

Pengaruh Budaya Patriarki dan Pengalaman Viktimisasi Siswa terhadap Persepsi Pelecehan Seksual di Sekolah Menengah Atas X = The Influence of Patriarchal Culture and Students Victimization Experiences on the Perception of Sexual Harassment in High School X

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Abstrak

Perempuan korban pelecehan seksual sering mengalami victim blaming yaitu tindakan menyalahkan korban terhadap sesuatu yang menimpa dirinya seperti menyalahkan pakaian korban yang terbuka dan ketat sehingga dapat mengundang nafsu para pelaku untuk melakukan tindakan pelecehan seksual. Disisi lain, perempuan dituntut untuk selalu tampil menarik dan menjalankan multi perannya sebagai pengurus rumah tangga dan karier. Terdapat berbagai peran yang diharapkan oleh masyarakat sudah melekat pada laki-laki dan perempuan menyebabkan terciptanya laki-laki maskulin dan perempuan feminitas yang dapat melahirkan dominasi laki-laki terhadap perempuan. Hal tersebut dapat menjadi pemicu adanya adanya persepsi bahwa pelecehan seksual yang dialami oleh perempuan merupakan hal normal seperti catcalling. Melalui teori viktimologi, peneliti mengungkapkan adanya konstruksi gender menempatkan perempuan menjadi korban. Sehingga perlu adanya upaya pencegahan pelecehan seksual dengan melihat persepsi pelecehan seksual siswa perempuan yang dipengaruhi budaya patriarki dan pengalaman viktimisasi terhadap bentuk-bentuk pelecehan seksual yang pernah dialami. Melalui tahap perhitungan proportioned stratified random sampling, diperoleh sampel penelitian siswi perempuan 67 orang. Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif, berupaya mengukur pengaruh budaya patriarki dan pengalaman viktimisasi terhadap persepsi pelecehan seksual. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh signifikan budaya patriarki sebesar 0,520 arah hubungan negatif artinya semakin tinggi budaya patriarki yang dimiliki maka persepsi pelecehan seksual akan semakin menurun dan nilai korelasi pengalaman viktimisasi sebesar 0,558 dengan nilai positif artinya semakin tinggi pengalaman viktimisasi maka persepsi pelecehan seksual akan semakin meningkat. Sisanya dapat berpengaruh terhadap persepsi pelecehan seksual dipengaruhi oleh variabel lain yang tidak terdapat pada penelitian ini.

.....Female victims of sexual harassment often experience victim blaming, which is the act of blaming the victim for something that happened to her, such as blaming the victim's revealing and tight clothing that can invite the perpetrators' lust to commit sexual harassment. On the other hand, women are required to always appear attractive and carry out their multiple roles as housekeepers and careers. There are various roles that are expected by society to be attached to men and women, causing the creation of masculine men and feminine women which can give birth to male dominance over women. This can trigger the perception that sexual harassment experienced by women is normal, such as catcalling. Through the theory of victimology, researchers reveal the existence of gender construction that places women as victims. So it is necessary to make efforts to prevent sexual harassment by looking at the perception of sexual harassment of female students which is influenced by patriarchal culture and the experience of victimization of forms of sexual harassment that have been experienced. Through the proportioned stratified random sampling calculation stage, a research sample of 67 female students was obtained. Researchers used a quantitative approach, trying to measure the influence of patriarchal culture and the experience of victimization on the perception

of sexual harassment. The results of the study showed that there was a significant influence of patriarchal culture of 0.520 in the direction of a negative relationship, meaning that the higher the patriarchal culture owned, the perception of sexual harassment would decrease and the correlation value of victimization experience was 0.558 with a positive value meaning that the higher the experience of victimization, the perception of sexual harassment would increase. The rest can affect the perception of sexual harassment influenced by other variables not included in this study.