

**Students Legal Awareness of The Prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence (Study at Faculty of Law, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman)**

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**Abstract**

This research aims to determine the level of students' legal awareness regarding the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence as well as the influence of disciplinary factors, socialization intensity factors, and religious piety factors on students' legal awareness regarding the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence at the Faculty of Law, Jenderal Soedirman University. This research uses quantitative research methods with a sociological juridical approach and descriptive research specifications. Types and sources of data include primary data and secondary data obtained using questionnaire, documentary and library methods. The research results show that the level of legal awareness of students regarding the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence at the Faculty of Law, Jenderal Soedirman University is high. This is proven by the results of research on 4 (four) indicators including the high level of student legal knowledge, the high level of student legal understanding, the number of students' legal attitudes that agree, and the number of students' legal behavior that is in accordance with the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence. Discipline factors, socialization intensity factors and religious piety factors have a positive influence on students' level of legal awareness regarding the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence.

**Keywords:** student legal awareness; online gender-based violence; discipline; intensity of socialization; religious piety

**Abstrak**

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat kesadaran hukum mahasiswa terhadap larangan Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online serta pengaruh faktor kedisiplinan, faktor intensitas sosialisasi, dan faktor ketakwaan agama terhadap kesadaran hukum mahasiswa tentang larangan Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online di Fakultas Hukum Universitas Jenderal Soedirman. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kuantitatif dengan pendekatan yuridis sosiologis dan spesifikasi penelitian deskriptif. Pengambilan sampel penelitian menggunakan simple random sampling. Jenis dan sumber data meliputi data primer dan data sekunder yang diperoleh dengan metode angket, dokumenter, dan kepustakaan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat kesadaran hukum mahasiswa terhadap larangan Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online di Fakultas Hukum Universitas Jenderal Soedirman adalah tinggi. Hal ini dibuktikan dengan hasil penelitian terhadap 4 (empat) indikator meliputi tingginya pengetahuan*

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*hukum mahasiswa, tingginya pemahaman hukum mahasiswa, banyaknya sikap hukum mahasiswa yang setuju, dan banyaknya perilaku hukum mahasiswa yang sesuai terhadap larangan Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online. Faktor kedisiplinan, faktor intensitas sosialisasi dan faktor ketakwaan agama berpengaruh secara positif terhadap tingkat kesadaran hukum mahasiswa tentang larangan Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online.*

**Kata kunci:** kesadaran hukum mahasiswa; kekerasan berbasis gender online; kedisiplinan; intensitas sosialisasi; ketakwaan agama

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The development of technology has encouraged the emergence of various new online media platforms as comprehensive communication media. Social media has a positive impact as a form of progress from internet technology. Unfortunately, the popular use of social media also creates a negative effect by becoming a productive field for the development of cyber sexual harassment and has presented new forms of gender-based violence, namely Online Gender-Based Violence (KBGO). Online Gender-Based Violence or KBGO is any form of action that makes a person unsafe or feel unsafe, attacks a person's gender or sexuality,<sup>1</sup> and is facilitated by the internet and technology. Online Gender-Based Violence can also enter the offline world.<sup>2</sup> There are several forms of Online Gender-Based Violence, including deception or cyber grooming, online harassment or cyber harassment, violating personal rights or infringement of privacy, threatening to spread personal photos or videos or malicious distribution, defamation or online defamation, online recruitment or online recruitment.<sup>3</sup> Women in Indonesia are the most common victims of online gender-based violence.

Women in Indonesia are the most vulnerable victims and have a high risk of being victims of violence. Men against women often commit violence; men who feel strong will threaten women. Women on the internet are victims of verbal and visual sexual

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<sup>1</sup> Eny Ratnasari, Suwandi Sumartias, and Rosnandar Romli, "Penggunaan Message Appeals Dalam Strategi Pesan Kampanye Anti Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online," *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi* 18, no. 3 (December 31, 2020): 352, <https://doi.org/10.31315/jik.v18i3.3844>.

<sup>2</sup> Widyastuti, "Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online Dalam Ranah Personal," *Jurnal Muslimah Dan Studi Gender* 1, no. 1 (2021): 2–3.

<sup>3</sup> Rendika Azhar Musyaffa dan Sofyan Effendi, "Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online Dalam Interaksi Di Media Sosial," *Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Komunikasi* 19, no. 2 (2022): 86, <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.47007/jkomu.v19i02.507>.

harassment, which is a form of internet user behaviour that connotes or leads to sexual matters that are carried out unilaterally and unwanted by the targeted person. Likewise, Manne argues that patriarchal social structures and the ideologies that govern them work to make women socially subservient to men and hide the many forms of domination and power that men have over women. As such, there is a general expectation that women will peacefully function in social roles that serve the interests of men. It is this condition that makes women vulnerable to gender-based violence.<sup>4</sup> The age range of victims of Online Gender-Based Violence based on data from the Southeast Asia Freedom of Expression Network (SAFE-net) complaint form is victims from children aged 12-17 years old during the first quarter of 2023. During those three months, there were 13 complaints (11 per cent) from minors. This number is less than those aged 18-25, with 91 complaints (77 per cent), and 26-35, with 14 complaints (12 per cent).

Furthermore, in the second quarter of 2023, the age category of complainants identified as victims was 18-25, with 106 complaints (48 per cent). This age is included in the young group. The second highest age was in the category of children, 12-17 years old, with 77 victims (35 per cent).<sup>5</sup> Based on this data, it can be seen that most victims are in the age range of 18-25 years old, which in this age range are generally students.

Seeing that the highest age range of victims of Online Gender-Based Violence are generally students, it can be said that Online Gender-Based Violence has now entered the realm of higher education. There is a regulation in higher education, namely the Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture Research and Technology, Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2021, concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in the Higher Education Environment. In addition, several universities also have their regulations which regulate physical and non-physical sexual violence, for example, such as at Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, namely the Rector's Regulation Number 38 of 2021 concerning Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence at Universitas Jenderal Soedirman. To help realise the Rector's Regulation, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman has

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<sup>4</sup> Ani Purwanti, *Kekerasan Berbasis Gender* (Yogyakarta: BILDUNG, 2020).

<sup>5</sup> "Based on Data from the Quarterly Report on Monitoring Digital Rights in Indonesia Year 2023 by Southeast Asia Freedom of Expression Network (SAFE-net)," n.d.

an institution formed to prevent and handle sexual violence on campus, namely the Sexual Violence Prevention and Handling Task Force Team (Satgas PPKS Unsoed). The Unsoed PPKS Task Force assists the rector in implementing PPKS by providing education on prevention, handling reports and monitoring and evaluation.

Regarding Online Gender-Based Violence, there have been 3 (three) cases of Online Gender-Based Violence handled and recorded to date at Universitas Jenderal Soedirman.<sup>6</sup> For the regulation regarding the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence to be implemented properly, legal awareness is needed. Sudikno Mertokusumo stated that legal awareness means awareness of what we should do or act on or should not, especially towards others. This means awareness of our respective obligations towards others.<sup>7</sup> Based on the description above, the author raises two problems: First, What is the level of legal awareness of students of the Faculty of Law, Jenderal Soedirman University towards the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence? Second, what is the influence of discipline, socialisation intensity, and religious piety on the level of legal awareness of students of the Faculty of Law, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, on the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence?

## **2. RESEARCH METHODS**

The research approach method used is empirical juridical, with descriptive research specifications. The research location is at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, with a research population of students from the Faculty of Law, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman. The sampling method is simple random sampling. Types and sources of data used: primary data and secondary data. Data collection methods with questionnaires, literature, and documentaries. Data processing methods with coding, editing, and tabulation are presented with frequency distribution tables, cross tables, and narrative text data analysis methods with frequency distribution analysis, cross-table analysis, content analysis and comparative analysis.

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<sup>6</sup> “Based on Data from the Task Force Team for the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence at Jenderal Soedirman University in 2023,” n.d.

<sup>7</sup> Sudikno Mertokusumo, *Meningkatkan Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat* (Yogyakarta: Liberty, 1981).

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

#### 3.1. Legal Awareness of Faculty of Law Students at Jenderal Soedirman University towards the Prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence

The various facilities we can do with the development of science and technology open up opportunities for human interaction in cyberspace. The number of internet users in Indonesia continues to increase every year. Social media has become a space to interact and share personal activities. The flow of modernisation and globalisation that impacts changes in space and time and the emergence of social media that facilitates social communication have both negative and positive effects. One of the negative impacts that harm other parties from interactions carried out by humans in cyberspace is gender-based violence.<sup>8</sup> Initially, gender-based violence was only commonly carried out by the community conventionally, namely directly, without being facilitated by technology. The presence of social media has changed the paradigm that exists in society; the virtual space is currently being misused by certain individuals to be used as a medium for committing gender-based violence. Gender-based violence is not just about sex; the core of this issue is the abuse of power or authority, even though the perpetrator may try to convince the victim and himself that his actions are sexual attraction and romantic desires.<sup>9</sup>

Protection for every citizen is an obligation that the state must fulfil. This is by the Preamble of the 1945 Constitution, paragraph 4 (four). Legal protection for victims of Online Gender-Based Violence is to protect victims so that they can enjoy all the rights provided by law. In other words, legal protection for victims is various legal efforts that law enforcement officials must provide to give a sense of security, both in mind and physically, from disturbances and multiple threats from any party. Legal protection

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<sup>8</sup> Gisela Violin and Yvonne Kezia Nafi, "Protection of Online Gender-Based Violence Victims: A Feminist Legal Analysis," *The Indonesian Journal of Socio-Legal Studies* 1, no. 2 (March 2022), <https://doi.org/10.54828/ijsls.2021v1n2.6>.

<sup>9</sup> Feryna Nur Rosyidah, "Social Media Trap: Remaja Dan Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online," *Jurnal Pemikiran Dan Penelitian Sosiologi* 7, no. 1 (2022): 20, <https://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/sosiglobal/article/view/27083>.

protects legal subjects through applicable laws and regulations and enforces its implementation with a sanction.<sup>10</sup>

The issue of values in law is closely related to legal awareness. That is because legal awareness is an assessment of the existing law and the law that is desired or that should exist. Legal awareness can be interpreted as an individual or community's legal perception of the law. This perception may or may not be the same as the applicable law. In this sense, law refers to the relevant law and the law that is aspired to. Thus, the law includes both written and unwritten laws.<sup>11</sup>

This is in line with what Soerjono Soekanto said: legal awareness is a matter of human values about existing laws or laws that are expected to exist. What is emphasised is the values about the function of the law and not a legal assessment of concrete events in the society concerned.<sup>12</sup> Related to legal awareness, there is a theory from B. Kutschinsky developed by Soerjono Soekanto. Kutschinsky, developed by Soerjono Soekanto, states that 4 (four) indicators affect legal awareness successively or stage by stage, namely:<sup>13</sup>

- a. Knowledge of the law is a person's knowledge regarding certain behaviours regulated by written law, namely about what is prohibited and what is allowed.
- b. Understanding of the law is the amount of information a person possesses regarding the content of (written) rules, namely regarding the content, purpose, and benefits of these regulations.
- c. Attitude towards the law is a tendency to accept or reject the law because of an appreciation or realisation that the law is beneficial to human life; in this case, there is already an element of appreciation for the rule of law.
- d. Legal behaviour is about whether or not a rule of law applies in society, if a rule

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<sup>10</sup> Fransina Latumahina, Muhaimin Haris Nurlette, and Lukman Hakim Somar, "Enhancing Legal Awareness Among High School Students through Education and Counselling: A Case Study at SMA Negeri 45 Maluku Tengah, Indonesia," *Indonesian Journal of Cultural and Community Development* 14, no. 3 (June 19, 2023), <https://doi.org/10.21070/ijccd.v14i3.908>.

<sup>11</sup> Atang Hermawan Usman, "Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat Dan Pemerintah Sebagai Faktor Tegaknya Negara Hukum Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Wawasan Hukum* 30, no. 1 (2014): 36–37.

<sup>12</sup> Soerjono Soekanto, *Kesadaran Hukum Dan Kepatuhan Hukum* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2002).

<sup>13</sup> *Ibid.*

of law applies, to what extent it applies and to what extent the community complies with it.

The legal awareness of students at the Faculty of Law, Jenderal Soedirman University, towards the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence in this study will be measured based on the theory of Soerjono Soekanto, namely:

- a. Students' legal knowledge about the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence;
- b. Students' legal understanding of the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence;
- c. Students' legal attitudes regarding the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence;
- d. Patterns of legal behaviour of students regarding the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence.

Based on the results of research at the Faculty of Law, Jenderal Soedirman University, it shows that students' legal awareness of the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence is high. This can be proven by looking at the data outlined in the following table:

**Table 1. Students' Legal Awareness of the Prohibition of Online Gender Based Violence**

No.	Class Interval	Category	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1.	94-102	Low	4	4,76
2.	103-111	Medium	21	25
3.	112-120	High	59	70,24
<b>Total</b>			84	100

*Source: Processed primary data*

From the data above, it can be seen that out of 84 (100%) respondents, 4 (4.76%) respondents indicated a low level of legal awareness of the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence, then 21 (25%) respondents indicated a moderate level of legal understanding of the ban of Online Gender-Based Violence, and 59 (70.24%) respondents indicated a high level of legal knowledge of the prohibition of Online Gender-Based

Violence. Thus, it can be concluded that most respondents stated that students' legal understanding of the ban on Online Gender-Based Violence is high.

Based on the facts above, it can be concluded that the high level of student legal awareness of the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence shows that students of the Faculty of Law, Jenderal Soedirman University are aware of the existence of prohibitions related to Online Gender-Based Violence by what has been mandated by law.

These results are analysed using the doctrine of legal awareness from Soedikno Mertokusumo, which states, "Legal awareness means awareness of what we should or should not do or act, especially towards others. This means "awareness of our respective obligations towards others"<sup>14</sup>, so the high level of legal awareness of students at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, regarding the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence shows that students are fully aware of their obligations to comply with the rules and are mindful of the importance and benefits obtained from the rules regarding the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence.

The legal awareness of students of the Faculty of Law, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, towards the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence if analysed with the Theory of Legal Awareness from B. Kutschincky developed by Soedirman. As described above, Kutschincky, developed by Soerjono Soekanto, can be measured by 4 (four) indicators, namely legal knowledge, understanding, attitudes, and behaviour patterns, which can be seen separately (partially). Based on the research that has been conducted, the following results are obtained:

a. Students' Legal Knowledge

When viewed from the indicator of student legal knowledge, it can be seen that out of 84 (100%) respondents, 10 (11.91%) respondents showed a low level of legal knowledge about the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence, then 19 (22.61%) respondents showed a moderate level of legal knowledge about the ban on Online Gender-Based Violence, and 55 (65.48%) respondents showed a high level of legal knowledge about the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence. Thus, it can be concluded that

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<sup>14</sup> Sudikno Mertokusumo, Meningkatkan Kesadaran Hukum Masyarakat.



most respondents stated that students' legal understanding of the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence is high.

Based on the theory put forward by Soerjono Soekanto regarding legal awareness, the first of the four indicators that influence legal awareness is legal knowledge, namely a person's knowledge of a certain behaviour that has been regulated by law. Suppose the doctrine is applied to the level of legal awareness of students towards the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence. In that case, it can be seen that the high level of legal awareness is based on students' high level of legal knowledge towards the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence.

b. Student Legal Understanding

When viewed from the indicator of student legal knowledge, it can be seen that out of 84 (100%) respondents, 2 (2.38%) respondents show a low level of legal understanding regarding the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence. There are 4 (4.76%) respondents who show a moderate level of legal knowledge regarding the ban on Online Gender-Based Violence, and 78 (92.86%) respondents show a high level of legal understanding regarding the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence. Thus, it can be concluded that most respondents stated that students' legal knowledge of the ban on Online Gender-Based Violence is high.

Based on the theory put forward by Soerjono Soekanto regarding legal awareness, the second indicator of the four indicators that influence legal awareness is legal understanding, where legal understanding is the information about the content, purpose and benefits of the regulation. Suppose the doctrine is applied to the level of legal awareness of students towards the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence. In that case, it can be seen that the high level of legal awareness is based on students' high level of legal understanding towards the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence.

c. Student Legal Attitudes

When viewed from the indicator of student legal knowledge, it can be seen that out of 84 (100%) respondents, 5 (5.95%) respondents showed a legal attitude of disagreeing with the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence. There were 23 (27.38%) respondents who showed a legal attitude of disagreeing with the ban on Online Gender-

Based Violence, and there were 56 (66.67%) respondents who showed a legal attitude of agreeing with the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence. Thus, most respondents show a legal attitude of students who agree with the ban on Online Gender-Based Violence.

Based on the theory put forward by Soerjono Soekanto regarding legal awareness, the third indicator of the four that influence legal awareness is legal attitudes, which are the tendency of society to accept or reject the law. Suppose this doctrine is applied to the level of legal awareness of students towards the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence. In that case, it can be seen that the high level of legal awareness is based on the many legal attitudes of students who agree with the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence.

d. Patterns of Student Legal Behaviour

From the indicators of student legal knowledge, it can be seen that of the 84 (100%) respondents studied, there were 5 (5.95%) respondents with a behaviour pattern not by the rules prohibiting Online Gender-Based Violence. There were 15 (17.86%) respondents with a behaviour pattern that was less by the rules prohibiting Online Gender-Based Violence, and there were 64 (76.19%) respondents with a behaviour pattern by the regulations prohibiting Online Gender-Based Violence. Thus, it can be concluded that most respondents show appropriate patterns of student legal behaviour towards the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence.

Based on the theory put forward by Soerjono Soekanto regarding legal awareness, the fourth of the four indicators that influence legal awareness is the pattern of legal behaviour. It is the main indicator of legal awareness because the operation of law and the extent to which the law works in society will be seen from the real behaviour patterns that exist in society. Suppose the doctrine is applied to the level of legal awareness of students towards the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence. In that case, it can be obtained that the high level of legal awareness is based on the many patterns of legal behaviour of students that are by the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the legal awareness of students of the Faculty of Law, Jenderal Soedirman University, towards the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence is high. The following indicators can measure this:

- a. Students' high legal knowledge of the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence.
- b. The high level of student legal understanding of the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence.
- c. The number of agreeing attitudes by students towards the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence.
- e. The number of student behaviour patterns that are by the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence.

### **3.2. The Effect of Discipline Factor, Socialisation Intensity Factor, and Religious Piety Factor on the Level of Legal Awareness of Students of the Faculty of Law, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman on the Prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence**

Students' legal awareness of the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence is the implementation of law to achieve the expected goals. In achieving these goals, the law is influenced by various legal and non-legal factors. This is in line with the doctrine of Soerjono Soekanto regarding factors affecting law enforcement, which explains that law enforcement is not merely the implementation of legislation. Still, some factors influence it, including the legal factors themselves, law enforcement factors, facilities or facilities, community factors, and cultural factors.<sup>15</sup>

Based on the theory above, it can be assumed that the legal awareness of students at the Faculty of Law, Jenderal Soedirman University, towards the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence, is thought to be influenced by these factors. In fact, from this research, it was found to be a factor that tends to affect legal awareness dominantly and here, the researcher limits it to certain factors that influence the legal awareness of students at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman towards the prohibition of Online

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<sup>15</sup> Soerjono Soekanto, *Faktor-Faktor Yang Memengaruhi Penegakan Hukum* (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 2007).

Gender-Based Violence, which includes, among others, disciplinary factors, socialisation intensity factors, and religious piety factors.

a. Discipline Factor

Based on the results of the study it shows that of the 84 (100%) respondents, 2 (2.38%) respondents had a level of discipline in the low category, 7 (8.33%) respondents had a level of discipline in the medium category, and 75 (89.29%) respondents had a level of discipline in the high category. Thus, most respondents have discipline in the high category. The high level of student discipline has implications for students' legal awareness of the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence.

To find out the effect of disciplinary factors on student legal awareness at the Faculty of Law, Jenderal Soedirman University, regarding the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence, it can be proven by the research results in the cross table as follows:

**Table 2. The Effect of Discipline on Students' Level of Legal Awareness Regarding the Prohibition of Gender-Based Violence *Online***

Legal Awareness \ Discipline	Low		Medium		High		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
<b>Low</b>	1	1,19	0	0,00	1	1,19	2	2,38
<b>Medium</b>	1	1,19	1	1,19	5	5,95	7	8,33
<b>High</b>	2	2,38	20	23,81	53	63,10	75	89,29
<b>TOTAL</b>	4	4,76	21	26,19	59	70,24	84	100

Source: *Processed primary data*

Based on the facts above, it can be concluded that the discipline factor has a positive effect on students' legal awareness regarding the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence. This means that the higher the discipline, the higher the level of legal awareness.

a. Socialisation Intensity Factor

Based on the research results, it shows that out of 84 (100%) respondents, 25 (27.76%) respondents stated that the intensity of socialisation was in the low category, 7 (8.33%) respondents stated that the intensity of socialisation was in the medium category, and 52 (61.91%) respondents stated that the intensity of socialisation was in the high category. Thus, most respondents noted that the socialisation intensity factor was high.

The high level of socialisation intensity has implications for students' legal awareness of the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence.

To find out the influence of the socialisation intensity factor on students' legal awareness at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, about the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence can be proven by the research results in the cross table as follows:

**Table 3. The Effect of Socialisation Intensity on Students' Level of Legal Awareness Regarding the Prohibition of Gender-Based Violence Online**

Legal Awareness \ Intensity Socialisation	Low		Medium		High		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
<b>Low</b>	2	2,38	11	13,10	12	14,28	25	29,76
<b>Medium</b>	1	1,19	2	2,38	4	4,76	7	8,33
<b>High</b>	1	1,19	8	9,52	43	51,20	52	61,91
<b>TOTAL</b>	4	4,76	21	25	59	70,24	84	100

*Source: Processed primary data*

Based on the facts above, it can be concluded that the socialisation intensity factor tends to positively affect students' legal awareness of the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence. This means that the higher the intensity of socialisation, the higher the level of legal understanding.

a. Religious Piety Factor

Based on the results of the study show that out of 84 (100%) respondents, 9 (10.71%) respondents stated that the religious piety of students was in the low category, 20 (23.81%) respondents stated that the religious piety of students was in the medium category, and 55 (65.48%) respondents stated that the religious piety of students was in the high category. Thus, most respondents noted that the factor of religious piety was high. The high level of religious piety of students has implications for students' legal awareness of the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence.

To find out the influence of the socialisation intensity factor on students' legal awareness at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, regarding the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence, it can be proven by the research results in the cross table as follows:

**Table 4. The Effect of Religious Piety on Students' Level of Legal Awareness Regarding the Prohibition of Gender-Based Violence Online**

Legal Awareness	Low		Medium		High		Total	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Religious Devotion								
<b>Low</b>	0	0,00	4	4,76	5	5,95	9	10,71
<b>Medium</b>	2	2,38	4	4,76	15	16,67	20	23,81
<b>High</b>	2	2,38	13	15,48	39	47,62	55	65,48
<b>TOTAL</b>	4	4,76	21	25	59	70,24	84	100

*Source: Processed primary data*

Based on the facts above, religious piety has a positive effect on students' legal awareness regarding the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence. This means that the higher the spiritual purity, the higher the level of legal understanding.

If the above facts are interpreted based on Soerjono Soekanto's doctrine of Factors Affecting Law Enforcement, it can be interpreted that the discipline factor is a cultural factor that positively affects students' legal awareness of the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence; the socialisation intensity factor is a factor of facilities and facilities that tend to positively affect students' legal awareness of the ban on Online Gender-Based Violence, and the religious piety factor is a community factor that has a positive effect on students' legal awareness about the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence, meaning that the higher the discipline factor, the socialisation intensity factor and the religious piety factor, the higher the level of legal awareness of students at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman about the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence.

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the results of the research that has been conducted, it can be concluded that the level of legal awareness of students at the Faculty of Law, Jenderal Soedirman University, towards the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence, is high. This can be proven by looking at indicators of high levels of knowledge and understanding of the law, many legal attitudes that agree, and many patterns of legal behaviour based on applicable regulations. Discipline factor as a cultural factor, socialisation intensity factor

as a facility factor, and religious piety factor as a community factor positively affect the level of legal awareness of students at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, towards the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence. This means that the higher the discipline factor, the socialisation intensity factor, and the religious piety factor, the higher the legal awareness of students at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, towards the prohibition of Online Gender-Based Violence.

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