporkan setiap tahunnya. Jumlah kasus KDRT yang dilaporkan selama tahun 2017 sekitar 300 ribu kasus. Korban dominan adalah istri/perempuan (komnas perempuan, 2019). Namun dampaknya bisa luas hingga kekerasan terhadap anak. Di wilayah kabupaten, data perceraian di Kabupaten Ciamis menunjukkan sebagian besar perceraian terjadi karena kekerasan dalam rumah tangga (KDRT). Angka perceraian di kabupaten Ciamis selalu tinggi di tingkat nasional. Pada tahun 2019, angka perceraian di Ciamis menduduki peringkat ke-5 secara nasional. Dari jumlah tersebut, 719 kasus perceraian disebabkan oleh kekerasan dalam rumah tangga (PA Ciamis, 2019). Menurut penelitian sebelumnya, penyebab kekerasan dalam rumah tangga memiliki banyak variabel, antara lain: (a) paham keagamaan maskulin; (b) budaya patriarki; (c) rendahnya literasi tentang kesetaraan gender; (d) pendidikan; dan ekonomi. Oleh karena itu, upaya pengurangan KDRT dilakukan dengan metode ABCD yang meliputi peningkatan pemahaman agama yang ramah terhadap kemitraan, peningkatan literasi tentang kesetaraan gender, dan pemberdayaan ekonomi.

Kata Kunci: KDRT, Pemberdayaan, Perempuan, Keluarga.

INTRODUCTION

Domestic violence is like an iceberg, which looks small on the surface but is actually rooted and big in shape, sinking downwards. Data on violence against women according to Komnas Perempuan is very worrying. Komnas Perempuan's 2019 annual records recorded cases of violence against women and girls reported throughout 2018. According to Komnas Perempuan there are a number of findings, patterns, and trends of violence, namely:

First, violence in the private sphere (victim and perpetrator are in marital relations, kinship, or other intimate relationships) both within the household and outside the household, is still the dominant case reported. The highest reported WS cases were Domestic Violence (KDRT), second, Dating Violence (KDP), and third Incest;

Second, Reporting cases of Marital Rape (marital rape) increased in 2018. Sexual intercourse in an unwanted way and caused suffering to this wife, reached 195 cases in 2018. The majority of cases of marital rape were reported to the Women's Empowerment and Protection Agency. Children and P2TP2A (138 cases), the rest were reported to community organizations and other institutions. The increased reporting of rape cases in marriage indicates that the implementation of the Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (UU P-KDRT) still has a number of problems, especially in the section on preventing sexual violence within the household and dealing with domestic violence itself. Although the Domestic Violence Law has been enacted for 14 years, only 3% of domestic violence cases reported to service agencies reach the courts;

Third, Incest (rape by people who have blood relations) is still quite high reported in 2018, reaching 1071 cases in 1 year. The highest perpetrators of incest are the biological

father and uncle. An alarming fact in the midst of the strong social construction that places men as guardians and leaders of the family, which is of course expected to protect women and girls in the family. This fact is also important to consider as the main basis for building the concept of family resilience. Incest and marital rape are violence that is difficult to express because they occur in family relationships and the victim has been placed under the obligation to obey and serve and not expose the family's disgrace. Disclosure of incest and marital rape cases needs to be followed up by providing a comprehensive and pro-victim recovery mechanism, as well as punishing perpetrators that are oriented to behavior change so that they do not repeat the crimes they have committed;

Fourth, according to Komnas Perempuan, apart from incest and marital rape, another thing that has attracted attention from violence in the private sphere is the increase in complaints of cases of violence dating to government institutions (1750 out of 2073 cases). The highest form of violence in this dating relationship is sexual violence. Courtship relationships are relationships that are not protected by law, so if violence occurs in this relationship, the victim will face a number of obstacles in accessing justice. The increase in complaints of cases of violence in dating relationships to government institutions in 2018, can be seen as an effort by victims/society to show the facts of violence in this unprotected relationship, so that there is a fast and appropriate response from the state so that violence can be minimized and comprehensive recovery for the victim is possible. What should be appreciated is the handling of 1750 cases of violence in courtship relationships by the government, even though there is no legal umbrella to protect them. This good response is expected to minimize violence in courtship relationships;

Fifth, the use of technology to spread content that damages the victim's reputation (malicious distribution) is the dominant cyber-based violence that occurred in 2018. This violence is intended to intimidate or terrorize the victim and is mostly perpetrated by ex-spouses, both ex-husbands, and boyfriends. The pattern used by the victim is threatened by spreading sexually nuanced photos or videos of the victim on social media if the victim refuses to have sex with the perpetrator or the victim does not want to return to contact with the perpetrator. Cyber-based violence increases every year and is not fully recognized by victims. On the other hand, services for victims of cyber-based violence have not been fully developed and can be easily accessed by victims, both reporting mechanisms and victim assistance. Meanwhile, the laws that are often used to handle cases like this are the Pornography Law and the ITE Law, which in practice can actually criminalize victims. In this case, women victims experience inequality before the law because the available laws have more potential to ensnare victims and impunity perpetrators of violence;

Data on domestic violence (KDRT) is always the most reported case every year. The number of domestic violence cases that were reported during 2017 was around 300 thousand cases. The majority of the victims were wives/women (Komnas Perempuan, 2019). But the impact can be broad to violence against children. In the United States, data from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) shows that about 52% of domestic disputes result in injuries to the wife. Every year around 1500 women are killed by their husbands or girlfriends and 50% of the women on the streets

are afraid to return home because of the violence they have experienced. It is estimated that every 18 seconds a woman is severely abused.² Data from Japan show that physical violence is often followed by sexual and psychological violence. Of the 613 people who reported experiencing violence, 57% experienced physical, psychological, and sexual violence. Only 8% experienced physical abuse only. In Mexico, 52% of women who experienced physical violence also experienced sexual harassment by their partners. In Nicaragua out of 188 women who experienced physical violence by their partners, only 5 people did not experience sexual and/or psychological violence. This study in Nicaragua also shows that violence occurs repeatedly, about 60% of victims experience violence more than once and 20% of them experience severe violence more than 6 times (Ariestina, 2009).

In the Regency area, data on divorce in Ciamis Regency shows that most divorces occur due to domestic violence (KDRT). The divorce rate in Ciamis Regency has always been high at the national level. In 2015 the number of divorce cases in Ciamis Regency reached 1,140 cases. The average number of divorces each month reaches 350 cases. This condition places Ciamis as the second-highest district nationally in terms of divorce rates (PA Ciamis, 2015). In 2019, the divorce rate in Ciamis was ranked 5th nationally. Of these, 719 divorce cases were caused by domestic violence (PA Ciamis, 2019).

Why are the victims of violence women? Several studies have shown that violence against women stems from a strongly patriarchal culture in society. Patriarchal culture is a culture that favors men and demeans women. Women are considered servants of men. The implication is that women must have total obedience to men. This patriarchal culture then institutionalizes unequal gender relations in society as a binding norm. The implication is that violence against women in the household is based on gender. Whether we realize it or not, women are constructed as natural parties to violence. Meanwhile, men are constructed as natural figures to commit violence.

Explained Nurhayati (2005) by referring to several opinions such as Arifia, Fakhri, and Skrobanek that domestic violence is a problem that is closely related to gender bias that usually occurs in patriarchal societies where the distribution of power between men and women is unequal so that men dominate social institutions and women's bodies. The dominance of the husband's power over his wife includes the urge to control his wife, including controlling her body by using violence. Because gender roles have been socially constructed from generation to generation in a social system, members of the community often perceive gender inequality and injustice, including violence as being normal.

According to Galtung (Eriyanti, 2017), direct violence is a male phenomenon. 95% of direct violence is perpetrated by men and there is massive male direct violence at all social levels, such as criminal violence within families and communities, and political violence within and between communities. Although women are often victims of violence perpetrated by men, with the existence of a pro-violence structure and culture in society, women themselves end up feeling violence as something that cannot be avoided. Even then, women become victims of male violence for the umpteenth time, where women are forced to participate in preserving the culture of

violence and even become perpetrators of violence against other women, for the benefit of men.

Violence against women will have a bad impact not only on women as wives but also dangerous for the future of children in the future. A child who is born and grows up in an atmosphere of violence will experience developmental disorders. Children will not grow normally according to the stages of development.

Conditions before Empowerment Based on Research

The family empowerment program to prevent domestic violence in Ciamis Regency was preceded by a number of studies that underlie it, including:

1. Sumadi (2011), Bias gender dalam Komunikasi di Lingkungan Pesantren
2. Sumadi dan Sarimah (2015), Peran Produktif Buruh Tani Perempuan di Desa Danansari Ciamis.
3. Sumadi (2016), Gender Bias in Salafiah and Modern Pesantren.
4. Sumadi (2017), The Development Of Feminist Epistemology In Islamic Studies In Indonesian University
5. Sumadi (2018) *Ideology of Exclusion of Woman in The Populer Book of Fikih in Pesantren in Indonesia.*
6. Sumadi (2017) Islam dan Seksualitas: Bias Gender dalam Humor-Humor Pesantren.
7. Sumadi (2018) *Ideologi Bias Gender dalam Teks-Teks Hadis Pesantren di Indonesia.*
8. Sumadi dan Komaruddin (2016) Gender Bias of Domestic Violence in Rural Areas in Ciamis District.
9. Sumadi (2018), Care Ethics Of Women As Institutionalization Of Equality And Peace Building At Grassroots Level In West Java
10. Sumadi (2018) Ideologi Bias Gender Dalam Lembaran Fikih Populer Di Indonesia
11. Sumadi Dan Anjalis (2019) Forced Marriage Practices In Village Cibeureum Ciamis District (Study Analysis Of Law No. 23 Of 2004 Concerning Elimination Of Household Violence)

Based on 10 previous studies conducted in Ciamis and the Priangan Region, it was shown that:

- a. Religious discourse in the Priangan area is still dominated by the understanding of patriarchal religion which is reflected in the understanding of theology, hadith, fiqh, ethics/morals, and the relationship between men and women. Patriarchal understanding is detrimental to women who can build unfair relationships so that it has an impact on domestic violence.
- b. The results of the study show that domestic violence has occurred in Kab. Ciamis that domestic violence occurs predominantly in women. The violence occurs in the form of physical violence, psychological, and economic violence. The most basic reason is the absence of parallelism between husband and wife. Husbands are seen as having absolute power over women based on religious understanding and local culture.

- c. But on the other hand, there are a number of potentials for women to become equal partners so that they are able to get out of the grip of violence, namely empowered educationally and economically.
- d. Women who are economically and educationally empowered are able to demonstrate equality as agents of change, agents of peace, and agents of productive economies capable of avoiding various forms of violence.

In addition to initial research data on aspects of theology, literacy, and field research on domestic violence in Ciamis Regency, quantitative data in the field shows an increase in domestic violence in Ciamis Regency. The Religious Court (PA) Ciamis Class 1A recorded that the number of divorce cases due to domestic violence from January to July 2018 had reached 14 cases. This figure increased sharply from 2017 which only had one case. One of the cases of abuse committed by Ar (27) to his wife EL (24) until the legal process adds to the long list of cases of domestic violence (KDRT).

In the Regency area, data on divorce in Ciamis Regency shows that most divorces occur due to domestic violence (KDRT). The divorce rate in Ciamis Regency has always been high at the national level. In 2015 the number of divorce cases in Ciamis Regency reached 1,140 cases. The average number of divorces each month reaches 350 cases. This condition places Ciamis as the second highest district nationally in terms of divorce rates (PA Ciamis, 2015). In 2019, the divorce rate in Ciamis was ranked 5th nationally. Of these, 719 divorce cases were caused by domestic violence (PA Ciamis, 2019).

Quantitative data and qualitative data show that cases of domestic violence in Ciamis Regency need to receive an empowerment response. Various campaigns and programs to prevent domestic violence at the national level have not yet felt the impact in Ciamis District. Cultural, religious, educational, and economic factors are still the main obstacles so domestic violence is getting higher in Ciamis. The family becomes the basis of a defense to start the prevention of domestic violence. Therefore, the Family empowerment program is oriented toward strengthening literacy, equality, education, and the economy as a gateway to eliminating various forms of domestic violence.

Theoretical Foundation: Asset Based Community Development (ABCD)

The empowerment program uses the Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) theoretical approach. The asset-based approach incorporates new, more holistic and creative ways of looking at reality, such as seeing a glass half full; appreciating what worked well in the past, and using what we have to get what we want. This approach prefers the perspective that a society must have something that can be empowered, namely physical, economic, environmental, human and social assets.

Operationally, ABCD community empowerment uses the Appreciative Inquiry (AI) process, namely Discovery, Dream, Design and Destiny or often called the 4-D Model or Cycle (Ajhuri and Saichu, 2018), including:

- a. Discovery: The Discovery stage is an in-depth search for positive things, the best things ever achieved, and past experiences of success. This process is carried out by appreciative interviews.
- b. Dream. Based on the information obtained from the previous stage, people then begin to imagine the expected future. At this stage, everyone explores their hopes and dreams both for themselves and for the organization. This is the time for people to think big and think outside the box and imagine the results they want to achieve.
- c. Design. At this design stage, people begin to formulate strategies, processes, and systems, make decisions and develop collaborations that support the realization of the desired changes. At this stage all the positive things in the past are transformed into forces to bring about the desired change (dream).
- d. Destiny: The Destiny stage is the stage where everyone in the organization implements various things that have been formulated at the Design stage. This stage takes place when the organization continuously implements changes, monitors its progress, and develops new dialogues, learnings and innovations.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Empowerment Program Implementation

The empowerment program based on ABCD is divided into 3 programs, namely **First, Strengthening Literacy Equality and Gender Equality**. This program is more accurately called a counter-narrative of narratives of violence that developed through religion, culture, and the educational process. This program is implemented by:

1. Collaborating with KOHATI Ciamis in Workshops and Studies on Domestic Violence in the Pandemic Period.
2. Collaborating with DKM Attaqwa Ciamis through a special Public Recitation for Women on Monday and General Recitation for Men and Women with themes of gender equality framed in the themes of rights in the family, rights of neighbors, friendly social ethics, friendly interactions both to humans and God with the Handle of the Washiyatul Mustafa Book.
3. In collaboration with the Ciamis Police Satbimas held a Workshop on Prevention of Violence and Radicalism 11 workshop series involving 220 people consisting of community leaders, religious leaders, youth leaders, Polsek, MUI at all levels from district to village, and mass organizations in Ciamis.
4. Dissemination of videos on gender equality and anti-violence in the household through the Doctor Village Youtube Channel.

Second, Family Economic Empowerment.

These programs emphasize the economic empowerment of women's families. In several previous studies that one way for women to avoid domestic violence is economic independence. The more independent economically, the more women will be taken into account. This means that women who are independent have wider opportunities to avoid domestic violence. These programs include:

1. Cooperating with LKMS Darussalam as the Sharia Economics LAB of IAID Darussalam by providing interest-free capital loans for women small entrepreneurs such as snack sellers, meatball sellers, farmers, and quota sellers. A total of 180 families, especially women, were given loans for economic development to improve family welfare.
2. Empowering Women Through Processing Waste Paper Into Various Crafts With Economic Value. Program of Activities, including: *First*, a team consisting of lecturers, students, and the community provided assistance to women through processing waste paper into economic value. Through paper waste processing activities, women's productivity levels increase, so that they become a separate side income for mothers in the environment. *Second*, handicraft raw materials are waste/garbage, so they do not require such a large capital. Even the processing does not use sophisticated production equipment. *Third*, the empowerment model is carried out in their respective homes, mothers are more motivated to continue producing. With the development of social media and information technology, it is easier to sell products. *Fourth*, Results. The results of this empowerment produce goods with economic value, including: a). Fit flowers of various sizes, b). Mineral water baskets in various glass quantities, c). Jars of various sizes and shapes, d). Fruit basket, vegetables, e). Wedding delivery basket, f). Tissue box, g). Jars of various sizes and shapes, h). Wall decoration, i). frame, j). bottle basket, k). Air freshener packaging. *Fifth*, as a form of promotion of the empowerment program, an exhibition of the production of paper waste from the community was held.

Third Program, through Family Gathering Sports.

In the environment where the empowerment is located, there is a large area for playing area in the form of two volleyball fields and a garden which is used as a community activity center. Sports program with family members in the neighborhood every Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. This program is a form of entertainment and relaxation with the community. Regular exercise is volleyball together.

Empowerment Impact

- a. Improving Literacy Partnership and Gender Equality in pre-married women. The positive impact of empowerment activities through the Kohati Ciamis workshop, which in its entirety is that the participants are women and men at the age before marriage, is a provision for preventing domestic violence from pre-wedding. This increased understanding becomes a preventive effort in preventing domestic violence. A good understanding from the beginning about gender equality will be the basic capital to build equality and equality partners in the household as the foundation of household happiness that is far from domestic violence. A total of 25 teenage girls and 7 boys became anti-domestic influencers.
- b. The construction of a religious theological narrative that is more friendly to gender equality. The patriarchal interpretation of religion and encounters with a culture that favors men over women is one of the sources of domestic violence. Islamic

- studies with a gender perspective at the Reboan and Senenan forums increase understanding of religion that is friendly to gender equality. The themes of equality in various recitations increase positive values in religion that encourage a better life in the process of social interaction. As many as 30 women and 15 men who attended were able to provide penetration of understanding for the others.
- c. The formation of agents or influencers against violence and radicalism from various community, religious, youth, and mass organizations leaders. There were 11 series of Focus Group Discussions (FGD) as part of the workshop on preventing violence and radicalism from January 2019 to August 2020. From the Ciamis Police Satbimas providing funds and infrastructure for activities. From the IAID Ciamis Lecturer Team for the management of activities, resource persons, and activity facilitators. From each series an average of 20 people so that at least 220 people from various regions become fund cadres for the prevention of violence and radicalism within families in Ciamis Regency.
 - d. Through the Doctoral Village Youtube channel, various anti-domestic content content has been spread through the study of Islam and Gender Equality. There are already 5283 Viewers. Although it's a bit difficult to determine whether the viewer is Ciamis or not. However, the theme with an anti-violence perspective has made the wider public audience interested in watching videos sent through social media platforms. The Anti-Domestic Violence Campaign through various videos is also one of the effective prevention variables for domestic violence.
 - e. Improving Women's Economy. By cooperating with LKMS Darussalam, a loan capital of 1 person is 1 million with an interest-free borrowing system so that the money is actually used as capital. Not as grant money that can be spent at will for consumptive purposes. Therefore, the women/families who will receive loan assistance are trained for 5 days at a leisurely pace, each training day for 60 minutes. So the impact is that 180 women from 180 families receive interest-free loans of 1 million rupiah per person. The various businesses are: The business aspects that are assisted are various, from stalls, selling food, vegetables, cakes, online, and clothing. There is also the production of basreng crackers, processed oyster mushrooms, and oyster mushroom cultivation. The economic impact with assistance greatly helped to increase the customer's business capital, thereby increasing the number of goods produced, for example, the usual production of 15 pcs per day with added capital can increase to 50 pcs.. In addition, every week there is a gathering/halmi for the receiving families can consult with the team regarding the problems and constraints facing their business.
 - f. Improving women's economy through waste paper processing. The impact of this empowerment activity through newspaper waste craft with an economic value has resulted in 16 women (skilled workers), currently, there are 68 women in the learning stage to become skilled. Economically, this activity has an economic impact, including Income before selling, namely, Rp. 50,- wage per roll, and Rp. 150,- wage per roll. Revenue after sales (finished goods) gets a sales percentage of 30% of the gross price of the product. 1 person can make 400-500 rolls per/day. 1 person can make 100-200 rolls per day. Jar 1 person can produce 3-5 pieces per day.

The water basket for one fruit takes one day. For the largest jars, it can take up to 3 days at most.

CONCLUSION

- a. Efforts to prevent domestic violence through family strengthening are very important to be carried out through various aspects.
- b. Religious and cultural channels become effective for increasing literacy and gender equality as an effort to prevent domestic violence
- c. Efforts to empower the family economy through capital assistance for women can increase women's income in the family environment.
- d. Utilizing the potential of women and the potential around the community by utilizing waste can increase family income.
- e. A happy, prosperous, and peaceful life is a family life that is far from domestic violence.
- f. Prevention of domestic violence must be balanced and comprehensive between education, literacy, religion, politics, and the economy.

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الأفكار : مجلة الدراسات الإسلامية

al-Afkar

Journal For Islamic Studies

Vol. 6, No. 1, January 2023

al-Afkar, Journal for Islamic Studies is on publishing original empirical research articles and theoretical reviews of Islamic Studies, it covers various issues on the Islamic studies within such number of fields as Islamic Education, Islamic thought, Islamic law, political Islam, and Islamic economics from social and cultural perspectives and content analysis from al-Qur'an and Hadist.

ISSN Online : 2614-4905



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