

# EFFORTS TO PREVENT AND HANDLE SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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Keywords	Abstract
<i>Sexual Violence Emergency; Prevention of Sexual Violence; Safe Campus</i>	<i>This research explains various efforts to prevent and overcome sexual violence in higher education. This research uses normative research methods with a legislative and historical approach and analyzes the problems raised by legal protection theory and legal theory as a social engineering tool. The Chancellor of UIN Sunan Ampel formed a Task Force for the Prevention and Control of Sexual Violence. The Task Force Team is tasked with outreach to work units within the UIN Sunan Ampel environment. The outreach is carried out by holding lectures via Zoom meetings or face-to-face and by making short educational videos about efforts to prevent and handle sexual violence. In addition, it also provides a hotline channel to report acts of sexual violence, providing a space to receive direct reports from victims and assistants them. This effort aligns with the promulgation of Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Crimes of Sexual Violence. From a progressive legal perspective, legislation is expected to encourage social change in society, especially the environment, in terms of preventing and dealing with sexual violence in higher education environments to create safe university institutions free from sexual violence.</i>

## Introduction

Indonesia is facing a sexual violence emergency status, which is not only based on the high number of cases of sexual violence but also reflects the failure of the system to deal with these cases effectively. These factors make this condition even more worrying. Cases of sexual violence in Indonesia cover various forms, including sexual harassment, rape, sexual exploitation, and other similar acts. The high numbers reflect only a fraction of the more comprehensive

reality, as victims do not report many cases.<sup>1</sup> One of the main reasons why Indonesia was declared a sexual violence emergency was the failure of the law enforcement and judicial systems to handle these cases. Victims often face lengthy and complicated judicial processes, which usually do not give them the justice they deserve. This process can be emotionally, financially, and psychologically draining for the victim. As a result, some victims feel trapped in powerlessness and choose not to report their cases or stop the judicial process.<sup>2</sup>

Victims of sexual violence also often lose a safe space to report the crimes they experience. Social stigma and distrust of victims often make victims feel afraid or embarrassed to say cases of sexual violence they experience. In some cases, society can be apathetic or even blame the victim, further exacerbating the discomfort and insecurity they feel. Many victims of sexual violence in Indonesia feel trapped in powerlessness that prevents them from reporting the crimes they have experienced. Some factors that cause victims to feel trapped are pressure from various parties, including family, community, or even the perpetrators of violence. Victims often face expectations or requests from their families to maintain family privacy or not to tarnish their family's reputation by reporting the case. In addition, society often exerts pressure through stigmatism and social punishment, causing some victims to remain silent and hide their experiences.<sup>3</sup>

Society can also exacerbate the situation by blaming the victims, doubting the veracity of their stories, or even supporting the perpetrators of violence. It creates an unsupportive atmosphere for victims to report the violence they experience because they will

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<sup>1</sup> Laurensius Arliman, "Reformasi Penegakan Hukum Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Anak Sebagai Bentuk Perlindungan Anak Berkelanjutan," *Kanun Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 19, no. 2 (2017): 316.

<sup>2</sup> Eliza Anggoman, "Penegakan Hukum Pidana Bagi Pelaku Kekerasan/Pelecehan Seksual Terhadap Perempuan," *Lex Crimen* 3, no. 1 (2019): 58, [http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?eid=2-s2.0-84865607390&partnerID=tZOtx3y1%0Ahttp://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=2LIMMD9FVXkC&oi=fnd&pg=PR5&dq=Principles+of+Digital+Image+Processing+fundamental+techniques&ots=HjrHeuS\\_](http://www.scopus.com/inward/record.url?eid=2-s2.0-84865607390&partnerID=tZOtx3y1%0Ahttp://books.google.com/books?hl=en&lr=&id=2LIMMD9FVXkC&oi=fnd&pg=PR5&dq=Principles+of+Digital+Image+Processing+fundamental+techniques&ots=HjrHeuS_)

<sup>3</sup> Ivo Noviana, "Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Anak: Dampak Dan Penanganannya," *Sosio Informa* 1, no. 1 (2015): 20–21.

not get the support and justice they need. This condition exacerbates the victim's powerlessness and hinders efforts to handle cases of sexual violence.<sup>4</sup> In addition, the patriarchal culture still strong in Indonesia is an essential factor in reinforcing sexual violence. This culture prioritizes men's interests and often ignores women's rights. It creates an environment where sexual violence is often left without severe consequences, as authorities tend to downplay or ignore victims' reports.<sup>5</sup>

Even in the campus environment, which should be a safe and supportive place, cases of sexual violence also occur. Sometimes, victims on campus feel pressured not to report the issue so as not to damage the institution's reputation or to protect perpetrators who have formal ties to the higher education. It creates particular challenges in tackling sexual violence in higher education institutions, where victim protection must be a priority and supportive attitudes for victims must be strengthened to create a safe and accessible environment from sexual violence.<sup>6</sup>

Based on several factors previously described, it is essential to conduct in-depth and detailed research on efforts to prevent and deal with sexual violence in tertiary institutions. The main reason is that cases of sexual violence in the campus environment are a severe problem that affects many individuals, especially female students, and have a devastating impact both physically and psychologically. Comprehensive research can provide better insight into the root causes, successes, and obstacles in prevention and mitigation efforts. In addition, this research will assist in formulating more effective policies and strategies to address sexual violence on campus. By understanding the deeper causes and contributing factors, universities and higher education institutions can take more targeted actions to protect female students and create a safer and more supportive environment for all their members.

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<sup>4</sup> Atikah Rahmi, "Urgensi Perlindungan Bagi Korban Kekerasan Seksual Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Terpadu Berkeadilan Gender," *Jurnal Mercatoria* 11, no. 1 (2018): 48.

<sup>5</sup> Riska Mutiah, "Sistem Patriarki Dan Kekerasan Atas Perempuan," *Komunitas: Jurnal Pengembangan Masyarakat Islam* 10, no. 1 (2019): 58–59.

<sup>6</sup> Ariani Hasanah Soejoeti and Vinita Susanti, "Diskusi Keadilan Restoratif Dalam Konteks Kekerasan Seksual Di Kampus," *Deviance: Jurnal Kriminologi* 4, no. 1 (2020): 67–68.

In addition, research can also assist in increasing public awareness, especially in the campus environment, about the importance of recognizing, reporting, and preventing sexual violence. By better understanding these issues, universities can adopt a more proactive approach in education and training aimed at students, staff and lecturers, thereby creating a culture that is more responsive to victims and supports prevention measures. Comprehensive research on prevention and overcoming sexual violence in tertiary institutions is fundamental to ensure that the actions taken are based on solid evidence and data. That way, higher education can become a safer, fairer environment that respects all individuals' human rights, regardless of gender or background.

## **Method**

This research adopts normative research methods with a legislative and historical approach. This research method focuses on understanding and analyzing applicable legal regulations and historical developments relevant to the context of sexual violence in tertiary institutions. This study uses two approaches, the statutory and historical approaches. The statutory process provides a strong basis for evaluating the existing legal framework, including regulations relating to sexual violence in tertiary institutions. The legal rules governing sexual violence in tertiary institutions include Minister of Technology and Higher education Regulation Number 30 of 2021 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher education, Minister of Religion Regulation Number 73 of 2022 concerning the Handling and Prevention of Sexual Violence in Education Units in Under the Ministry of Religion, as well as Decree of the Minister of Religion Number 83 of 2023 concerning the same issue. A statutory approach also allows research to analyze the legal progress in addressing this problem and look at policies that need to be updated or strengthened. In addition, the historical approach in this research helps understand how sexual violence in college has developed over time. It involves analysis of historical events that influenced the dynamics of this problem and the evolution of societal and institutional views towards sexual violence. By understanding its history, research can identify patterns

and factors that may have shaped ideas and attitudes toward sexual violence in tertiary institutions. This research then focuses on preventing and overcoming sexual violence in one of the tertiary institutions in Indonesia, namely UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

This research also refers to legal protection and legal theories as social engineering tools. The idea of legal protection provides a framework for evaluating the extent to which law has functioned as a tool to protect individuals, especially victims of sexual violence in the college environment. Meanwhile, legal theory as a social engineering tool focuses on the role of law in changing social norms and community behaviour. In this context, research can identify the potential role of law in creating positive social change in handling sexual violence in tertiary institutions, particularly at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Using this research method, it is hoped that this research can provide a deeper understanding of the problem studied, provide constructive recommendations for improving existing policies and laws, and identify opportunities to design more effective solutions for preventing and dealing with sexual violence in higher education environments.

### **Emergency Conditions Rate of Sexual Violence**

National Commission for Women's 2023 Annual Records Report (Catahu) records 457,895 cases of violence against women that occurred in Indonesia in 2022. Although this figure is still very high, there has been a decrease compared to the previous year. However, it should be noted that despite the overall decline, there has been a significant increase in cases of violence against women in the state sphere, with 4,371 points of complaints to National Commission for Women, recording an average of 17 patients per day in 2022. An increase in cases of violence against women in the country reached 80 per cent, an increase of almost two times compared to the previous year. It shows that there is an urgent need to strengthen further efforts to prevent and handle cases of violence against women in various state institutions. In this context, issues of women in conflict with the law (PBH) also emerged, including

criminalization, neglect of victims' rights, torture, and agrarian conflicts.<sup>7</sup>

Gender-based violence (GBG) is a dominating problem, with 99% or 336,804 cases originating from personal relationships. What is more worrying is that the perpetrators of this violence are often the closest people who are supposed to protect women and children. Psychological violence was the most frequently reported type of violence to National Commission for Women, reaching 40 per cent of the total complaints, which included threats, hacking, falsifying social media accounts, sharing photos, and misusing personal data. Barriers to obtaining justice for victims of violence against women are also highlighted in this report.<sup>8</sup> In the public sphere, policy disharmony and the lack of implementing regulations under the Sexual Violence Act (TPKS) have become obstacles in handling cases. In the personal domain, there are various obstacles, such as the slow response from the perpetrator's workplace, the use of marriage annulment mechanisms to avoid punishment, fighting over child custody, discrimination and bullying of victims, social stigma, manipulation of partners, and lack of evidence and witnesses.<sup>9</sup> The 2023 National Commission for Women Catahu report is an essential reminder that efforts to deal with and prevent violence against women in Indonesia still need to be significantly improved. Concrete steps are required to change the culture that demeans women, strengthen legal protection, and increase victims' access to justice while continuing to fight for gender equality at all levels of society.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Komisi Nasional Anti Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan, "Lembar Fakta Catatan Tahunan Komnas Perempuan Tahun 2023 Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan Di Ranah Publik Dan Negara: Minimnya Perlindungan Dan Pemulihan" 4, no. 1 (2023): 1–2.

<sup>8</sup> Anggreany Arief, "Fenomena Kekerasan Berbasis Gender & Upaya Penanggulangannya," *Petitum* 6, no. 2 (2018): 77, <https://uit.ejournal.id/JPetitum/article/view/637/485>.

<sup>9</sup> Astri Anindya, Yuni Indah Syafira Dewi, and Zahida Dwi Oentari, "Dampak Psikologis Dan Upaya Penanggulangan Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Perempuan," *Terapan Informatika Nusantara* 1, no. 3 (2020): 138, <https://ejournal.seminar-id.com/index.php/tin/article/view/394>.

<sup>10</sup> Ani Purwanti and Marzellina Hardiyanti, "Strategi Penyelesaian Tindak Kekerasan Seksual," *Masalah-Masalah Hukum* 47, no. 2 (2018): 144.

The existence of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research and Technology Regulation (Permendikbud Ristek) Number 30 of 2021 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence (PPKS) in Higher education is an essential step in dealing with emergencies of sexual violence in tertiary institutions in Indonesia. Data from various sources shows that this problem has become an urgent concern. Data from the State Institutions Channel for the 2015-2020 period noted that 27 per cent of all complaints of sexual violence received by National Commission for Women occurred at the higher education level. In addition, the results from the External Complaints Channel in 2019 revealed that as many as 89 per cent of victims of sexual violence were women, reflecting the high risks women face in the campus environment. It highlights that sexual violence in college is not only a severe problem but also affects many victims with significant levels of diversity.<sup>11</sup>

In addition to the high number of cases, a survey conducted by the Ministry of Education and Culture and Research and Technology in 2020 of educators and education staff at State Universities (PTN) and Private Universities (PTS) in various regions of Indonesia showed that 77 per cent of respondents stated that there had been cases of sexual violence on their campuses. However, it is worrying that as many as 63 per cent of respondents do not report issues they know of to the campus. It may be due to fear of stigmatization, distrust of the law enforcement system, or lack of support for victims.<sup>12</sup>

The Minister of Education and Culture and Research and Technology issued a positive step in creating a clear legal framework to address this issue. However, the following steps must involve effective implementation, awareness raising, and cultural changes in tertiary institutions to ensure that students and staff feel safe to report sexual violence and that appropriate prevention and response actions are taken. All stakeholders, including governments, universities, student organizations and communities, must work

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<sup>11</sup> Riyan Alpian, "Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Korban Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual Di Perguruan Tinggi," *Lex Renaissance* 1, no. 7 (2022): 71.

<sup>12</sup> Soejoeti and Susanti, "Diskusi Keadilan Restoratif Dalam Konteks Kekerasan Seksual Di Kampus," 67-68.

together to end the emergency of sexual violence in higher education.

The case of sexual violence that was successfully uncovered occurred in early November 2021 at the University of Riau. This case illustrates the importance of serious handling of acts of sexual violence in educational settings. The Instagram account belonging to the University of Riau's International Relations Student Corps (Komahi Unri) became a medium for disclosing the confessions of female students who experienced sexual harassment by a dean at the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences (FISIP). In the uploaded video, the student recounts a traumatic experience during thesis guidance, where the perpetrator, a dean, allegedly forced to kiss the victim's cheek and forehead. The perpetrator tried to ask the victim to kiss the lips, but the victim fought back. This acknowledgement reflects how vulnerable students are to sexual harassment in an academic setting, especially when the perpetrator is in a position of influence. The positive step taken is that the perpetrator has been named a suspect. It shows the importance of law enforcement in cases of sexual violence, regardless of the perpetrator's social position or power. This case also underscores the importance of supporting victims to feel safe reporting sexual assault and providing appropriate protection once the report is made.<sup>13</sup>

This incident should be considered a wake-up call for universities and other educational institutions to raise awareness about sexual violence, protect female students and higher education students, and ensure that every case of sexual violence is treated seriously and fairly. In addition, this is also a call to change the culture on campus so that victims feel empowered to report and stronger countermeasures can be implemented.

Furthermore, a case of alleged sexual harassment involving a lecturer at the Teaching and Education Faculty (FKIP) at Sriwijaya University (UNSRI). Initially, this case was revealed through an anonymous complaint by a female student on Unslifess Instagram social media on September 26, 2021. The protest triggered BEM UNSRI to facilitate assistance to the female student concerned and

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<sup>13</sup> <https://regional.kompas.com/read/2021/11/06/152032078/cerita-lengkap-kasus-mahasiswi-universitas-riau-mengaku-dicium-dosen-saat?page=all>

has received a response from the faculty dean. However, what is more worrying is that after the complaint, BEM UNSRI received a new report on November 6, 2021, which involved the same perpetrators but involved female students from different faculties. It suggests that this alleged sexual harassment may be a repeated incident that requires decisive action by the authorities. On December 6, 2021, South Sumatra Police Ditreskrim officers succeeded in detaining the lecturer after undergoing an examination. The lecturer was later named a suspect in a case of alleged sexual harassment of his student. This detention measure is essential in ensuring a fair legal process and avoiding the potential escape of perpetrators.<sup>14</sup>

This case underscores the importance of strict law enforcement in cases of sexual violence in higher education institutions and the need for strong protection for victims who report such acts. In addition, assistance to victims is also critical to provide moral and emotional support during the investigation and trial process. It is also a call for educational institutions to raise awareness about sexual violence, provide training, and adopt strong policies to protect female students and students from sexual harassment on campus.

### **Efforts To Prevent Sexual Violence in Higher College**

Universities are essential in preventing and overcoming sexual violence in the campus environment. It is their moral and legal responsibility to create an educational environment that is safe and free from all forms of violence.<sup>15</sup> There are several reasons why universities need to act decisively in this matter immediately. First, sexual violence can damage the reputation of educational institutions. Cases of sexual violence that are not handled seriously can hurt the image and reputation of universities. It can influence the attraction of prospective students, lecturers and staff and collaborate with other institutions. Therefore, to maintain a good reputation, universities must act firmly in preventing and dealing

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<sup>14</sup> <https://nasional.tempo.co/read/1582231/dosen-unsri-palembang-divonis-6-tahun-penjara-dalam-kasus-pelecehan-seksual>

<sup>15</sup> Alpian, "Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Korban Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual Di Perguruan Tinggi," 79.

with sexual violence.<sup>16</sup> Second, existing regulations and laws require universities to take action regarding sexual violence. These regulations may include internal policies and legal rules governing sexual violence in educational environments. One example is Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Crimes of Sexual Violence, which provides a solid legal basis for handling these cases.<sup>17</sup> Third, the protection of students and female students is a top priority. Higher education institutions must provide a safe and supportive environment for all academic community members. Sexual violence can damage victims' psychological and physical well-being, and decisive action must be taken to protect them, including prevention, education, training and appropriate sanctions against perpetrators. Higher education institutions have great potential to lead in efforts to prevent and overcome sexual violence by referring to existing regulations, and this should be a priority in creating a safe and inclusive educational environment for all.<sup>18</sup>

In response to Minister of Research, Technology and Higher education Regulation Number 30 of 2021 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher education, Minister of Religion Regulation Number 73 of 2022 concerning the Handling and Prevention of Sexual Violence in Education Units Under the Ministry of Religion, and KMA Number 83 of 2023, the Chancellor of the State Islamic University (UIN) Sunan Ampel issued Chancellor's Decree Number 363 of 2023. This Chancellor's decision concerns guidelines for preventing and dealing with sexual violence at Sunan Ampel State Islamic University, Surabaya. This Chancellor's decision also became the legal basis for forming the

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<sup>16</sup> Robiatul Adawiyah, Reza Hilmy Luayyin, and M. Nabat Ardli, "Analisis Permendikbud Ristek No 30 Tahun 2021 Dan Konstruksi Sosial Kekerasan Seksual Di Perguruan Tinggi Perspektif Sosiologis," *Al-Qodiri: Jurnal Pendidikan, Sosial dan Keagamaan* 19, no. 3 (2022): 782, <http://ejournal.kopertais4.or.id/tapalkuda/index.php/qodiri/article/view/4526> diakses pada tanggal 5 Agustus 2022.

<sup>17</sup> Nikmatullah, "Demi Nama Baik Kampus VS Perlindungan Korban: Kasus Kekerasan Seksual Di Kampus," *Qawwam: Journal for Gender Mainstreaming* 14, no. 2 (2020): 40, <http://journal.uinmataram.ac.id/index.php/qawwam>.

<sup>18</sup> Rifki Elindawati, "Perspektif Feminis Dalam Kasus Perempuan Sebagai Korban Kekerasan Seksual Di Perguruan Tinggi," *AL-WARDAH: Jurnal Kajian Perempuan, Gender dan Agama* 15, no. 2 (2021): 182, <http://journal.iain-ternate.ac.id/index.php/alwardah/article/view/649>.

Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence. It shows institutions' commitment, especially UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, to face this problem seriously.

UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya's efforts to prevent sexual violence reflect a solid commitment to creating a campus environment that is safe and free from such acts. The steps cover various aspects of preventing sexual violence in the higher education environment:

1. Socialization and dissemination of information are essential in educating campus community members about the dangers and impacts of sexual violence. Through campaigns, seminars and other forms of outreach, the higher education spreads knowledge and awareness about the importance of preventing and handling cases of sexual violence. It helps change the attitudes and behaviour of campus community members regarding this issue.
2. Through learning activities, universities can create an environment that supports preventing sexual violence. Developing a curriculum that includes issues of sexual violence, making modules and books, and organizing training, halaqah (discussion forums), studies, and other activities are practical steps to integrate education about sexual violence into student learning experiences. It helps create a deeper understanding of the issue and prepares students to become agents of change in society.
3. Strengthening campus governance is very important in overcoming sexual violence. It includes designing SOPs for preventing and handling sexual violence, implementing a code of ethics for lecturers, education staff, and students, and providing facilities and infrastructure that are by the needs of preventing and handling cases. Collaboration with related units also enables effective cross-sector collaboration in addressing sexual violence cases.
4. Strengthening the culture of preventing sexual violence is a critical approach.

It includes introducing a safe and supportive environment, caring about preventing sexual violence, and developing communication networks that allow community members to report

cases and get help quickly. It helps create a culture that does not tolerate sexual violence and supports victims. Overall, the efforts of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya cover various critical dimensions in preventing sexual violence on campus. It reflects a comprehensive approach that focuses on education, awareness, behaviour change, and victim support, all of which are essential to creating a campus that is safe and free from sexual violence.<sup>19</sup>

The PPKS UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya task force team has conducted socialization on preventing and handling sexual violence within the higher education environment. This action is a very positive and proactive step. This team has a crucial role in creating awareness and ensuring that the entire higher education community, including students, faculty and staff, understands the importance of addressing the issue of sexual violence. This socialization does not only involve lectures on platforms such as Zoom meetings or face-to-face meetings but also includes making short educational videos about efforts to prevent and deal with sexual violence.

To accelerate steps to prevent sexual violence at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, the PPKS Task Force has also created a pocketbook on preventing and handling sexual violence. This pocketbook is explained in simple and easy-to-understand language regarding the definition of sexual violence, who the victims and perpetrators of sexual violence are, the principles and forms of sexual violence, how to prevent sexual violence, parties who can be invited to collaborate in dealing with sexual violence, and the sanctions that will be applied and received by perpetrators of sexual violence.

The UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya PPKS Task Force has also produced five educational videos on preventing and handling sexual violence at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The educational video can be accessed on the PSGA UINSA Official YouTube channel. This approach has several advantages:

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<sup>19</sup> Binahayati Rusyidi, Antik Bintari, and Hery Wibowo, "Pengalaman Dan Pengetahuan Tentang Pelecehan Seksual: Studi Awal Di Kalangan Mahasiswa Perguruan Tinggi (Experience and Knowledge on Sexual Harassment: A Preliminary Study Among Indonesian University Students)," *Share : Social Work Journal* 9, no. 1 (2019): 75–76.

1. Short educational videos are accessible to various people and can be viewed anytime and anywhere. It allows for a broader and more flexible dissemination of information so that more individuals can become involved and learn about the issue of sexual violence.
2. Educational videos can use a variety of interesting visual and narrative elements so that the message conveyed becomes more prominent and easier to understand. It allows messages about preventing and addressing sexual violence to be delivered effectively and memorably.
3. This approach reflects adaptation to current technological developments and communication trends.

With more and more individuals relying on social media and video-sharing platforms, educational videos are becoming a relevant and effective tool for conveying messages on preventing sexual violence. By using various socialization methods like this, the Task Force Team was able to maximize the impact of the sexual violence prevention campaign within the higher education. It is crucial for creating a safe environment, educating community members, and reducing incidents of sexual violence on campus.

UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya also provides a hotline to prevent and deal with sexual violence. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya's decision to provide a hotline as a means of reporting acts of sexual violence is a very proactive and meaningful step in tackling this serious problem. It gives victims and witnesses the possibility to report incidents of sexual violence in an easy, confidential and convenient way.

Hotlines provide easier access for victims and witnesses to report sexual violence. An easy reporting process can help overcome barriers that victims may face, such as fear of stigmatization or reprisal from the perpetrator. It also allows for faster reporting, which can help make investigations and case management more effective. Furthermore, maintaining confidentiality in reporting is very important. With hotlines available, victims and witnesses can feel safe to speak without fear of exposure or identification. It is crucial because confidentiality can determine a victim's decision to report a case. The existence of

continuity in this effort, such as providing space to receive direct reports from victims and assistants, is an act that shows the seriousness of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya in handling cases of sexual violence. This step can create a supportive environment for victims during the reporting and investigation process. Victims feel heard and cared for, an essential element in their recovery.

Some of the efforts made by UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya are in line with the promulgation of Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Crimes of Sexual Violence. This legal change underscores the government's commitment to protecting victims of sexual violence and strictly punishing perpetrators. With the existence of reporting channels and stricter regulations, it is hoped that victims of sexual violence will receive more robust legal protection and perpetrators will be faced with appropriate consequences. Overall, the steps taken by UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya and changes in the law show they are serious about addressing sexual violence on campus. It is a crucial step in creating a safe and accessible campus from sexual violence and provides victims with the proper protection and support they need.

### **Efforts To Overcome Sexual Violence in Higher College**

Chancellor's Decree number 363 of 2023 concerning guidelines for preventing and handling sexual violence at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya is a concrete step that indicates the higher education's commitment to dealing with the problem of sexual violence. This document regulates in detail how UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya will handle cases of sexual violence in their campus environment.

First of all, in the case of reporting sexual violence, whether orally or in writing, either directly or indirectly, the reporter can notify the PPKS Task Force at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya at the Higher education level or the units within it. This step ensures that any cases that arise can be immediately followed up and identified for further processing.

Second, after receiving the report, the leadership of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya provided critical protection for victims, witnesses and reporters. This protection covers various aspects,

such as maintaining the confidentiality of the reporter's identity, guaranteeing continued education for students, securing continued employment for employees, and other protections. It creates a safe and supportive environment for victims and witnesses to speak out without fear.

Third, the UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya PPKS Task Force assists victims, witnesses and reporters. This assistance can include various services, such as counselling, health services, legal aid, and rehabilitation services. This assistance aims to help victims overcome the physical and psychological impacts of sexual violence and provide guidance and support in the justice process if necessary. Apart from that, the PPKS Task Force can collaborate with other institutions that have a role in preventing and handling sexual violence, such as the Witness and Victim Protection Agency, Ministry of Religion, Regional Government, Social Services, Legal Aid Institutions, and other relevant institutions. This cross-sectoral collaboration is essential to ensure that victims get all the necessary assistance.

Lastly, action will be taken by the leadership of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya against the reported parties suspected of committing sexual violence, be they students, lecturers, staff, educational staff, or anyone related to the campus environment. It creates appropriate accountability and consequences for perpetrators of acts of sexual violence. Overall, the procedures for handling sexual violence contained in the Decree of the Chancellor of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya can create a robust framework for preventing and addressing sexual violence at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. This policy is a positive step that shows the higher education's commitment to creating a campus environment that is safe, supportive and free from sexual violence, as well as providing appropriate protection and support for victims.

The sanctions system implemented by UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya against perpetrators of sexual violence is an integral part of efforts to handle sexual violence cases. This sanction has three levels, namely light administrative sanctions, moderate administrative sanctions, and severe administrative sanctions. First, a mild administrative sanction can be a written warning or a

statement of written apology. This sanction is usually given in cases considered less severe or as a warning to the perpetrator not to repeat the behavior. A written notice or apology is a lighter sanction but still makes the perpetrator aware of his mistake.

## Conclusion

This research describes the emergency of sexual violence in Indonesia, focusing on the higher education environment. The cases of sexual violence cover various forms and reflect the system's failure to handle these cases effectively. Factors such as social pressure, stigma, patriarchal culture, and weaknesses in the legal system further exacerbate this condition. Despite recent legislative efforts, such as regulations governing the prevention and response to sexual violence in higher education, there is a need for effective implementation and cultural change in the higher education environment. Universities have an essential role in preventing and dealing with sexual violence by integrating education, awareness, behavior change and support for victims. The task force has tasks that focus on preventing and handling sexual violence and a hotline for reporting cases, which are proactive steps that can help create a safe and supportive campus environment. In conclusion, dealing with sexual violence in Indonesia requires comprehensive measures, including cultural change, strengthening the law, and a proactive approach in higher education to create an environment that is safe and free from sexual violence.

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