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## Transformation of *Catur Guru* Educated in Preventing Cases of Cyber Sexual Harassment Among Adolescents in Bali Province

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### Abstract

Among the problems of teenagers in today's digital technology era is sexual violence through social media which is more targeted at youth groups. This research report discusses: (1) What are the forms of sexual violence through social media that kill teenagers? (2) How is the transformation of the *Catur Guru* teaching in preventing sexual violence against teenagers? As a result of qualitative research, research data were obtained through document study, observation, and in-depth interviews with students or youth, educators, and stakeholders related to the problems studied. The data collected was analyzed by descriptive qualitatively and applying the theory of symbolic interactionism and the theory of developmental ecology. The results of the study show that first, the form of sexual violence that is spread by social media to adolescents is the dissemination of content in the form of photos and videos by students that leads to violence in the form of threats and the real of pornography, so, based on the case of sexual violence, education is needed. in the form of understanding to be wiser in using media and assistance to students or teenagers in using social media. Second, the sexual violence experienced by teenagers can be anticipated by implementing the *Catur Guru* teachings, namely: (a) maintaining religious awareness (*Guru Swadyaya*) so that teenagers do not fall into sexual behavior that violates religious norms, (b) parental assistance for teenagers (*Guru Rupaka*), which is adequate, (c) there is a sufficient direction and sexual education by teachers at the school (*Guru Pengajian*) which is quite intensive so that teenagers do not become victims of sexual violence, and (d) the implementation of strict policies by the government (*Guru Wisesa*) in brake the negative influence of social media. Socialization of *Catur Guru* teachings in curbing the negative influence of social media through outreach activities about the dangers of sexual violence and legal action for violators. The socialization of *Catur Guru* teachings in anticipating sexual violence against teenagers from social media needs to be developed. In addition, strict legal action must be put in place so that violators of sexual violence can be anticipated.

**Keywords:** Sexual Violence, social media, *Catur Guru*, Religious Awareness, The Problems of Teenagers

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### Introduction

Modernization of the life of a society today, among others, evidenced by the development of information technology is growing rapidly. It is undeniable that the presence of digital technology, and the internet is increasingly needed to support every community need, both in socialization activities, education, business, and so on. However, rapidly advancing technology is like a double-edged knife, not only has a positive impact but has also been

followed by a series of negative impacts (Habibah & Tianingrum, 2020).

Among the negative effects of the media include sexual violence, bullying, fraud, and so on. Sexual violence is deviant behavior that is disturbing and often occurs in interactions using social media. Sexual harassment is considered as a person's desire or lust whose distribution is wrong and of course not expected by the victim and can cause psychological suffering for the victim. Sexual harassment in social media is one example of verbal sexual

harassment and the negative consequences of the development of information that is not accompanied by sex education and lack of morality. The lack of rules that explicitly regulate it also makes the emergence of these acts.

The development of digital technology today also creates new opportunities for criminal acts which can be referred to as Cybercrime. One form of cybercrime in terms of pornography is cyber sexual harassment. Cyber sexual harassment is simply defined as "Sexual harassment that occurs primarily through the internet". Cyber sexual harassment is all negative behavior that is carried out by the perpetrator on one side and the victim does not expect it, which tends to be sexual, resulting in anger, hatred, offense, and shame (Munir, 2019).

In terms of gender, most of the victims of cybersexual harassment usually come from women. This is evidenced by the data from Komnas Perempuan which explains that there are 214 cases of cyber gender-based violence reported through the online/online space (KBGS) which were reported in 2019, then there was a very sharp increase to 940 cases in 2020 (Komnas Perempuan, 2020). Based on the data and explanation above, it can describe how the dangers and negative impacts caused by deviant actions in the form of cyber sexual harassment. In this case, a forum or platform is needed as an effort to prevent the rise of cyber sexual harassment cases among the community, especially for junior high school youth who still lack education and understanding about sexual crimes in the digital world.

The sexual violence that accompanies the development of digital technology today does not only occur in urban communities, but also in rural communities, including what happened in the Tejakula area, Buleleng. From the records of the Buleleng Attorney, throughout 2021 there were as many as five cases of abuse of minors that occurred in Buleleng. Of the five cases, four of them

have entered the court table. Meanwhile, one case that occurred in the Tejakula District area, which has caused a stir recently, is still in the police investigation stage (Nusabali.com, December 29, 2021).

Cases of violence against children and adolescents have become a big problem throughout the world and in Indonesia. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) reports that there are 120 million cases of violence against teenagers in the world. Types of cases of violence that often occur in children and adolescents include physical violence, psychological violence, neglect, bullying, and sexual violence (Hartono, 2015). Among these types of violence, sexual violence dominates (Erlinda, 2016). Sexual violence against adolescents is a serious problem facing the world as well as Indonesia. Sexual violence in adolescents is all sexual activity carried out by coercion or threats by adults or their peers (Huraerah (2006) concluded that sexual violence is coercion, threats, or deception of someone in sexual activity.

Based on the above theory, sexual violence is a form of sexual activity carried out by coercion and threatening someone. The consequences of this sexual violence behavior will certainly have an impact on the next life. Sexual violence will affect the development and future of adolescents. According to Gaskil and Perry (2012) the impact of sexual violence will affect physical, psychological, and psychosocial development. In addition, they can experience depression, post-traumatic stress, anxiety, suicidal thoughts, eating disorders, and social isolation which can continue into adulthood (Gordona & Gunarsa, 2004).

Sexual violence against teenagers is related to inadequate knowledge about sexuality for the victim. Some of them commit sexual violence because they are influenced by pornographic shows available on social media. In addition, the unstable condition of adolescents is also a dominant factor in why teenagers fall victim to sexual violence. Victims of sexual

violence also do not receive adequate assistance from adults, both parents, and teachers at their schools. Sexual violence is a multidimensional social problem that needs to be anticipated. It becomes a social problem related to education, law, psychology, culture, and so on. For this reason, anticipating the problem of sexual violence in adolescents requires the participation of all parties, not only requiring the active role of parents at home, but also the participation of teachers in schools, and even the community in their environment.

Efforts to anticipate the problem of sexual violence in adolescents require a comprehensive educational strategy. In this regard, the Balinese Hindu community has local wisdom in the field of education, namely the concept of *Catur Guru* education (Astawa, 2017; Sartika et al, 2020). The concept of Chess Guru referred to in Hinduism includes four teachers as follows: *Guru Swadhyaya*, namely Ida Sang Hyang Widhi Wasa (God Almighty), *Guru Rupaka* (parents), Teacher Recitation (at school), and *Guru Wisesa* (government).

According to the beliefs of the Hindu community in Bali, there is one of the values of life that is the philosophy of life for the Balinese people called the teachings of "*Catur Guru*". According to Bang Sin in Hindu pearls explained, "*Catur Guru* consists of two words, namely the word chess and the word guru. The word chess means four and guru mean heavy. So, *Catur Guru* means four teachers who are responsible for conducting education. The teacher in question is the teacher who gives birth and raises children, the teacher who educates, teaches, trains, and supervises his students in the community, and the teacher who gives soul and life (God).

Balinese people believe that the teachings of *Catur Guru* are a guide or guide in living the process of life. *Catur Guru* teachings can be transformed into an educational strategy so that teenagers are not affected by negative actions related to

criminal acts such as sexual violence in the digital world. In this regard, this paper discusses forms of cyber sexual harassment on social media and the transformation of *Catur Guru* teachings to prevent cases of cyber sexual harassment among teenagers.

### **Material and Methodology**

This paper is the result of research on sexual violence among adolescents in the Tejakula Village area, Buleleng. The Tejakula Village area was used as a research location based on the following considerations: (1) Tejakula is an area close to the Sangsit Harbor which since the first (since the 11th century AD) has been an open area with outside influences so that the surrounding community is relatively easy to accept new things. present to accompany modernization; (2) The Tejakula area is a hot spot for cases of sexual violence involving teenagers. The process of data collection is carried out through document studies, observations, and in-depth interviews with students or youth, educators, and stakeholders related to the problems studied.

The data collected was then analyzed descriptively qualitatively by applying the theory of symbolic interactionism and the theory of developmental ecology. Following George Herbert Mead's theory of symbolic interactionism (in Ritzer, 2014) that cyber sexual harassment behavior reflects symbols that are close to everyday life that have positive and negative characteristics.

The negative nature of the use of this symbol is none other than the use of indecent symbols from the perpetrators that are sent to the victim. The impact of this action certainly cannot be underestimated because it will greatly affect the mental health condition of the victims. Furthermore, Uri Bronfenbrenner's developmental ecology theory (in Mariyati and Vanda, 2021) views that a person's behavior cannot be separated from the living conditions in their environment. The behavior of sexual violence experienced by

adolescents is influenced by the context of their environment.

### **Result and Discussion**

In 2022, there are three regencies in Bali that attach sexual violence cases, namely six cases of Buleleng, four cases of Denpasar, and one case of Badung (Bali Police, 2022). Sexual violence is growing, among others, due to the influence of the non-constructive use of social media. Social media is considered an online media platform where users can interact with each other online. The use of social media that is not good or not based on the norms of decency and moral norms by certain individuals often occurs and causes the emergence of deviant behavior such as sexual violence, including sexual harassment. Among the forms of sexual violence are (1) rape, namely a form of forced sexual intercourse by using the penis toward the victim's vagina, anus, or mouth. Another form of rape is sexual abuse. Obscenity is rape committed on a person who has not been able to give consent, for example on a child under 18 years old; (2) sexual intimidation, which is an attack that causes psychological suffering to the victim. Intimidation includes threats of rape that are conveyed directly or indirectly, such as through short messages, emails, and other media; (3) sexual harassment Sexual acts through physical or non-physical touch that lead to the sexuality of the victim. Examples of his actions are eye whistles, sexually suggestive speech, showing pornographic material, or touching certain body parts; and (4) sexual exploitation, namely acts of abuse of power for sexual satisfaction and obtaining benefits in the form of money, social, and others. An example of sexual exploitation is taking advantage of women's poverty to enter them into the world of prostitution or pornography.

Such sexual harassment can occur on several social media platforms, such as: "Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, Whatsapp, Line, TikTok, and so on". Sexual

harassment can be in the form of irresponsible comments or direct messages/personal messages such as mentioning the victim's intimate parts, inviting the victim to have sex with the lure of paying, and so on those smells of sexual harassment (Sanjaya and Wirasila, 2021).

Sexual harassment is divided into two forms, namely: "physical or non-verbal sexual harassment" and "non-verbal or physical sexual harassment". "Non-verbal sexual harassment in the form of touching body parts, touching, or holding the victim's body parts which make the victim feel humiliated or intimidated by the action." "Verbal sexual harassment is in the form of words or conversations intended for the victim so that the victim feels embarrassed and intimidated" (Christy A.I. Aleng, 2020).

Sexual violence is growing in the lives of Balinese people. In 2022, there are three regencies in Bali that attach sexual violence cases, namely six cases of Buleleng, four cases of Denpasar, and one case of Badung (Polda Bali, 2022). Sexual violence is growing, among others, due to the influence of the non-constructive use of social media. Social media is considered an online media platform where users can interact with each other online. The use of social media that is not good or not based on the norms of decency and moral norms by certain individuals often occurs and causes the emergence of deviant behavior such as sexual violence, including sexual harassment.

Based on the results of interviews and document studies, it is known that the form of sexual violence that is spread by social media to adolescents is the dissemination of content in the form of photos and videos by students that leads to violence in the form of threats and the realm of pornography. Thus, based on the case of sexual violence, education in the form of understanding is needed to be wiser in using media and assistance to students or adolescents in using social media.

In general, sexual violence is defined as non-consensual or unwanted behavior or actions related to sex. Meanwhile, based on Article 1 paragraph 1 of the Bill on the Elimination of Sexual Violence, the definition of sexual violence is: Sexual violence is any act of humiliating, insulting, attacking, and/or other acts against a person's body, sexual desires, and/or reproductive function, by force, contrary to with someone's will, which causes that person to be unable to give consent in a free condition, due to inequality in power relations and/or gender relations, which results in or can result in physical, psychological, sexual suffering or misery, economic, social, cultural and/or loss. or politics."

Sexual violence that is known from this study is sexual harassment and sexual rape as handled by the Buleleng Attorney. In 2021, there were five cases of child abuse that occurred in Buleleng. In Tejakula, Buleleng Regency, there was a case of sexual violence, namely a junior high school student who served four of her friends who were also underage (people's minds.com, 2-5 Dec 2021). Of the five cases, four of them have entered the court table. Meanwhile, one case that occurred in the Tejakula District area, which has caused a stir recently, is still in the police investigation stage (Nusabali.com, December 29, 2021).

As stated by Hollan and Holt (2010), there are two forms of sexual violence against adolescents found in the Tejakula area of Buleleng. First, direct contact with sexual violence such as touching a child's private parts, sexual abuse, and rape. Second, sexual violence without direct contact, such as showing children pornographic pictures and showing sex. Suyanto (2010) classifies sexual violence

into two different categories, namely (1) pre-contact such as words, touches, visual images, exhibitionism, and (2) contact such as incest, rape, and sexual exploitation. So sexual violence can be categorized into 2, namely direct contact and non-contact.

Children tend to be friendly using gadgets or digital technology today. They can access any data and information – including accessing pornographic sites in cyberspace (internet), both positive and negative information for the formation of the character of the next generation. Here, it needs to be realized that the existence of digital media (internet) is not only able to change or strengthen opinions, attitudes, and behavior, but has become one of the agents of socialization in creating and shaping one's attitudes, values, behavior, and perceptions of social reality (Nurudin, 2003). Information from the internet can affect the behavior of its users. For children under five, digital media can influence motor development, physical development, neurological development, cognitive development, moral development, language development, and social development (Santosa, 2015).

Because their knowledge is still relatively minimal in appreciating pornographic information on social media (internet), some teenagers take destructive actions, namely committing sexual violence. For children to be able to use digital media constructively and educatively, they need adult assistance. Teachers at school and parents at home must intervene to supervise, and accompany their sons and daughters in utilizing this digital gadget or technology. Efforts to anticipate sexual violence against adolescents require a comprehensive approach, namely by applying the concept of Catur Guru (see Table 1).

**Table 1.** The Role of Catur Guru in Reducing of Sexual Violence Cases Among Teenagers

No	Component <i>Catur Guru</i>	Value of Character Education
1	<i>Guru Swadyaya (Sang Hyang Widhi Wasa)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ The source of all truth values</li> <li>✓ Supreme Educator of life</li> <li>✓ Reinforced religious norms so that teenagers can maintain their daily behavior following religious teachings</li> </ul>
4	<i>Guru Rupaka (parent)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Instilling the values of life</li> <li>✓ As the main and first place for students to live</li> <li>✓ Motivate their children to study hard</li> <li>✓ Supervise and guide their children lovingly, decisively, and carefully.</li> <li>✓ Accompany their children to access educational sites.</li> <li>✓ Be able to warn their children not to fall into consumers of porn sites that lead them to commit sexual violence.</li> </ul>
3	<i>Guru Pengajian (at school)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Teach good life teachings that can be applied in daily life.</li> <li>✓ Set an example for students.</li> <li>✓ Directing students to access educational sites, and avoiding pornographic and pornographic sites</li> <li>✓ Conducting healthy sexual education so that children avoid sexual violence behavior.</li> </ul>
2	<i>Guru Wisesa (government, Policymakers)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Facilitate the development of educational resources</li> <li>✓ Implement regulations to control and ensure educational sites (free from pornography and pornography)</li> <li>✓ Take strict legal action for those who violate the law (commit sexual violence).</li> </ul>

Digital media is an important tool in character education for teenagers, as well as a basic fortress in anticipating bad behavior that violates religious norms, including sexual violence among teenagers. To anticipate sexual violence against teenagers, the concept of *Catur Guru* can be applied. The concept of chess guru referred to in Hinduism includes the following four teachers. First, *Guru Swadyaya*, namely God Almighty/*Sang Hyang Widhi Wasa* is the Supreme Guru as the source of truth and life, the giver of guidance for human life through his holy teachings that were revealed through revelations received by the *Maha Rsi*/holy people. Through high faith carrying out all the guidelines and avoiding all that is not allowed will bring humans to the realm of liberation. By obeying religious teachings, a person can maintain good behavior, and try to do things that violate religious norms,

including sexual violence. For this reason, educators, especially religious teachers and spiritual guides, have an important role in teaching and implementing religious teachings to their people, including teenagers who still need intensive coaching and guidance.

*Sradha* and *Bhakti* gave birth to the power to study their teachings, internalized within themselves and reflected in the embodiment of good behavior, honesty, love, compassion, helping, tolerance, respecting, not hurting, avoiding violence, and protecting His creation. Maintenance of religious awareness (teachings of *Guru Swadyaya*) so that teenagers do not fall into sexual behavior that violates religious norms. Religion is the foundation of human life. However the changes in socio-cultural changes occur, then religious education should still be prioritized. Because it contains moral values, ethics, and

guidelines for healthy living that are universal and eternal. Parents have a big responsibility for the growth and development of children so that when they grow up they will be knowledgeable and have faith. Association is a process of interaction carried out by individuals with individuals, and can also be by individuals with groups.

Second, sexual violence can be anticipated from an early age if parents at home can guide their children. Parents as visual teachers are people who must play a role in instilling the first and foremost values since the student is just born until he becomes an adult. Parents should not throw all the responsibility on the teacher at school. Because the values that are instilled at home become provisions to be taken out of the house in interacting with other people in the community. Parents are expected to be able to motivate and encourage according to what was expressed by ki Hajar Dewantara, namely *Ing Ngarso Sung tulodo, Ing Madyo Mangun Karso, Tut Wudi Handayani* (in front of giving an example in the middle being able to encourage, behind as a supporter).

It should be realized that in the current digital era, sources of information, data, and knowledge do not only come from teachers or parents, but digital media (internet) has provided "anything" that can be accessed by children online, anytime anywhere. Therefore, in today's digital era, parents must also be technology literate. They must be able to direct and assist their children in using the internet. Make sure, that children do not get lost in playing digital games that have the potential to destroy children's learning hours. Parents should also be able to supervise their children in accessing the internet which is not educative, including pornographic shows that tend to make teenagers commit sexual violence.

Third, *guru pengajian*, namely the teacher at the school. Teachers in schools not only teach but also educate by directing students to be polite in acting and dealing

with other people in the community, giving examples of good behavior. The teacher's job is to teach science but it must be avoided learning that only knows the concept but can use the concept to live in society. In line with the challenges of the industrial revolution 4.0 era, teachers are required to master skills, adaptability to new technologies, and global challenges. Educators in schools must be able to direct their students to access educational sites and avoid pornographic and pornographic sites that have the potential to lead them to commit sexual violence.

Teachers – including biology and physical education teachers – are also required to provide healthy sexual education so that children are protected from sexual violence. With the guidance and sexual education by teachers in schools (*Guru Pengajian*) which is quite intensive, it is hoped that teenagers will not become victims of sexual violence. Lack of education about sex and social etiquette. Sexual violence often occurs because of the lack of knowledge about sex education for children. This is because there is a taboo view when talking about things related to sex. Sex education from an early age is very important so that children can know all their body parts and what their functions are. Children can know what is allowed and not to be shown to others on these body parts. How to overcome and prevent sexual violence in schools The increasing number of sexual violence that has surfaced on the public surface cannot be underestimated. It is the shared responsibility of various parties, especially the school and parents to prevent and overcome so that sexual violence does not occur at all. The psychological impact on the victim's mentality is very large, namely fear, trauma, loss of confidence, and even their inability to live life as usual. How to deal with sexual violence so it doesn't happen again.

Efforts to anticipate sexual violence have been carried out by educators in schools, among others, by providing

knowledge about the constructive use of social media. Digital media, including email, Facebook, WhatsApp, and others need to be applied so that students can optimize their learning process. Children must be familiar with the issue of sexual violence through digital media. In this regard, ICT teachers, BK teachers & Tejakula High School students stated that they had never faced cases of cybersexual harassment, bullying, and sexual harassment in their schools, but educated students regarding the possibility of unlawful acts related to cyber-sexual harassment, bullying, and sexual harassment they have conveyed to their students. In addition, local educators also conveyed the importance of digital literacy, especially to control the use of media, so that cybersexual harassment and bullying do not occur. To anticipate this action, a movement called "*Gesit Garuda*" was carried out with young teachers in January 2020. Then, for students, I gave education in the form of videos that could inspire children's hearts. Like how to use the mass media properly. I also give tips to them how when emotions should not use their cellphone first. We also convey prevention and education about hoax news. So do not immediately believe in information that is not yet valid.

Teachers must be able to direct their students to use the internet intelligently and be able to prepare new orientations and literacy in the field of education. Old literacy that relies on reading, writing, and mathematics must be strengthened by preparing new literacy, namely data literacy, technology, and human resources. Data literacy is the ability to read, analyze and use information from data in the digital world. Then, technological literacy is the ability to understand mechanical systems and technology in the world of work. Meanwhile, human resource literacy is the ability to interact well, not rigid, and with character. Teachers must be able to develop the various potentials of their students (Mukhlis, 2009; Kompri, 2015).

According to George Herbert Mead's theory of symbolic interactionism (in Ritzer, 2014), some children who commit acts of sexual violence are partly the result of the influence of pornographic shows on social media they see. For this reason, efforts to anticipate cases of sexual violence against teenagers, and education about the negative impacts due to inappropriate use of digital technology are important, as said I Ketut Sudarma, Secretary of the Bali Province Youth and Sports Education Office. "Education about information technology and sexual violence is included in the curriculum. It seems that BK teachers are obliged to provide education and information about sexual violence and the impact of sexual violence, in addition to assisting students who are experiencing transitions."

The government as *Guru Wisesa* is indeed obliged to provide education related to digital developments today. In this regard, I.G.A Sukmawati, Head of Public Opinion/Sub-Coordinator, Office of Communication, Information and Statistics (Diskominfo) of Bali Province stated that currently, Diskominfo is conducting socialization on digital literacy which includes four pillars. First, digital ethics, secondly digital culture then, thirdly digital skills, and fourth digital safety. For this, literacy that is relevant to cyber sexual harassment is included in ethical and cultural digital literacy. "The digital literacy that we do is conveyed to all levels of society. Starting from children to parents, formal and informal institutions, women's organizations, and women's. We also often invite educators, teachers to participate in this socialization and literacy, so that information and education are not conveyed unilaterally but can be conveyed to all levels of society," Sukmawati said.

Fourth, *guru wisesa*, a government witness who has responsibility for policy development, including policies in the field of education. The government also has the authority to prepare facilities and develop educational resources, including educators,



educational facilities, and infrastructure. The government is obliged to implement education regulations and minimize media or shows that are not educational, including blocking pornographic sites and pornographic actions in cyberspace that have the potential to mislead the next generation, namely committing acts of sexual violence. In this regard, Komang Desi Ariani, as Social Counselor for Young Experts, Department of Social Affairs for Women's Empowerment and Child Protection stated that to deal with the problem of cyber sexual harassment, a Regional Children's Forum (FAD) has been formed to provide protection to children in each region or district. This FAD is supported by the Regional Technical Implementation Unit (UPT) at the Bali Province level. If it is in the case, we will delegate it to the Provincial UPT to be handled. This is because UPT has facilities to handle cases, such as assistance.

The UPTD for the Protection of Women and Children (PPA) of Bali Province handles cases of sexual violence that occur in the community, as stated by Agung Laksmi below. "The Bali Province UPTD for the Protection of Women and Children (PPA) in 2020 handled cases of sexual violence in one school, the victims and perpetrators were children or students at the high school level of SMK in Denpasar. They are dating and in the process, there may be incidents that lead to pornography. A threat and viral by friends, so there was a commotion, and a group of friends was sent, and in the group, there was their teacher. The school wants to report that the perpetrator and the victim have reconciled. So we did provide the facilities. For example, such as mediation assistance and also psychologists, so we provide assistance and facilities."

Sexual violence is related to criminal acts involving the police. In this regard, Zulfi Anshor Kholik as an officer of the special criminal directorate of Bali Police stated that the most dominant form of cyber sexual harassment that occurred/was

handled by the Bali Police was threats by distributing nude photos and or videos of victims on social media. In handling cases of cyber sexual harassment in a formal juridical manner through the following mechanisms: (1) Receiving reports from the community based on Public Complaints and Police Reports from the community or findings from the Police through cyber patrols in cyberspace/internet, (2) Conducting investigations in the form of Examination of Victim Witnesses, Witnesses, profiling of perpetrators through internet media and providers of telecommunications services as well as carrying out fingerprinting cases, and (3) Conducting investigations in the form of administrative investigations, examination of witnesses/victims, arrests, searches, confiscation of digital evidence and examination of suspects, Examination of digital evidence at Lab for, examine digital forensic experts, examine IT experts, examine criminal law experts.

With the implementation of firm policies by the government (*Guru wisesa*) in curbing the negative influence of social media, it is hoped that teenagers can grow and develop healthily, both physically and mentally. Children are expected to be superior and have character, and away from the negative influence of social media, including committing acts of sexual violence that violate religious norms. According to Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, several main character values are sought to be developed in the soul of every student in Indonesia, which include: (1) Nationalist values are developed so that the next generation of the nation has a way of thinking and acting that is show loyalty, care, and highest respect for the country. Various things that should be upheld are language, social, cultural, economic, and national politics; (2) Religious values, namely faith in God Almighty. It is hoped that this can be reflected through an attitude of tolerance, a strong soul, and a personality that has strong beliefs; (3) The value of

integrity is taught to build commitment and loyalty to the elements of humanity and the nation's morals. This can be done through words, actions, to work; (4) the value of independence, which teaches each individual not to depend on each other, use all their strength and their own thoughts to

### Conclusions

The form of sexual violence that is spread by social media to teenagers is the dissemination of content in the form of photos and videos by students that leads to violence in the form of threats and the realm of pornography, so, based on the case of sexual violence, education in the form of understanding is needed to make it wiser in using media and mentoring students or teenagers in using social media.

The sexual violence experienced by the teenager can be anticipated by implementing the *Catur Guru* teachings, namely: (1) maintaining religious awareness (*Guru Swadyaya's* teachings) so that teenagers do not fall into sexual behavior that violates religious norms, (2) parental assistance for adolescents (*Guru Rupaka*) which is adequate, (3) the existence of guidance and healthy sexual education by teachers at the school (*Guru Pengajian*) which is quite intensive so that teenagers do not become victims of sexual violence, and (4) the implementation of strict policies by the government (*Guru Wisesa*) in curbing the negative influence of social media through outreach activities about the dangers of sexual violence and legal action for violators.

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build a better life, and (5) the value of mutual assistance. Royong, which is an effort to appreciate every form of cooperation. This is nothing but the aim of building good communication to solve various problems together.

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