

**CULTIVATING SEX EDUCATION IN THE FRAMEWORK OF PREVENTING
SEXUAL VIOLENCE (CASE STUDY OF TEENAGERS AND MOTHERS IN
DONOYUDAN VILLAGE)**

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Abstract - *Sexual violence is a real act (actual) or intimidation (semi-actual) related to intimacy or sexual relations carried out by the perpetrator against the victim by force, which results in the victim suffering physically, materially, mentally, and psychologically. The outreach is targeted at teenagers and mothers in Donoyudan village. Teenagers must prepare themselves so that they do not fall into and commit sexual harassment against their peers or younger classmates and protect themselves from sexual harassment behavior by other people. And mothers, as al-ummu al-madrasatul ulaa, act as a place for children to learn and compete for the first time, so it is hoped that parents, especially mothers, will teach their children sex education from an early age and be sensitive to their children's interactions and daily behavior. This socialization activity also aims to realize that understanding sexual harassment is very important so that teenagers can prevent and respond if it happens to them. And mothers are involved in providing direction for children's growth development and understanding.*

Keywords: *Sex Education, Prevention, Sexual Violence, Teenagers, Mothers*

I. INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of sexual violence is increasing and has become a serious problem in several countries. Sexual violence in the form of sexual harassment can occur against both women and men, regardless of age, and can occur in schools, communities, and public spaces (Yudha et al., 2020). Sexual harassment can cause negative physical, psychological, and social impacts (Ulfaningrum et al., 2021). Adolescence is a time of change or puberty with biological, psychological, and social changes. This is what motivates teenagers in general to always hang out with their peers and often experiment because of their great curiosity and sometimes teenagers engage in deviant behavior and sexual harassment due to a bad environment (Nasir Ahmad, 2017).

Currently, technological developments are growing rapidly, making it easier for people to access information via the Internet. This information is so easy for anyone to access, including adults, teenagers, and even children. Information spread on the internet is not only positive information that brings knowledge, but also negative information that leads to bad things, for example, news about pornographic images. Meanwhile, not everyone considers that the information they obtain is not only to fulfill their curiosity but also to foster a desire to learn (put it into practice) without any rational and responsible considerations. For this reason, it is necessary to instill the dangers of sexual promiscuity and prevent sexual harassment (Wahyuni, 2016).

Violence against women and children is the most cruel act of human rights violation against women and children (Winshery Tan et al., 2022). Therefore, this act was classified by the United Nations (UN) as a crime against humanity. Therefore, this socialization activity is very useful for Donoyudan teenagers because they will gain a greater understanding of the importance of knowing about sex education and how to prevent and respond to sexual harassment. Efforts to prevent sexual harassment certainly require communication from parents, especially mothers, towards children. Communication implemented with children is by creating two-way communication.

Violence is a real action (actual) or intimidation (semi-actual) carried out by the perpetrator against the victim, which results in the victim suffering physically, materially, mentally, and psychologically. Sexual comes from the word sex, which means the biological differences between women and men which are often called gender (Winshery Tan et al., 2022). Sexual violence has the meaning of a real act (actual) or intimidation (semi-actual) related to intimacy or sexual relations carried out by the perpetrator against the victim by force, which results in the victim suffering physically, materially, mentally, and psychologically. Crimes of decency in general are acts that violate decency and deliberately destroy decency in public or other words against the will of the victim through threats of violence. Sexual violence and sexual harassment are the same terms. It's just that sexual violence is broader and sexual harassment is part of sexual violence.

Understanding the socialization of sexual violence prevention can provide a form of prevention that is preventative for minors, especially about sexual violence. Sexual violence can occur in physical and non-physical forms. In physical form, it can be seen by hitting, kicking, and also the presence of bruises which can be proven through a Visum et

Repertum (VeR). Non-physical violence is through humiliation and insults whose aim is sexual, while sexual violence through technological means is also directed at someone who contains words or sentences of a sexual nature. Preventive prevention efforts are carried out to prevent victims from occurring, so knowledge and understanding of sex education must be provided from an early age.

The types of sexual harassment and factors related to sexual harassment prevention behavior include:

1. Types of sexual harassment

The types of sexual harassment that are often experienced by teenagers in developed and developing countries have the same characteristics, including verbal sexual harassment, physical sexual harassment, and sexual assault. Verbal sexual harassment such as homophobic language (e.g., teens being called "gay or fagot"), unwanted sexual comments, spreading sexual rumors, displaying or sharing images, photos, illustrations, messages or notes, and writing things on bathroom walls (Karmakar et al., 2020). Physical sexual harassment such as touching vital parts (buttocks, breasts, genitals), and pulling clothes off/down (gaspings) (Espelage et al., 2016). Sexual assault is like being forced to kiss or do something of a sexual nature.

2. Education

Sex means gender. So, sex education is interpreted by most people as education related to relationships between men and women. Sex education itself does not only discuss interactions between men and women or the development of reproductive organs (Hanafri et al., 2016). Sex education also discusses how to equip children with the skills to choose the actions they will take, develop self-confidence, and increase children's competition in determining their attitude when facing a situation. It is through developing self-confidence and the ability to determine attitudes that children will be able to protect themselves against sexual crime or harassment, inappropriate sexual behavior, and sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV and AIDS (Kurnia, 2012).

Two cases were found in the Sragen district which could spread to surrounding areas such as the Donoyudan sub-district itself. The first case, a case of sexual harassment by two silat trainers against their students, could affect the student's psychology and affect the student's future growth and development (Solopos.com, 2020). The second case, sexual harassment in the form of touching the victim's chest (kompas.com, 2022). Based on these two cases, children and teenagers need to know the signs of abusive behavior and dare to report the perpetrator to the authorities if they have experienced harassment so that the perpetrator receives appropriate punishment. Likewise now,

So, based on several cases and problems above, we took the initiative to hold outreach targeting teenagers and mothers. Teenagers must prepare themselves so that they do not fall into and commit sexual harassment against their peers or younger classmates and protect themselves from sexual harassment behavior by other people. And mothers, as al-ummu al-madrasatul ulaa, act as the child's first place of learning and

sharing, so it is hoped that parents, especially mothers, will teach their children sex education from an early age and be sensitive to their children's interactions and daily behavior.

To realize this socialization, coordination was carried out with PKK (Family Welfare Empowerment) women and the youth of the Donoyudan village youth group so that the socialization process was achieved with the hope that the target audience would be present, namely mothers and teenagers. So the aim of carrying out this outreach is to see to what extent the audience understands the importance of sex education in the context of preventing sexual harassment. This socialization activity also aims to realize that it is very important for teenagers to understand sexual harassment and to foster a sense of caution to prevent and respond if this happens to them. Mothers are involved in providing direction for children's growth development and understanding.

2. METHOD

The method of this program is to provide socialization regarding the prevention of sexual violence by presenting 2 resource persons who are experienced and experts in their fields, namely Mrs. Maghfiroh S.Ag as a consultant and Ms. Luxy Nabiela Farez MI, Kom as the founder of PUKAPS. The target of this socialization program is more towards teenagers and parents, especially mothers, so that both understand the dangers of sexual violence and that parents can control the interactions their children make. This program was carried out in Donoyudan Village, Kalijambe District, Sragen Regency, Central Java on Friday, August 4 2023 at 13.00-16.00 pm. In carrying out this activity, the resource person presented material regarding Sex Education to prevent sexual violence via PowerPoint slides, and after completing the presentation of the material, A question and answer session was opened for teenagers and mothers. To find out the results of this socialization, observations, and observations were made from the many participants who asked questions and shared their understanding of what the presenters said.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

So from the observations and observations that have been made, after carrying out socialization on the prevention of sexual violence against teenagers and women in Donoyudan village. As a result, they feel they understand more about the dangers of sexual violence, thereby increasing their sense of awareness so that they do not become perpetrators or victims of acts of sexual violence. The great understanding and curiosity of teenagers and mothers was proven by the large number of people asking questions during the question-and-answer session after the resource person had finished explaining the material. One example of a question asked by one of the participants was "What about expressions that contain sexual harassment towards young children, such as the words (hi beautiful!), which are meant to be just a joke and an invitation to talk, not lead to verbal harassment?" And the speaker, Ms. Luxy, answered this question clearly, accompanied by legal sources and the importance of good examples. The socialization documentation is shown in the image below:



Figure 1. Resource person delivering material and question and answer session



Figure 2. Giving souvenirs



Figure 3. Group photo with participants

4. CONCLUSION

This socialization activity to prevent sexual violence provides new knowledge for the Donoyudan village community, especially teenagers as targets of sexual violence and mothers as the first supervisors of children's relationships. The knowledge gained will include awareness of the dangers of sexual violence if it occurs, both in terms of mental psychology and physical health.

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