

# Efforts to Increase Legal Awareness in Preventing Moral Degradation of Sawan 1 Public High School Students in Buleleng Regency Regarding Pornography and Sexual Violence Cases

Ni Putu rai Yuliantini<sup>1\*</sup>, Dewa Gede Sudika Mangku<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Ganesha University of Education, Indonesia [raiyluliantini@gmail.com](mailto:raiyluliantini@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup> Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Ganesha University of Education, Indonesia, [dewamangku.undiksha@gmail.com](mailto:dewamangku.undiksha@gmail.com)

## ARTICLE INFO

### Article history:

Received January 18, 2024

Revised February 29, 2024

Accepted February 29, 2024

Available online February 29, 2024

### Keywords:

Increase, Legal Awareness, Moral Degradation, Pornography, Sexual Violence



This is an open access article under the [CC BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license.

Copyright ©2023 by Author. Published by Institute of Education and Social Research

## ABSTRAK

Fenomena terhadap degradasi moral di kalangan siswa, khususnya terkait dengan kasus pornografi dan kekerasan seksual. SMA Negeri 1 Sawan, yang terletak di Kabupaten Buleleng, menghadapi tantangan terkait degradasi moral siswa terhadap kasus pornografi dan kekerasan seksual. Adapun permasalahan yaitu adanya kasus pornografi yang di dalamnya memuat adegan mesum/porno dua oknum siswa dari SMA N 1 Sawan, Kabupaten Buleleng, adanya isu bahwa video mesum/porno dua oknum siswa SMA N 1 Sawan, Kabupaten Buleleng tersebar luas di media sosial, termasuk di kalangan siswa SMA N 1 Sawan, Kabupaten Buleleng lainnya, dan pihak sekolah juga menunjukkan bahwa potensi terjadinya pornografi dan kekerasan seksual di SMA N 1 Sawan masih cukup tinggi. Tujuan dari atikel ini, untuk memperkuat pendidikan karakter dan meningkatkan kesadaran hukum siswa SMA N 1 Sawan. Metode yang digunakan dengan system jemput bola. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa upaya peningkatan kesadaran hukum sudah terlaksana sesuai dengan rencana dan metode, masyarakat sasaran mendapat manfaat berupa adanya peningkatan pemahaman atau pengetahuan siswa SMA N 1 Sawan selaku masyarakat sasaran mengenai jerat hukum pelaku pornografi dan kekerasan seksual di kalangan remaja.

## ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of moral degradation among students, especially related to cases of pornography and sexual violence. SMA Negeri 1 Sawan, which is located in Buleleng Regency, faces challenges related to the moral degradation of students due to cases of pornography and sexual violence. The problem is that there is a pornography case which contains obscene/pornographic scenes of two students from SMA N 1 Sawan, Buleleng Regency, there is an issue that a perverted/pornographic video of two students from SMA N 1 Sawan, Buleleng Regency is widely spread on social media, including among students at SMA N 1 Sawan, other Buleleng Regency, and the school also shows that the potential for pornography and sexual violence at SMA N 1 Sawan is still quite high. The aim of this article is to strengthen character education and increase legal awareness of SMA N 1 Sawan students. The method used is a ball pick-up system. The results show that efforts to increase legal awareness have been carried out according to plans and methods, the target community has benefited in the form of increased understanding or knowledge of SMA N 1 Sawan students as the target community regarding the legal traps of perpetrators of pornography and sexual violence among teenagers.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The phenomenon of moral degradation among students, especially related to cases of pornography and sexual violence, is a major concern for many parties. This can not only damage the integrity of individual students, but more than that, it can also tarnish the good name of the institution or school as a whole. Along with developments in technology and internet access, it is increasingly easy to reach and access by many parties, including students. This certainly opens up very free opportunities for them to access content or information that is not in accordance with norms, morals and culture. The existence and presence of unmonitored websites, applications and social media can increase the negative impact on students' internet use.

Adolescence is a transition period from childhood to adulthood. This period also has its own challenges, where teenagers are considered to be more established than previous times when they were children. However, on the one hand, teenagers are considered not fully responsible. This period is also called the period of searching for identity. If seen from Erik Erikson's theory of psychosocial development, adolescence is a period of searching for identity, discovering who he is and the direction of his life goals and exploring his role (Nur, Daulay, 2020 : 98).

Adolescence is the period of puberty, which is a period where rapid changes in physical maturity occur which include bodily and hormonal changes, especially during early adolescence. These hormones influence teenagers to explore. This condition is what makes teenagers often encouraged to try new, challenging things, even for forbidden actions (Nur, Daulay, 2020 : 98- 99). Adolescence is also defined as a period where an individual develops from the first time he shows secondary sexual signs until he reaches sexual maturity (Sarwono, 2011 : 234). Adolescence is also known as a period of change, including changes in attitude and physical changes. Adolescents at this stage experience many changes, both changes emotionally, body, interests, behavior patterns and are also full of problems during adolescence (Hurlock, 2011 : 12).

Students who are part of the youth group often lack adequate understanding of the legal aspects related to the consumption and distribution of pornographic content and acts of sexual violence. This lack of awareness may result in students being unaware of the legal consequences they may face if they engage in such behavior. The term pornography comes from two Latin syllables, namely pornos and grafi. Porn means an immoral or indecent or obscene act. Meanwhile, graphy means drawing or writing, which in a broad sense includes objects, for example statues and tools to prevent and abort pregnancy (Chazawi, 2021 : 7). The word porn has been accepted by society as an indication of a violation of decency (Siregar, 2019 : 15). Based on the Pornography Law, pornography is an image, sketch, illustration, photo, writing, voice, sound, moving image, animation, cartoon, conversation, gesture, or other form of message through various forms of communication media and/or public performances. which contains obscenity or sexual exploitation that violates the norms of decency in society. So, based on the Big Indonesian Dictionary (2008:1205), pornography means depicting erotic behavior with paintings or writing to arouse lust.

Apart from that, referring to this, sexual violence against children is when someone uses a child to obtain sexual pleasure or satisfaction. Sexual violence against children is not limited to sexual relations, but also acts that lead to sexual activity against children. Sexual violence against children can also be interpreted as forcing, threatening, or deceiving a child in sexual activity. The sexual activities referred to include looking, touching, penetration, molestation and rape (Gadafi, Hos, Amin, 2019 : 10). In simple terms, what is meant by sexual violence is all forms of sexual threats and coercion. In other words, sexual violence is sexual contact that is unwanted by either party (Yuwono, 2015 : 1).

Lack of awareness and education about the law is also a major factor in the occurrence of sexual violence and pornography among students. In general, awareness means awareness, a state of understanding, what a person feels or experiences. According to Soerjono Soekanto (1982 : 182), Legal awareness is the awareness or values contained within humans about existing laws or about laws that are expected to exist. In fact, what is emphasized is values regarding the function of law and not a legal assessment of concrete events in the society concerned. Legal awareness means awareness about what we should do or do or what we should not do or do, especially towards other people. This means awareness of our respective legal obligations towards others. According to Paul Scholten, legal consciousness is the awareness that exists in every human being about what the law is or what the law should be, a certain category of our psychological life by which we distinguish between law and lawlessness, between what should be done and what should not be done (Mertokusumo, 1981 : 2).

SMA Negeri 1 Sawan, which is located in Buleleng Regency, faces challenges related to the moral degradation of students due to cases of pornography and sexual violence. This condition requires serious efforts to increase students' legal awareness and prevent negative behavior. As for the problems experienced by partners, support is needed in the form of a community service program with a character education scheme. First, there was a pornography case which contained lewd/pornographic scenes of two students from SMA N 1 Sawan, Buleleng Regency. During the development of the case at the Buleleng Police, it turned out that the case was determined to be sexual violence against children. This is because male students are 19 years old, while female students are still 16 years old. So the male student was named in the 2023 Undiksha Senadimas Proceeding as a suspect and detained by the Buleleng Police, while the female student could be said to be the victim's child. With this case, the school has taken action by moving female students to other schools and students who are still detained at the Buleleng police station will look for package C so they can complete the Final Semester Examination and graduate from high school.

Second, there is an issue that a lewd/pornographic video of two students from SMA N 1 Sawan, Buleleng Regency has spread widely on social media, including among other students from SMA N 1 Sawan, Buleleng Regency. This can be identified from other countermeasures from the school, where the school carries out cell phone raids/inspections to delete videos that have been circulating. This issue is certainly a problem related to poor legal culture or people's compliance with the law. In fact, based on applicable law, everyone is prohibited from distributing these lewd/pornographic videos. Apart from breaking the law, in terms of victims, they will also experience secondary victimization or repeated victims with different types of criminal acts. This is of course due to the low legal awareness of students at SMA N 1 Sawan, Buleleng Regency, including other things such as the substance of the current law and the existing legal structure.

Then, thirdly, the school also pointed out that the potential for pornography and sexual violence at SMA N 1 Sawan is still quite high, however, many students still do not realize that their actions are classified as pornography and sexual violence. This is what happened after the circulation of a nasty video by an individual student at SMAN N 1 Sawan, where many unscrupulous students distributed the nasty video on social media such as WhatsApp. With the issue of the spread of immoral videos at SMA N 1 Sawan, the school routinely carries out inspections to check the cellphones of students who still have these obscene videos. In this regard, of course it can violate Law Number 44 of 2008 concerning Pornography. One of the provisions in the Law stipulates that every person is prohibited from producing, making, reproducing, copying, distributing, broadcasting, importing, exporting, offering, selling, renting or providing pornography that explicitly contains: (a) sexual intercourse, including sexual intercourse the

deviant; (b) sexual violence; (c) masturbation or masturbation; (d) nudity or displays of nudity; (e) genitals; or (f) child pornography.

Apart from that, it is also necessary to pay attention to the connection with sexual violence considering that apart from the cases experienced by students at SMA N 1 Sawan, many students also do not realize that their actions can be categorized as sexual violence. The occurrence of the phenomenon as referred to above is also inseparable from the age of Sawan N 1 High School students who are still in their teens. And the lack of an active role from parents and society in guiding and supporting their children in understanding moral values and law can increase the risk of moral degradation. Active involvement from parents and the community needs to be increased to build a healthy educational environment. The existence of gender inequality and patriarchal culture in society can provide space for acts of sexual violence. Insufficient education about gender rights and the importance of balance of power can stimulate or harm students.

Conditions in the field, as described above, can be seen that there are fundamental problems experienced by SMA N 1 Sawan, Buleleng Regency. Where, there has been moral degradation which has resulted in a mismatch between the school's vision and mission and reality. One of them refers to the school vision indicator, namely that all school members act and behave in accordance with applicable rules or norms. In fact, the existence of cases of sexual violence including pornography committed by unscrupulous students at SMA N 1 Sawan, Buleleng Regency is certainly proof that character education as a basis for student behavior needs to be strengthened and this is an urgent problem that must be resolved seriously and sustainably. In fact, there had never been a similar case before. Apart from that, there are conditions where SMA N 1 Sawan students also have the potential to commit acts that contain elements of pornography and sexual violence so that they could be at risk of violating applicable laws. However, outreach is also carried out routinely every year through collaboration with several agencies such as the Police and the National Narcotics Agency, including holding regular and ongoing committee meetings and in cases involving individual students, committee meetings have also been held.

Based on the situation and problems that occur at SMA N 1 Sawan, which are related to cases of pornography and sexual violence, the problems faced by partners in this community activity program can be identified and formulated, namely how to increase legal awareness in preventing moral degradation. students of SMA N 1 Sawan in Buleleng district regarding cases of pornography and sexual violence.

## **METHOD**

The research method used in this research is the PAR method which can be perceived as using three steps, namely empowerment planning, implementation, and monitoring and assessment ([Kamelia et. Al., 2020](#)). This community service is a terminal program in order to provide dissemination law in an effort to increase legal awareness of students at SMA N 1 Sawan, Buleleng Regency regarding the legal traps of perpetrators of pornography and sexual violence among teenagers. The method used in implementing this community service program activity is a pick-up and drop-off system. The pick-up system in question is the team implementing community service activities proactively to resolve problems experienced by partners starting from eliminating problems, describing problems, analyzing problem solving, carrying out problem solving, evaluating the implementation of problem solving activities, and so on. .

Apart from the ball picking up method used in this community service program activity, there are also supporting methods in implementing the program. The supporting methods in question are lectures and discussions packaged in the form of FGDs. Apart from that, in

implementing this community service program, it will also refer to a synergistic pattern between academics from the Ganesha University of Education and Practitioners (Jaksa) from the Buleleng District Prosecutor's Office at SMA N 1 Sawan, Buleleng Regency. On the other hand, this program is also directed at creating a climate of collaborative and democratic cooperation between the world of higher education and schools that are partners in community service.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

### **Result**

From the percentage of implementation of these activities, there are programs that have been implemented, namely: (a) the planning stage which consists of initial observations, identifying problems faced by partners or target communities, as well as preparing and submitting community service proposals; (b) the implementation stage of core community service activities which consists of planning activity design, activity preparation, and implementation of activities in the form of opening, giving pre-tests, providing material by resource persons, giving post-tests, and giving certificates of appreciation to schools and resource persons, including giving prizes to students who get the highest scores in taking the pre-test and post-test and ending with a group photo session; and (c) the final stage, namely evaluating the implementation of community service activities. The implementation of the activity which begins with the opening consists of delivering an introduction from the head of the team implementing community service activities which is followed by a welcome speech from the school. After opening the activity as intended, the next activity continued with giving a pre-test to students as the target community in this community service program (Chazawi, 2021 : 15). The number of students who took part in this community service activity was 50 (fifty people), consisting of 24 (twenty four) male students and 26 (twenty six) female students. Meanwhile, the age range of these students ranges from 15 (fifteen) to 18 (eighteen) years.

The purpose of giving the pre-test is to test students' initial knowledge regarding the legal traps of pornography and sexual violence among teenagers. Thus, the results of the pre-test will be used as a reference in providing material with the aim of ensuring students get the right understanding to increase legal awareness according to the objectives of implementing this community service program. After giving the pre-test to students as stated above, the next activity continued with legal dissemination regarding the legal traps of perpetrators of pornography and sexual violence among teenagers for SMA N 1 Sawan students, increasing legal awareness of SMA N 1 Sawan students through Focus Groups. Discussion (FGD), as well as empowering SMA N 1 Sawan students to be able to prevent the occurrence and occurrence of sexual violence in the future.

In carrying out this community service activity, prosecutor I Made Heri Permana Putra, S.H., M.H. from the Buleleng District Prosecutor's Office as a resource person. On this occasion he said that legal awareness is a person's awareness of being able to compare what is permissible and what is not so that he can determine and comply with existing legal regulations. This legal awareness is very necessary for every community, from children to adults. The aim is to create order, tranquility, justice and peace in people's lives (Sarwono, 2011 : 237). And as a young generation it is very important to understand the law. With this understanding, we can sort out relationships or social interactions which of course are also accompanied by being responsive to developments in science and technology so that detrimental things such as pornography crimes and sexual violence do not arise.



Apart from that, Mrs. Ni Putu Rai Yuliantini, S.H., M.H as the head of the implementing team for this community service activity also added that all human behavior is regulated by existing regulations. As the younger generation, SMAN 1 Sawan students are expected to be more careful in using social media because if used improperly it will have a negative impact on the students themselves and others. Then Mrs. Rai Yuliantini also said that students who took part in this activity could spread the positive information obtained in this to their friends so that all students' understanding regarding the legal traps of perpetrators of pornography and sexual violence among teenagers, especially students at SMAN 1 Sawan, could increase. so it is hoped that later this goal can be achieved.

After carrying out the activities of providing material by the resource person and discussions with students as stated above, the next activity was continued with giving a post test. This post test was given to retest students' knowledge regarding the legal traps of pornography and sexual violence among teenagers. The questions given in the post test are the same as the questions given during the pre test. Apart from re-testing students' knowledge, giving this post test also aims to measure whether the material provided by the resource person and the discussions that have been carried out are able to provide understanding to students. Therefore, a comparison of the results of the pre-test and post-test given will determine the success of implementing community service activities. Apart from that, the success of implementing community service activities can also be seen from the implementation of values or understanding of legal awareness that students gain in daily life in the school environment and in the community environment.

After giving the post test as stated above, the next activity continued with giving certificates of appreciation to the school as partners in community service activities, giving certificates of appreciation to resource persons, and giving prizes to students who got the highest accumulated scores in taking the pre test. and post test. The purpose of giving the certificate of appreciation and prizes as intended is as a form of gratitude from the community service implementation team to the school, resource persons and students who have participated in the implementation of community service activities that have been carried out. After giving the appreciation as intended, the community service activity ended with a group photo session.

## **Discussion**

Based on the implementation of community service activities, the results obtained are based on the implementation of activities with reference to the pre-test and post-test scores given to students as the target community (Siregar, 2019 : 24). The value used as a reference to determine the level of success of program implementation consists of 3 (three) things, namely: (1) percentage of correct answers from the target community's pre-test results; (2) percentage of correct answers from the target community's post-test results; and (3) percentage fluctuation in pre-test and post-test scores for the target community. First, the percentage of correct answers from the pre-test results of the target community is divided into two, namely the correct answers answered by the target community with a number between 16 (sixteen) to 20 (twenty) and the correct answers answered by the target community 15 (fifteen) and below. Based on the pre-test given during the implementation of community service activities, the results obtained are as represented in the form of the following chart.

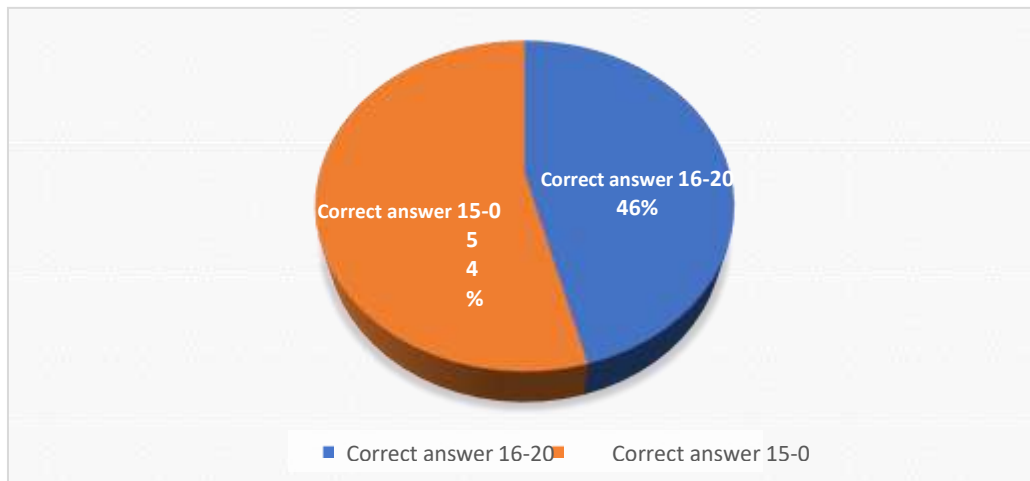


Chart 1 : Percentage of Correct Answers from Target Community Pre-Test Results

Based on the representation of the target community's pre-test results as contained in the chart above, it is known that the percentage of correct answers with a total of 15 (fifteen) and below is greater than the percentage of correct answers with a total of 16 (sixteen) to 20 (twenty). This shows that the target community's knowledge regarding the legal traps of perpetrators of pornography and sexual violence among teenagers is still lacking, so this could have implications for the target community's legal awareness. This is relevant to the problems that exist at SMA N 1 Sawan as described in the situation analysis chapter. This is somewhat natural considering that at the high school level, students, who in this case are the target community for the community service program, do not yet have much knowledge about the law. Therefore, implementing this community service program is very appropriate because it aims to increase students' awareness of the law through instilling values related to preventing and dealing with pornography and sexual violence among teenagers.

Secondly, the percentage of correct answers from the post test results of the target community is divided into two, namely the correct answers answered by the target community with a number between 16 (sixteen) to 20 (twenty) and the correct answers answered by the target community 15 (fifteen) and below. Based on the post test given during the implementation of community service activities, the results obtained are as represented in the form of the following chart.

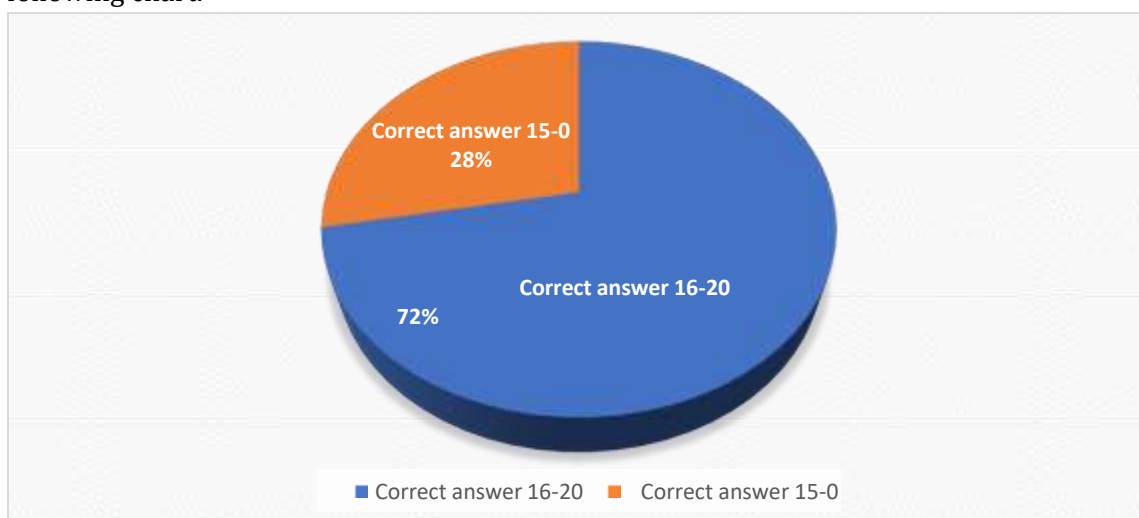


Chart 2 : percentage of correct answers from target community post test results

Based on the representation of the target community's post test results as contained in the chart above, it is known that the percentage of correct answers with a total of 16 (sixteen) to 20 (twenty) is greater than correct answers with a total of 15 (fifteen) and below. This shows that the knowledge of the target community regarding the legal traps of perpetrators of pornography and sexual violence among teenagers has increased. In other words, the dissemination or provision of material by resource persons during the implementation of activities to the community can be understood by the target community (Gadafi, 2019 : 35). Even though the number of correct answers from the target community is not entirely around 16 (sixteen) to 20 (twenty), this has shown a positive sign of the activities that have been carried out. This means that changes in a better direction can certainly support the success of implementing community service programs, namely achieving the goals to be achieved.

Third, the percentage of fluctuations in the pre-test and post-test scores for the target community is based on increases, decreases and constant scores from the target community's pre-test and post-test. This means that the increase, decrease, or fixed value in question can be seen from the comparison of scores between the pre-test and post-test given. Based on the comparison of values seen from the correct number of pre-test and post-test results, the results obtained are as represented in the form of the following chart.

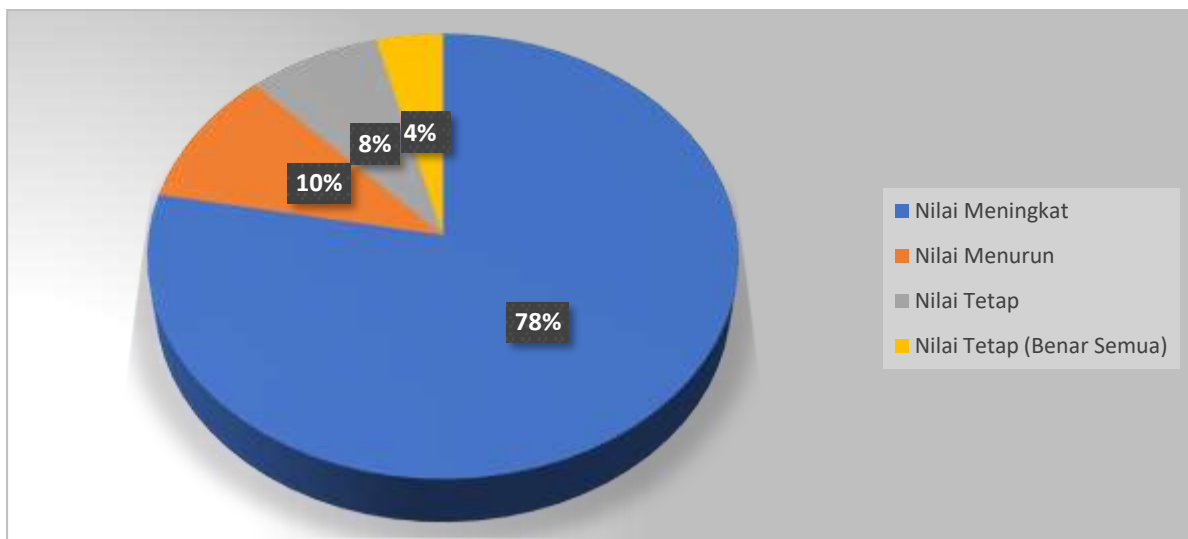


Chart 3 : percentage fluctuation in pre-test and post-test scores for the target community

Based on the representation of the results of the comparison of scores between the pre-test and post-test, it is known that the percentage of the target population who experienced an increase in scores or the number of correct answers was much greater than the percentage of decreases in scores and scores that remained constant. If we look at the number of students as the target community who took the pre-test and post-test, then 39 (thirty-nine) out of 50 (fifty) students experienced an increase in their scores or answered questions correctly. Of course, this can also support the success of implementing community service programs.

Increases in the value or number of correct answers from the pre-test and post-test given to the target community as described above, apart from supporting the implementation of the community service program, can also be used as a stepping stone in completing the next stages of the community service program. The hope is that with this increase in scores, students' understanding as the target community regarding the legal traps of perpetrators of pornography and sexual violence among teenagers can be maintained, improved and realized in daily life at



school and in the community (Yuliartini, 2022 : 168). So, from this, legal awareness arises among students or the target community and is able to prevent and overcome the occurrence of pornography and sexual violence in the future.

Evaluation of the implementation of community service activities is carried out to determine the target community's assessment of the community service program that has been implemented. The evaluation in question was carried out using the 78% 10% 8% 4% Value Increased Value Decreased Value Fixed Value Fixed Value (All Correct) Google form which was distributed to 50 (fifty) student delegates who were the target community in this community service program. The indicators in evaluating the implementation of community service activities are: a. Suitability of material for community service activities; b. Appropriate time for delivering material for community service activities; c. Accuracy of community service methods; d. The level of resource person in mastering the material and problems; e. Level of facilities and infrastructure supporting community service activities; f. The level of cohesiveness of the team implementing the community service program; g. The level of participation of the target community in community service activities; h. Target community interest in community service activities; i. Benefits of community service programs; j. The community service program is able to increase students' understanding of the legal traps of pornography and sexual violence among teenagers; k. Suitability of community service activities with the expectations of the target community; and l. Level of satisfaction with community service programs.

These indicators are used to determine the community's assessment of the implementation of community service activities. The assessment in question uses numbers from 1 to 5. Where number 1 means the target community's assessment of the implementation of community service activities is very poor, number 2 means the target community's assessment of the implementation of community service activities is poor, number 3 means the target community's assessment of the implementation of community service activities to the community is sufficient, number 4 means the target community's assessment of the implementation of community service activities is good, and number 5 means the target community's assessment of the implementation of community service activities is very good. Evaluation of the implementation of community service activities is carried out at the end of the implementation of the community service program with the aim of knowing the target community's overall assessment regarding the results of community service activities that have been carried out for one year. Apart from that, an evaluation was carried out on the implementation of community service activities to serve as a reflection for carrying out community service programs in the future.

It is known that the majority of the 50 (fifty) delegates from the target community gave a very good assessment of the implementation of community service activities. This is proven by the numbers that are most often or frequently found in the table contained in the image. Where, the assessment of the target community, which mostly gave the number 5, shows that the majority of the target community considers that the implementation of community service activities is very good (Mangku, 2022 : 5). However, it should be noted that not all target community delegates who filled out the evaluation form gave a rating of 5.

From the data contained in the image above, it can also be seen that there are target communities who give ratings with numbers 4, 3, 2, and even 1. This is of course an important note even though in general the community service program has been implemented very well . The note in question is that implementers of community service programs need to know what shortcomings or obstacles are causing a lack of assessment of the implementation of community

service activities. The aim is to correct existing errors or deficiencies so that they can be prevented and overcome in community service programs that will be implemented in the future.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results and discussion above, it can be concluded that the community service program entitled: "Efforts to Increase Legal Awareness in Preventing Moral Degradation of Sawan 1 State High School Students in Buleleng Regency Regarding Cases of Pornography and Sexual Violence" has been implemented according to the plan and method used. Implementation of the community service program includes planning activity design, activity preparation, and implementation of activities in the form of opening, giving pre-tests, providing material by resource persons, giving post-tests, and giving certificates of appreciation to schools and resource persons, including giving prizes to students who get highest score in taking the pre-test and post-test and ending with a group photo session.

The results of the implementation of this community service program show that there has been an increase in the knowledge of the SMA N 1 Sawan student delegation as the target community regarding the legal traps of perpetrators of pornography and sexual violence among teenagers. With this increase in knowledge, it is hoped that student delegates will be able to disseminate the information and knowledge in question to their colleagues at school and be able to increase students' awareness of the law. So, students are able to prevent and overcome acts of pornography and sexual violence in the school environment and in the community.

## REFERENCES

- Amiruddin. (2018). *Konsep Pendidikan Akhlak Menurut Mahmud Yunus*. Yayasan Madinah Al-Aziziyah.
- Abdullah, A., Walidin, W., Gade, S., & Silahuddin, S. (2023). *Istiqamah Seumubeuet Teungku Dayah Salafiyah Aceh (Analysis of the Alamtologi Approach)*. 11(1), 82-95. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.54621/jiaf.v12i1.626>
- Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa. (2016). *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia Daring*. Tersedia di laman <https://kbbi.kemdikbud.go.id/entri/Diseminasi>. Diakses pada 25 Februari 2023.
- Chazawi, A. (2021). *Tindak Pidana Pornografi*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.
- Djaffar, R. (2017). Diseminasi Teknologi Informasi pada Masyarakat Nelayan di Kabupaten Takalar dan Barru. *Jurnal Penelitian Komunikasi dan Opini Publik*, 21(1): 73-87.
- Gadafi, M., Hos, J., & Amin, H. (2019). *Bersinergi dalam Memberikan Perlindungan Kepada Anak untuk Mencegah dan Menanggulangi Kekerasan Seksual Anak*. Kendari: LiteracyInstitute.
- Garner, B.A. (2009). *Black's Law Dictionary (Ninth Edition)*. West Thomson Reuters, USA.
- Hurlock, B.E. (1990). *Psikologi Perkembangan Suatu Pendekatan Sepanjang Rentang Kehidupan*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Mangku, D. G. S., & Yuliantini, N. P. R. (2020). Diseminasi Undang-Undang Nomor 1 Tahun 1974 tentang Perkawinan dalam Peningkatan Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat di Desa Sidetapa terkait Urgensi Pencatatan Perkawinan untuk Memperoleh Akta Perkawinan. *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Undiksha*, 8(1), 138-155.
- Mangku, D. G. S., Subekti, R., & Yuliantini, N. P. R. (2022). Legal protection for consumers recipient of COVID-19 vaccine in Indonesia. *International Journal of Health Sciences*, 6(2), 956-964. <https://doi.org/10.53730/ijhs.v6n2.8973>
- Mertokusumo, S. (1981). *Meningkatkan Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat, Edisi Pertama*. Yogyakarta: Liberty.
- Nur, H. & Daulay, N. (2020). *Dinamika Perkembangan Remaja: Problematika dan Solusi*. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Sarwono. (2010). *Pengantar Psikologi Umum*. Jakarta: PT. Rajawali Pers.
- Siregar, A. (2019). *Regulasi Hukum Pornografi*. Surabaya: Scopindo Media Pustaka.
- Soekanto, S. (1982). *Kesadaran Hukum dan Kepatuhan Hukum, Edisi Pertama*. Jakarta: Rajawali.
- Tim Penyusun Kamus Pusat Bahasa. (2008). *Kamus Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Pusat Bahasa.
- Yuliantini, N. P. R., Mangku, D. G. S., & Ardhyia, S. N. (2022). Diseminasi dan Advokasi Terkait Pentingnya Kesadaran Hukum dalam Upaya Penanggulangan Kenakalan Remaja di Lembaga Kesejahteraan Sosial Anak Ananda Seva Dharma. *Proceeding Senadimas Undiksha*, 168.
- Yuliantini, N. P. R., Windari, R. A., & Pursika, I. N. (2017). Penanggulangan Balapan Liar Melalui Diseminasi Undang-Undang Nomor 22 Tahun 2009 tentang Lalu Lintas dan Angkutan Jalan di Kalangan Remaja Kota Singaraja. *Widya Laksana*, 6(2), 81-89.
- Yuwono, I.D. (2015). *Penerapan Hukum dalam Kasus Kekerasan Seksual terhadap Anak*. Yogyakarta: Penerbit Medpress Digital.