

The Use Of Legal Morals To Prevent Women's Violence In The Educatory Environment

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Abstract

Violence against women in the educational environment is a worrying issue because it has a direct impact on human rights, psychological development, and the sustainability of victims' education. This study aims to analyze the application of moral law as a strategic approach in tackling violence against women in educational institutions. Using the juridical-sociological method, this study examines the relevance of applicable legal norms, such as Law Number 12 of 2022 on sexual violence crimes, with the application of legal moral values in the field. The results show that legal morality plays an important role in encouraging stakeholders to not only abide by the rules, but also internalize the values of justice, respect for human dignity, and protection of victims. The findings also revealed the existence of obstacles in the implementation of moral law, such as lack of legal awareness, lack of supervision, as well as structural barriers in the handling of cases of violence. Therefore, collaboration between educational institutions, governments, and communities is necessary to create a safe and inclusive educational environment. This study recommends the establishment of a special team in the educational environment that serves as a supervisor and facilitator of the application of legal morals, morality training for educators, as well as the provision of assistance services for victims. With effective implementation, moral law can be a strategic foundation to reduce the number of violence against women and realize equality in the educational environment.

1. Introduction

A person's temperament and skills are largely shaped by their education. To guarantee that students can grow to their full potential, a secure and cozy learning atmosphere is necessary. Nonetheless, incidents of violence in educational environments have grown more concerning in recent years. This violence can harm the standard of education itself and extends beyond physical acts to encompass verbal, sexual, and psychological abuse. Consequently, establishing a violent-free learning environment depends on the law being applied correctly (Kemendikbud, 2017).

In order to prevent violence against women, moral education entails more than just knowing right from wrong; it also entails cultivating moral principles, ethical ideals, and positive attitudes toward oneself and others. Many parties are concerned about the social phenomenon of violence against women, which is a problem of human rights breaches in educational settings including campuses and schools. Learning and upholding Pancasila in the shape of humanity, justice, and civilization is essential for putting morality into practice.

In Indonesia and other areas of the world, violence against women in educational settings is a problem that is getting more and more serious attention. In addition to causing physical harm, violence in schools and other educational settings can also have a negative psychological impact, which can interfere with instruction and learning and foster an environment that is not good for kids' growth. One crucial strategy for addressing this issue is the application of moral law, which emphasizes comprehending and putting moral principles into practice in legislation that defends women's rights.

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All societal levels must pay close attention to the grave issue of violence against women in educational settings. Not only does violence against women happen in the home, but it is also frequently perpetrated in educational settings by classmates, teachers, or even other individuals. The violence may take the shape of economic, psychological, sexual, or physical abuse. Therefore, it is crucial to comprehend and apply moral law as a strategy that can safeguard women in the educational setting in order to try to solve this issue.

From the phenomenon of violence that occurs in women in the educational environment, the government issued a rule of law through the regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture number 82 of 2015 on the Prevention and control of violence in the Education Unit aims to create a safe, comfortable, and free from violence educational environment. This regulation provides a clear framework for addressing violence in educational settings. By involving various parties (Education Unit, parents, community, and government), it is expected to create a safe and conducive educational environment (Kemendikbud, 2015).

A combination of national legal rules and moral principles that emerge in society is known as moral law. It upholds justice, human values, and respect for human rights, including the right of women to live without being subjected to any kind of violence. In the educational setting, addressing violence against women through the application of legal values is crucial to establishing a secure and supportive atmosphere for instruction. Therefore, in order to effectively address violence against women in education, the application of moral law needs to be done with seriousness and full attention.

This study intends to illustrate the significance of the role of law in establishing a violence-free educational environment and examine how legal principles are used in the context of addressing violence against women in educational settings. Along with identifying the different causes of violence, this conversation will also examine potential remedies.

2. Method

This study employs an empirical approach and normative legal research methodologies. Analyzing pertinent legal doctrines, moral principles of law, and applicable rules and regulations are the main goals of normative research (Soerjono Soekanto, 2006). To investigate facts about violence against women in educational settings, an empirical technique is used. This research employs an empirical methodology:

- a) Statute Approach, to analyze applicable legal regulations related to violence against women, such as Law No. 23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (PKDRT Law), Law No. 12 of 2022 on Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence (TPKS Law), and other relevant regulations in the education environment.
- b) Philosophical Approach: Examines the legal morals that play a role in building the legal awareness of the education community to tackle violence against women.

The data sources in this study are primary data and secondary data, primary data is the main one used in the form of Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (PKDRT Law), Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence (TPKS Law), and other relevant regulations in the educational environment. While secondary data in the form of. Data obtained from relevant literature, legal journals, case reports, policy documents, and previous research. Data collection techniques use literature studies to analyze legal regulations, policy documents, and literature that discuss legal morals and overcoming violence against women. In this study, the data were analyzed by analyzing the synchronization between applicable legal norms and their implementation in the field, especially related to legal moral values in overcoming violence against women.

3. Result and Discussion

Combining applicable legal principles with moral ideals that have been established in society is known as moral law. Morality is concerned with what society deems to be good and right, like equality, fairness, and respect for human rights. Laws, on the other hand, are regulations formulated and enforced by the state to maintain social justice and order. In addition to enforcing the law's prohibitions, morality also promotes behavior consistent with accepted moral principles, such as upholding women's rights and dignity.

3.1. The function of moral law in combating violence against women in educational environments

In order to combat violence against women in educational environments, the moral role of the law is essential. All students, especially women, must feel comfortable in the classroom. Moral law provides a framework for acting in a way that is consistent with justice and human values when violence against women takes place at educational institutions. Schools can establish an atmosphere that safeguards women's rights and guarantees that they can learn without fear or intimidation by incorporating moral principles into legal regulations.

Applying moral law to address violence against women in education also entails teaching moral values to students and educators. In addition to teaching subject matter, educators and teachers are expected to model moral principles that promote gender equality and respect for women. Students should also be taught legal morals so they can recognize, prevent, and respond to violence in a way that is just and constructive.

A legal system that integrates moral values will be better equipped to provide the best possible protection for women who are victims of violence. Moral law can also serve as a foundation for more just legal action. When violence against women takes place in an educational setting, the application of moral law can help uphold justice by providing appropriate sanctions against the perpetrators, whether they be students, teachers, or other parties involved.

Furthermore, moral law plays a role in creating a culture that tackles violence through the application of values such as empathy, social responsibility, and respect for others. By fostering this culture in the educational environment, it is hoped that an atmosphere conducive to the development of each individual will be created without violence. Education based on the moral law will form a society that is more concerned about protecting women's rights, so that violence can be minimized and overcome more effectively.

3.2. Which types of violence are most frequently committed against women in educational settings?

There are several ways that violence against women can occur in educational settings, like as :

- a) Physical Violence: Beatings, caning, or other physical violence that causes injury to women.
- b) Sexual Violence: Harassment or rape that occurs in an educational setting by educators, classmates, or other individuals.
- c) Psychological Abuse: Humiliation, bullying, or intimidation perpetrated either in person or through social media that can damage a woman's mental state.
- d) Economic Violence: Restriction of women's rights to equal access to education with men due to economic reasons or gender discrimination (Rohmah, Siti, 2020)

There are many different types of violence against women in educational environments, such as economic, psychological, sexual, and physical abuse. In schools, physical violence frequently manifests as fights or beatings that are inflicted by classmates or even teachers. In addition to causing bodily harm, these acts may create mental trauma to the victim, which may

have an impact on their social and intellectual development. Even while physical violence has a profound effect on the victim, it is frequently ignored or treated with indifference.

Sexual violence is one of the most severe and harmful types of violence, aside from physical violence. Sexual harassment of women in educational settings is a common occurrence, whether perpetrated by teachers or other students. Unwanted touching, verbal abuse, and rape are examples of sexual violence. Long-term effects of sexual abuse on victims include psychiatric illnesses, low self-esteem, and severe physical and mental health issues. Unfortunately, stigma, shame, or fear of not being believed make many victims of sexual violence reluctant to come forward.

In schools, psychological violence which includes bullying, humiliation, and intimidation is also prevalent. Since there are no outward signs of this type of violence, it is frequently more difficult to identify. Its effects are just as detrimental, though. Stress, anxiety, sadness, and other mental illnesses can result from psychological abuse, which can also harm a victim's sense of self. Girls who experience psychological abuse or bullying at school frequently feel alone and insecure, which impairs their ability to study and grow in the classroom.

Although its manifestations are not always evident, economic violence can also happen in educational settings. For instance, prejudice based on gender can prevent women from having equal access to educational resources or chances for social and intellectual growth. Some communities or schools may place a higher priority on education for boys while pressuring girls to drop out, which might hinder their ability to pursue their dreams. Inequalities in scholarship awards, access to educational resources, and other forms of discrimination are examples of economic violence.

Although each of these types of violence can happen on its own, violence against women frequently combines multiple types of violence. For instance, the treatment a woman receives after being the victim of physical or sexual violence may also result in psychological and social violence. In order to ensure that all forms of violence against women may be adequately addressed, it is imperative that cases of violence in schools be handled holistically by incorporating a variety of authorities and components, including the community, law enforcement, and the school.

3.3. How is violence against women in schools addressed using the moral law

The following actions can be taken to apply legal morals to the issue of violence against women:

- a) **Women's Rights Education:** Educates students, teachers, and the public on gender equality, women's rights, and the value of upholding human dignity. This instruction ought to begin at a young age and be incorporated into the curriculum.
- b) **Firm and Fair Law Enforcement:** Adhere strictly to current legislation, including the Child Protection Law, the Domestic Violence Law, and rules pertaining to discrimination and sexual harassment. According to the relevant laws, those who commit acts of violence against women must face consequences.
- c) **Prevention through Anti-Violence Programs:** Implementing anti-violence programs in schools, such as training for teachers to recognize signs of violence against women, as well as providing a safe space for victims to report without fear or shame.
- d) **Women's Empowerment in the Education Environment:** Providing equal opportunities for women to engage in academic and extracurricular activities, as well as providing educational facilities that are safe and supportive of their optimal development.

By incorporating the concepts of gender equality and respect for human rights into the curriculum, legal morals can be applied to the problem of violence against women in schools. Instilling legal principles in students and educators at a young age is a necessary first step in

ensuring that they have a thorough grasp of women's rights and the significance of upholding their integrity and dignity. Regardless of gender, background, or social standing, this moral and ethical education need to be founded on universal human principles that instill respect for one another.

In addition, the implementation of the moral law in schools also requires the active role of educators in instilling awareness of gender-based violence. Teachers and education staff need to be trained to recognize the signs of violence against women and understand appropriate ways to respond to the issue. This training should include briefings on how to create a safe and inclusive environment for all learners, as well as how to provide support to victims of violence in a sensitive manner and in accordance with legal and moral norms.

The importance of moral law in tackling violence in schools is also seen in its role in creating clear policies on the protection of women. Every school should have a strict and structured anti-violence policy, which states that violence in any form, whether physical, sexual or psychological, is unacceptable. This policy should include clear procedures for students and educators to report violence, as well as applicable sanctions for perpetrators. The application of legal morals will reinforce the message that any form of violence is a violation of human rights and cannot be justified in any context.

Strengthening the laws that give women legal protection in schools is another way to apply legal morals. A strong legal foundation for shielding women from all types of violence is provided by laws like the Child Protection Act and the Domestic Violence Elimination Act. But in order for these laws to be applied, a moral values-based strategy must be used, where any infringement on women's rights is viewed as a breach of justice and fundamental human values.

The importance of applying moral law also lies in changing the mindset and culture of a society that justifies violence against women. In many places, violence against women is often taken for granted or even considered part of the "normalcy" of social relations. In this case, moral law serves as a tool to break down these norms and replace them with values that emphasize respect, equality and justice. This can be done through campaigns, public education, and school programs that emphasize the importance of respecting women's rights.

In addition, the moral law can also be applied by raising public awareness about the impact of violence against women, both physically and psychologically. Many victims of violence, especially in educational settings, feel isolated or embarrassed to report due to fear of social stigma or retaliation. Therefore, it is important to create a supportive environment for victims of violence by providing a safe space for them to speak up and report the incident without fear of negative consequences.

The moral application of the law can also facilitate rehabilitation efforts for perpetrators of violence. In many cases, perpetrators of violence against women may also have deep psychological or social problems that need to be addressed. The moral law focuses not only on punishment, but also on rehabilitation and re-education of perpetrators so that they realize their mistakes and do not repeat violent behavior. Rehabilitation programs such as counseling, training on gender equality, and social skills development can help abusers to change.

Finally, the application of moral law in education can also ensure that every individual, especially women, feel valued and protected in an educational setting. Through concrete steps involving clear policies, education based on moral values, and effective law enforcement, it is hoped that violence against women in schools can be minimized and addressed in a civilized, fair and compassionate manner.

3.4. What obstacles exist in addressing violence against women in education through the application of the moral law

There are several challenges, namely :

- a) The lack of legal awareness among the public means that many people, including in educational settings, do not understand the importance of law and morals in preventing violence against women. This hinders the effective application of the law,
- b) Lack of Protection and Support for victims causing Victims of violence often feel that there is no support or protection, either from the school or law enforcement. This causes them to be reluctant to report.
- c) Gender stigma and stereotypes make deep-seated gender stereotypes in society make women more vulnerable to violence. The stigma of women being “weak” or “vulnerable” still exists in many schools.
- d) Limited Resources and Infrastructure This is linear as many schools lack the resources to conduct education and training programs on violence prevention, as well as adequate facilities to handle cases of violence against women.

The first challenge faced in applying moral law to tackle violence against women in educational settings is the lack of legal and moral awareness among the community, including educators and students themselves. Although there are various regulations that protect women's rights, their implementation is often hampered by ignorance or indifference to moral norms that should be applied in everyday life. Without a strong awareness of gender equality and the importance of protecting women, education on moral law will be difficult to carry out effectively.

In addition, there is still a mindset that violence against women is normal or not that important to be concerned about. In many places, violence is often considered part of the culture or tradition that is difficult to change. When people, including parents and teachers, do not realize that violence against women is a serious violation of human rights, the application of moral law in education will face major obstacles. The socialization of moral values that support respect for women's rights must be further strengthened at the society-wide level.

Another challenge is the stigma and fear experienced by victims of violence, especially women, to report or seek help. Many victims feel ashamed, afraid, or worried about the social consequences if they report the violence they have experienced. This leads to many cases of violence going unreported and allowed to continue without proper handling. For this reason, it is important to create a safe, confidential, and non-judgmental reporting system, and provide full support to victims so that they feel protected and valued.

The lack of adequate support and resources in schools is also a major challenge to the moral implementation of the law. Many schools do not have sufficient facilities or programs to effectively detect and respond to violence against women. Training for teachers and education staff on how to recognize signs of violence and provide appropriate responses is still very limited in many areas. Without sufficient resources, schools cannot optimally implement anti-violence policies.

In addition, while there are regulations and policies that protect women, the implementation of these policies is often inconsistent. Some schools may not have clear procedures for handling cases of violence against women or do not involve the authorities, such as law enforcement, in handling such cases. Effective implementation of legal morals requires close cooperation between schools, parents, communities and law enforcement officials to ensure that every case of violence is given serious attention and handled properly.

The mismatch between national policies and implementation at the local or school level is also a major challenge. While laws and regulations protecting women are in place, implementation is often hampered by limited understanding, resources and facilities at the school

level. For this reason, it is important to closely monitor policy implementation and ensure that every school complies with standards for the protection of women.

Another challenge is the existence of inequality in the distribution of access to education between women and men, especially in certain areas. In some places, women are still considered not to need as much education as men, or to be given more priority for domestic work. This inequality aggravates the situation of violence against women, since they do not have enough knowledge or resources to protect themselves. The moral application of the law in education must involve efforts to eliminate gender discrimination at all levels of society, especially in the education sector.

Finally, funding issues and lack of budget priorities for violence-safe education are also challenges. Without adequate budgets for violence prevention programs, teacher training, and the provision of supportive facilities, Anti-Violence Programs in schools will be less effective. The government should provide sufficient budgetary support to ensure that policies and programs to address violence against women can run optimally.

4. Conclusion

The application of moral law to address violence against women in education is an important step in creating a safe, fair, and dignified environment for all parties. Moral Law integrates moral values with the rule of law in force in society, and serves to establish patterns of behavior that comply with the principles of justice, respect for human rights, as well as the protection of vulnerable groups, such as women. In the educational environment, violence against women is often a hidden issue but requires serious attention from various parties, including the government, educational institutions, and the wider community.

The application of moral law in education not only refers to the rules set by institutions or countries, but also to character education and moral values that are instilled early on. Legal regulations that protect women, both in the form of laws and policies in the educational environment, must be balanced with changes in public attitudes that support gender equality and respect for women's rights. In addition, it is important to strengthen education about women's rights and possible forms of violence, as well as provide an understanding of the sanctions that can be imposed on perpetrators of violence.

The Moral of the law in this case aims to create an effective prevention mechanism and provide strong protection for victims of violence, especially women. Educational institutions have a central role in this, as they are not only responsible for academic teaching, but also for shaping the character of students who can contribute to better social change. Therefore, policies that combine morality and law, as well as a holistic approach to education, are key to reducing violence against women in the educational environment

Author Contributions

For transparency, we encourage authors to submit an author statement file outlining their individual contributions to the paper using the relevant CRediT roles: Conceptualization; Data curation; Formal analysis; Funding acquisition; Investigation; Methodology; Project administration; Resources; Software; Supervision; Validation; Visualization; Roles/Writing - original draft; Writing - review & editing. Authorship statements should be formatted with the names of authors first and CRediT role(s) following. **Sample: Alvia Zuman Zauza Arif:** Conceptualization, Methodology, Software. **Moh. Ali:** Data curation, Writing- Original draft preparation. **Rahmad Rafid:** Visualization, Investigation. **Rahmad Rafid:** Supervision. **Moh. Ali:** Software, Validation. **Rahmad Rafid:** Writing- Reviewing and Editing.

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