

SEXUAL HAZING AND ABUSE PHENOMENA IN TONI MORRISON THE BLUEST EYE

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Abstract. This essay focuses the discussion on sexual hazing and sexual abuse phenomena which had happened to several roles in Toni Morrison's *The Bluest Eye*. The method used was a descriptive confirmatory method meaning the method approached and analyzed the study based on the confirmation of the theory and data from its own novel. In addition, this essay applied some points about socialist feminism as the additional reference of discussion. Socialist feminism itself is a branch of feminism that focuses upon both the public and private spheres of women's life and argues that liberation can only be achieved by working to end both the economic and cultural resources of women's oppression. The result showed Cholly had an sexual experience with humiliation, Frieda who was experienced abuse from Mr. Henry as well as Pecola, the lead role of this novel who had sexual hazing through rape.

Key words: *hazing, sexual abuse, socialist feminism*

INTRODUCTION

This article concerns with the practices of sexual hazing and sexual abuse phenomena which had happened to several roles in Toni Morrison's *The Bluest Eye*. This phenomenon could read to happen to some characters in the novel. By definition hazing can be understood as: "any activity expected of someone joining a group that humiliates, degrades, abuses or endangers, regardless of the person's willingness to participate. This does not include activities such as rookies carrying the balls, team parties with community games, or going out with your teammates, unless an atmosphere of humiliation, degradation, abuse or danger arises" (Hoover, 1999: 8 in Cimino 2017). In addition, Cimino stated that hazing comprises two conditions, that is: a) do not appear to be group-relevant assessments/preparations, or b) appear excessive in their application (Cimino, 2017).

Common and Problematic Definitions of Hazing Perhaps the most common definition of hazing in current use is some variation of that given by Hoover (1999) or Hoover and Pollard (2000). Hoover's (1999) original definition was employed as part of a survey of hazing prevalence in the National Collegiate Athletics Association (NCAA): "any activity expected of someone joining a group that humiliates, degrades, abuses or endangers, regardless of the person's willingness to participate. This does not include activities such as rookies carrying the balls, team parties with community games, or going out with your teammates, unless an atmosphere of humiliation, degradation, abuse or danger arises" (p. 8).

Hoover and Pollard (2000) shortened and generalized the original definition to survey hazing in American high schools. Hazing was defined as "any humiliating or dangerous activity expected of you to join a group, regardless of your willingness to participate" (p.4). Hoover

and Pollard's definitions (or ostensible variations thereof) currently dominate research and scholarship on hazing (e.g., Allan & Madden, 2008; Crandall, 2003; Geisert, 2011; Holmes, 1999; Huysamer & Lemmer, 2013; Jeong, 2003; Lipkins, 2006; McGlone, 2005). Most notably, the largest study of student hazing to date used the following variation of Hoover and Pollard : "Hazing is any activity expected of someone joining or participating in a group that humiliates, degrades, abuses, or endangers them regardless of a person's willingness to participate." (Allan & Madden, 2008, p.14).

Given its landmark status, it is worth examining the conceptual problems with Allan and Madden's definition, some of which are present in the entire Hoover and Pollard family of definitions: 1. Scope. Stating or implying that hazing can apply to someone joining or participating in a group threatens the coherence of the definition. If hazing applies to all members participating in a group, not just new or prospective members, then the term largely reduces to "mean things people do to each other." Hazing becomes just a synonym for bullying. But hazing is qualitatively distinct from bullying, in that it typically has a mutually acknowledged end date, and is a process that ends with hazingees increasing their status and esteem within an organization (Cimino, 2011).

Hazing also appears to be a distinct cross-cultural phenomenon, with a number of other recurrent characteristics (Cimino, 2013). As such, it should be kept conceptually separate from bullying. 2. Use of Danger. Is a dangerous activity expected of a newcomer "hazing"? Danger is a necessary component of certain student activities. For example, sudden cardiovascular-related deaths regularly occur in organized, competitive student athletics (~66 a year). Other causes of athletic death include blunt trauma and heat stroke (Maron, Doerer, Haas, Tierney, & Mueller, 2009). And this is setting aside the numerous non-fatal injuries that also occur. Ostensibly dangerous

organizational activities are even more common outside student environments: Military live-fire exercises, police patrols, bomb disposals, bioterrorism research, on-location war journalism, etc.

Newcomers endangered by these and many other activities are not, by default, being hazed. If we take the above definition literally, however, we might conclude otherwise. 3. Use of Humiliation. What about an activity expected of a newcomer that is humiliating? For example, imagine a rhetoric club that requires prospective members to present a speech in front of an audience.

The rhetoric club is aware that nearly all applicants fail and experience humiliation. Public speaking, after all, can be difficult and stressful. Are prospective members of the rhetoric club being hazed? What about similar uses of humiliating circumstances? Stage actors, musicians, and other performers may be required to place themselves in front of occasionally harsh audiences in learning or demonstrating aspects of their craft. Should we consider this hazing?. General Extremity. The overall effect of the descriptive terms used in the definition (especially "degrades" and "abuses") is one of strong moral valence. The use of such terms in formal definitions may have far-reaching negative impacts. For example, advocates and researchers appear puzzled or disappointed that many students do not categorize their hazing experiences as "hazing" (e.g., Allan & Madden, 2008; Campo, Poulos, & Sipple, 2005).

However, hazers and hazingees may refuse to adopt definitions that require them to morally incriminate themselves in harsh terms, or to endorse particular feeling states that may be absent (e.g., a feeling of degradation). Given that hazing describes a wide spectrum of behavior, some of which is undeniably mild, such refusals may be justified. More generally, any definition of hazing that tries to simultaneously define and apply harsh moral judgment is inherently less

useful because it will be met with resistance and misunderstanding. As an example, imagine if one were to define “stealing” as “to abuse another person in a way that may be dangerous, humiliating, or degrading by taking something from them.” The task of convincing people that they are party to an instance of “stealing” will be hampered by the use of words with dramatically negative implications, especially if said instance is trivial and easily resolved.

Generally, hazing can be considered as an activity involving harassment, persecution, and humiliation. It has been found in various types of social groups, including gangs, sport clubs, schools, military units, and even fraternities (Wikipedia, Dec 11th, 2016). This hazing rate can range from relatively benign prank, to protracted patterns of behavior that rise to the level of criminal misconduct. This action is often prohibited by law or institution such as colleges and universities because they may comprise either physical or psychological abuse. Hazing at extreme levels body can also be classified into sexual abuse.

According to Wikipedia (Nov 29th, 2016) the term of sexual abuse refers to as molestation is usually undesired sexual behavior by one person upon another. When force is immediate, of short duration, or infrequent, it is called sexual assault. The offender is referred to as sexual abuser or molester. This term also covers any behavior by an adult or older adolescent towards a child to stimulate any of the involved sexually. From those, it can be stated that sexual abuse is not only experienced by womankind, but also by the children.

RAINN (2016) states that sexual abuse can lead the victims into psychological, emotional, and physical effects which are not always easy to deal with, such as depression, flashback, PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder), sleep and eating disorder, or even committing suicide. Much of the harm caused to victims become apparent years after the abuse happens.

METHODS

The method used in this essay will adopt descriptive confirmatory method, which means the method will be approaching and analyzing the study based on the confirmation of the theory and data from its own novel. In addition, this essay will apply some points about socialist feminism as the additional reference of discussion. Socialist feminism itself is a branch of feminism that focuses upon both the public and private spheres of women’s life and argues that liberation can only be achieved by working to end both the economic and cultural resources of women’s oppression. It is a two-pronged theory that broadens the Marxist feminism’s thought for the role of capitalism in women’s oppression and the radical feminism’s theory about the role of gender and patriarchy.

Sexuality

Human sexuality is the capacity of humans to have erotic experiences and responses. Stevens (1999) explains that sexuality basic human needs in the manifestation of life associated with reproduction, while WHO in Mardiana (2012) states that sexuality is the main aspect of human throughout the life which covers in the field of sex, identity, gender, sexual orientation, eroticism, pleasure of intimacy, and reproduction.

A person’s sexual orientation can influence their sexual interest and attraction for another person. Sexuality may be experienced and expressed in a variety of ways; including thoughts, fantasies, desires, beliefs, attitudes, values, behaviors, practices, roles, and relationships (WHO, 2016). These may manifest themselves in biological, physical, emotional, social, or spiritual aspects. The biological and physical aspect of sexuality largely concerns the human reproductive functions, including the human sexual response cycle and the basic biological drive that exists in all species. Physical and emotional aspects of sexuality include bonds between individuals that are expressed through

profound feelings or physical manifestations of love, trust, and care. Social aspects deal with the effects of human society on one's sexuality, while spirituality concerns an individual's spiritual connection with others. Sexuality also affects and is affected by cultural, political, legal, philosophical, moral, ethical, and religious aspects of life.

Interest in sexual activity typically increases when an individual reaches puberty. Opinions differ on the origins of an individual's sexual orientation and sexual behavior. Some argue that sexuality is determined by genetics, some believe it is molded by the environment, and others argue that both of these factors interact to form the individual's sexual orientation (Carlson and Donald Heth, 2007). This pertains to the nature versus nurture debate. In the former, one assumes that the features of a person innately correspond to their natural inheritance, exemplified by drives and instincts; the latter refers to the assumption that the features of a person continue to change throughout their development and nurturing, exemplified by ego ideals and formative identifications.

Sexual Hazing and Sexual Abuse

Sexual hazing is bullying or coercion of a sexual nature, kind of activities involving harassment, abuse, humiliation used as a way of initiating a person into a group. In most modern legal contexts, sexual hazing is illegal because this action may encompass either physical or psychological abuse. It includes a range of actions from mild transgressions to sexual abuse or sexual assault when hazing is in extreme level of body involvement.

The term of sexual abuse is defined as any sort of non-consensual sexual contact. Sexual abuse is unwanted and unwelcome behavior, or attention of a sexual nature that interfere with someone's life. Sexual abuse includes, but are not limited to : sexual paid of intending to do something, the coercion of sexual activity, degrading statements about

sexual orientation or sexuality, the demanding sexual activity desired by the molester, the utterance or behavior which is sexually suggestive, all those behaviors can be classified as sexual activity. This activity may happen directly or implicitly.

Sexual abuse has many implications such as affecting the victim's school or work performance, it can also create offensive, hostile, and intimidating environment. Commonly, the victim will keep quiet that usually in a very long time due to that reason, as well as their fear of being the bullying target so they do not talk this tragedy neither to the close friends nor family (Triwijati, 2007).

Generally, Collier (1992) divides the cause of sexual abuse into five parts, which are:

- Biological factor

From the biological predisposition, men behave as active-offensive sex while women behave as passive-defensive sex. Due to that fact, in a sexual abuse case, the men have a higher possibility to be the molester, and women more likely fall to be victim. Other way, the attribute of sexual abuse toward women telling that women are men's weakness in controlling their natural urge. The men inability to resist this sexual urge themselves can be disclosed through the sexual abuse.

- Socio-cultural factor

Basically, society is divided into two lines of family systems which are inherited from the mother (matrilineal) system and those inherited from the father of family (patrilineal) system. The patrilineal system, either consciously or not has influenced the mind set of majority people. The fact that men's physical condition is stronger than the women have also influence the attitude and behavior of men towards the womankind. Some culture has also become factor of sexual abuse, such as the social-role stereotype, where this culture has placed men in the superordinate position and women are placed in the position of subordinate. This culture is what enable the possibility of sexual abuse in the society.

- Education factor

There are some societies where women do not have the opportunity to take high education as much as men have so that the women cannot resist the discriminatory attitude, treatment and presumption toward themselves. Sexual abuse usually happens when the existence or position of men is higher than the women due to the fact that women have no higher education than men.

- Economy factor

The society with low economic level also has a low frequency of mobility (for the recreational purposes). Thus, the mobility implementation is only focused on the environmental. This is what makes the culture of violence become the way out by making women as a target, due to the presumption that women are physically weaker than men.

- Social learning and motivation factor

The attitude which is approved based on socio-culture as described above makes this attitude assumed to be true in remaining to be done in society. The law for sexual abuse cases has not even been perfected. In addition, people always learn from their surrounding environment. They observe what happens in their society. When people confirm from their observation, the tendency if this wrong attitude will be continuously repeated. This makes sexual abuse become such a culture of one's society.

A sexual abuse may impact daily life whether it happened recently or many years ago. Each survivor reacts to sexual violence in their own unique way. There are long term and short term impacts of sexual abuse on overall health and well-being. Common emotional reactions include guilt, shame, fear, numbness, shock, and feeling of isolation.

The psychological effects of sexual abuse have been linked to long term health risk behaviors. Reactions can range from PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) and eating disorders to anxiety and depression, some even end to suicide. Physical impacts may include personal injuries, concerns about pregnancy or risk of

contracting a Sexually Transmitted Infection (Loya, 2014).

Socialist Feminism

Socialist feminism arose in the late 1960s together with the second wave feminism. It grew out of the same social ferment and the same consciousness-raising group that produced other forms of feminism. The notion of socialist feminism is about the roots of the oppression of women. At the crux of socialist feminist thought is the understanding that not just one system of oppression is at the heart of women's subordination, rather, it is a combination of systems related to race, social class, gender, sexuality, and nation.

The summary of socialist feminist thought:

- Socialist feminists assert that women are unable to be free due to their financial dependence on male's society. Thus, women always be the subordinate position in family (Buchanan, 2011).

- Socialist feminists agree that women have been oppressed in virtually all known societies, but the nature of this oppression has differed because of the different economic realities.

- Socialist feminists do not think that the women oppression is based solely on the economic system, and they suggest that patriarchy and capitalism are combined into one system. They believe that we must understand the continuing effects that colonization, imperialism, and racism have on the women of the world.

- According to the previous point that capitalism and patriarchy has become another ideology leading to the women oppression, socialist feminists believe that patriarchy has existed before the capitalism and will not change although the capitalism is vanished.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The era of American 1960s, the era which a long and chaotic decade of war, social change and the second wave feminism is one that certainly extends thematically into the early 1970s. This time became an era where male writers like John Updike, Neil Simmons, Kurt Vonnegut, and others dominated the American literary imaginary of the decade, exploring loneliness or the search for meaning in contemporary society. Then, Toni Morrison, as the female classic American novelist appeared with her first novel, *The Bluest Eye*, published at the turn of new decade 1970, explored race, gender, and the aforementioned powerful notion of beauty and its social construction.

The opening passage illustrates how the story deals with a broken childhood and the loss of innocence due to the father's "lust or despair". Morrison herself explains why she decided to share the secret of Pecola so soon: "The intimacy I was aiming for, the intimacy between the reader and the page could start up immediately because the secret is being shared...." (Morrison, 1989). Thus, Morrison implicates the reader in the story from the very beginning, as well as in the investigation of the secret. The narrator wants to ask why this has happened, but realizes at the same time that to ask why is too painful and therefore settles for trying to describe how things happened. Morrison uses the seeds that the girls are planting as an image of their hope and faith, which is also an allusion to the parable of the seeds from the Bible.

The Bluest Eye is the story of two sisters, and particularly of Pecola who thinks that if she only had blue eyes, people would be nice to her. The story deals with the effects of low self-esteem, violence, drinking, poverty, incest, pedophilia, and shame, which can all be linked, in one way or another, to abuse and oppression. The blacks are oppressed by white society, the children suffer different kinds of abuse and lack of love from their parents, and in turn the

children oppress one another. The story of three girls illustrates how children who live in an environment of subjugation are affected and marked for life. The unjust and most damaging exercise of power in this community, however, is chiefly carried out by men who express their authority through their sexuality, and often in the most degrading manner – the victims being women and children. The thwarted sexuality that is dealt with here may be seen as an expression of the abuse of power, and this degrading and oppressive sexuality is what in the end ruins the life of Pecola.

Morrison concerns on gender inequality as informed by race in *The Bluest Eye*, showing the readers with a decentering genealogy of second-wave feminism: while white women were able to concern on how patriarchy was generally oppressive, black women found themselves doubly oppressed either by white men or black men. As narrator tells us, the three things that have greatly affected her are being a girl, being black, and being a child. It can be seen that the importance of childhood as young black girls, like Pecola, and even Darlene and Claudia, are oppressed not only by white aesthetic, as well as white men and women, but also by black men, women, boys, and at times, even other black girls. Morrison uses race as a central component of the discussion about gender, and is careful to make youth an important part of her look at oppression as well.

For Morrison, patriarchy indeed plays a role as readers see in Frieda's sexual abuse experience by Henry Washington. The text told that Henry has deliberately touched Frieda's breast with intent to gratify his own sexual desires. That moment has made Frieda become frightened by crying continuously. This indicates that Frieda is stressful after that incident. Then Mrs. Dunion tells her mother that she should have Frieda checked, as she could be ruined. Even worse, neither Claudia nor Frieda did not fully understands what that means, except that they know that Maginot Line is ruined. The

incident indicates how the girl are subjected to sexual abuse activity toward children. However, the way their father reacts to Mr. Henry, shooting at him and chasing him away from the house, is an act of protection on the father's part, and it is this reaction from their parents that saves them. Their parents' behavior here may be contrasted with the indifference and neglect that Pecola's father show to their daughter, which also serves as an example of how crucial home environment is for the children's lives later. The behavior of Frieda's father showed the proper role of men in a family, the authority holder as socialist feminist's perspective of social class in one's family.

In addition, this abuse tragedy experienced by Frieda is done by an elder man. It is because Henry who had been living in Macteer's house has primary hold to hold authority over Frieda as a child, due to the fact that Henry as an elder man as well as a father-figure besides Mr. Macteer that also has superordinate position in their home. Thus, this idea is corresponding with patriarchy notion as well as the socialist feminist perspective about the influence of patriarchy to the oppression.

Another sexual phenomenon told in *The Bluest Eye* is an initiation experienced by Cholly Breedlove. Morrison explains in her afterword that she did not want to dehumanize her characters, even those who dehumanize one another, and she succeeds in making Cholly a sympathetic figure. He has experienced genuine suffering. His mother abandons him on a trash heap when he is four days old, but his Great Aunt Jimmy rescues him. She beats his mother and his mother runs away. After four years of school, Cholly gathers the courage to ask Aunt Jimmy his father's name; it is Samson Fuller. After two more years of school, Cholly takes a job at Tyson's Feed and Grain Store and meets a man named Blue Jack. Blue Jack enthralls Cholly with his stories and shares the heart of a watermelon with him at a church picnic. Cholly remembers this kindness for a long time.

Then Aunt Jimmy gets sick. The community calls in M'Dear, the local healing woman, whose height and authority impress Cholly. She prescribes pot liquor, and Aunt Jimmy begins to improve, but then she eats a peach cobbler and dies. Cholly finds her the next morning. He does not immediately feel grief, because everyone takes care of him during the funeral and he is fascinated by all the excitement. Aunt Jimmy's brother, O.V., and his family plan to take care of him. Cholly tries to impress one of his older cousins, Jake, by taking him to a place where the girls are. Jake persuades a girl named Suky to take a walk with him, and Cholly persuades the girl he likes, Darlene, to come along as well. They eat muscadine berries and chase each other, and then lie down to rest. When they get up to head back, Darlene tickles Cholly, and the two of them begin to touch each other. Here, Cholly experienced the worst kind of humiliation, being laughed literally, with his pants down, during the first sexual experience of his youth. Just as Cholly is having sex for the first time, two white hunters shine their flashlights upon him. At gunpoint, Cholly and Darlene have to pretend to have sex, which is clearly a kind of rape enforced on both of them.

Not being able to hate the white men, against whom he is powerless, he directs his anger towards Darlene instead who is the witness of his humiliation by the men. The feeling of being emasculated and rendered impotent in front of the girl he should be able to protect is too much for him. His mortification and his unwillingness to face Darlene make Cholly run away. This incident indicates that Cholly has been subjected as a bullying victim, and due to the sexual experience which has been humiliated, this is included to the sexual hazing happening in a group of society although they were from different race. From that hazing, his attitude toward female sexuality is tainted with a mixture of furtiveness, shame, and anger. Aggravated by subsequent experiences of humiliation and violence, such as his experience

of being rejected by his father, his loss of self-esteem and compassion finally make Cholly into an oppressor himself.

Another sexual abuse phenomenon that Morrison successfully tried to present is abuse happened by Pecola, the main protagonist role in *The Bluest Eye*. Pecola was experienced sexual abuse by her biologist father, Cholly Breedlove. The distorted perception of love and care that Cholly displays when he raped Pecola, and which stem from his own childhood experiences of unworthiness, illustrates how her parents' attitudes to love and sexuality have become perverted into abuse:

She was washing dishes. Her small back hunched over the sink. Cholly saw her dimly and could not tell what he saw or what he felt. Then he became aware that he was uncomfortable; next he felt the discomfort dissolve into pleasure. The sequence of his emotions was revulsion, guilt, pity, and then love. (Morrison: 1970: 161).

Cholly feels that Pecola is unhappy and miserable, and he becomes angry at her for not being happy, reading her "helpless" and "whipped" posture as an accusation against himself. When he sees his daughter's haunted and loving eyes he becomes furious, but when she scratches the back of her calf with a toe, he is reminded of Pauline's gesture when he first saw her, and he is filled with a softness that turns into sexual arousal. Cholly's chaotic emotions make him rape his own daughter. He is not able to distinguish between parental love and sexual lust, nor is he able to control the mixed feelings of anger and love that he feels for his daughter. This incident proves the biological factor of sexual abuse that women are men's weakness in controlling their natural urge and the men inability to resist this sexual urge themselves can be disclosed through the sexual abuse.

Consequently, Cholly, an abusive children has turned into the abusive parents, whose daughter, at a particularly bad moment, becomes a victim to his confusing sensations. His thwarted love, mixed with sick anger, makes him

sexually molest her, wanting to hurt her at the same time as he wants to care for her in his own twisted way, but obviously not in a way that is enough to prevent him from raping her in the first place. Being abused by both parents, by father raping her and her mother not believing her, Pecola becomes a victim of trauma who would be unable or unwilling to tell the story of her rape. Her silence is also because the molester of this sexual abuse is Cholly, her own biological father. As socialist feminist consider that children, especially girls have a lower position than the father or father-figure. This what makes Pecola did not attempt to tell or report her father behavior to anyone.

When Pecola becomes pregnant she is ostracized by society and has to quit school. Adults only talk of the shameful of it: how Cholly becomes the father of the baby, why she did not put up a fight, and how the baby will not live. This shows how ignorant, uncaring, and even hostile the society around Pecola is, particularly when it comes to a subject like sexual exploitation. It seems to be consistent with the theory stating that sexual abuse can create an offensive, hostile, and intimidating society. And also, this become one of reason on why Pecola do not want to tell this disgrace to anyone because she does not want to be the bullying target by people surrounding her.

Finally, after losing her children, Pecola starts to talk to herself. She makes herself become the imaginary friend of hers. She would talk to herself, she even starts digging out of trashcans, and she starts to believe that she has had the blue eyes given from God. She receives it in a perverse and darkly ironic form. She is able to obtain blue eyes only by losing her mind. Rather than granting Pecola insight into the world around her and providing a redeeming connection with other people, these eyes are a form of blindness. Pecola can no longer accurately perceive the outside world, and she has become even more invisible to others. All this symptoms leads to the symptoms of

depression. It is coherent with the short term effect and the long term effect of sexual abuse that will make the victim having psychological disorder. Pecola feels depressed due to her brutal sexual abuse experience, her baby's death, and the marigolds that would not be possible flowering.

CONCLUSION

After all, *The Bluest Eye* is a novel about the perils of sexual hazing and sexual abuse. Early in the novel, we are told that Frieda is initiated into sexual experience when she is fondled by Henry Washington and it creates a terrified effect for Frieda by feeling frightened and insecure of being ruined. Also, the novel talks about the story of Cholly's first sexual experience, which ends when two white men force him to finish having sex while they watch. The fact that all of these experiences are humiliating and hurtful indicates that sexual coming-of-age is fraught with peril, especially in an abusive environment.

In this novel, sexuality becomes an indicator of how abusive and sick a society is. The prevalence of sexual violence in the novel suggests that racism is not the only thing that distorts black girlhoods. There is also a pervasive assumption that women's bodies are available for abuse. At the same time, sexual abuse is shown to be the most devastating and cruel kind of abuse. Morrison uses narration to make a statement about the severity and hopelessness of Pecola's situation. Therefore, the story needs to be narrated by Claudia and an omniscient narrator, who provide a crucial perspective for understanding the crime. The story of Pecola explains that abuse is depicted as something which is handed down through generations. Getting to know Pecola's as well as her parents' childhood is vital for the understanding of why Cholly rapes his daughter.

Finally, either sexual hazing or sexual abuse still become a difficult case to be handled immediately. These phenomena also become

serious problems that cannot be ignored. As evidenced on the above explanation that sexual hazing and abuse can create another serious effect whether for the men, women, and the children as the victim. It happens because of the capitalism and patriarchy has been existed and ingrained in the world from long time ago as socialist feminist's perspective of the cause of women's oppression. The prevention on the part of parents to teach their girls about sexuality will make the girls' transition into sexual maturity difficult. Also, functioning the role of society to give more care with the surrounding event may minimize the sexual hazing and sexual abuse happened in society. Anyone, in any manner can contribute in preventing this criminal case so that it will not happen because then and only then will we see the end of sexual hazing and sexual abuse.

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