

## Legal and Social Education to Prevent Sexual Violence Among Adolescents in Campus Area

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**Abstrak:** Kekerasan seksual adalah suatu tindakan menghina, melecehkan, memperlakukan, atau menyerang tubuh atau fungsi reproduksi seseorang karena adanya relasi kekuasaan atau hubungan yang timpang antara laki-laki dan perempuan, serta dapat menimbulkan penderitaan psikis dan fisik pada seseorang. Meski isu pelecehan seksual tidak mudah untuk diungkap, namun banyak masyarakat yang mengalami pelecehan seksual, termasuk di sekitar kampus. Kegiatan edukasi hukum dan sosial diawali dengan berkumpulnya para remaja dalam hal ini adalah mahasiswa hukum yang tergabung dalam hmjh uniba, kemudian setelah disepakati waktu dan tempat, kegiatan pendidikan hukum dan sosial dilakukan dengan mendatangkan narasumber yaitu dosen hukum agar mahasiswa memahami dasar hukum pidana dan hubungannya dengan kekerasan seksual. Pemateri menyarankan upaya-upaya untuk memberantas pelecehan seksual internal di kampus. Yang pertama adalah dengan tenang menegur orang tersebut secara pribadi, karena mungkin saja pelaku tidak memahami bahwa tindakannya merupakan pelecehan. Cara ini diterapkan dengan memperhatikan tingkat pelecehan seksual yang dialami oleh orang tersebut. Dengan adanya kegiatan pendidikan hukum dan sosial komunitas ini dapat membantu dalam membangun kesadaran remaja akan pentingnya melindungi diri dari berbagai bentuk dan kategori yang termasuk dalam perbuatan. dari kekerasan seksual.

**Kata Kunci:** Remaja; Kampus; Pendidikan Hukum dan Sosial; Kekerasan Seksual.

**Abstract:** *Sexual violence is an act of insulting, harassing, humiliating, or attacking a person's body or reproductive function due to unequal power relations or relationships between men and women, and can cause psychological and physical suffering to a person. Although the issue of sexual harassment is not easy to uncover, many people experience sexual harassment, including around campus. Legal and social education activities begins with the gathering of teenagers in this case are law students who are members of hmjh uniba, then after an agreed time and place, legal and social education activities are carried out by bringing in speakers, namely law lecturers so that students understand the basic legal basis of criminal law and its relationship with sexual violence. The speaker suggested measures to combat internal sexual harassment on campus. The first is to calmly reprimand the person personally, as it may happen that the offender does not understand that his actions constitute harassment. This method is applied by taking into account the level of sexual abuse experienced by the person. With the legal and social education activities this community can help in building awareness of adolescents about the importance of protecting ourselves from various forms and categories that are included in acts of sexual violence.*

**Keywords:** Adolescents; Campus; Legal and Social Education; Sexual Violence.

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### Introcuction

Violence against women and children can occur in both conflict and peaceful situations (Hilmi, 2019). Value inequality that places men above women leads to sexual violence against women and children. If we study the science of victimology, we can say that women and children

are socially vulnerable victims. This means that people with weaker social positions tend to become victims (Farid, 2019). Meanwhile, the National Commission on Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan) defines sexual violence as follows: "Physical humiliation, assault, accompanied by the desire to commit sexual violence; Attempted humiliation and/or other actions that prevent a person from committing sexual violence; from freedom of expression of consent due to coercion or other actions against the will of the individual, caused by an imbalance of power, gender relations, or other causes Sexual desire and reproductive function due to the act Sexual, physical, psychological, political, economic, social, and cultural harm (Saimima et al., 2022).

Sexual violence is an act of insulting, harassing, humiliating, or attacking a person's body or reproductive function due to unequal power relations or relationships between men and women, and can cause psychological and physical suffering to a person. The phenomenon of sexual violence is increasing from year to year, and the victims are not only adult women, but also teenagers and children. And most of the perpetrators of sexual violence come from families, schools, educational institutions, and children's social environment. In order to minimize the occurrence of sexual violence among adolescents, representatives of the hmjh fh uniba team seek to provide legal education by providing information about sexual violence against adolescents (Sihite, 2023). To be more effective, this community service uses a direct immersion method into the field and can be done directly with the target partners, so that we can collect partner input and experience, which is also effective. The results of this community service create greater understanding, knowledge, and awareness that sexual violence can happen anytime, anywhere (Iskandar et al., 2022).

Although the issue of sexual harassment is not easy to uncover, many people experience sexual harassment, including around campus. Sexual harassment can arise from an abuse of power that places the perpetrator in a high position of power and feels that his superior position allows him to maintain control (Dwiyanti, 2014). A study conducted by Lentera Sintas India and Magdalene.co through Change.org found that 93% of people who experienced sexual violence did not report it to law enforcement. Campus is a place of learning for people and is not free from the risk of sexual violence. Based on the confessions of survivors quoted by the Tirto.id news portal, the perpetrators of sexual violence range from various circles on campus, be it lecturers, fellow students, campus employees, lecturers, KKN base residents, and even campus doctors (Zuhra & Adam, 2019).

Cases of sexual violence among adolescents need immediate attention so that legislation can be implemented as soon as possible. The form of legal protection that can be provided starts from the protection of victims of sexual violence, the protection of adolescents in conflict with sexual violence laws (adolescent perpetrators) and the prevention of sexual violence against

adolescents. The law needs to pay special attention to the interests of the younger generation and in this case must be able to combat sexual violence that is often committed by the younger generation in Indonesia. To be successful, the prosecution of perpetrators of sexual violence must be designed in such a way that it can ultimately minimize and provide a deterrent effect against acts of sexual violence against adolescents (Jamaludin, 2021).

Hilmi, (2019) explains that power is everywhere. Likewise, the campus as a place to gain knowledge, cannot be separated from the power that exists in it. The most visible is the structure filled with people who are given power in it. Abuse of authority is clearly against the rules. Moreover, the body is a battle between the powerful who consider themselves dominant and those who consider themselves inferior. Abuse of power refers to sexual harassment and sexual intimidation of those with less power, but has nothing to do with human values (Adiyanto, 2020).

Therefore, it is very necessary to prevent sexual violence in adolescents, with the holding of legal and social education in adolescents (in this case students) who are in the campus environment. Legal education is needed to provide insight to students that acts of sexual violence clearly violate laws and norms, and can also result in criminal sanctions. While social education is needed to foster a sense of tolerance among others, providing insight to adolescents to use their time with positive activities to avoid sexual violence behaviour.

### **Theoritecal Theories**

Legal protection theory explains that, there are several experts who explain the argument, among others Fitzgerald, Satipto Raharjo, Phillips M.Hadjon, and Lily Rashidi. Fitzgerald cites the term Salmond's theory of legal protection, which states that in a transaction of interests, the protection of certain interests can be achieved by limiting the various interests of other parties and the law aims to integrate and coordinate the various interests in society. According to Fitzgerald quoted by Satipto Rahardjo, the beginning of the emergence of legal protection theory is in natural law theory or natural law school. It was founded by Plato, Aristotle (Plato's disciple), and Zeno (founder of the Stoic school). The school of natural law holds that law comes from God, which is universal and eternal, and law and morality are inseparable.

Proponents of this school believe that law and morality are internal and external reflections and rules of human life, and are realized through law and morality. Because the interests of the law are faced with human rights and their interests, the law has the supreme power to determine human interests that need to be regulated and protected. Legal protection must be appropriate stages. In other words, legal protection arises from the provisions of the law and all legal regulations provided by a society and is essentially an agreement of that society to regulate the relationship of behavior between its members and between individuals. And the government

should represent the interests of society. According to Satipto Rahardjo, legal protection means the protection of human rights violated by others (HAM), and the protection is intended so that a society can enjoy all the rights recognized by law. In addition, Phillips M.Hadjon said that legal protection of citizens is a preventive and repressive effort by the government. Preventive legal protection aims to prevent disputes that require discretionary and careful decision-making in the actions of the state, while repressive protection aims to prevent disputes that require proceedings in the judiciary. Meanwhile, Lili Rasjidi and I.B Wisa Putra said the legislation can be used to create positive and proactive protections as well as adaptability and flexibility. From the explanation of the experts above, it is clear that legal protection is one example of the functioning of the legal function to achieve legal goals such as Justice, expediency, and legal certainty. Legal protection is the protection given to legal subjects according to written and unwritten legal regulations, both preventive and repressive, in order to enforce legal regulations (Firstnandiar, 2022).

## **Method**

Legal and social education activities begins with the gathering of teenagers in this case are law students who are members of hmjh uniba, then after an agreed time and place, legal and social education activities are carried out by bringing in speakers, namely law lecturers so that students understand the basic legal basis of criminal law and its relationship with sexual violence. Then the speaker directs students to fill their time with positive activities such as actively organizing, participating in debate competitions, or any competition, instead of wasting time with activities that lead to sexual violence, there is a need for special strategies to direct students. In the legal and social education activities, there are also discussion and question and answer sessions, so that students and speakers can give feedback and understanding to each other.

## **Results And Discussion**

### **1. Results**

From the results of legal and social education events found data that adolescents today need to be fostered in such a way especially if they are outside the home or outside parental supervision. Teenagers who continue their education in college in this case is a campus, then the academic community needs to work together so that students who are teenagers can avoid efforts that lead to sexual violence, preventive measures that can be done include: 1) provide positive legal education, 2) socialize related to how to avoid sexual violence, 3) direct students to actively participate in competitions and organizations, 4) deepening of material on religious norms, and 5) establishment of gender task force or sexual violence task force on campus (Kusuma, 2023).

The speaker suggested measures to combat internal sexual harassment on campus. The first is to calmly reprimand the person personally, as it may happen that the offender does not understand that his actions constitute harassment. This method is applied by taking into account the level of sexual abuse experienced by the person. You can also give a strong warning if the harassment you are facing is very disturbing. When it comes to the level of violence or attempted rape, of course, the victim must try her hardest to resist and remain calm. A calm mind is necessary to remain conscious and this tonic immobility does not occur. Immobility tonic is a condition that temporarily paralyzes the body and makes it difficult to experience panic attacks and shock. Women who are more prone to violence is more likely to occur nononic immobility, especially if they do not experience it.

The first activity is preparation, namely the coordination stage with the student representatives of the association to plan legal education programs and social education that will be followed by students (in this event the audience is new semester students, so it is relevant to be called teenagers). Then the next stage is the implementation of legal education and social education followed by students in the form of sharing together which was held on Wednesday, March 6, 2024 in the hmjh uniba multipurpose room, educational activities were attended by students who played an active role in campus organization activities so that the benefits were great for others.



**Figure 1.** Legal & Social Education to Prevent Sexual Violence

## 2. Discussion

It is expected that with regular activities on socialization and education of law and social society, then the students can be equipped with sufficient knowledge so that they do not fall for

sexual violence, in this activity Legal Education serves to provide knowledge to students that the law was created to create stability and harmony in society, then if there is an act of sexual violence clearly arises because of legal consequences, the perpetrator will be punished criminally, and the victim will be protected by law, in this case, our country as a state of law and adheres to the principle of justice, the criminal law will play a major role in efforts to commit sexual violence.

Thus, an important element of sexual harassment is the unwillingness or rejection of any form of attention of a sexual nature. So it can be actions such as whistling, words, comments that according to local culture or manners (moral sense) is reasonable. However, if it is not desired by the recipient of the act then the act can be categorized as sexual harassment.

Sexual harassment encompasses various forms of unwanted sexual behavior that can occur in different settings, including workplaces, schools, and public spaces. According to Komnas Perempuan, there are at least 15 types of sexual violence, among which sexual harassment stands out. This includes behaviors such as sexual intimidation, exploitation, and coercion, as well as trafficking and forced prostitution. However, in Indonesian criminal law, the term "sexual harassment" is not explicitly recognized. Instead, the law addresses similar behaviors under the umbrella of "obscene acts" and "crimes against decency." Article 406 of the old criminal code and Law 1/2023 on the new Criminal Code outline penalties for acts that breach public decency or go against the will of those present, including displaying nudity or engaging in sexual activity contrary to societal values. While the legal terminology may differ, the essence remains the same: sexual harassment is a violation of dignity and rights that must be addressed through appropriate legal measures and societal awareness.

## **Conclusion**

With the legal and social education activities this community can help in building awareness of adolescents about the importance of protecting ourselves from various forms and categories that are included in acts of sexual violence. In addition, through regular socialization themed legal and social education, this is able to help teenagers to better know the types of sexual violence against students and understand how to handle it so that anyone does not become a victim of sexual violence. In addition to the laws governing sexual violence against adolescents here the role of friends, family and community, the academic community is very important in preventing and tackling sexual violence against adolescents on campus, especially when victims experience sexual violence. The main role of colleagues and the academic community is to defend the victim and stop stigmatizing because this will further complicate the problem and the victim feels excluded in society. On the contrary, the victim, if experiencing a sexual assault, does not stay silent but as much as possible reports to the authorities in order to get further treatment.

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