



## Effectiveness of the “Community Dialogue” Program as an Effort to Understand Sexual Violence Prevention for Adolescents

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### Abstract

One strategy implemented to prevent sexual violence involves providing adolescents with the necessary information and skills to protect themselves. This is because an individual's understanding of sexual violence significantly influences their perception of the issue and ultimately impacts the effectiveness of prevention initiatives. One way to provide information to young girls is through the “Community Dialogue” program. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of the community dialogue program on adolescent understanding in efforts to prevent sexual violence. The type of research used is phenomenology with a qualitative approach. Based on the results of research, adolescents know various community dialogue materials including forms of sexual violence, body autonomy, consent, self-limitation and others. The form of sexual violence experienced by one of the participants was sexual harassment, the informant already knew enough what to do if it happened or to whom to tell it. So it is important for informants to know this so they can help stop sexual violence and make their campus a safe place. So it can be concluded that the effectiveness of the community dialogue program as an effort to understand the prevention of sexual violence for adolescents has been carried out quite well and is considered quite effective. This was proven to be seen from the participants' understanding with the aim that they were really comprehensively informed, openly conveyed that participants had experienced similar things and were passionate about supporting the victims.

Keywords: youth, community dialogue, understanding, sexual violence

### Introduction

Sexual violence has recently become a significant issue on university campuses, attracting attention in news reports across print and social media. In practice, many

instances of sexual violence can be observed in the campus environment, including physical, psychological, and sexual abuse. (Susilowati, 2022:245). Violence on campus has even led to fatalities. Sexual violence refers to acts of sexual assault, whether physical or non-physical, and can occur regardless of any personal relationship between the perpetrator and the victim (Yohan, 2020:1). Sexual violence is not a new news in the ears of the Indonesian people. Every year it experiences a drastic increase.

Perpetrators of violence come from various backgrounds, including family, campus, and society. Many offenders are often someone familiar or even a stranger engaging in inappropriate behavior. The highest number of victims, primarily teenagers aged 13-17, totals 9,961, while 6,895 victims are in the 25-44 age range.

The phenomenon of sexual harassment cases against students has occurred at Gunadarma University and went viral on social media. The incident occurred on December 2, 2022, Kompas.com reported that the victim was invited to the bathroom under the stairs and then suddenly kissed by the perpetrator. Because their actions were known by campus students, the two perpetrators received various acts of persecution, namely being tied up, burned with cigarettes, stripped, and even told to drink their own urine. Polda Metro Jaya revealed that this case ended peacefully, because it would tarnish the name of the Gunadarma alma mater (Maulana, 2022, Desember 12).

According to the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, there were 21,753 cases of gender-based sexual violence in 2021. In 2022, SIMFONI data reported an increase to 27,593 cases, with 4,631 male victims and 25,052 female victims. The types of violence reported include 9,545 cases of physical violence, 9,020 cases of psychological violence, and 11,686 cases of sexual violence. (SIMFONI-PPA, 2022). So it shows that there has been a fairly high increase in Indonesia.

The issue of violence, particularly on campus, is increasingly coming to light. The old adage remains relevant: cases of sexual violence are just the tip of the iceberg, with many more incidents likely unreported. Victims often face trauma, shame, stigma, and fear of intimidation or threats, which prevent them from speaking out. This situation is worsened by the impunity of perpetrators, who often go unpunished and walk freely.

Ironically, universities often pay little attention to sexual violence and the needs of its victims. Many view sexual violence as a non-issue, fearing it will tarnish the university's hard-earned reputation. Additionally, imbalanced power dynamics contribute to the prevalence of sexual violence on campus. These power relations are evident in the interactions between students, lecturers, and superiors and subordinates. Lecturers will easily intimidate students through their authority. For example, withholding a thesis, refusing to be a final study supervisor, and so on. Especially if the

lecturer is successful and well-known on campus. In the end, many sexual assaults that occur in higher education cannot be resolved by providing justice for the victims and there are no regulations that can be a legal basis for resolving these cases (Marfu'ah, Rofi'ah, dan Maksun, 2021:100).

The numerous cases of violence in university environments should not be underestimated, as they can negatively impact the growth and character of the nation's future generation. If not addressed promptly, the number of victims may increase. Campuses, which should serve as a second home for students, need to provide a sense of security and comfort. Efforts for prevention and intervention must be strengthened. This issue has drawn significant attention from various groups, especially at the University of Semarang, and has garnered interest from the community and organizations like the Indonesian Family Planning Association (PKBI) of Central Java.

A survey conducted at a university in Semarang with 57 respondents revealed that students were generally aware of sexual violence. Fifty percent of the respondents reported having seen or experienced sexual violence, while the other half reported they had not. The types of sexual violence experienced included catcalling, exhibitionism, online gender-based violence (such as pornographic photos, videos, and sexually explicit chats), indecent acts, and receiving sexually suggestive verbal comments. Many respondents indicated that the perpetrators were people they knew, including boyfriends, lecturers, seniors, and friends. Many students believe that campuses are likely places for sexual violence due to their size and the numerous locations where such incidents can occur. Socio-cultural factors and power dynamics also contribute to this issue. For example, there have been viral cases involving one student targeting another, or a lecturer engaging in inappropriate behavior with a student, which remain unresolved. However, the Child Gender Study Center (PSGA) task force has not effectively addressed or prevented sexual violence on campus. Instead, there is a culture of silence, leading to fear among students about reporting incidents, and victims often receive warnings from their perpetrators. After being ratified by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology in 2021, a clear legal umbrella has been established to handle cases of sexual harassment and violence in higher education. (Kemendikbud Ristek, 2021). This regulation is a continuation of the Bill on the Elimination of Sexual Violence, which has recently been enacted as the Law on Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence. The regulation is viewed as a significant advancement in addressing cases of sexual violence in higher education. (Republik Indonesia, 2022).

There is a need for greater awareness and education on preventing sexual violence to help young people understand how to avoid becoming victims. It is also important for them to take a strong stance against sexual violence to protect themselves. (Solehati, 2019:181). Students should take an active role in preventing violence. It is essential to provide comprehensive information to the campus community about what violence is, how to prevent it, and where to report or seek help if it occurs. These efforts should be enhanced by educating students about legal rights and available support channels.

Researchers are interested in studying efforts to prevent sexual violence against adolescents at Semarang University through community dialogue. This dialogue aims to create a safe and comfortable environment for students to discuss sexual violence without fear of stigma or discrimination. It will provide them with information about sexual violence, its boundaries, consent, legal rights, and prevention strategies. Additionally, this dialogue is expected to reduce the number of sexual violence cases among teenagers, particularly in Semarang. Given this context, the researcher plans to conduct a study titled "The Effectiveness of the 'Community Dialogue' Program as an Effort to Understand the Prevention of Sexual Violence for Teenagers."

### *Method*

The type of this research is qualitative with a phenomenological approach. Data obtained from the process of observation, interviews, and documentation. Data were collected from the first source of research, namely the PKBI pillar staff as facilitators, as well as students of Walisongo State Islamic University Semarang and Dian Nuswantoro University who focus on gender and sexual violence. The data was obtained from the results of interviews with 20 students who had participated in community dialogue using the purposive sampling technique.

### **Discussion**

Gibson said that effectiveness is an assessment of an activity carried out in order to find out a person's results or achievements, and if the results approach the maximum limit then the activity carried out is considered effective (Shopiani et al., 2021). In other research, it is stated that effectiveness is a tool used to see the achievement of a goal in reaching a target (I.Pangkey., 2015). Based on this understanding, it can be concluded that effectiveness is a tool used to measure success in an action in achieving the desired target.

In this study, effectiveness will be used to assess the success of the “Community Dialogue” program. BKKBN said that community dialogue is an impromptu forum for deliberation in order to discuss something. The thing discussed in this “Community Dialogue” is about understanding the prevention of sexual violence. Understanding is an active process in which a person connects his/her old knowledge with new knowledge so that the person is able to describe problems, demonstrate, categorize, formulate, compare, and explain his/her knowledge on a topic (Radiusman, 2020). Meanwhile, prevention is preventing something from happening, trying to prevent it from happening, and refusing (KBBI, 2008:250). In sexual violence, prevention means creating healthy and safe conditions and behavior, so that sexual crimes can be prevented before they occur (Zollner, Fuchs, dan Fegert, 2014:2).

Based on this understanding, it can be concluded that community dialogue is used as a method in delivering material about sexual violence with the hope that someone who has participated in the community dialogue will be able to understand the types of sexual violence and will be able to make efforts so that they do not become perpetrators or victims of sexual violence.

The function of preventing violence against children includes preventing the development and spread of problems, as well as preventing the return of problems. This can be done through socialization of child protection laws and children's rights, as well as socialization of the impact of violence experienced by children on their health and personality formation. In addition, preventing violence against children in society requires intervention to address social welfare problems that can lead to violence against children (Adawiah, 2015:288).

The goal of preventing sexual violence according to the TPKS Law is to ensure that all children have the right to be free from violence. This includes preventing violence before it starts, promoting its cessation, enforcing the law, providing protection for victims, and providing rehabilitative services for victims and perpetrators, and creating an environment free from sexual violence (Republik Indonesia, 2022:6).

According to Gillham, in preventing sexual violence, there are several strategies that can be carried out to prevent sexual violence, including, primary prevention is a strategy to reduce the incidence of behavioral problems by influencing individuals before they have the opportunity to act. In the context of sexual violence, primary prevention efforts focus on preventing perpetrators from committing attacks, as well as changing societal norms to reduce attitudes that justify violence against women. Among other things, this includes raising awareness among all members of the group who have direct contact with the perpetrator, recognizing that boys are at risk of sexual violence,

teaching children how to deal with strangers, about their privacy, and establishing a dual policy of punishing serious and repeat bullies, and keeping them behind bars.

Secondary prevention, aimed at individuals or groups who are proven to be perpetrators or victims of sexual violence. The main goal of secondary prevention is to provide protection and handling of sexual violence for victims, as well as handling of perpetrators. In secondary prevention, it is very important that not only the law works, but also medical and social services work together. This can be done by creating a safe and comfortable environment for children to report violence, encouraging parents and caregivers to identify when children experience violence, encouraging and training teachers to identify the characteristics of children who have experienced sexual violence, and being aware that children are at high risk of experiencing sexual violence.

Tertiary prevention focuses on responses after sexual violence occurs, such as providing support to victims and preventing recurrence (Kinnear dan L, 2007:34). Based on Gillham's opinion, sexual violence strategies can be carried out by increasing knowledge and updating norms that condemn violence, handling and providing protection to victims of sexual violence and following up on perpetrators with applicable laws, and finally providing support to victims and preventing recurrence.

The phenomenon of sexual violence in the city and district of Semarang according to data reports from the agency states that the number of violence against women has increased from 2021 there were 157 cases of violence against women where cases of sexual violence numbered 40 cases while in 2022 there were 228 cases of violence against women where cases of sexual violence numbered 79, psychological violence numbered 46 cases, and physical violence numbered 80 cases. These data show that sexual violence in the city and district of Semarang has increased quite worryingly.

The increasing number of cases of sexual violence in Semarang every year is one of the reasons behind the holding of the community dialogue program, then the next reason is the recent ratification of the follow-up regulations from the RUU to become the TPKS Law, the new regulations by the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Law No. 12 of 2022 concerning the Law on Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence.

There is currently an increase in sexual violence on campuses, and this is a cause for concern. Many cases are not handled properly, and prevention is a necessary strategy. In line with Fafa, a counselor staff at Pilar PKBI Central Java, revealed that the city of Semarang was the city with the most cases of sexual violence against women in Central Java in 2021-2022. During the implementation of community dialogue, there are also various problems or phenomena of sexual violence, phenomena that occur in

schools such as being flirted with by teachers, being teased and so on, while cases that often occur in universities are between students and lecturers because of the imbalance in power relations, students are threatened with getting a C grade and then lured to get a perfect grade.

As said by (Marfu'ah et al., 2021:100) in his research, namely Universities pay little attention to sexual violence, especially victims. This is evidenced by the absence of proper reporting mechanisms and regulations that can be used to handle these cases. Although the number of cases is increasing, it is still widely considered. Sexual violence on campuses is often not considered a major problem because it will damage the reputation of the university that has worked hard to build it. The power dynamics between people involved in sexual violence make it happen more often.

Teenagers are not sufficiently informed about sexual violence and are therefore at risk of becoming targets for predators. This lack of understanding creates an environment where victims experience trauma, fear, and anxiety. If globalization is not anticipated and addressed properly in a country's education system, it can have a negative impact on the nation's next generation. This is because if teenagers do not have adequate religious education, cultural education, and national education about events related to unhealthy sexuality, they are more likely to become victims of this type of violence. Therefore, it is important for parents, educators, communities, and governments to work together to provide education about sexual violence so that it can be prevented. Although many people consider teaching sexuality to teenagers as taboo, it is important to provide sexual education to protect them from sexual violence. Teenagers should be taught about the importance of boundaries, consent and what to do when they are victims of sexual violence. By educating them about the different forms of sexual violence, teens can take proactive steps to protect themselves.

Based on the participants' understanding of the community dialogue material, the informant is perceived as someone who has experienced or witnessed a violent incident directly, so that from this experience it can be prevented to the community. This is illustrated by the informant's statement when the researcher asked the definition of sexual violence?

*“ Any act of oppression, insult, harassment, rape, coercion, and things that degrade the dignity of others intentionally and consciously ” (Interview results with AD, 10 Maret 2023).*

AD explains that sexual violence is an act carried out by someone with bad intentions such as oppression, rape, insults, rape, coercion to lower the victim's self-

esteem intentionally and consciously. The results of the informant interview did not yet know what forms of sexual violence there were, the following is an interview with AL:

*“All I know is about sexual violence, sexual harassment, rape, catcalling, and gender-based violence (GBV).” (Interview results with AL, 1 Maret 2023).*

The experiences shared by the informants were quite varied. The forms of violence they faced can be divided into four categories: sexual harassment, sexual violence, catcalling, and rape.

Sexual harassment was reported by informants who either witnessed the incidents directly or heard about them from friends, such as informants AL and AFR. Informant AL shared that a friend had been mistreated by a classmate who frequently touched sensitive areas. Despite the victim's attempts to reprimand him, the perpetrator was not deterred. This behavior occurred because the perpetrator was unaware of the seriousness of sexual violence, and many people still normalize such actions. Below is a statement from informant AL:

*“...The incident involved a classmate who became the perpetrator of sexual harassment. This classmate frequently touched areas that should not be touched. The perpetrator did not understand the meaning of sexual violence and normalized this behavior, even though the victim tried to reprimand him and be firm about it. As a result, the victim felt uncomfortable, embarrassed, and degraded.....” (Interview with AL, 1 Maret 2023).*

Meanwhile, the AFR informant experienced a direct incident during junior high school when an unknown person intentionally grabbed and squeezed her breasts while she was riding her bicycle. After the incident, the victim felt degraded. Below are some expressions shared by the participants:

*“ Yes, during junior high school, many students experienced sexual harassment from individuals who squeezed their breasts while they were riding bicycles. It seems that the perpetrator may have a disorder. The victims, who are junior high school girls, often feel sad, disappointed, and worthless. The perpetrator was a man, but I cannot identify his age because he was wearing a helmet.” (Wawancara AFR, 6 Maret 2023).*

Catcalling is a different experience reported by informant MNF, who received catcalling in the form of glances and whistles from people in their environment. Catcalling falls under the category of sexual harassment. MNF mentioned that those who engaged in catcalling considered it just a joke and viewed it as normal due to local cultural influences. Below is a statement from the informant: “Yes, while walking in public where there were many people, I experienced catcalling. This happened because



of local culture and customs. I felt sad and disappointed.” (interview with MNF, 1 Maret 2023).

Rape is a serious issue, as reported by a 19-year-old informant who had just entered college. She almost became a victim of attempted rape by her boyfriend, someone she trusted deeply. After the incident, the victim felt unworthy of living, worthless, and like a failure. Informant AD shared her experience, stating: “I have experienced sexual violence, specifically an attempted rape. I have also assisted in cases of human trafficking and verbal sexual harassment. In my case, I felt unworthy. I was the victim, and the perpetrator was my ex-boyfriend.”...” (Interview with AD, 11 Maret 2023).

Sexual violence was reported by four out of twenty informants, who revealed that they experienced both physical and verbal abuse. Here are statements from several informants:

*“There was someone who was always with us during a community service activity, and they developed a relationship. However, the perpetrator (a man) would often slap the victim's (a woman) buttocks in front of others. This behavior stemmed from his desires and the opportunity he had. As a result, the victim felt both shame and hatred towards the perpetrator as well as herself...”* (Interview with LV, 13 Februari 2023).

Informant LV witnessed an incident during community service, where his girlfriend hit someone in the groin from behind. He shared:

*“I personally experienced sexual violence in the form of verbal abuse during my first semester. This occurred through WhatsApp messages from my own professor, which contained disgusting content. Because of those messages, I no longer liked that professor, but I still participated in classes with him. I did not want this to happen, but unexpectedly, I became a victim. It was very, very disgusting for me. I was the victim, and my professor was the perpetrator.”* (Interview with NAL, 28 Februari 2023).

The case of verbal sexual violence experienced by NAL by her own lecturer via WhatsApp, he sent obscene messages to the victim NAL and caused her to feel disgusted and disliked.

*“Yes, I was once pushed and called an entertainer by my ex-boyfriend, who also shoved me in a public place out of jealousy. When it happened, I could only remain silent, and after a while, I started to cry. I was the victim, and my ex-boyfriend was the perpetrator.”* (Interview with DA, 6 Maret 2022).

In line with the previous statement, DA shared that she also experienced offensive treatment from her ex-boyfriend. His actions included hurtful words, such as

calling her an entertainer, and pushing her in a public place due to his jealousy and anger. The victim remained quiet and cried. She said:

*“After watching a movie with friends, the perpetrator invited me to his place since it was close to the cinema. Once at his place, he cleaned up a bit. After a while, he started to make advances. I refused and yelled a little. After being forced for about 5 to 15 minutes, he finally gave up, and I ran away. Because I was somewhat compliant, and he lacked proper manners, I felt scared, anxious, regretful for going out that day, and nauseous.” (Interview MFA, 6 Maret 2023).*

From this explanation, it can be seen that the victim was forced to have sexual intercourse, but the victim tried to refuse and screamed. After 15 minutes, the perpetrator gave up and the victim 56 immediately ran away. Due to this incident, the victim experienced deep trauma.

In understanding sexual violence, the informant emphasized the concept of body autonomy, which refers to the rights individuals have over their own bodies, including self-limitation and consent. A woman has control over her body when she can make decisions about what happens to her. This was illustrated by the statement from informant AS.

*“Everyone has power over their own body because of the right to body autonomy, which means having control over oneself. Our bodies belong to us, and no one else can control them except for us. For example, if we are touched and feel uncomfortable, we should communicate that according to the situation.” (Wawancara AS, 5 Maret 2023).*

In the first interview explanation, the US informant said that we all have the right to set boundaries for ourselves, which may refer to privacy, personal space, or the distance we keep from others. If we feel uncomfortable, then tell that person.

*“Everyone should have boundaries for their own well-being, both mental and physical. If someone has strong boundaries, it is difficult for others to break them unless the situation has been ongoing and there has been no effort to stop it. Women, in particular, should establish boundaries regarding sexual violence, such as which parts of their bodies can and cannot be touched by others (both women and men), the topics of conversation that are acceptable, and the limits of their self-esteem.” (Interview with NAL, 28 Februari 2023).*

Meanwhile, in the second interview conducted, the answer from another informant was that it is mandatory for everyone to limit themselves with others in order to create comfort when we have limited it, it is not easy for other people to do things that they should not do. Then the next material, namely agreement or consent, was obtained from the following informant's statement quote:

*“ According to me, consent is an affirmative agreement given consciously to engage in various sexual or non-sexual activities. ” (Wawancara LV, 13 Februari 2023).*

The best thing that teenagers can do when they experience sexual violence is to use their verbal skills to refuse unwanted sexual advances by saying: "no" or "stop" with politely. When it comes to avoiding dangerous situations, teens are often very good at sensing when something is too risky and reporting sexual violence to someone else. (Wulandari et al., 2019:64).

As AL says:

*“This is not an area you should touch, or I feel uncomfortable when you do.” (Interview with AL, 1 Maret 2023).*

Likewise what NA said:

*“ I refuse and feel uncomfortable if someone touches me without permission. I would say, What are you doing? Please don't touch me. ” (Interview with NA, 6 Maret 2023).*

The results of the interview indicate that the informant took proactive steps to prevent sexual violence, such as refusing to engage in sexual activity by walking away, ignoring insults, avoiding confrontations, and reprimanding or scolding others. However, one informant mentioned that he was unable to refuse when he almost became a victim of rape because the perpetrator's words were very convincing, which made him believe him.

In in-depth interviews, ten informants shared various ways to protect themselves. They emphasized the importance of polite behavior, being cautious about their clothing to avoid attracting attention, and being mindful of their attitudes and speech. They also highlighted the need to identify factors that lead to violence against women, maintain distance, and manage social interactions. One informant mentioned that they can help prevent violence by encouraging their friends to do the same. When asked about preventive efforts, one informant said:

*“I can avoid situations like being alone with someone of the opposite sex; it's better to be in crowded places instead of quiet ones, as being alone can lead to greater violence. I also believe in saying no and learning self-defense.” Another added, “It's important to know boundaries in friendships, like not touching someone's private areas and respecting each other.”*

Based on the interview results, most informants preferred to conduct regular discussions and socialization sessions that included both women and men to effectively prevent sexual violence in their environment.

To reduce the incidence of sexual violence in universities, it is essential to conduct socialization so that students are aware of the institutions that can protect them if they become victims. Many students still do not know how to seek help in such situations. All informants shared their views on where to report sexual violence. One informant stated:

*“In Semarang, efforts to address violence are focused on PPT Seruni, which has representatives in every district in the city and regency. Students can also report to the police, specifically to the sexual violence division, and can go to Bhayangkara for medical examinations. Additionally, they can seek help from PKBI, LBH Apik, or LRCKJHAM”.*

Students who were informants acknowledged that there is a law prohibiting sexual violence on campus. All informants agreed that sexual violence is a violation of human rights and a crime. Half of the students indicated that they were aware of the rules against sexual violence, but they could not explain what those rules were. The other half stated that they did not know such rules existed. These forms of sexual violence are protected by the state, and victims have the right to receive assistance and recovery. Since the law was passed, students can report incidents and claim their rights as citizens because they are protected by the state.

Adolescence is a transitional period leading to adulthood, during which teenagers experience social, emotional, and physical changes. If they are not properly informed, teenagers may engage in risky behaviors, including sexual harassment or violence. Many cases arise from dating relationships where teens do not understand the importance of boundaries and agreements. As a result, they may unknowingly find themselves in situations where their boyfriend asks for sexual relations or kisses, which can be considered forms of harassment, and many do not recognize this.

The causes of sexual violence can be identified from the results of the stories of sexual violence cases that informants tell, namely because of opportunities that are exploited by the perpetrators where the perpetrators have power, local culture or customs, the perpetrators' desires and lusts, lack of parental supervision and low awareness, feelings of jealousy and very obedient victims. As stated by Fafa as Pilar staff, the driving factor for someone to commit sexual violence is power relations, sexual violence occurs not because there is an opportunity but from the character of the perpetrator who does have the intention to commit sexual violence, while according to Ms. Anis, the cause that is often found is patriarchal culture, because in Indonesia women are considered weaker than men, from there it causes several things to happen, the existence of power relations with high power is used as a weapon by the perpetrator,

the perpetrator is not informed about the forms of sexual violence so they normalize it, have no boundaries and agreement.

The study shows that in patriarchal cultures, where men are often viewed as brave and capable of dominating women, there are high rates of sexual harassment. This culture encourages men to see themselves as strong and in control while undermining the value of femininity. Society often normalizes behaviors like whistling and teasing women, suggesting that these actions are acceptable because men are expected to be bold and confrontational with women. As a result, men are seen as the ones who tease, while women are viewed as objects meant to be teased. This perspective contributes to the idea that women's bodies are the cause of the violence they experience. (Shopiani et al., 2021, p. 948).

This aligns with the theories of Michel Foucault and Johan Galtung regarding power relations in sexual violence. Foucault argues that power is not limited to our immediate environment; it can exist anywhere. This means that even outside their usual surroundings, individuals can still be influenced by existing power dynamics. Such dynamics often lead to sexual violence, typically perpetrated by those in positions of power—such as superiors, parents, or lecturers—against their subordinates, children, or students. Power can create a sense of entitlement, allowing individuals to control and dominate those who are weaker. This mindset enables acts of violence against others. Meanwhile, Galtung emphasizes that the power dynamic between men and women generally remains unchanged, with men dominating women. This dominance is often supported by those who uphold the status quo, viewing it as a natural arrangement. (Harjoni, 2021, p. 208).

The forms of sexual violence experienced by informants can involve either strangers or people they know. The most common type of sexual violence reported is sexual harassment, which includes catcalling, groping, or inappropriate touching of sensitive areas, as well as sending obscene messages. These acts are often committed by individuals known to the victims who hold positions of power, such as organizational leaders, lecturers, or family members. Many informants only recently learned that catcalling is considered a form of sexual harassment. Other forms of violence were also identified during community dialogue sessions in line with the TPKS Law.

Based on the results of in-depth interviews, informants reported that they learned the basics of sexual violence through socialization efforts by the student council and PIK-R during high school. Their knowledge was still limited, and some only discovered more about the topic by participating in community dialogues. In addition, they received lessons at school regarding sexual violence, which were further explored

in college through seminars from the PPKS task force, involvement in the PIK-R community during junior high school, and courses on reproductive health in college, which were then deepened through participation in a friends' organization.

Based on the results of in-depth interviews, victims of sexual violence or harassment often experience significant emotional impacts, such as feelings of shame, self-loathing, dirtiness, sadness, disappointment, fear, trauma, anger, panic, worthlessness, and even mental health disorders. Their emotions may become unstable, leading to silence, crying, and in some cases, depression. Generally, when someone experiences sexual violence, their first reaction is often to remain silent and avoid the perpetrator, which does not indicate that they are willing to accept the abuse.

This often happens because victims do not know whom to tell or how to seek help. When an attempted rape occurs a long time ago, or if the perpetrator holds a position of power, victims may feel scared and unable to speak up or react. Some victims choose not to report the incident because they feel lazy, want to avoid complications, or fear encountering the perpetrator again. It is important to emphasize that when adolescents do not refuse or speak up during sexual violence, it does not mean they accept the situation or approve of the behavior; rather, they may not know how to respond or may feel unsafe. If someone becomes a victim of sexual violence, the first step is to scream or run away to seek help and escape the perpetrator. The second step is to calm down and then try to contact a trusted friend, relative, or family member to share their experience. The final step is to report the incident to authorities so it can be addressed legally.

According to the Central Java PKBI Pillar, if you become a victim, remember that you are not to blame for the incident. It is important to believe that the perpetrator is guilty. This mindset can help you find the strength to confront the situation and make the right decisions to resolve the case you are facing.

Next, save any evidence related to the incident. Collect items that could serve as evidence, such as the clothes you were wearing at the time or any belongings the perpetrator may have left behind. Avoid touching the evidence with your hands; instead, use plastic or other materials that won't disturb the perpetrator's fingerprints. If the evidence is digital, take screenshots and save them. If you are a victim of rape, it is crucial not to comb your hair, brush your teeth, rinse, wash your vagina, or take a shower for 24 hours after the incident. Also, keep any clothes, pants, and underwear worn during the event, as these may contain important body fluids or traces of the perpetrator's DNA, which can help the police with the case. Then, seek support from trusted individuals, such as friends, loved ones, or service providers. Share what

happened with them. It's important to report to necessary services, including psychosocial or counseling services, shelters, health services, and legal aid services.

Many victims of violence do not report the incidents immediately, which can cause evidence to fade by the time the case is brought to the police. Witnesses also play a crucial role in facilitating the reporting process. If someone witnesses sexual harassment, there are several ways they can help protect the victim's rights. This includes recording the incident, accompanying the victim until they heal from the trauma, reporting the harassment to the authorities, directly confronting the harasser, distancing themselves from the person who is harassing, and not supporting or participating in the harassment.

It is important to remember that, while we may not have solutions to the victim's problems, our response should not add to their burden. We should listen without judgment and allow the victim to make their own decisions about what they need and want. (Kemendikbud Ristek, 2023) The testimony of witnesses and informants is an important factor in proving the truth in the trial process. This is illustrated by placing witness statements first, above other evidence. Given the importance of witnesses in the trial process, special legal instruments are needed to protect them (Hartono, 2014:3).

Legal protection outlined in Law Number 13 of 2006 regarding the protection of witnesses and victims allows witnesses, victims, and informants to give testimony in court without being present in person if they feel threatened. This protection requires the judge's approval, and those who provide reports, testimonies, or statements under this protection cannot be prosecuted criminally or civilly for what they say. (Republik Indonesia, 2006:5) Teenagers or students need to know the referral institutions, so they know where to go if they experience sexual violence. Victims often do not have the courage to report the crime, and do not even know where to go to file a complaint. Therefore, it is important to take concrete steps to educate victims about sexual violence and complaint units (Khafsoh & Suhairi, 2021:71).

Semarang has a high percentage of violence against women and children, prompting the city to establish a center that provides protection and services for these vulnerable groups. When students encounter issues on campus, they can report them to faculty members, such as the dean or department heads. Additionally, organizations like HMJ, BEM, and SEMA, as well as groups that address sexual violence complaints—such as An-Niswa, Candu FISIP, and HMJ BPI—work alongside the Center for Gender and Child Studies. There are several resources available for handling sexual violence, including Pilar PKBI Central Java, PPT Seruni, LBH Apik, LRCKJHAM, and Polres or Bhayangkara for medical examinations. Referral institutions like Rumah Aman also

provide temporary housing and protection for victims of sexual violence against women.

Walisongo State Islamic University Semarang (UINWS), through the Center for Gender and Child Studies (PSGA), collaborates with various campus services and institutions to provide support and assistance to victims of sexual violence. These services include WHPDC, LPKBHI, and LBKI, which each offer psychological, legal, and religious assistance. These institutions work together as a Service Unit, sharing best practices for supporting victims of sexual violence, and more information can be found on their website at <https://lppm.walisongo.ac.id/category/psga/>. Sexual violence cases can be recorded and addressed if they meet specific criteria. To submit a case, victims must provide a chronological account of the incident and attach personal documents such as their ID card (KTP), household information (Kartu Keluarga), birth certificate, marriage certificate, and any other supporting documents. (Marfu'ah et al., 2021:100) Meanwhile, Dian Nuswantoro University through the campus and can be accessed through the academic account website of each student "siadin". For the BEM and Rumah Sahabat organizations, they only focus on preventing sexual violence.

This complaint service allows victims of violence to express their concerns directly to the PPT SERUNI secretariat or the sub-district office in Semarang City. First, victims need to fill out a form with their personal information, and then a counselor will assist them in understanding their issues and finding solutions. If the victim wishes to report to the police, we will help them obtain the necessary information and provide referrals to nearby institutions, such as LRC KJHAM, LBH APIK, or our own services (Annisa, 2022:39). Or you can also go to the Semarang City DP3A by accessing complaints via the website <https://dp3a.semarangkota.go.id/pengaduan>.

The issuance of Regulation Number 30 of 2021 by the Minister of Education and Culture establishes a task force on campuses to address sexual violence in educational settings. This aims to create a safe and supportive environment for victims while also helping to uphold justice. (Azzahra et al., 2021: 402).

If you have experienced any form of sexual violence, do not hesitate to report it immediately and speak up about the issue on campus. There are laws in place, including Law No. 12 of 2022 on TPKS, Rector's Decree Number 300 of 2020, and Law No. 30 of 2021, which address the handling and prevention of sexual violence in universities. These regulations provide a strong foundation for advocating for victims and survivors who may be afraid to speak out. With the support of the PSGA task force, victims of sexual violence can report their experiences and receive comfortable services, along with assistance until their cases are fully resolved. It is essential for universities to be



safe, conducive, and welcoming places for students. Moreover, cases of sexual violence can become even more complicated due to unequal power dynamics between the perpetrator and the victim, such as between lecturers and students. Students should not worry about reporting what they have experienced on campus, as Article 12 of Law No. 30 of 2021 protects them from physical and non-physical threats from perpetrators or others, ensuring that they can report such threats to law enforcement.

Considering the existing cases, especially those involving student victims, the university must take firm action against the perpetrators of violence and impose appropriate punishments according to established regulations, ensuring a fair process. The university should not prioritize its reputation at the expense of addressing cases of sexual harassment or violence; instead, it should focus on providing protection, care, and trauma recovery for the victims.

The law in Indonesia offers protection for its citizens, including the right to a fair and impartial trial. One way the state ensures this protection is by providing legal support through the court system in cases of crime. Victims of crime especially need this protection, as they are the ones harmed by criminal acts. The state recognizes that these victims deserve attention and support to safeguard their interests. (Suryani, 2021:135)

## **Conclusion**

The effectiveness of community dialogue in the sexual violence prevention program by the Central Java PKBI Pillar has successfully educated adolescents about preventing sexual violence, increasing their awareness of the importance of consent, self-limitation, and the different types of sexual violence. Previously, many students were hesitant to report incidents due to fear and shame, but now they are more open to discussing their experiences with others. Community dialogue serves as an effective method to provide adolescents with comprehensive information on preventing sexual violence, supported by facilitators knowledgeable in counseling and psychology. Additionally, there are efforts to offer legal assistance when necessary. The researcher hopes that awareness of gender issues and feminism will become a key focus in contemporary research, as topics considered taboo by some may not align with the norms and regulations of Indonesian law. Ultimately, the goal is for victims of sexual violence to feel empowered to speak up and report their experiences.

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