

Policies on Prevention and Repression Against Sexual Violence for Higher Education: The Challenges and Expectations

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Abstract

The Government's Policies on Prevention and Repression against Sexual Violence in Higher Education through the Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2021 is a symbol of follow-up from the government to address the phenomenon of sexual violence in tertiary institutions in Indonesia. This study aims to analyze the challenges and expectations related to this policy. There are a number of qualitative and quantitative methods that are used in this study, which include interviews, questionnaires, and document analyses, and all are empirical research methods. There are several tertiary institutions in Indonesia, particularly those in Bengkulu City that have implemented Government's Policies on Prevention and Repression against Sexual Violence in Higher Education, according to the results of this study. It is also important to note that there are also tertiary institutions that have not implemented these policies, but instead have their own policies or rules in regards to dealing with incidents of sexual violence at their institutions. A number of tertiary institutions, including tertiary schools in Indonesia, follow up on the rules governing the prevention and handling of sexual violence, but they follow policies that are not in line with the Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2021 on Government's Policies on Prevention and Repression against Sexual Violence in Higher Education.

Keywords

Policy; Sexual Violence; Higher Education



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Introduction

The case of sexual violence is one that occurs frequently, especially in the public sphere,¹ as many people realize that sexual violence can occur anywhere,² both in public spaces, public transportation, or even inside the home.³ In addition to the public sphere, there is also a situation where sexual violence occurs in religious⁴, educational,⁵ and political circles.⁶

In general, sexual violence falls into the category of gender-based violence, which is generally defined as any act that results in physical or sexual depravity, suffering,⁷ coercion, and various forms of deprivation of liberty, which can result in physical, sexual or intellectual abuse.⁸

The private sphere was most frequently reported and not a few of them experienced sexual violence.⁹ A large part of the attention in the recent past has been focused on the issue of sexual violence and its impact on the higher education sector.¹⁰ Sexual violence can be defined as a result of colonization by our own nation in the university environment.^{11,12} We do not

¹ Fiana Dwiyantri, "Sexual Harassment of Women in the Workplace (Case Study of DKI Jakarta Provincial Satpol PP Office)," *Journal of Indonesian Criminology* 10, no. 1 (2014): 29–36.

² Puji Maharani, "Portraying the Multitudes: Representation of Identities of Sexual Minorities on Indonesia-Based Feminist Web Magazine" 2, no. 2 (2018): 358–88, <https://doi.org/10.19184/jseahr.v2i2.5645>.

³ BBC, "Two Children In Padang Victims Of Alleged Rape By Family," BBC, 2022.

⁴ Detik Edu, "Marak Kekerasan Seksual Di Pesantren, Apa Langkah Kemenag Soal Ini?," *Detik Edu*, 2022.

⁵ Tempo.CO, "Deretan Kasus Dugaan Pelechan Seksual Di Kampus," *Tempo*, 2022.

⁶ Sri Wiyanti Eddyono, "Restorative Justice for Victim 's Rights on Sexual Violence: Tension in Law and Policy Reform in Indonesia" 5, no. December (2021), <https://doi.org/10.19184/jseahr>.

⁷ "Victimization of Women in Prisons: A Comparative Analysis of India and Indonesia," 2020, 273–93.

⁸ Susanto, *Penghapusan Kekerasan Seksual Dalam Berbagai Perspektif*, 2017.

⁹ Anis Widyawati, Pujiyono Pujiyono, and Nur Rochaeti, "Elimination of Sexual Violence in Feminist Legal Theorist," *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies* 6, no. 2 (2021): 333–52, <https://doi.org/10.15294/jils.v6i2.48346>.

¹⁰ Evelynne Julian Halim, "Lex Scientia Law Review Direction of Regulating Catcall Actions in Law: Comparison of Indonesia and France Law" 5, no. 1 (2021): 63–82, <https://doi.org/10.15294/lesrev.v5i1.46376>.

¹¹ Henny Yuningsih et al., "Philosophical Foundation of Chemical Castration for Offenders of Sexual Violence against Children," *Sriwijaya Law Review* 4, no. 1 (2020): 62–78, <https://doi.org/10.28946/slrev.Vol4.Iss2.221.pp62-78>.

¹² Agnes Kusuma Wardadi and Gracia Putri Manurung, "Analisis Keberlakuan RKUHP Dan RUU-PKS Dalam Mengatur Tindak Kekerasan Seksual" 2, no. 2 (2019): 59–72.

have a fresh experience with sexual violence in tertiary institutions,^{13,14} as we have just heard about one of those cases where sexual violence occurred in an East Java tertiary institution. In the case of a student with the initials "N," the student claims that her lecturer has harassed her verbally and physically, resulting in her being physically and verbally abused. As well as incidents occurring at the University of Riau, University of Sriwijaya, and many other universities, there has been a growing awareness of cases of violence that have occurred, and many of these universities have begun to speak out about them.

According to a study conducted by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology in 2020, 77% of Indonesian educators who work in tertiary schools claim to have experienced sexual violence during their time there. As a result of fear of negative views, 63% of them did not inform anyone about the incident.¹⁵

There were 15 cases of sexual violence in the education sector during the year 2019, as stated by Komnas Perempuan in CATAHU (Annual Notes), 15 cases of sexual violence have occurred in the education sector during the past year. It has been reported that in 2020 there will be 17 cases of sexual violence in the education sector, and that in 2021 there will be nine cases of sexual violence in the education sector, with tertiary institutions being the most common locations where sexual violence is found.¹⁶

There was recently a non penal policy¹⁷ issued by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology concerning this subject,

¹³ Muhammad Bagas, Ragil Wicaksono, and Ayu Lestari, "ASSESSING THE RIGHTS OF WOMEN VICTIMS OF HOME VIOLENCE DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC" 4 (2020).

¹⁴ Fakultas Hukum and Universitas Airlangga, "Imposition of Criminal Sanction Against Sexual Offenders from the Perspective of Child Protection Laws" 37, no. 1 (2022): 1–12, <https://doi.org/10.20473/ydk.v37i1.33513>.

¹⁵ BBC News Indonesia, "Pandemic of Sexual Violence on Campus and Permendikbud No. 30 Year 2021," BBC News Indonesia, 2022.

¹⁶ Komnas Perempuan, "CATAHU (Annual Notes) 2019," 2019.

¹⁷ In addition to using non-penal policies, crime prevention can also be through criminal sanctions known as criminal law policy (penal policy). Ade Adhari et al., "Masalah Yuridis Tidak Ditetapkannya Kualifikasi Delik Dalam Ketentuan Pidana Pada Undang-Undang Yang Disahkan Dalam Kurun Waktu 2015-2019," *Jurnal Muara Ilmu Sosial, Humaniora, Dan Seni* 5, no. 1 (2021): 269, <https://doi.org/10.24912/jmishumsen.v5i1.11167.2021>.

formally known as Ministerial Regulation of Education, Culture, Research and Technology Regulation Number 30 of 2021 on Prevention and Repression against Sexual Violence in Higher Education (in short: *PPKS Permendikbudristek*).

According to *PPKS Permendikbudristek* Article 1 Paragraph 1, the purpose of issuing this policy is to respond to the growing incidence of sexual violence in tertiary institutions and promote greater awareness of the issue:

Generally, sexual violence is the act of insulting, humiliating, harassing,¹⁸ and/or opposing a person's body and/or reproductive role, resulting from power imbalances and/or gender imbalances. It is defined as an act in which an individual may be subjected to psychological and/or physical abuse that has an effect or is capable of having an effect on their health, including those that interfere with the reproductive health of a person and the destruction of their freedom to pursue higher education peacefully and maximally.

This *PPKS Permendikbudristek* emphasizes the continuation and implementation of the rights of the citizens of the country when obtaining education. *PPKS Permendikbudristek* in article 2, aims to:

- a. Become a guide for Higher Education in managing rules and providing efforts to prevent and deal with sexual violence in accordance with the mandate of the Tridharma on or off campus; and
- b. Foster campus activities that are humane, prestigious, proportionate, comprehensive, collaborative, as well as anti-violence between students, educators, education staff, and campus residents in tertiary institutions.

A study by the World Health Organization (WHO) has indicated that Bengkulu Province is ranked fourth on the island of Sumatra in terms of a violence crisis, with 25 cases based on data from the WCC (Women's Crisis

¹⁸ this is identical with intimidation, or is one form aggressive behavior. Mockery, insults, and threats, often a bait that can leads to aggression. Anis Widyawati, "Sosialisasi School Bullying Sebagai Upaya Preventif Terjadinya Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Di Smpn 3 Boja Kabupaten Kendal," *Jurnal Abdimas* 18, no. 1 (2014): 1–6.

Center) Cahaya Wanita. From the beginning to the end of 2020, Bengkulu Province is ranked as the top five sexual violence crises in Sumatra.¹⁹ In 2020, Bengkulu City reported 47 cases of abuse and 8 cases of rape, while in 2021, the number was 47 cases of abuse and six cases of rape. This is a statistical data of sexual violence in Bengkulu City.²⁰ Currently, there is no clear picture of how many cases of sexual violence were committed in Bengkulu City's universities. It was found that in January 2022 a female student attending a university in Bengkulu City, KP, a 22-year-old student who did not wish to be named, had been the subject of a pre-research study conducted on a respondent who did not wish to be named. In her thesis supervisor's case, she was the victim of sexual violence in the form of sexual harassment. According to KP, her supervising lecturer kissed her forehead suddenly during the thesis guidance process as the perpetrator, and KP felt that this is not an appropriate activity for educators. A total of ten tertiary institutions are located in Bengkulu, but no incidents of sexual violence have been reported by anyone at any of these institutions.

PPKS Permendikbudristek delegated universities to form a task force within their respective tertiary institutions to prevent and deal with sexual violence, which is referred to as PPKS. In order to keep cases of sexual violence from becoming an iceberg phenomenon within tertiary institutions, it is important to prevent and handle them in a timely manner so that they do not become a recurrence.

The purpose of this study is to analyze policies relating to the prevention and repression against sexual violence in higher education institutions, especially in facing challenges and looking forward to the future.

¹⁹ People of Bengkulu, "Bengkulu Province Enters the Big Five for Emergency Sexual Violence in Sumatra," People of Bengkulu, 2022.

²⁰ members of POLRI Paris, "Interview," (2022).

Method

The method used in this research is empirical legal research. In empirical legal research, law is conceptualized as an empirical phenomenon that can be seen in real life.²¹ In this case law is not only conceptualized as an independent (autonomous) normative phenomenon as *ius consituendum* and *ius constitutum*, but empirically as *law as what it is in the society*.²² It will eventually be the goal of this research to arrive at the appropriate policies for preventing and dealing with sexual violence that can be applied to the higher education environment.

Result and Discussions

The results of research that has been carried out through *Google Form* with the number of respondents to Victims of Sexual Violence in the Higher Education of Bengkulu City are 146 (one hundred and forty six) people with details of respondents coming from University of Bengkulu totaling 107 (one hundred and seven) respondents, from Muhammadiyah University Bengkulu totaling 25 (twenty five) respondents, and from Fatmawati Soekarno Bengkulu State Islamic University totaling 14 (fourteen) respondents. Ninety-one percent of the respondents belonged to the category of students, six percent to the category of educators, and three percent to the category of education personnel.

Based on the data inputted by the victim for a survey of perpetrators of sexual violence in tertiary institutions in Bengkulu City, the results of a survey of victims of sexual violence in tertiary institutions in Bengkulu City were also obtained in accordance with the data inputted by the victim for a survey of victims of sexual violence in tertiary institutions in Bengkulu City:

1. Actors from the Educator element as much as 16%
2. Actors from the Student element as much as 72%
3. Actors from elements of Campus Security Officers as much as 3%

²¹ Bachtiar, Legal Research Methods , 2018.

²² Bachtiar.

4. Actors from elements of Unknown Persons in the Campus Environment as much as 9%

The survey also examined the Awareness Level of Campus Citizens regarding the Phenomenon of Sexual Violence Cases in Higher Education Environment in 2022 as follows:

1. Yes, Sexual Violence often occurs in the university environment in Bengkulu City as much as 4%
2. Yes, Sexual Violence occasionally occurs in the university environment in Bengkulu City as much as 20%
3. Sexual Violence rarely occurs in the university environment in Bengkulu City as much as 26%
4. Sexual Violence None as much as 26%
5. Do not know as much as 24%

It is important to know the degree to which students are aware of sexual violence in tertiary institutions, as it affects the implementation of the PPKS Permendikbudristek. From the data presented above, it can be determined that college residents are less aware of the phenomenon of sexual violence in tertiary institutions than is the case in higher education. I believe this is a very significant difference from the survey carried out in Bengkulu City via Google Form on sexual violence victims in tertiary institutions, which surveyed victims of violence during their studies.

As a result of the research it can be concluded that there are reasons that contribute to the lack of awareness of cases of sexual violence in tertiary institutions in Bengkulu City because the victims of sexual violence do not report them for the following reasons:

1. Fear/Trauma, as many as 8 victims
2. Shame, as many as 4 victims
3. Thinking that reporting has no effect, as many as 9 victims
4. Considered normal/underestimated, as many as 9 victims
5. Threatened by the perpetrator not to report, as many as 4 victims

6. Don't know where to report and it seems difficult, as many as 2 victims
7. There is no evidence, as many as 2 victims

As additional data, the researcher also conducted research through interviews with the Director of the WCC (*Women's' Crisis Center*) Cahaya Wanita, WCC admitted that this PPKS Permendikbudristek was good idea, because the phenomenon of sexual violence in tertiary institutions mostly of power relations between there are quite a large number of lecturers and students, because sometimes there is arbitrary behavior towards victims, especially women and also sometimes there are those who feel that because of their position above they can automatically do whatever they want, so with the PPKS Permendikbudristek this refers to legal rules that have a definite legal umbrella for victims of sexual violence, because so cases of sexual violence in tertiary institutions have been revealed because cases were covered up by the university, victims are afraid or embarrassed, especially if there is a factor of interest in the midst of sexual violence, so that with the PPKS Permendikbudristek, victims can be more flexible to voice their rights. The Director of WCC also stated that the prevalence of sexual violence in the tertiary environment is not only heavily influenced by power relations but also by economic factors. The Director of WCC also clarified that it is an urgent matter to address cases of violence in Bengkulu City.

Based on the explanation provided above, it is apparent that a number of sexual violence cases have been reported in tertiary institutions, that level of awareness of sexual violence is high, and that Bengkulu City, which is already experiencing an emergency for sexual violence, are all factors contributing to the conclusion that there is a need to implement PPKS Permendikbudristek in Bengkulu City.

Based on the results of the research, the researcher interviewed the leadership members of University of Bengkulu, who in this case were represented by Mr. Candra Irawan, the Deputy Chancellor III for Student Affairs for the University of Bengkulu. It has been said by Candra Irawan, that University of Bengkulu has made every effort to implement the PPKS

Permendikbudristek since this regulation was passed. PPKS Permendikbudristek is a good regulation for creating a safe campus. University of Bengkulu follow up this PPKS Permendikbudristek by issuing Chancellor's Decree Number 2190/UN30/HK/2022 on the appointment of the Selection Committee for the Prevention and Repression against Sexual Violence (PPKS)'s Task Force officially formed on February 16, 2022. The next process was to create coordination with PSGK (Center for Gender and Family Studies) to form a Selection Committee team to form the PPKS Task Force. After that the selection committee carried out their duties to conduct PPKS task force selection based on the establishment of the PPKS Task Force through the Decree of the Chancellor of the University of Bengkulu Number 4280/UN30/HK/2022 regarding the Appointment of the Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence (PPKS) at the University of Bengkulu.

During the course of research and interviewing the chairperson of the selection committee (pansel), Ms. Desy Afrita from the American Association of Personnel Selection, we were also able to gain a detailed understanding of the process of forming the task force. The follow-up of this PPKS Permendikbudristek at University of Bengkulu began with delivering a mandate to the Chairperson of PSGK (Gender and Family Study Center) in order to provide recommendations for the candidates of PPKS task force selection committee with various considerations, which includes the elements of educators, educational staff, and students with eligibilities in accordance Culture Regulation Number 30 of 2021, such as :

- a. Have experiences in accompanying Victims of Sexual Violence;
- b. Have ever conducted a study on Sexual Violence, gender, and/or disability;
- c. Have ever joined an organization on or off campus that focuses on issues of sexual violence, gender, and/or disability; and/or
- d. Never proven to commit violence including Sexual Violence.

Aside from that, the Pansel created Technical Guidelines for the Preventing and Repression against Sexual Violence for use in the selection

process of the PPKS Task Force, which had been compiled from the results of eight sheets containing i from three chapters, Chapter I I Introduction, Chapter b II Implementation of Activities, and Chapter III I Closing of the Project, all of which had been produced by the Pansel after it had been established.

The next task of the Pansel is to carry out the PPKS Task Force selection process which is entirely completed within a period of 4 (four) months, from 16 February 2022 to 16 June 2022.

In this study, the results of the interview conducted with the deputy Dean for Academic Affairs, Cooperation, and Al-Islam Kemuhammadiyah, namely Mr. Kemuhammadiyah, the Dean of the UMB Faculty of Law, have been presented. Generally speaking, there are indeed arrangements regarding the repression of sexual violence at the University of Muhammadiyah Bengkulu which are determined by a code of ethics along with the process by which the cases are resolved. Additionally, the Ethics Council consists of members of the Senate, and it consists of members who are elected to serve on the Senate committee on ethics. After the moral council was established, it was used to resolve disputes, including those pertaining to sexual violence by conducting ethics council sessions.

After that, the next stage was to attend the **Fatmawati Soekarno Bengkulu State Islamic University (UINFAS), another tertiary institution.** In contrast to University of Bengkulu and Bengkulu Muhammadiyah University, UINFAS Bengkulu follows up on the phenomenon sexual violence in Higher Education based on an extension of the of the Director General of Islamic Education, Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5494 of 2019 concerning Prevention and Repression against Sexual Violence in Islamic Higher Education, although UINFAS uses both PPKS Permendikbudristek and Decree of the Director General of Islamic Education due to the Decree of the Director General of Islamic Education PPKS at first providing a follow-up to Islamic Higher Education regarding PPKS regulations in 2019 compared to the new PPKS Permendikbudristek issued regulations regarding PPKS 2 (two) years later, which were then followed up through a Chancellor's Decree including:

- 1) Decree of the Chancellor of IAIN Bengkulu Number 0013 of 2021 concerning Guidelines for the Prevention and Management of Sexual Violence for Academics and Education Personnel of the Bengkulu State Islamic Institute;
- 2) Decree of the Chancellor of IAIN Bengkulu Number 0023 of 2021 concerning Standard Operational Procedures for the Prevention and Recession against Sexual Violence for Academics and Education Personnel of the Bengkulu State Islamic Institute;
- 3) Decree of the Chancellor of IAIN Bengkulu Number 0216 of 2021 concerning the Integrated Service Team for the Prevention and Recession against Sexual Harassment and Violence at the Bengkulu State Islamic Institute in 2021.

For instance, the prevention of sexual violence at UINFAS Bengkulu can be done by rector, dean faculty, director postgraduate degree, as well as head of work unit or through a study center of sexual harassment based on gender mainstreaming in Pancasila.

Slightly different from the University of Bengkulu, UINFAS forms an ULT (Integrated Service Unit), an Integrated Service System consists of on consultation to all Bengkulu academic community, services for violence and sexual harassment process examination of the perpetrator/reported through trial Integrated Service Unit, and recovery for victims of violence and sexual harassment.

It is important to note that the service in question covers medical and/or psychosocial services, counseling, assistance, security protection, shelter provision (if necessary), protection of identity confidentiality, determination of qualification in the type of violence and harassment, the arrangement of a chronology of events, the creation of reports, and other services required by the individual.

It is possible to receive assistance from a counselor, psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, legal assistant, religious assistant, and companion, and anyone else appropriate to meet the needs of the person in

question. A companion should have a similar gender to the victim. The Integrated Service Unit has decided to examine the report file since the requirements for it have been declared complete by the victim/reporter.

In order to perform the inspection authority, ULT UINFAS Bengkulu follows several processes. The result of the ULT UINFAS Bengkulu examination was then submitted to the Chancellor for final approval. In order for the inspection authority to complete, the Chief and members ULT carry out the following actions:

- a. Provide an explanation regarding the trial examination procedure in a balanced manner to the parties;
- b. Seek to complete the examination properly in accordance with the principles of handling as the Director General of Education Decree No. 5494 of 2019;
- c. Guide the parties in the evidence.

To then analyze the challenges and projections for the implementation of the PPKS policy in terms of its challenges and projections, the following steps can be taken:

1) Legal Basis

In the context of the Ministry of Education and Culture's role in dealing with emergency situations of sexual violence in the context of the educational environment, as a part of the Ministry's responsibilities, the PPKS Permendikbudristek follows up on that response to emergency situations of sexual violence. In accordance with this regulation, the Ministry of Education and Culture is working to ensure that citizens have the right to pursue higher education, regardless of whether there was a law on criminal acts of sexual violence at the time when this regulation was issued at the end of August 20. As a comparison, it is possible to compare the PPKS Permendikbudristek of Islamic tertiary institutions with the PPKS regulations of other universities, for example the Decree of the Director General of Islamic Education number 5494 of 2019 concerning the Guidelines for the Prevention and Recession against Sexual Violence in

Islamic Higher Education Environments. In comparison with the Permendikbudristek, which has issued rules pertaining to PPKS, it can be said that Permendikbudristek is less swift in addressing violent sexual behavior in the College.

So for Islamic higher education, including UINFAS Bengkulu, which basically uses the Permendikbud and also the Director General of Education's Decree as the basis for the rules in UINFAS Bengkulu, they admit that they are overwhelmed to harmonize the rules either in the Permendikbudristek or in the Decree of the Director General of Education regarding the Task Force problem which clearly is not regulated in the Decree of the Director General of Islamic Education but regulated in the Permendikbudristek.

2) Law Enforcement

As a matter of fact, the PPKS Task Force is not responsible for this matter in the Criminal Justice System, but rather it is the responsibility of law enforcement officials. It should be noted that the concept of law enforcement can also be interpreted as law enforcement officers administering the law in accordance with their respective authorities and in accordance with applicable legal rules according to the law. There are many types of law enforcers; for example, in the PPKS Permendikbudristek, there is a Task Force or ULT, however, it has yet to be functional, which has made it more difficult to implement PPKS Permendikbudristek implementation. The PPKS Task Force has not yet been operational until now.

3) Facility Factor

As a result of his interview with the University of Bengkulu's Deputy Chancellor III for Student Affairs, he has disclosed that the University of Bengkulu's PPKS Task Force was established around the middle of 20 The University of Bengkulu's Annual Budget Plan has been prepared since 2021, but the budget for 2022 has been available since then. The PPKS Task Force budget was difficult to revise, therefore, it can be said that there are obstacles that are hindering the operation of the PPKS Task Force to be included in the budget in the first place. As a result of the fact that the Task Force serves outside their primary functions as educators, teaching staff, or

students, they need to be given intensive work because they need to serve outside their role in order to show enthusiasm and appreciation for their work. Further, the Task Force PPKS will need to maintain its office facilities, such as computers and other office equipment, as part of its journey. Lastly, the unavailability of buildings as supporting facilities has not been prepared which has become an obstacle in the implementation of the PPKS Permendikbudristek.

4) Community Factors

There is a lack of interest and participation of campus residents in the PPKS task force selection process at University of Bengkulu. The number of task force registrants was minimal and it is seen as an obstacle originating from the university community itself. That is why the community became one of the challenging factors to implementing this PPKS Permendikbudristek.

5) Cultural Factors

The culture of fear and embarrassment to report that usually occurs among victims is one of the factors hindering the implementation of this PPKS Permendikbudristek. It is because if victims are afraid and embarrassed to report it, cases of sexual violence in tertiary institutions will be difficult to process by the task force. The involvement of both objects and subjects in the PPKS Permendikbudristek must be nurtured by awareness that if you become a victim of sexual violence it is better not to keep it to yourself and have to report it. As we must be aware, basically the PPKS Permendikbudristek does not tolerate perpetrators but protects victims.

Conclusion

From 3 universities sampled in this study, there are tertiary institutions in Bengkulu City that have implemented Permendikbudristek Number 30 of 2021 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education Environments, such as University of Bengkulu. There are also tertiary institutions that have not yet implemented the Permendikbudristek have their own rules in responding to incidents of sexual violence in their tertiary institutions, such as at the Muhammadiyah University of Bengkulu. And there are also tertiary institutions which follow

up on the rules for preventing and handling sexual violence but based on rules other than Permendikbudristek number 30 of 2021, which is Fatmawati Soekarno Bengkulu State Islamic University.

Based on the research results, in relation to this several recommendations are put forward as well as hopes for the future, such as:

1. For the higher education institutions, especially in the city of Bengkulu, especially the leadership of the tertiary institutions to be able to improve infrastructure facilities both materially and immaterially during the process of implementing the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation on the prevention and handling of sexual violence or similar rules so that these rules can have a positive impact, especially in the effort to create a campus. safe from sexual violence. It is hoped that universities can actively socialize the existence of the PPKS and ULT Task Forces and their performance in efforts to prevent and deal with sexual violence in the tertiary environment.
2. For the PPKS Task Force for all tertiary institutions in Bengkulu City, to be able to carry out their performance in accordance with the regulations that apply to Permendikbudristek Number 30 of 2021 to create a safe and comfortable higher education environment free from sexual violence.

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The law looks forward not backward