

Sexual Harassment of Women through Social Media in the Modern Era of Indonesian Criminal Law



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ABSTRACT: Crimes of sexual harassment against women continue to occur. This sexual harassment crime is included in the category of sexual violence crimes and is a violation of Human Rights. Where sexual harassment also happens through social media. The purpose of this research itself is to find out the factors and reasons for sexual harassment of women and to find out the laws and regulations that regulate and deal with sexual harassment of women in Indonesia. The methodology used in this study is normative juridical originating from secondary data, namely from laws and journals. The occurrence of sexual harassment occurs because of internal and external factors. The crime of sexual harassment itself has been regulated in Law Number 12 of 2022, Law Number 13 of 2006 Jo. Law Number 31 of 2014 Concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims.

KEYWORDS: Sexual Violence; Women; Law; Criminal, Human Right

I. INTRODUCTION

Times continue to develop and this has definitely influenced the lifestyle and friendship styles of people in Indonesia. It should be remembered that with current developments it has become known that women and men have equality which is often called gender equality. However, unfortunately women are still seen as weak or seen as having a lower status than men. In fact, it often happens that husbands don't like it if their wife is pregnant with a girl. It should be known that the existing regulations explain that there is a principle of equality for all citizens without exception.

Not only that, crimes of sexual harassment which are included in sexual violence still often occur in Indonesia. Where the sexual harassment takes the form of rape. These crimes do not only occur in big cities, but also often occur in rural areas. Even sexual harassment can be carried out verbally or non-verbally. With the development of the times on social media, there is a lot of non-verbal sexual harassment. Without realizing it, sexual harassment crimes via social media are increasing. Even though in Indonesia the crime of sexual harassment has been regulated, namely in Law Number 23 of 2002 Jo. Law Number 35 of 2014. Unfortunatel, legislation alone does not reduce the crime of sexual harassment. The existence of internal and external factors is what causes sexual harassment crimes to still occur in various regions of Indonesia. In recent times, sexual harassment has even occurred in educational settings such as Islamic boarding schools and schools. Moreover, cases of non-verbal sexual harassment via social media are increasing.

Theoretical framework

This research will use the theory of justice, legal benefits and legal certainty. With the use of the theory of justice in Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning criminal acts of sexual violence, justice here reflects a sense of fairness to the victims and perpetrators of crimes of sexual harassment through social media.

This theory of legal utility follows the theory of justice and legal certainty. In carrying out criminal penalties for perpetrators of sexual harassment, the benefits must be taken into account not only for the perpetrators but also for victims of crimes of sexual harassment through social media.

The judge's decision in criminal acts of sexual violence which focuses on sexual harassment via social media based on Law Number 12 of 2022 must be based on the theory of legal certainty. Legal certainty here means prioritizing the basis of legislation, compliance and justice. Where in Law Number 12 of 2022 there is no government regulation that makes this law enforceable.

Gap Analysis and Problems

The Indonesian state has regulated the crime of sexual harassment, namely in Law Number 12 of 2022. These laws and regulations are intended to provide prevention, protection, access to justice and recovery for victims of sexual violence, including sexual harassment. Indonesia has also regulated the protection of witnesses and victims in Law Number 13 of 2006 Jo. Law Number 31 of

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2014. In the law which regulates the protection of witnesses and victims, the rights which will be obtained by witnesses and victims of criminal acts are regulated, as well as the obligations of witnesses and victims which have also been regulated in Law Number 13 of 2006 Jo. Law Number 31 of 2014.

However, in today's life, sexual harassment crimes against women still often occur. Sexual harassment often targets women because they are seen as weak. Sexual harassment often occurs among women because women are seen as inferior to men. In fact, in the regulations in Indonesia, even in the world, there is no distinction between the rights obtained by women and men. In fact, sexual harassment also occurs in the educational sphere, such as in schools and even in Islamic boarding schools. Not only verbal sexual harassment but also non-verbal harassment. Currently, legal protection for women has received a lot of criticism in society

because legal protection is still low. Where schools that should teach people to avoid sexual harassment and provide a sense of safety and security to students have actually become places where sexual harassment occurs. Indonesia has also regulated legal protection for witnesses and victims, but unfortunately these regulations are implemented appropriately. Where later in this research will discuss sexual harassment against women which will be studied using the theory of patriarchal domination, as well as what rights victims of sexual harassment obtain and how to overcome the occurrence of sexual harassment. So the aim of this research is to find out the factors and reasons why sexual harassment can occur against women and to find out the laws and regulations that regulate and deal with sexual harassment against women in Indonesia.

State of the art (Novelty of Research Results)

This research is different from previous research. This research is different from research conducted by I Wayan Budiarta and I Gusti Ngurah Parwata entitled "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak dan Perempuan Selaku Korban Kejahatan Seksual"¹. Research conducted by Ramadhanty Salsabilla Sutarno entitled "Analisis Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Kekerasan Seksual Pada Remaja Berbasis Gender di Media Sosial"². In research carried out by Riska Mutiah entitled "Sistem Patriarki dan Kekerasan Atas Perempuan". In the research "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Pelecehan Seksual" by Rosania Paradias and Eko Sopyono. Existing research entitled "Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Perempuan Realitas dan Hukum " by Elizabeth, Dessy and Zulham. This research also has differences with previous research in the research "*A Critical Discourse Analysis of Sexual Harassment Against Women in Online Mass Media*" by Gusti Ayu Praminatih and Homsatun Nafiah. In research made by Zulkifli, Arief, Martina, Rizka Mauliza with the title "*Social Construction of Law Enforcement for Sexual Violence Against Women in North Aceh*". This research does not only focus on sexual harassment against women in one area, but this research will focus on sexual harassment against women throughout Indonesia as well as focusing on harassment via social media, namely non-verbal harassment experienced by women. In this research, the use of legal regulations used is also different from previous research because this research focuses on the application of the latest legal regulations, namely Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Sexual Violence and other regulations relating to human rights that are violated due to sexual harassment in These women constitute human rights violations.

II. RESEARCH METHODS

This research method uses a normative juridical problem approach. This research is normative research that uses a statutory approach, analytical approach, conceptual approach and case approach. This research uses secondary data whose sources of legal materials are primary legal materials (legislation, jurisprudence, doctrine), secondary legal materials (law books, legal journals) and tertiary legal materials (law dictionaries and websites). The data collection technique used in this research is *library research* or often known as library research. The data analysis technique used is qualitative. Where the data that has been obtained will later be collected and then the conclusions needed for this research will be drawn.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Factors and Criminal Law of Sexual Harassment Crimes in Indonesia

The National Commission on Violence Against Women's academic text regarding the Sexual Violence Crime Bill explains that sexual violence is any act of humiliating, insulting, attacking/other actions against the body which is related to a person's sexual desire, sexual desire, and/or reproductive function, by force, contrary to a person's will, and/or other actions that cause a person to be unable to give consent in a free state, due to unequal power relations, gender relations and/or other reasons, which result in or may result in physical, psychological, sexual or physical suffering or misery, economically, socially, culturally, and/or politically. In simple terms, sexual violence is all kinds of actions related to sexual desire and attacking someone psychologically or physically.

¹ I Wayan Budiarta dan I Gusti Ngurah Parwata, Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak dan Perempuan Selaku Korban Kejahatan Seksual, E-Journal Ilmu Hukum Kertha Wicara, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Udayana, vol 8 no 6 (2019), hlm 6.

² Ramadhanty Salsabilla Sutarno, Analisis Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Kekerasan Seksual Pada Remaja Berbasis Gender di Media Sosial, Nusantara: Jurnal Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang, vol 9 no 6 (2022), hal 2122.

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Sexual violence does not have to be between people outside of marriage, even husbands and wives can be involved in sexual violence.³

Sexual harassment crimes are increasingly occurring. Even though it is known in statutory regulations, namely Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, in Article 1 paragraph (3) it is explained that discrimination based on gender is prohibited by law, this should be a basic reference for crimes against sexual harassment against women. may decrease. Apart from that, the Vienna Declaration and the 1993 Action Plan have clarified violence against women in Articles 18 and 38 as a violation of human rights. And social positions and roles cannot be separated from the influence of a person's gender identity, men and women will have different roles and social positions in society.⁴ Both women and men can be vulnerable and become victims of sexual harassment. Men are depicted as perpetrators of harassment, while women are victims of men.⁵ With increasingly advanced developments, social media has more and more users. With the existence of social media, not all users understand the rules of social media well. Even through social media it can lead to crimes of sexual harassment. Sexual harassment in the modern era like today is not only verbal, it can even be non-verbal. Through comments in the mass media that lead to sexual harassment, it is influenced by external and internal factors. External factors are factors that come from outside the perpetrator of sexual harassment. The external factor that makes perpetrators commit crimes of sexual harassment is culture where foreign culture is increasingly entering Indonesia, not all people can filter what is good and what is bad.⁶ Apart from culture, there is still the view that women are inferior to men. Even though women and men have the same position in the eyes of the law. Apart from external factors, there are also internal factors that come from within the perpetrator. These internal factors include ever-increasing lust, sexual fantasies which are channeled through mass media, the habit of watching pornographic videos which can trigger sexual fantasies which can be channeled and lead to sexual harassment.⁷

The factors that cause this crime are seen from several angles, namely: Factors originating from within the perpetrator (internal), such as the perpetrator feeling innocent for the behavior he committed. Even though the law has a fictional principle, namely the principle that assumes everyone understands the law (*presumption iures de iure*), in reality

not everyone knows the rules of law; there is an interest that exists within the perpetrator. In order for the perpetrator's intended interests to be achieved, the perpetrator makes various efforts and does not have the burden of carrying out sexual harassment; The perpetrator feels he has a higher position. As we know that "*men have power over women in society*". Due to conditions of social power that place men in a higher position than women; unfulfilled satisfaction and age factors. The age factor experienced by a partner causes a person to be unable to carry out desired sexual activities; have been victims of sexual harassment before. The helplessness of victims when facing acts of sexual violence in childhood is unconsciously generalized into their perception that sexual acts or behavior can be carried out on weak or helpless figures. Victims of sexual harassment may become perpetrators of sexual harassment in the future.

Meanwhile, factors that arise from outside the perpetrator or are external, such as factors that exist within the victim, where the presence of an action can give rise to reciprocal interactions, namely a reciprocal relationship between the perpetrator and the interlocutor or related interactions that contain reciprocal meaning; Technological developments where increasingly advanced technology that cannot be controlled means that many pornographic videos are freely accessible to all ages, young and old, women and men can access these videos anytime, anywhere for free; the modernization factor where progress in various sectors brings society to a more advanced and modern mindset; peer group; factors lack of understanding of issues of harmony and religion or the relationship between humans and God.

Protection towards women has also been stated by the UN Convention which has extended the protection of women to household matters, not limited to women's rights outside the home or the public sector. This can be used as a benchmark for increasing concern for human rights, especially women, even though our Criminal Code does not yet regulate rape by husbands against wives. Rape is placed as an example of a criminal act that violates women's human rights because it positions the superiority of gender discrimination.

³ Anggraeni Nita, Problematika Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual Dalam Sistem Hukum di Indonesia, UIN Sultan Maulana Hasunddin Banten, Vol. 17 No. 2 (2021), hlm 46.

⁴ Riska Mutiah, Sistem Patriarki dan Kekerasan Atas Perempuan, Komunitas Jurnal Pengembangan Manusia Islam, Fakultas Dakwah dan Ilmu Komunikasi UIN Mataram, vol 10 no 1 (2019), hlm 60.

⁵ Gusti Ayu Praminatih dan Homsatun Nafiah, A Critical Discourse Analysis of Sexual Harassment Against Women in Online Mass Media, HUMANIS: Journal of Arts and Humanities, Institut Pariwisata dan Bisnis Internasional, Denpasar, Bali dan Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Bahasa Asing Yunisla, Bandar Lampung, Lampung, vol 26 no 2 (2022), hlm 204.

⁶ Kayus Kayowuan Lewoleba, Muhammad Helmi Fahrozi, Studi Faktor-Faktor Terjadinya Tindak Kekerasan Seksual Pada Anak-Anak, Jurnal Esensi Hukum, Megister Hukum Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta, vol 2 no 1 (2020), hlm 38.

⁷ <https://www.halodoc.com/kesehatan/kekerasan-seksual-diakses-pada-1-September-2023-pukul-21.54>.

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Rape is one measure of serious human rights violations against women. What the perpetrator did is evidence of arbitrariness and cruelty which is contrary to human nature which should respect and protect the rights of others, especially women. Regarding crimes of sexual violence This (rape) not only takes away a woman's honor, but also takes away her human rights.⁸

Law enforcement against sexual violence has become an important focus throughout human history because sexual violence is the most cruel act of⁹ human rights violation against women and children. Regarding sexual harassment crimes, Indonesia has regulated this matter. Sexual harassment through the mass media itself is regulated in Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Crimes of Sexual Violence. Where sexual violence through mass media is regulated in Article 4 paragraph (1) and Article 14. In Article 14 paragraph (1) it is explained that "Every person without rights: a.) recording and/or taking images or screenshots that are sexually charged against the will or without the consent of the person who is the object of the recording or image or screenshot; b.) transmitting electronic information and/or electronic documents that contain sexual content against the recipient's will and are directed towards sexual desires; and/or; c.) carrying out stalking and/or tracking using an electronic system against a person who is the object of electronic information/documents for sexual purposes, shall be punished for committing electronic-based sexual violence, with a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years and/or a maximum fine Rp. 200,000,000.00 (two hundred million rupiah)". Article 14 paragraph (3) states that "Electronic-based sexual violence as referred to in paragraph (1) is a complaint offense, unless the victim is a child or person with disabilities."¹⁰

In reality, there are still many victims of sexual harassment through mass media who do not report the harassment they have received. The perpetrators of sexual harassment crimes increasingly feel powerful. Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning the Crime of Sexual Violence itself does not yet have government regulations. This law will come into effect on May 9 2022. In this law, one of the means of evidence is electronic documents. Because it is known that sexual harassment or sexual violence has occurred through the mass media, electronic evidence is used. Digital traces cannot be completely removed. The criminal penalties imposed on perpetrators of sexual violence are seen as less strict. Unfortunately, the criminal law created to protect victims of sexual violence still seems haphazard and does not show any bias towards the victims.¹¹ The state's commitment is needed to seriously reform legal regulations related to sexual violence against women. In reality, sexual violence against women is not just rape and molestation but more than that.¹² Meanwhile, regarding the rights and obligations of witnesses and victims, Indonesia has regulations that regulate this, namely in Law Number 31 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning the Protection of Witnesses and Victims. Where later victims of sexual harassment will be protected by the Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK).

Combating Sexual Harassment Crimes

Women, especially adolescent girls, cannot be avoided from the topic of sexual violence, so it is necessary to carry out comprehensive preventive efforts so that women do not become victims of sexual violence. The *alternative treatment that can be given is* normative assertiveness training.

In overcoming the high level of violence that occurs among women at this time, assertive training must be carried out and applied to victims because this training provides many benefits in reducing victims of violence who do not dare to report and raise the rights they have in order to receive justice. Assertiveness training is a behavioral approach concept that is used to obtain one's rights perfectly.¹³

By paying attention to various positive legal regulations related to violence sexual relations that exist today as described above, in general it can be said that legal regulations related to sexual violence in Indonesia it is still very limited. From the side criminalization, for example, violent crimes existing sexual matters do not yet cover some actions that should be done too classified as a criminal act of sexual violence.

In the current Draft Criminal Code Law discussed in the DPR RI, norms prohibiting violence Sexual intercourse is actually regulated specifically in CHAPTER XXIII paragraph 3 concerning violence sexual, but the substance of the norms is still the same with what is regulated in the PKDRT Law. However, apart from the Draft Law on the Criminal Law Book, now there are It is also planned to form a plan The Sexual Violence Act It is planned to be included in the 2016 Prolegnas.

The Draft Law on Sexual Violence has long been fought for by the National Commission on Violence Against Women, in fact, not only the National Commission on Violence Against Women, the DPR and the Government are also involved in drafting the Draft Law. Input from victims, victims' companions, women's rights observers, law enforcement officials and academics played a role in

⁸ Kristian Dwi Made Ni, *Kejahatan Kekerasan Seksual (Perkosaan) Ditinjau Dari Perspektif Kriminologi*, Jurnal Magister Hukum Udayana, Vol.7 No.3 (2014), hlm 374.

⁹ Zulkifli, Arief Rahman, dll, *Social construction of law enforcement for sexual violence against women in Aceh Utara*, Jurnal Civics: Media Kajian Kewarganegaraan, Universitas Malikussaleh Aceh Utara, vol. 19 no. 2 (2022), hlm 224.

¹⁰ Undang-Undang Nomor 12 tahun 2022 tentang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual.

¹¹ Rosania Paradias dan Eko Soponyono, *Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Korban Pelecehan Seksual*, Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia, Magister Hukum, Fakultas Hukum, Universitas Diponegoro, vol 4 no 1 (2022), hlm 70.

¹² Elizabeth Siregar, Dessy Rakhmawaty, Zulham Adamy Siregar, *Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Perempuan Realitas dan Hukum*, PROGRESIF: Jurnal Hukum, Fakultas Hukum Universitas Terbuka, vol XIV no 1 (2020), hlm 12.

¹³ Utami Zahirah Noviani P, Rifdah Arifah K, Cecep, Sahadi Humaedi, *Mengatasi dan Mencegah Tindak Kekerasan Seksual Pada Perempuan Dengan Pelatihan Asertif*, Jurnal Penelitian & PPM, Universitas Padjadjaran, vol 5 no 1 (2018), hlm 53.

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its design. Of the 15 (fifteen) forms of sexual violence contained in the Draft Law, it turns out that there are 3 (three) which are actually regulated in the law. The following is a list of the forms of sexual violence in question, namely rape (already regulated); sexual exploitation (regulated); trafficking of women for sexual purposes (regulated); sexual harassment; sexual torture; sexual slavery; intimidation, threats, and attempted rape; forced prostitution; forced pregnancy; forced abortion; forced marriage; sexual control such as forced clothing and discrimination against women through rules; inhumane and sexually charged punishments; traditional practices with sexual nuances that endanger women; and forced sterilization/contraception.

As a comparison to the 15 (fifteen) forms of sexual violence contained in the Draft Law on Sexual Violence, the following can be noted 11 (eleven) forms of sexual violence that can be experienced by women according to *The WHO World Report on Violence and Health*, such as systematic rape during armed conflict; rape during marriage or dating; rape by a stranger; unwanted sexual assault, including soliciting sexual activity in return for services; mental and physical sexual harassment against people with disabilities; sexual abuse of children; forced marriage, cohabitation (cohabitation), and child marriage; denial of the right to use contraception or use other means to protect oneself from sexually transmitted diseases; forced abortion; acts of violence against the sexual integrity of women, including female genital mutilation (circumcision) and virginity testing; and forced prostitution and enslavement of persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

Of the acts mentioned in the 11 forms of sexual violence according to WHO. Norms of enslavement of people for sexual purposes and sexual abuse of children have also been regulated in separate laws. It is possible to increase criminal sanctions by including norms regarding sexual harassment perpetrated against people with disabilities. Likewise, the act of virginity testing could be criminalized on the grounds that it violates human rights. Meanwhile, according to the author, the act of female genital mutilation (circumcision) does not need to be criminalized, considering that this act is part of the Islamic religious values adhered to by the majority of the Indonesian population.¹⁴

Apart from the criminalization policy, it is also known that there are several material points that are proposed to be discussed in the draft Sexual Violence Law. The material points in the Draft Law actually describe the concept of protecting society against sexual violence more broadly, including the existence of a paradigm of protection for victims of sexual violence. The following are the main points of material in question, namely the scope: prevention of sexual violence, prosecution of perpetrators of sexual violence, protection and recovery for victims of sexual violence; criminalization of sexual violence: five categories of sexual violence (rape, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, sexual torture, and traditional practices targeting sexuality) which are categorized from 15 (fifteen) forms of sexual violence according to the closeness of the elements of the offense; rehabilitation of perpetrators as additional punishment and an effort to prevent recurrence; including special medical treatment for the perpetrator; recovery in a broad sense for victims and their families which includes physical health, basic psychological health/well-being and/or therapy, social and cultural reintegration, economic resilience, avoidance/prevention of revictimization, and avoidance/prevention of a recurrence of similar events, both for the victim and the community .

If we look closely at current cases of sexual violence, the drafting of the Draft Law on Sexual Violence should also take into account the coverage of victims of sexual violence, because sexual violence now occurs not only against women and children, men are also not spared from becoming victims. The lack of recorded case reports with male victims is caused by many factors, including shame and the paradigm of male masculinity in society.

Like sexual violence against women, sexual violence against men can also take many forms, and occur in different contexts, including at home or at work, in prisons and in police detention, during times of war and in the military. Various forms of sexual violence are committed against men, including rape, forced sterilization, forced nudity, forced masturbation, violence against the genitals, and rape under duress. Sexual violence against men also includes acts of emasculation, which can occur through a "feminization" or "homosexualization" of the victim, and prevention of the possibility of producing offspring.

Overcoming sexual violence also includes the issue of protecting victims. The policy of legally protecting victims of sexual violence in the Draft Law on Sexual Violence is very important. It is hoped that the criminal procedural process will pay more attention to the rights of victims of sexual violence. This includes infrastructure that supports the effectiveness of the law enforcement process, as well as special abilities of law enforcers or experts to assist the recovery of victims and their families which includes physical and psychological health, including the rehabilitation of the perpetrator.

According to *the World Health Organization* (WHO) in 2017, there are several ways to prevent sexual violence, including an individual approach by designing programs for perpetrators of sexual violence where perpetrators must be responsible for their actions; developmental approach namely preventing sexual violence by instilling education in children from an early age; community social prevention such as holding anti-sexual violence campaigns, providing sexual education in social environments; socialize the prevention of sexual violence in the social environment; the approach of health personnel, namely that health personnel provide health document services which have a role as medical evidence for victims who have experienced sexual violence; The legal and policy approach regarding sexual violence is to provide a place for reporting and handling acts of sexual violence; provide

¹⁴ Prianter Jaya Hairi, *Problem Kekerasan Seksual: Menelaah Arah Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Penanggulangannya*, P3DI Bidang Hukum, Gedung Nusantara 1 Lantai 2, Setjen DPR RI, *Jurnal Negara Hukum*: Vol. 6, No. 1, (2015), hlm 8.

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legal regulations regarding acts of sexual violence and punishment for perpetrators as protection for victims of sexual violence; establish international agreements for legal standards against sexual violence; and holding an anti-sexual violence campaign.

These measures are of course only preventive in nature. However, at least by carrying out the efforts above, it is hoped that cases of sexual violence can be prevented as optimally as possible.¹⁵ So that sexual harassment via social media can be overcome by cultivating politeness in comments on social media. Then be aware that not all data information can be shared widely, there is personal data that must be kept private. Not all a person's data can be shared widely. There is a limit where a person must be aware of this. However, with today's developments, there are more and more social media users and not all social media users use their social media well. There is still a lack of awareness of the good and bad things for social media users causing someone's personal information to spread.

IV. CONCLUSION

Legislation on criminal acts of sexual violence is specifically needed to protect victims, enforce the law, and fulfill a sense of justice in society. Sexual harassment crimes committed through mass media can be influenced by external and internal factors. Sexual harassment through the mass media itself is regulated in Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Crimes of Sexual Violence. The regulations governing the protection of witnesses and victims are Law Number 31 of 2014 concerning Amendments to Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims. There are several ways to deal with sexual harassment crimes, such as alternative treatment. Apart from these methods, there are several ways to prevent sexual violence, including the individual approach, developmental approach, community social prevention, health worker approach and legal and policy approaches regarding sexual violence. Sexual harassment via social media can be overcome by cultivating politeness in comments on social media. Then be aware that not all data information can be shared widely, there is personal data that must be kept private.

The perpetrator carried out his actions because he had a moral oddity, that is, in this case the perpetrator's morals were questioned. The moral in question is humans who regard other humans with actions that have positive values. Meanwhile, the actions carried out by the two perpetrators were actions that could not humanize humans as there was no morality within the perpetrators.

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¹⁵ Annisa` Muflikhatun Farikhah, Pencegahan Kekerasan Seksual, <https://www.djkn.kemenkeu.go.id/artikel/baca/16039/Pencegahan-Kekerasan-Seksual.html> diakses pada 2 September 2023 pukul 11.37.

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