



# Implementation of Government Policies Related to Sexual Violence as an Effort to Suppress Sexual Violence Rates in Higher Education

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**Abstract.** Nowadays there are more and more cases of sexual violence that occur in tertiary institutions, both private and public. This has become a kind of iceberg phenomenon, where the perpetrators tend to be covered up because the victim seems to be intimidated by the perpetrator. The approach used in this research is qualitative with literature review method. Data sources were taken from several research articles from domestic and foreign journals, thesis results, magazines, laws, as well as several online data sources obtained from government (ministry) websites. Based on the results obtained, there are a lot of sexual violence behaviors in college students which tend to be untouched and resolved transparently. This is because the campus prefers to maintain a good name rather than transparency of information.

**Keywords:** Sexual Violence, Implementation, Prevention, PPKS, Universities

## 1 Introduction

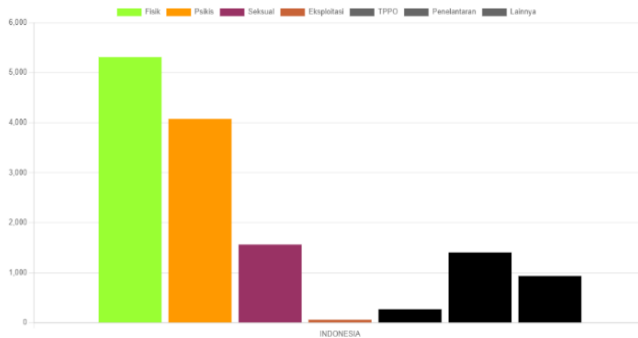
The increase in cases of sexual violence is a phenomenon that is currently happening in the world of education in Indonesia, especially in higher education [1]. This can be seen from the data on sexual violence that occurred at all levels of education and 27% of the complaints occurred at universities. In 2015 around 77% of lecturers stated that sexual violence occurred on campus and 63% of them did not report cases of sexual violence to the campus [2]. Sexual violence itself is an act that violates human rights which has consequences that harm other people and cause lasting trauma [3]. [4] argues that sexual violence is defined as any sexual act carried out or attempted by another person without the free consent of the victim or against someone who cannot consent or refuse this. Sexual violence is also included in the act of bullying which can have

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bad effects both psychologically and socially [5]. It can be concluded that sexual violence is an act that disturbs someone's privacy which can have social and emotional effects on the victim.

Based on data obtained from [6] in 2021, there are a total of 13,620 victims of cases of violence against adult women. 1,563 of them experienced sexual violence. Sexual violence usually occurs in public places such as campuses, workplaces, homes, and others. This can be seen from Figure 1 below:



**Fig. 1. Number of Victims of Violence Against Adult Women by Type of Violence Experienced (2021).**

Based on these data it can be concluded that the implementation of sexual violence prevention policies in tertiary institutions is still not running optimally. Sexual violence shown in the data above occupies the third position. Apart from teenagers, school-age children are also vulnerable to experiencing sexual violence. this can be seen from the following figure:

RINCIAN TABEL DATA							
KASUS PENGADUAN ANAK BERDASARKAN KLASTER PERLINDUNGAN ANAK							
KOMISI PERLINDUNGAN ANAK INDONESIA							
TAHUN 2016 - 2020							
NO	KASUS PERLINDUNGAN ANAK	TAHUN					JUMLAH
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
6	Pendidikan	427	428	451	321	1567	3194
601	Anak Korban Tawuran Pelajar	55	57	56	73	9	
602	Anak Pelaku Tawuran Pelajar	76	74	88	84	7	
603	Anak Korban Kekerasan di Sekolah (Bullying)	122	129	107	46	76	
604	Anak Pelaku Kekerasan di Sekolah (Bullying)	131	116	127	51	12	
605	Anak Korban Kebijakan (Anak dikeluarkan Karena Hamil, Pungli di Sekolah, Penyegehan Sekolah, Tidak Boleh ikut Ujian, Anak Putus Sekolah, Drop Out, dsb)	43	52	73	67	1463	

**Fig. 2. Data on Child Protection Cases 2016 – 2020 (KPAI.go.id).**

Based on the cases presented in the figure, 122 out of 427 school-age students reported experiencing violence at school in 2016. In 2017 there were 129 cases of violence out of a total of 428 cases that occurred. In 2018 there were 107 cases of violence and a total of 451 cases that occurred in the world of education. In 2019 there were 46 cases of violence out of a total of 321 cases that occurred. In 2020 there were 76 cases of violence out of a total of 1,567 cases that occurred in the world of education [7].

Based on the results of research conducted [5] it was found that the perpetrators who often commit acts of sexual violence come from people around them, such as teachers, family (parents, uncles and grandfathers), neighbors and clergy. This is done by giving the lure of something the victim likes or needs. Decision makers need firm action to suppress the increase in cases of sexual violence that exist today.

## 2 Method

The method in this study uses a literature review with attention to sources of information obtained from articles in reputable journals, theses, news in the mass media, and ministry websites related to applicable policies. In the literature review method, sources of information are taken from sources who have been interviewed.

At the information retrieval stage, the researcher took theoretical indicators related to implementation originating from [8]

## 3 Results and Discussion

Implementation is the implementation of fundamental policy decisions, usually made in law [8]. There are many challenges faced in implementing a policy. Some of the challenges include: a). leadership, b). time, c). communication and views, d). Reluctance to change because of fear of loss, e). behavioral diagnosis, f). skills improvement, g). existing climate and culture, and h). HR, performance management [8]–[10].

Based on the several obstacles mentioned above, there are several challenges in implementing sexual violence laws in tertiary institutions, namely: behavior diagnosis, climate and culture, and performance management [11].

Some types of sexual violence regulated in the law include: discriminatory remarks, showing genitals intentionally without consent, conveying seductive remarks, whistling and jokes that are sexual in nature, staring at victims with sexual overtones and/or discomfort, sending messages, jokes, images, photos, audio and/or videos with sexual nuances to the Victim even though the Victim has been prohibited from taking, recording and/or distributing photos and/or audio and/or visual recordings of the Victim with sexual nuances without the Victim's consent, uploading body photos and / or Victim's personal information with sexual nuances without the Victim's consent, spreading information related to the victim's body and / or personal sexual nuances without the Victim's consent, peeking or intentionally seeing the Victim who is carrying out private activities and / or in private spaces, persuading, promises, offers something, or threatens the Victim to make a transaction or sexual activities that are not approved by the victim, giving punishment or sanctions with sexual nuances, touching, rubbing, touching, holding, hugging, kissing and/or rubbing body parts on the victim's body without the victim's consent, and so on [12].

These laws and regulations are addressed to students, educators, education staff, campus residents, and the general public who interact with students, educators, and

education staff in implementing the Tri dharma. In practice, the government through KEMENDIKBUDRISTEK hopes that all policy makers can reduce the number of sexual violence at the tertiary level.

One of the cases that occurred related to sexual violence in the campus environment was how one of the final semester students was forced to kiss one of the FISIP deans while doing their thesis guidance. This incident occurred at one of the state campuses on the island of Sumatra. There was also a case that occurred at a state university in Java, where the victim with the initials NW experienced a case of sexual harassment by a senior with the initials RAW which occurred in 2017. The victim's efforts to report the perpetrators did not go smoothly [13]. This can be seen from the slow legal process of the case and the tendency to cover it up to maintain the good name of the campus.

Some of the efforts made by the government to reduce the number of sexual violence in tertiary institutions are by forming a task force (task force) and preparing guidelines for the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence. This is intended as an effort to minimize the spread of cases that occur at the tertiary level. Based on observations made by researchers at a private campus in West Java Province, policy makers on that campus also admit that it is a little late to implement Law No. 30 of 2021 on their campus. In the initial discussion they said they would try to create a friendly environment for campus residents.

Another fact found by the researcher was a report from a student with the initials S who reported being pressured by the study program when planning to raise the topic of research related to sexual violence. according to S's confession, the ban on this matter was conveyed directly by the head of the study program and the study program secretary. Both parties from the study program summoned S in a separate room to provide information that the topic was a little risky to be brought to the surface. According to them this can create a negative image for the university.

## **4 Conclusion**

There are many challenges faced by policy makers in creating a friendly climate for all campus residents. Some of the challenges faced are the reluctance of university officials to make information transparent in efforts to combat sexual violence at the university level. This is done in order to maintain the good name of the campus.

The next factor is the lack of concern for the people in the environment to listen to complaints by victims of sexual violence. This is because it is a slightly taboo subject to discuss.

It's no wonder that the intimidation actually came from internal university parties. The intimidation received was in the form of being prohibited from carrying out research on the theme of sexual violence and also being told to remain silent when learning about sexual violence that had occurred.

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