

Participatory Legal Counseling to Realize Sei Mencirim Village as a Region Free of Violence against Women and Children

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Abstract

Purpose: Violence against women and children in Indonesia's rural areas is frequently concealed by cultural normalization and limited access to formal legal tools.

Method: This legal counseling activity was carried out in Sei Mencirim Village, Sunggal District, Deli Serdang Regency. The approach method used is counseling involving village officials, community leaders, women and the surrounding community by conducting discussions and questions and answers in accordance with the conditions of the village community.

Practical Applications: Practically, this social transformation is realized through the establishment of Village Movement Cadres who actively engage in micro-sharing, safe zone mapping, and enhancing the national complaint channel, as evidenced by real case reports submitted via SAPA 129 after the activities.

Conclusion: This study enhances the PAR methodology by translating formal law into local language and empowers rural Indonesian communities as active legal agents.



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Introduction

The nationwide and regional data on violence against women and children reveals alarming numbers on a macro level. The number of reported instances of violence in North Sumatra province exceeded 1,822 in 2024 (Redaksi, 2025). This phenomena is metaphorically represented as an iceberg, with the information collected by information systems like Simfoni-PPA being merely the tip of a much larger and darker reality at the grassroots level. Due to psychological trauma, fear of the perpetrator's threats, and the chains of societal stigma, which frequently blame the victim, many victims opt to remain silent (Purnamawati, 2024). With 144 reported victims in 2023, Deli Serdang Regency ranked third for the most victims of violence. In Deli Serdang, however, a more thorough data analysis of the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children revealed that 181 adult female victims and 28 victims of early childhood needed in-depth intervention.

The national legal foundation has offered a rather comprehensive instrument, ranging from the 2004 PKDRT Act to the 2014 Child Protection Act to the 2022 TPKS Act (Eleanora, 2021). Nonetheless, the greatest obstacle is the dissemination and implementation of this law at the community level. The gap between formal law and public understanding of the law is still quite large in Sei Mencirim. Many individuals are unaware that actions like bullying, sexual assault in the home, and neglect of children are criminal offenses that may result in severe punishment (Ferdiyantoro, 2023). The purpose of this legal awareness program is to bridge that gap. The purpose of this initiative, which is concentrated on Sei Mencirim Village, is to develop a model for a child- and women-friendly village that is capable of independently identifying, preventing, and reporting acts of violence (Asliani, 2021).

This transition is a shared responsibility that includes academics, legal professionals, and community leaders, not just the government (Lubis, 2023). the targeted region's features. The community of Sei Mencirim, which is located in the Sunggal District of the Deli Serdang Regency, is more than just an administrative unit; it is a social entity with a rich history and a diverse population. A thorough examination of the target area's features is necessary in order to comprehend the effectiveness of legal education. The community of Sei Mencirim, which is part of the Sunggal subdistrict in the Deli Serdang Regency, is more than just an administrative it's a social group with a rich history and diverse population dynamics (*Mencirim*, 2021). The village is geographically surrounded by three main rivers the, Diski, and Mencirim which historically contributed to the land's fertilit.

The Dutch colonial company Tabak Maatschappij Arendsburg, which was established in 1877, formerly oversaw the region's production of premium tobacco. The social structure of the community has changed dramatically as a result of the shift from a plantation area to a densely populated urban commune. According to census statistics, the population density of Sei Mencirim is exceptionally high, which might result in psychosocial stress in families from a sociological standpoint (Population, 2015). The multiculturalism in Sei Mencirim adds another layer of complexity. The Malay people are the historical origin of this hamlet, as evidenced by the presence of ancient theatre houses and ethnobotanical species like rumbia and asam (Apriana, 2025). This diversity necessitates legal education materials that are inclusive and do not contradict local customs but rather strengthen the universal human values that exist within each tribal tradition (SUTRISNO, 2021).

Despite the administrative history of the Sei Mencirim hamlet leadership's attempts to improve public services, the arrogance of certain individuals at the dusun level has occasionally prevented residents from obtaining justice. Therefore, interventions via legal education also aim to strengthen the ethics of village bureaucracies so they are more receptive to reports of violence submitted by the public (Hehanussa, 2019). The community service activities in Sei Mencirim Village are carried out in a series of measured and participatory stages in order to achieve a significant shift in behavior. The implemented strategy focuses on fostering two-way discussions that address the realities of people's everyday lives rather than only relying on one-way communication (Lubis, 2023).

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The process begins with close coordination between the implementation team (professors and students) and the local police precinct, village administration, and religious leaders. It is crucial to map the "pockets" of vulnerability where violence is most prevalent but least likely to be reported. Following the conclusion of the mapping, the team created a curriculum for outreach that centered on the three main pillars of law:

1. The focus of the KDRT Prevention Act is on the idea that a family is not a place where the law cannot enter. According to Law No. 23/2004, all forms of physical torture, psychologically abusive insults, and sexual coercion are crimes (Harjito, 2015).
2. Education on the rights of children to be protected from discrimination and exploitation, as well as the responsibilities of parents and the government in ensuring their well-being in accordance with Law No. 35/2014, fall under the purview of Child Protection and Civil Rights (S., 2026).
3. Criminal Law on Sexual Violence: Socialization regarding Law No. 12/2022 which provides a legal framework for victims of non-physical sexual harassment, forced contraception, and other forms of sexual violence that were previously difficult to prosecute under the law (Ferdiyantoro, 2023).

The delivery method was carried out in a varied manner. In addition to the seminar model at the village hall, which is formal in nature, the service team applied a door-to-door method (Pratiwi., 2014). Direct visits to residents' homes, especially to housewives, proved to be very effective because they created a sense of security for residents to share their domestic problems without fear of being heard by others. During these visits, the team distributed educational media in the form of "Stop Domestic Violence" stickers, pamphlets on reporting mechanisms, and emergency service contact numbers such as SAPA 129. To ensure that legal messages are well absorbed, a quasi-experimental method is used with a pre-test and post-test design (Langing, 2020). Before the counseling session began, participants were given a questionnaire to measure their initial knowledge about what sexual violence is, what children's rights are, and where to report if they see criminal acts in a neighbor's house

Method

The legal advisory team, along with community leaders from Sei Mencirim Village, is charting locations prone to violence, pinpointing misunderstandings about the law concerning psychological abuse, and assessing the limited access to formal complaint services such as SAPA 129. Conduct interactive legal counseling, establish movement leaders, and simulate case handling. The team directly observes group dynamics, the level of participant engagement, and records changes in residents' emotional responses to the legal material presented. The main outreach activity includes 30 active participants from the Sei Mencirim village community. This number was chosen to ensure that the discussion space remains conducive and to ensure the effectiveness of andragogical methods (focused group discussions). The data obtained is used as the basis for developing a contextual counseling module (Lubis, 2025).

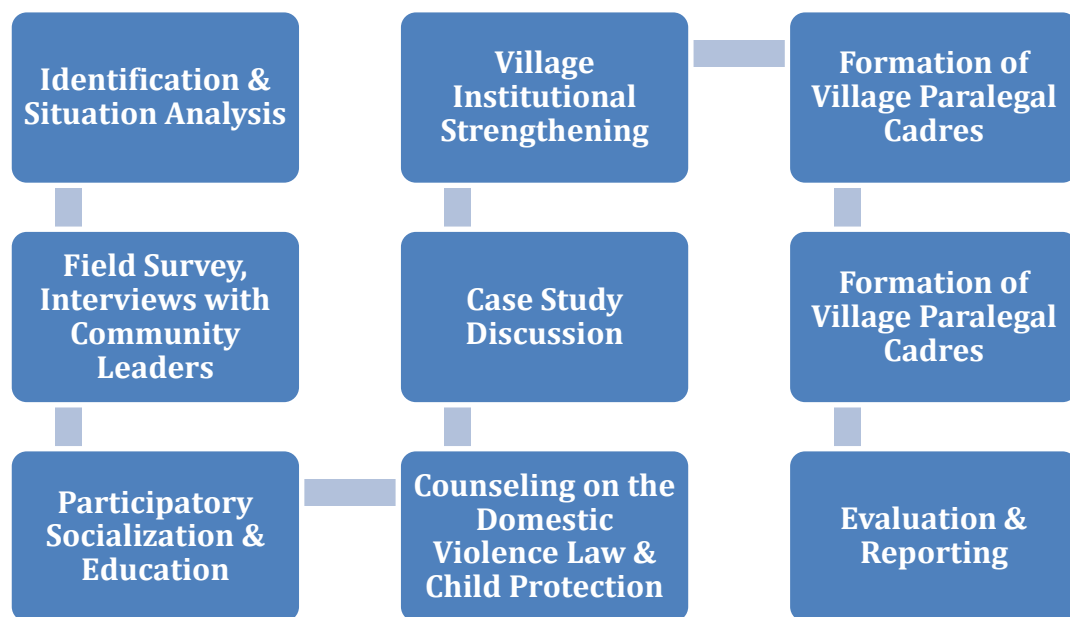
The implementation of education is carried out using the Participatory Counseling method. The material is focused on the urgency of Law No. 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence (PKDRT) and Law No. 35 of 2014 concerning Child Protection. To avoid boredom, the delivery of material is carried out through:

- a. Informative Lecture: Explanation of legal aspects, complainable offenses, and criminal sanctions
- b. Case Study Discussion: Joint analysis of examples of violence that often occur in society and how legal handling steps are taken.

As a sustainability effort, the community service team provides guidance in forming small groups that function as rapid response units at the village level. These cadres are trained to become mediators and initial assistants for victims of violence before being referred to formal legal channels (Dermawan, 2024).

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Figure 1. Legal Counseling Workflow



Source: Author's Work, 2025.

Result

The pre-test results in Sei Mencirim Village consistently showed that community knowledge was still at a "surface" level. Residents tended to consider violence as happening only if there were visible physical injuries. After the intervention session, which included the screening of educational films and guided practice for several hours, a post-test was conducted. Analysis of the results of this evaluation shows a significant increase in scores, indicating that the community is actually eager for legal information but has so far had limited access. The following table shows a comparison of participants' knowledge indicators before and after the intervention:

Table 1. Results of Legal Counseling Activities

Knowledge Aspect	Before Intervention (%)	After Intervention (%)	Improvement
Definition of Psychic Violence	15%	85%	70%
Understanding the TPKS Law	5%	75%	70%
Contact Knowledge SAPA 129	10%	90%	80%
Children's Right to Legal Protection	30%	95%	65%

Source: Author's Work, 2025.

Based on the data from both the pre-test and post-test collected during the community service program, there is a clear and remarkable shift in the legal awareness of the residents of Sei Mencirim Village. This participatory legal counseling program successfully stimulated a significant and consistent rise in understanding across all four key indicators: Children's Rights to Legal Protection: Saw a dramatic increase of 65% (from an initial understanding of 30% to 95% after the intervention). Knowledge of SAPA 129 Contact: Experienced the highest boost

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of 80% (from just 10% awareness to a rapid rise of 90%). Understanding of the TPKS Law: Increased by 70% (from an extremely low initial understanding of 5% to 75%). Definition of Psychological Violence: Showed a 70% improvement in understanding (from an initial level of 15% to 85%). Law Number 23 of 2004 is a very revolutionary instrument because it brings private matters into the public realm (Munawir, 2022). In the village of Sei Mencirim, the main challenge in socializing this law is the existence of cultural norms that consider 'other people's kitchen affairs' should not be interfered with. However, through this outreach, it is emphasized that domestic violence has long-term impacts that damage the structure of society (Martina, 2025).

Participants are taught to recognize the forms of legal protection provided by the Domestic Violence Law, including physical protection (preventing torture/abuse), psychological protection (protection from threats and insults), as well as sexual protection (Eleanora, 2021). The explanation about criminal sanctions that can reach over ten years in prison provides a shock effect for citizens, making potential perpetrators realize that the state is serious in protecting the integrity of the family. One of the most crucial segments in this program is the prevention of violence against children. Children in Sei Mencirim Village, especially those of school age (13-17 years), are the most vulnerable group to physical and sexual violence. The impact of violence on children is very devastating, ranging from physical disabilities, cognitive development disorders, to the risk of future suicide (Cornelius, 2025).

The service team provides practical material on 'Body Safety' that can be taught by parents to their children from an early age. Some important points include:

- 1) Correct Terminology: Teaching children to name their private body parts with their proper names so they are not confused when reporting in case of abuse.
- 2) Body Autonomy: Explaining that children have the right to refuse touches that make them uncomfortable, even from known people or close relatives.
- 3) Body Secrets: Teaching children that no one is allowed to take pictures of their body in a naked condition (SUTRISNO, 2021).

These preventive steps are very important considering that the pattern of sexual violence perpetrators against children is often people close to them, such as stepfathers, uncles, neighbors, or even boyfriends (Sihotang, 2024). The enactment of Law No. 12 of 2022 concerning Sexual Violence Crimes brings new hope in handling cases that have often stalled at the investigation stage due to limited physical evidence. 1 In an outreach program in Sei Mencirim, residents were given the understanding that currently, the testimony of the victim alone is sufficient to process the perpetrator to the legal stage, as long as it is supported by other evidence that is valid according to the law (Ferdiantoro, 2023).

The public is taught about nine types of sexual violence, including non-physical sexual harassment (such as sexually suggestive catcalling) and coercion into marriage, which often occurs in the form of child marriage. The emphasis on the aspect of restitution where perpetrators are required to compensate the victims becomes an important point that shows that current law not only punishes the perpetrators but also seeks to restore the victims' conditions financially and psychologically (Anak, 2025). Although legal counseling provides a strong cognitive foundation, implementation in the field still hits a thick sociological wall. Sei Mencirim Village, with its multicultural dynamics and population density, has structural challenges that need to be analyzed critically.

One of the biggest obstacles in creating a violence-free area is the perception that reporting is an act of embarrassing oneself or one's family (Redaksi, 2025). In Sei Mencirim, there is still a patriarchal view that places women in a lower position, where their behavior is often used as a justification for the violence they experience for example, being blamed for coming home late or the way they dress (Sidik, 2024). The public's skepticism regarding the efficacy of law enforcement exacerbates this social obstacle. The case in Deli Serdang, where the perpetrator of child abuse received just a 10-month sentence, which is far less than the maximum penalty of 15 years, inducing public skepticism. Citizens are more likely to remain

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silent or seek redress via family channels that frequently victimize the victim if the law is seen to be ineffective in protecting and delivering fair justice.

As a result, Sei Mencirim's legal education program places a strong emphasis on ensuring the safety of the whistleblower. Through the SAPA 129 service, the public is informed that the state protects their identity and that they need not be afraid of being intimidated by the perpetrators. 1 The most crucial element for the success of this program is the shift from a permissive to a responsive society.

Figure 1. At The Time Of Delivering The Material and Before Legal Counseling Activities



Source: Private Documentation, 2025.

Discussion

Making Sei Mencirim Village a violence-free area cannot be achieved solely by external parties (academics). It requires the activation of local agents of change, particularly Family Empowerment and Welfare (PKK) cadres. PKK cadres have regular access to residents' homes through integrated health posts (Posyandu) or dasawisma (village-based community development programs) (Asliani, 2021). Through this program, PKK cadres of Sei Mencirim Village are equipped with skills to:

- a) Early Detection: Identifying symptoms of depression in stay-at-home moms or abrupt behavioral changes in children, which may be signs of sexual assault (Cornelius, 2025).
- b) Initial Support: Providing victims with emotional support before referring them to the police or the Regional Technical Implementation Unit for the Protection of Women and Children (UPTD PPA) (Pare, 2024).
- c) Ongoing Socialization: Continue to disseminate information about the TPKS Law and the Child Protection Law in every community meeting to keep these issues top of mind for the community.

The most successful approach to turning legal research into practical application is to optimize the function of these village organizations. When citizens understand and carry out the law themselves, violence control will occur naturally within the village's social system (Tenri, 2022). Field observations indicate a strong correlation between low levels of education and economic instability and the prevalence of violence in Sei Mencirim Village. Poverty often creates high levels of stress in households, which is then expressed through physical aggression. Furthermore, parents with low levels of education are more likely to employ physical punishment as a way to discipline their children since they lack sufficient understanding of healthy parenting practices.

In response, legal education introduces lessons on conflict management in the family and the value of nonviolent parenting. The public is encouraged to realize that violence will only increase the strain on families in the future because of the trauma it inflicts on children, which might lead to adolescent misconduct, drug abuse, and academic failure (Pratiwi., 2014).

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Figure 2. Group Photo After The Legal Counseling Activity



Source: Author's Work, 2025.

Conclusion

The increase in quantitative data and the depth of qualitative findings in Sei Mencirim Village should not be seen merely as a tactical success of a community service program. Beyond that, these field results offer a substantial theoretical contribution to three primary scientific pillars: Participatory Action Research (PAR) methodology, community engagement theory, and the discourse on legal empowerment in rural Indonesia. Secondly, law enforcement coordination. To regain public trust, law enforcement agencies, whether police or judicial, must adopt a victim-centered viewpoint and issue judgments that are genuinely deterrent. Third, the economic empowerment of women. The victim's financial reliance on the perpetrator frequently causes the violence to persist. The skills training program for housewives in Sei Mencirim needs to be integrated with legal protection measures in order to empower women. Due to its small size and dense population, Sei Mencirim village has a great chance of serving as a model for a monitoring village where every resident protects one another. It is not a utopia to create a region free of violence; rather, it is a moral and legal necessity that must be met in order to build a future for the children of Deli Serdang that is brighter, safer, and more equitable. To prevent the hard-won legal awareness from being buried once again under the destructive normalization of violence, it must be maintained.

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