

## SEGREGATING STUDENTS' UNDERSTANDING OF KNOWLEDGE AND PREVENTION OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN HIGHER EDUCATION

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### Abstract

This article aims to determine students' knowledge level at Putra Indonesia University YPTK Padang about the Regulation of Permendikbud-Ristek Number 30 of 2021 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education. This rule of law can be assumed as a sign that the State is serious about providing guarantees of legal protection and a sense of security in the aspects of preventing sexual violence in higher education. This research departs from field research with descriptive research type. The subjects of this research are students of Putra Indonesia University YPTK Padang even semester of 2022/2023 who come from the study programs of Informatics Engineering, Information System, Computer Systems, and Civil Engineering. The number of samples in this study was 238 students consisting of 68 women and 170 men. The instrument in this study is a questionnaire built from 4 indicators as items asked in the questionnaire. The results of this study reveal that male and female students have a good level of knowledge of general knowledge indicators of sexual violence. Meanwhile, on other indicators, both male and female students have a level of understanding that is still lacking.

**Keywords:** Students' understanding, knowledge, prevention, sexual violence

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tingkat pengetahuan mahasiswa dan mahasiswi Universitas Putra Indonesia YPTK Padang mengenai Permendikbud-Ristek Nomor 30 Tahun 2021 Tentang Pencegahan Dan Penanganan Kekerasan Seksual Di Lingkungan Perguruan Tinggi. Aturan hukum ini dapat diasumsikan sebagai pertanda bahwa Negara serius untuk memberikan jaminan perlindungan hukum dan rasa aman terhadap aspek pencegahan kekerasan seksual di perguruan tinggi. Menimbang bahwa perlindungan dari segala bentuk kekerasan, termasuk diantaranya kekerasan seksual, menjadi hak setiap warga Negara, maka langkah Negara dalam mempromosikan aspek pencegahan dan penanganan kekerasan seksual di perguruan tinggi menjadi sangat tepat. Penelitian ini berangkat dari penelitian lapangan dengan jenis penelitian deskriptif. Subyek dari penelitian ini adalah mahasiswa Universitas Putra Indonesia YPTK Padang semester genap 2022/2023 yang berasal dari program studi Teknik Informatika, Sistem Informasi, Sistem Komputer dan Teknik Sipil. Jumlah sampel dalam penelitian ini adalah 238 mahasiswa yang terdiri dari 68 orang perempuan dan 170 orang laki-laki. Instrumen dalam penelitian ini adalah berupa angket yang dibangun dari 4 indikator sebagai item yang ditanyakan pada angket. Hasil penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa mahasiswa laki-laki dan perempuan memiliki tingkat pengetahuan yang baik pada indikator pengetahuan umum kekerasan seksual. Sementara itu, pada indikator lainnya, baik mahasiswa laki-laki maupun perempuan memiliki tingkat pemahaman kurang.

**Kata Kunci:** Pemahaman mahasiswa, pengetahuan, pencegahan, kekerasan seksual.

## Introduction

Indonesia's commitment as a state of law as stipulated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Article 1 paragraph (3) confirms that there is a guarantee and protection given by the state to the constitutional rights inherent in every citizen. These guarantees and protections manifest in realizing the right to life, the right to be free from threats, discrimination, and violence. The realization of the fulfillment of constitutional rights goes on along with the realization of social justice for all Indonesian people, including being free from the practice of sexual violence. The power relations that occur in the practice of sexual violence are a form of violence that degrades human dignity and is contrary to the values and norms adopted by the Indonesian nation<sup>1</sup>.

Sexual violence is a serious social problem in Indonesia. This assumption departs from the rampant cases or polemics of sexual violence reported in many cross-sectors in Indonesia, thus making the polemic of sexual violence a serious problem. In different segments, concerns about the complexity of the sexual violence polemic have led to the stigma of Indonesia's sexual violence emergency<sup>2</sup>. According to the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection<sup>3</sup>(KemenPPPA), this concern was triggered by the increasing number of sexual violence each year, which reached 9.588 cases in 2022, whereas in the previous year, there were 4.162 cases<sup>4</sup>.

The term sexual violence was popularized by the World Health Organization (WHO) as any act aimed at performing/ obtaining sexual acts or similar acts aimed at a person's sexuality through compulsion regardless of the relationship status between the perpetrator and the victim. Sexual violence can take the form of forced sexual attempts and/or acts (rape), unwanted sexual comments, and sexual contact by force or threat. In practice, sexual violence can affect any person regardless of family, kinship, or other close relationships that occur in an unlimited space<sup>5</sup>. Sexual violence can also occur in pre-sexual contact through words, touch, visual images, or direct sexual contact treatment such as incest, rape, exploitation and others<sup>6</sup>. As for the aspect of the place where the practice of sexual violence occurs, in previous findings, it was widely reported to occur in social environments such as public transportation, offices, companies, markets, or even in environments that are considered safe such as homes and/or schools, then currently the practice of sexual violence also occurs in the university environment.

Referring to several newspaper *headlines* that reported on the practice of sexual violence in higher education is known that the practice of sexual violence occurred in the campus environment is a reality. Previous research revealed that several higher education institutions such as the University of Indonesia<sup>7</sup>, Brawijaya University<sup>8</sup>, Sriwijaya University<sup>9</sup>, Riau

<sup>1</sup> I Kadek Apdila Wirawan and Pita Permatasari, 'Juridical Review Of Law Number 12 Of 2022 Concerning Criminal Acts Of Sexual Violence In Accessibility Of Justice For Women', *IBLAM: School of Law*, 2.3 (2022), 153–74  
<<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.52249/ilr.v2i3.107>>.

<sup>2</sup> Diana Yusyanti, 'Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Korban Dari Pelaku Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual', *Jurnal Penelitian Hukum De Jure*, 20.4 (2020), 619  
<<https://doi.org/10.30641/dejure.2020.v20.619-636>>.

<sup>3</sup> <sup>4</sup> Dea Pitaloca and others, 'Implementasi Nilai-Nilai Pancasila Dalam Menanggulangi Pelecehan Seksual Di Lingkungan Masyarakat', *Jurnal Pendidikan Kewarganegaraan Dan Filsafat*, 1.2 (2023), 97–105  
<<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.59581/jpkf-widyakarya.v1i2.399>> Implementasi>.

<sup>5</sup> WHO, *Monitoring Health for the SDGs Sustainable Development Goals* (New York, 2022).

<sup>6</sup> Ida Bagus Subrahmaniam Saitya, 'Faktor-Faktor Penyebab Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Anak', *Vyavahara Duta*, 14.1 (2019), 1–7  
<<https://doi.org/10.25078/vd.v14i1.1097>>.

<sup>7</sup> Rahel Narda Chaterine, 'Ada Puluhan Laporan Kekerasan Seksual Di UI: Pelecehan Fisik, Verbal, Hingga Virtual', *Kompas.Com* (Jakarta, 13 November 2021)  
<<https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2021/11/13/16265881/ada-puluhan-laporan-kekerasan-seksual-di-ui-pelecehan-fisik-verbal-hingga.>>.

<sup>8</sup> Ika Suryani Syarief, 'Universitas Brawijaya Ungkap Kasus Pelecehan Seksual Mahasiswa', *Surabaya.Net* (Surabaya, 5 December 2021)  
<<https://www.suarasurabaya.net/kelanakota/2021/univers>>.

University<sup>10</sup>, Gunadarma University<sup>11</sup>, Andalas University<sup>12</sup> have been reported to be trapped in hegemonic relations that harm women as victims. Verifying these findings, Komnas Perempuan's Annual Record (CATAHU) 2022<sup>13</sup> reported that of all complaints of sexual violence that occurred in the educational environment, 27% occurred in the university environment.

In response to this, with the increasing number of cases of sexual violence occurring in higher education, which is feared to have an impact on the quality of higher education and the non-optimal implementation of the Tridharma of Higher Education, in this case, the government then issued the Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia (Permendikbud-Ristek) Number 30 of 2021 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education. Through this Ministerial Regulation, the government hopes that the practice of sexual violence in higher education

can be prevented and handled, and the realization of legal certainty in every aspect.

Related to this, in measuring the knowledge level of higher students related to efforts in preventing and handling sexual violence that occurs on campus, several relevant studies are needed. Referring to previous research on students' understanding of the prevention of sexual violence in higher education, it is revealed that students lack understanding of sexual violence caused by a culture on campus that does not favor survivors by power relations theory and a feminist perspective<sup>14</sup>. The next study revealed that students know quite well about handling victims of sexual violence on campus, but not all students understand the reporting procedures and institutions that can protect victims of sexual violence on campus<sup>15</sup>. The next study<sup>16</sup> presents that cases of violence against women in higher education must be investigated.

One of them is that there must be legal regulations as a basis for preventing sexual violence against women. In contrast to Adawiyah's research, which revealed that in general students in higher education do not fully understand the difference between sexual violence and sexual harassment<sup>17</sup>. The lack of knowledge about the basic concepts of sexual violence will have an impact on the confusion

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itas-brawijaya-ungkap-kasus-pelecehan-seksual-mahasiswa/>.

<sup>9</sup> Prima Syahbana, 'Kasus Pelecehan Di Unsri: 3 Mahasiswi Jadi Korban, 2 Dosen Dilaporkan', *Detiknews* (Palembang, 2021) <<https://news.detik.com/berita/d-5838968/kasus-pelecehan-di-unsri-3-mahasiswi-jadi-korban-2-dosen-dilaporkan>>.

<sup>10</sup> Idon Tanjung, 'Deretan Kasus Kekerasan Seksual Di Unri, Pelaku Dari Dosen Hingga Mahasiswa', *Kompas.Com* (Jakarta, 24 September 2022) <<https://regional.kompas.com/read/2022/09/24/071100978/deretan-kasus-kekerasan-seksual-di-unri-pelaku-dari-dosen-hingga-mahasiswa?page=all>>.

<sup>11</sup> Dwi Rizki, 'Kronologi Lengkap Kasus Pelecehan Seksual Di Universitas Gunadarma, Peristiwa Terjadi Di Kampus Artikel Ini Telah Tayang Di Tribundepok.Com Dengan Judul Kronologi Lengkap Kasus Pelecehan Seksual Di Universitas Gunadarma Peristiwa Terjadi Di Kampus', *TribunNewsDepok.Com* (Depok, 13 December 2022) <<https://depok.tribunnews.com/2022/12/13/kronologi-lengkap-kasus-pelecehan-seksual-di-universitas-gunadarma-peristiwa-terjadi-di-kampus.>>.

<sup>12</sup> Yola Sastra, 'Terdapat 12 Korban Pelecehan Seksual Di FK Universitas Andalas', *Nusantara* (Padang, 26 February 2023) <<https://www.kompas.id/baca/nusantara/2023/02/26/ada-12-korban-kasus-pelecehan-seksual-di-fk-universitas-andalas-padang.>>.

<sup>13</sup> Komnas Perempuan, *CATAHU 2022: Catatan Tahunan Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan Tahun 2021* (Jakarta, 2022).

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<sup>14</sup> Nur Afni Khafsoh and Suhairi Suhairi, 'Pemahaman Mahasiswa Terhadap Kekerasan Seksual Di Kampus', *Marwah: Jurnal Perempuan, Agama Dan Jender*, 20.1 (2021), 61–75 <<https://doi.org/10.24014/marwah.v20i1.10487>>.

<sup>15</sup> Heppy Hyma Puspytasari, 'Pemahaman Mahasiswa Terhadap Kekerasan Seksual Di Perguruan Tinggi', *Paradigma: Jurnal Filsafat, Sains, Teknologi, Dan Sosial Budaya*, 28.1 (2022), 123–32 <<https://doi.org/10.33503/paradigma.v28i1.2049>>.

<sup>16</sup> Yonna Beatrix Salamor and Anna Maria Salamor, 'Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Perempuan (Kajian Perbandingan Indonesia-India)', *Balobe Law Journal*, 2.1 (2022), 7–11 <<https://doi.org/10.47268/balobe.v2i1.791>>.

<sup>17</sup> Robiatul; Reza Hilmy Luayyin; M. Nabat Ardli Adawiyah, 'Analisis Permendikbud Ristek No 30 Tahun 2021 Dan Konstruksi Sosial Kekerasan Seksual Di Perguruan Tinggi Perspektif Sosiologis', *Al Qodiri: Jurnal Pendidikan, Sosial Dan Keagamaan*, 19.3 (2022), 781–96 <<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.53515/qodiri.2022.19.3.781-796>>.

of thinking in understanding the intent and forms of sexual violence. For this knowledge to be understood faultlessly, it is important to review the extent to which Permendikbud Ristek Number 30 of 2021.

Departing from the description above, this study intends to determine the knowledge level of Putra Indonesia University YPTK Padang students about basic knowledge, prevention, and handling of sexual violence. This research is important in responding to Permendikbud Ristek Number 30 of 2021 and finding out the level of understanding of Putra Indonesia University YPTK Padang students regarding this regulation. With this research, it is hoped that there will be new spaces that care about the aspects of preventing and handling sexual violence in universities and the social environment of students. That way, the dialectic that is built will foster academic life and nuances that are humanist, and dignified and avoid the practice of sexual violence.

## Method

The type of research is descriptive research. This study aims to describe the understanding, knowledge, and prevention of sexual violence among Putra Indonesia University YPTK Padang college students. The subjects of this study were students of Putra Indonesia University YPTK Padang who were registered in the even semester of 2022/2023 and came from the Informatics Engineering, Information Systems, Computer Systems, and Civil Engineering study programs. The number of samples in this study was 238 students consisting of 68 women and 170 men. The instrument in this study is a questionnaire. The questionnaire indicators in this study are; 1) understanding and prevention and 2) handling of acts of sexual violence in the university environment in accordance with Permendikbud Ristek Number 30 of 2021. The results of this questionnaire will be described quantitatively and several indicators of student answers will be described qualitatively. In this study, the subject's

answers will be selected and grouped based on gender, male and female students.

## Discussion

### *Prevention and Treatment of Sexual Violence in Higher Education*

Sexual violence is an act that leads to sexual invitation/ stimulation such as touching, kissing, and/ or taking other actions against the victim's wishes, forcing the victim to view pornography, sexual jokes, demeaning comments, and harassment referring to the victim's sex/ gender, forcing to have sex without the victim's consent, with or without physical violence and forcing sexual acts that are not appreciated, humiliated, or hurt the victim<sup>18</sup>. Sexual violence is also defined as one of the direct acts of violence, where the act involves other people in unwanted sexual activities, either verbally, or through actions taken by someone to control or manipulate others<sup>19</sup>. In its treatment, sexual violence occurs in the form of pre-sexual contact treatment through words, touch, and visual images as well as direct sexual contact treatment such as incest, rape, and exploitation<sup>20</sup>.

In connection with the occurrence of sexual violence in higher education, Komnas Perempuan (The National Women's Committee) states that cases of sexual harassment that occur in the campus environment have a greater number than those that occur in other educational environments. Through data collected by Komnas Perempuan in the 2015-202 period, at least 35 cases of sexual violence occurred in the campus environment out of 67 cases originating from the general education

<sup>18</sup> Dini Rakhmawati, Desi Maulia, and Yovitha Yuliejantiningih, 'Pembajakan Informasi, Asertivitas Seksual Dan Kekerasan Seksual Di Perguruan Tinggi', *Indonesian Journal of Guidance and Counseling: Theory and Application*, 11.2 (2022), 75–82 <<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1080/08039488.2019.1640790>>.

<sup>19</sup> Raineke Faturani, 'Kekerasan Seksual Di Lingkungan Perguruan Tinggi', *Jurnal Ilmiah Wahana Pendidikan*, 8.15 (2022), 480–86 <<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7052155>>.

<sup>20</sup> Subrahmaniam Saitya.

environment. Then, in 2021, there were several reports of sexual violence that occurred in educational environments, ranging from primary education to higher education. The sexual violence recorded in higher education includes the rape of senior students against their juniors at a university in Palopo and the sexual abuse of a supervising student at a university in Riau. In the context of such violence, including those that occur outside higher education, there are similar patterns between one case and another. The power relations owned by the perpetrator cause the victim to become helpless so sexual violence tends to occur in the educational environment<sup>21</sup>. As a result, sexual violence that attacks students as victims has hurt victims in psychological, physical, and social aspects<sup>22</sup>. In the psychological aspect, victims are at risk of experiencing trauma, depression, depression, loss of self-esteem, and so on. From a social perspective, victims are at risk of closing themselves off, alcohol abuse, risky sexual behavior, and soon<sup>23</sup>.

The number of cases of sexual violence that began to spread to the university environment has prompted the government to take a firm stance by issuing Permendikbud Ristek Number 30 of 2021. It is known that the rules are motivated by the increasing reports of sexual violence that occur in the community realm, including universities, either directly or indirectly. If it is not addressed immediately, it is feared that it will have an impact on the less-than-optimal implementation of the Tridharma of Higher Education and reduce the quality of

higher education. Therefore, Permendikbud Ristek Number 30 of 2021 was made.

The above policy is one form of government alignment in building an education system that is by noble ideals and noble goals. Theoretically, a policy can be interpreted as an action taken by a government agency with specific aims and objectives. With the existence of a policy, the government in this case will be encouraged and responsible for overcoming any problems and problems that arise in connection with the issue of sexual violence in higher education. With the implementation of policies governing the prevention and handling of sexual violence above, the hope is that cases of sexual violence on campus can be prevented, and make the campus environment safer and more comfortable for students to do academic work.

The issuance of Permendikbud Ristek Number 30 of 2021 is also assumed to be a form of the State's seriousness to provide guarantees of legal protection and a sense of security for prevention targets which include students, educators, and education personnel and the general public who are involved and interact in the campus environment. Considering that protection from all forms of violence, including sexual violence, is the right of every citizen, the government's steps in promoting aspects of prevention and handling of sexual violence in higher education are very appropriate. As a form of follow-up, universities can work together to support government policies by preventing sexual violence through learning, strengthening governance, and strengthening the community of students, educators, and education personnel<sup>24</sup>.

<sup>21</sup> Komnas Perempuan.

<sup>22</sup> Astri Anindya, Yuni Indah Syafira Dewi, and Zahida Dwi Oentari, 'Dampak Psikologis Dan Upaya Penanggulangan Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Perempuan', *Terapan Informatika Nusantara*, 1.3 (2020), 137–40 <<https://ejurnal.seminar-id.com/index.php/tin/article/view/394>>.

<sup>23</sup> Amélie Gauthier-Duchesne, Martine Hébert, and Martin Blais, 'Child Sexual Abuse, Self-Esteem, and Delinquent Behaviors During Adolescence: The Moderating Role of Gender', *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 37.15–16 (2022), NP12725–44 <<https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605211001466>>.

<sup>24</sup> Gumilang Ramadhan and others, 'Hubungan Antara Perilaku Kekerasan Seksual Dengan Kondisi Lingkungan Fisik Di Kampus Unpad Jatinangor: Sudut Pandang Mahasiswa', *REHSOS*, 5.1 (2023), 29–45 <<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.31595/rehsos.v5i1.697>>.

**Disaggregated Data on Students' Understanding**

The instrument in this study is a questionnaire consisting of 4 items with indicators can be seen in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Instrument Indicators

No.	Indicator	Item
1.	General knowledge about sexual violence	1
2.	Types of sexual violence	2
3.	Forms of sexual violence	3
4.	Efforts to prevent and handle sexual violence	4

The questionnaire was distributed to students totaling 238 consisting of 68 women and 170 men and coming from Informatics Engineering, Information Systems, Computer Systems, and Civil Engineering majors. The data and descriptive results are as follows:

1. Indicator (Item 1): General Knowledge of Sexual Violence

**Table 2.** The results of the questionnaire score of item 1

Research Subject	Questionnaire Scores			
	Questionnaire Items			
	Yes		No	
	Num ber	Persenta ge (%)	Num ber	Persenta ge (%)
Men	122	51,3	48	20,2
Women	57	23,9	11	4,6
Total	179	75,2	59	24,8

From Table 2, it can be seen that the general knowledge of Putra Indonesia University YPTK Padang students regarding acts of sexual violence in college is that of the total 238 research subjects, 179 people consisting of 122 male students and 57 female students or as many as 75.2% of subjects have an understanding of acts of sexual violence at the college level, and as many as 59 people consisting of 48 male students and 11 female students or as many as 24.8% of subjects do not understand acts of sexual violence at the college level. As seen based on gender, 122 people or 51.3% of male students

have an understanding of acts of sexual violence at the college level and as many as 48 people, or 20.2% of male students do not have an understanding of acts of sexual violence at the college level.

As for the data regarding female students, 57 people or 23.9% of the answers stated that female students have an understanding of acts of sexual violence at the college level and as many as 11 people, or 4.6% of the answers did not have an understanding of acts of sexual violence at the college level. So, it can be concluded that for the first indicator regarding general knowledge about sexual violence, Putra Indonesia University YPTK Padang students totaling 179 people or 75.2% consisting of 122 men or 51.3% and 57 women or 23.9% have high general knowledge about sexual violence in the college environment.

2. Indicator (Item 2): Types of sexual violence

**Table 3.** Questionnaire Score Results Item 2

Selecting Criteria	Research Subject		Total	Percentage (%)
	Men	Women		
Very good	35	26	61	25,6
Good	8	2	10	4,2
Average	43	11	54	22,7
Poor	84	29	113	47,5

Item 2 with an indicator is how types of sexual violence in the university environment, which include 1) verbal violence 2) non-physical violence 3) physical violence, and 4) violence through information and communication technology. Student answers are categorized as very good if they choose answer 4, good if they choose 3 answers sufficient if they choose 2 answers, and less if they only choose 1 answer.

From Table 3, it can be seen that the overall answer is 61 students consisting of 35 male students and 26 female students have very good criteria in knowing the types of acts of sexual violence in the college environment, as many as 10 students consisting of 8 male students and 2 female students in good criteria and as many as 54 students consisting of 43 male students and 11 female students in sufficient criteria and as many as 113 students consisting of 84 male students and 29 female students in the

criteria for not knowing the types of acts of sexual violence in the college environment.

As for the grouping of answers based on gender, 35 male students have very good criteria in knowing the types of acts of violence in the university environment, as many as 8 students with good criteria, as many as 43 students with sufficient criteria, and 84 students with criteria less knowing the types of sexual violence. Then, from female students, data were obtained from as many as 26 students with very good criteria, 2 students with fair criteria, and 84 students with poor criteria in knowing the types of sexual violence. Students with good criteria, as many as 11 students with sufficient criteria, and as many as 29 students with criteria lacking knowledge of the types of sexual violence. So, it can be concluded that for the second indicator regarding the understanding of the types of sexual violence in higher education, Universitas Putra Indonesia YPTK Padang students still lack understanding of the types of sexual violence in the college environment, namely 47.5% or 113 people from a total of 84 male students and 29 female students.

### 3. Indicator (Item 3): Things That Include Forms of Sexual Violence (may choose more than one)

The things that are included in the forms of sexual violence are; (1) Delivering speech that discriminates or harasses a person's physical appearance, body condition, and/or gender identity, (2) Delivering speech that contains sexualized advances, jokes, or whistles, (3) Persuading, promising, offering something, threatening or forcing to carry out sexual transactions or activities, (4) Peeping or intentionally seeing someone doing activities in private or in a private space, (5) Touching, rubbing, fingering, holding, hugging, kissing or rubbing one's body parts on one's body, (6) Sending messages, jokes, pictures, photos, audio or video with sexual content to someone even though the person has forbidden it and (7) Taking, recording, uploading, circulating

photos, audio or visual recordings of someone with sexual content.

**Table 4.** Questionnaire Score Results Item 3

Selecting Criteria	Research Subject		Total	Percentage (%)
	Men	Women		
Very good	61	17	78	32,8
Good	21	11	32	13,4
Average	19	6	25	10,5
Poor	69	34	103	43,3

Based on Table 4, the forms of sexual violence in universities as a whole, 78 students consisting of 61 male students and 17 female students have very good knowledge criteria, 32 students consisting of 21 male students and 11 female students with good criteria, 25 students consisting of 19 male students and 6 female students with sufficient criteria, and 103 students consisting of 69 male students and 34 female students with criteria that do not know or understand the forms of sexual violence. Judging by gender, 61 male students have very good criteria for understanding the forms of sexual violence in higher education, 21 people with good criteria, 19 people with sufficient criteria, and 69 people with criteria that do not know the forms of sexual violence at the university level.

As many as 17 female students have very good criteria for knowing and understanding the forms of sexual violence in college, as many as 11 students with good criteria, as many as 6 students with sufficient criteria, and as many as 34 students with fewer criteria knowing and understanding the forms of sexual violence at the college level. So, it can be concluded that for the third indicator regarding the understanding of the forms of sexual violence in the college environment, students of Putra Indonesia University YPTK Padang still lack understanding of the forms of sexual violence in the college environment which is lacking, namely 43.3% or 103 people from a total of 69 male students and 34 female students.

### 4. Indicator (Item 4): Efforts to Prevent and Handle Sexual Violence

The things that are included in the form

of sexual violence can be seen in item 4, namely, if I experience/ hear of other people experiencing sexual violence in the campus environment, then what I will do is (may choose more than one option), namely; (1) Tell a friend, (2) Tell the Academic Supervisor lecturer, (3) Tell the Educator, (4) Tell the girlfriend, (5) Tell the parents and (6) Do not tell anyone.

**Table 5.** Item 4 Score Results

Selecting Criteria	Research Subject		Total	Percentage (%)
	Men	Women		
Very good	20	4	24	10,1
Good	21	15	36	15,1
Average	44	15	59	24,8
Poor	85	34	119	50

Based on Table 5, it can be seen that overall as many as 24 students consisting of 20 male students and 4 female students with very good criteria, as many as 36 students consisting of 21 male students and 15 female students with good criteria, as many as 59 students consisting of 44 male students and 15 female students with sufficient criteria and as many as 119 students consisting of 85 male students and 34 female students with insufficient criteria know efforts to prevent and handle acts of sexual violence in the university environment.

Based on gender, as many as 20 male students have and are included in the very good criteria in prevention efforts as many as 21 students with good criteria, as many as 44 students with sufficient criteria, and as many as 85 students with the criteria lack knowledge about efforts to prevent and handle acts of sexual violence in the college environment. In female students, as many as 4 students with very good criteria, about 15 students with good and sufficient criteria, and 34 students with insufficient criteria know about efforts to prevent and handle acts of sexual violence in the college environment. So, it can be concluded that for the fourth indicator of understanding of efforts to prevent and handle sexual violence in the college environment, Putra Indonesia University YPTK Padang students still lack understanding of efforts to prevent and handle sexual violence in

the college environment, namely 50% or 119 people from a total of 85 male students and 34 female students.

### ***Disaggregating Students' Understanding of Sexual Violence Knowledge and Prevention in Higher Education***

Departing from the 4 indicators that have been sorted out above, it can be seen that each student of Putra Indonesia University YPTK Padang has a different level of understanding of each item. In the first item regarding the level of general knowledge about sexual violence in the university environment, it is known that students' understanding is very good. This can be seen from the total percentage of men and women with a total of 75.2% who gave a positive response about the existence of a good level of knowledge about sexual violence, as regulated in Permendikbud Ristek Number 30 of 2021.

In contrast to the indicator in item 2, which asks about the types of sexual violence, both male and female students are constrained in accessing this knowledge. The results of the disaggregated data that were successfully poured by researchers, only 25.6% of the total number of students know the types of sexual violence. The types of sexual violence include verbal, non-physical, physical, and violence through information and communication technology. Almost all students are still stuck in the knowledge that sexual violence is still limited to physical violence. This assumption stems from the highest percentage of options chosen by students that the type of sexual violence is physical violence only. In fact, from the findings of disaggregated data, 47.5% of students do not know that the types of sexual violence in Article 5 of Permendikbud Ristek Number 30 of 2021 include verbal, non-physical, physical actions, and/or through information and communication technology.

Concretely, Permendikbud Ristek Number 30 of 2021 has emphasized that in addition to verbal, non-physical, physical actions, and/ or through information and communication technology, as well actions such as; a) uttering speech that discriminates or insults appearance,



physical condition, and/or the victim's sexual identity; b) Deliberate exposure of the genitals without victim's consent; c) sending comments containing sexual advances, jokes and/or whistle at the victim; d) Looking at the victim in a sexual way and/or not comfortable; e) Sending sexual messages, jokes, images, photos, audio and/or video explicit without the victim's consent, even if the victim denies it; ; f) Take, record and/or share photos and/or audio and/or video recordings of victims sexual nuances without the victim's consent; g) Upload body images and/or the victim's personal data with sexual nuances without the victim's consent; h) Dissemination of information about the victim's body and/or personality that is meaningful sexual intercourse without the victim's consent; i) Peeping or deliberately watching victims who are acting privately and/or in a private space; j) Persuade, permitting, offering or threatening the victim with sexual activity or activities that the victim did not consent to; k) Imposition of penalties or sanctions sexual nuances; Touching, rubbing, touching, holding, hugging, kissing and/or rubbing the victim's body without the victim's consent; l) Letting go victim's clothing without the victim's consent; m) Forcing the victim to carry out activities sexual; n) Practicing a culture with gender nuances among students, educators, and lecturer community; o) Attempted rape, but no penetration occurred; p) Rape, including penetration of objects or body parts other than the genitals; q) forcing or deceiving the victim to have an abortion; r) Coerce or deceive victim to become pregnant; t) intentionally enabling sexual violence; u) and/or committing sexual violence against other people, are forms actions that are not justified by norms and are contrary to aspects legal protection regarding the prevention and handling of sexual violence in college environment .

In the indicator with item 3 on forms of sexual violence, the overall knowledge and understanding of students also look low. However, when compared to the understanding

in item 2, the results in item 3 are relatively better. The researcher believes that the increase in the percentage of students' understanding in item 3 is because in item 3 the questions asked are already in a more specific form. In this item, the content of the question has described forms of speech, words, or actions such as persuading, promising, peeping, touching, rubbing, fingering, sending messages, sending jokes, taking/recording pictures sexually, as well as other forms of sexual violence, which have led to forms of treatment that generally occur in the practice of sexual violence.

The finding is that item 3 is in line with the findings in item 2, which raises the view that students are still stuck with the view that sexual violence is only or tends to be "physical violence". In item 3, most students answered that what is meant by forms of sexual violence is "touching, rubbing, fingering, holding, hugging, kissing and/or rubbing one's body parts on the victim's body without the victim's consent". Although there is nothing wrong with this answer, in the perspective built by Permendikbud Ristek Number 30 of 2021, the forms of sexual violence are intertwined with many aspects, without the intention to separate, specialize, exclude, ignore or discriminate between one form of violence and another<sup>25</sup>. Ideally, all of this knowledge is encompassed in the unity of Article 5, which refers to a form of unpleasant behavior and sexual harm to the victim. To prevent the occurrence of the forms of acts referred to in Article 5, the Permendikbud uses the terms "best interests for victims, justice, gender equality, equality of rights, independence, accountability, prudence, consistency and guarantees of non-repetition" as guarantees and legal protection for students, lecturers, education personnel, campus

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<sup>25</sup> Elizabeth Grace Simanjuntak and M Falikul Isbah, "The New Oasis": Implementasi Permendikbud Tentang Pencegahan Dan Penanganan Kekerasan Seksual Di Perguruan Tinggi", *Jurnal Analisa Sosiologi*, 11.3 (2022), 537-55 <<https://doi.org/10.20961/jas.v11i3.59736>>.

community and the general public in the higher education environment<sup>26</sup>.

Furthermore, the indicator in item 4 regarding efforts to prevent and handle sexual violence shows that the level of knowledge of students to report if they hear of sexual violence in the campus environment is quite high. Overall, students gave a good response regarding this question by choosing to notify the Academic Advisor (PA) lecturer. Choosing the PA lecturer as the purpose of reporting was answered by 151 answers by students. In this item, students are allowed to be able to choose more than 1 answer. The aim is to measure which option is preferred by students to immediately report when sexual violence occurs. The second most common answer was telling parents with 101 responses. Slightly below that was telling a friend with 91 responses. In other answers, the choice to notify the Educators (Tendik) amounted to 54 answers, and the girlfriend 18 answers. The finding in this item is that there are still several students who do not want to report the practice of sexual violence that they know with a large response of 29 answers. The assumption is that 29 out of 238 students do not want to report and silence the crime so that sexual violence cases in higher education are not followed up.

About the handling of sexual violence cases, "not reporting" or "not daring to report" as the assumption of the last answer point option in item 4 is a complicated issue that is always found in the dimension of sexual violence. In several previous findings, reporting is a complicated event faced by a witness as a subject who sees, knows, or hears the practice of sexual violence, which is caused by reluctance and fear to get involved in issues outside of himself. A person's testimony as a witness is needed to reveal the truth about the practice of sexual violence. Therefore, to ensure the protection of

witnesses and victims, the government presents the Witness and Victim Protection Agency to provide security and justice to all parties to end the practice of sexual violence<sup>27</sup>.

The non-reporting of sexual violence practices can be caused by the stigma that develops in the community that women as victims of violence are not seen as victims but are judged as guilty because they are said to be the trigger for the sexual violence. The stigma that women victims wear clothes that are too short, often go out at night, or are labeled as unrighteous women/ flirts is the reality of many sexual violence practices that are not reported and do not continue legally<sup>28</sup>. Related to this stigma, the attachment of labels to victims, who are mostly women, has become a common tendency that is inevitable, even always happening from time to time. In online media coverage of victims of sexual violence in higher education, for example, *labeling* and *justification* are still found in the news content. The choice of vocabulary, grammar, or diction is a source of social perception and information formation<sup>29</sup>. The media or the public are still very accustomed to making judgments on subjective prejudices that are not basic or inappropriate. When it is known that women victims often wear certain clothes that are considered inappropriate, then indirectly the *labeling* given is that women are not good<sup>30</sup>. In the event of sexual harassment in

<sup>27</sup> Ahkam Jayadi, 'Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Saksi Dalam Proses Peradilan', *Lex Crimen*, 9.3 (2020), 130–41 <[https://doi.org/DOI: https://doi.org/10.24252/el-iqthisasi.v2i1.14236](https://doi.org/DOI:https://doi.org/10.24252/el-iqthisasi.v2i1.14236)>.

<sup>28</sup> UTAMI ZAHIRAH Noviani P and others, 'Mengatasi Dan Mencegah Tindak Kekerasan Seksual Pada Perempuan Dengan Pelatihan Asertif', *Prosiding Penelitian Dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 5.1 (2018), 1–110 <<https://doi.org/10.24198/jppm.v5i1.16035>>.

<sup>29</sup> Nur Fajrah Safira, Achmad Herman, and Raisa Alatas, 'Analisis Wacana Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Perempuan Dalam Pemberitaan Republika Online', *Jurnal Kajian Jurnalisme*, 5.2 (2022), 177 <<https://doi.org/10.24198/jkj.v5i2.36524>>.

<sup>30</sup> Yosi Zamzuardi, 'Analisis Wacana Kasus Pelecehan Seksual Terhadap Perempuan Pada Berita Online Dalam Perspektif Analisis Sara Mils', *Dialektika: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*,

<sup>26</sup> Erinca Febrianti and others, 'Analisis Kebijakan Permendikbud Ristek Nomor 30 Tahun 2021 Dalam Upaya Pencegahan Dan Penanganan Kekerasan Seksual Di Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo', *Jurnal Ilmu Pemerintahan Suara Khatulistiwa*, 7.1 (2022), 52–62 <<https://doi.org/10.33701/jpsk.v7i1.2529>>.

higher education, there are still assumptions that corner the victim by saying that the victim has invited someone to commit despicable acts and trigger sexual harassment. The act of judging the victim often leads to the formation of social perceptions that change reality into disharmony.

In other findings, the practice of sexual violence is due to the inability to interpret individual equality<sup>31</sup>. As a result, the number of cases that fall victims is more than the reported cases. As quoted the research of Nur Afni Khafsoh and Suhairi, revealed that the practice of sexual violence that occurs in universities is often a hidden case. The reason is the reluctance to report every incident of sexual violence that occurs between survivors in the academic space<sup>32</sup> (Khafsoh & Suhairi, 2021).

This condition occurs especially when the subject who knows gets intimidation from the perpetrator, either directly or indirectly, or even receives physical and non-physical threats. In fact, in a broader context, the testimony given by witnesses to reveal the actions of the perpetrators that take place in the legal realm has the potential to threaten the safety of their lives<sup>33</sup>. This neglect will have an impact on the continued practice of sexual violence in society, as well as in higher education, due to the perspective formed in the perpetrator, that his actions are not missed or will not be reported due to the ownership of certain power relations that encourage him to continue to commit sexual violence<sup>34</sup>.

The lack of awareness among male and female students at Putra Indonesia University YPTK Padang indicates that an understanding of these regulations has not yet been formed. Ideally, with the issuance of Permendikbud Ristek Number 30 of 2021, it is a momentum for universities to be able to encourage the realization of universities that understand and are free from sexual violence. If there are allegations of sexual violence against a student, the social system built from the spirit of prevention will motivate everyone in higher education, especially students, to report the allegations<sup>35</sup>.

Therefore, prevention in the form of education about sexual violence is important to be carried out for all students<sup>36</sup> to ensure that universities are educational institutions, places for moral cultivation and not vulnerable places that have potential to invite the practice of sexual violence<sup>37</sup>. The prevention aspect should be placed in a strategic place by giving special attention. Likewise with the handling aspect, encouraging students' concern and courage to report to friends, PA lecturers, educators, girlfriends, parents, or other parties who are not involved in sexual violence. considered appropriate when hearing or knowing about allegations of sexual violence, is a form of realization of social awareness in preventing sexual violence in higher education.

6.1 (2019), 36–53  
<<https://doi.org/10.15408/dialektika.v6i1.9750>>.

<sup>31</sup> Perdana Putra Pangestu, 'Gender Agitation and Anti-Sexual Harassment: A Study of Kuntowijoyo's Prophetic Social Perspectives', *HUMANISMA: Journal of Gender Studies*, 6.2 (2022), 226  
<<https://doi.org/10.30983/humanisme.v6i2.5845>>.

<sup>32</sup> Khafsoh and Suhairi.

<sup>33</sup> Kadimuddin Baehaki and Trisno R. Hadis, 'Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Saksi Dan Korban Dalam Sistem Peradilan Pidana Indonesia', *Jurnal Media Hukum*, 11.11 (2023), 52–63  
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<sup>34</sup> Ashabul Fadhlhi, 'Buruknya Kualitas Perkawinan Pemicu Kekerasan Seksual: Studi Terhadap Pelaku Kekerasan Seksual Anak Di Kabupaten Agam', *Kafa'ah:*

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<sup>35</sup> Pinky Angela Maulydia and Zahrotun Nisa, 'Paradigma Pemahaman Mahasiswa Mengenai Pelecehan Seksual Di Lingkungan Kampus', *Jurnal Ilmiah Magister Administrasi Publik*, 5.1 (2023), 78–87  
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<sup>36</sup> Chatryen M Dju Bire, Jenny Ermalinda, and Cyrilus W T Lamataro, 'Sosialisasi Tentang Pencegahan Dan Penanganan Kekerasan Seksual Pada Lingkungan Kampus', *AMMA: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 1.10 (2022), 1320–24.

<sup>37</sup> Jamaludin, 'Sexual Education Policy , Legal Protection From Sexual Violence at University', *Jurnal Civicus*, 22.2 (2022), 11–24  
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## Conclusion

The number of reports and news reports that review the occurrence of sexual violence in higher education has prompted the state to issue Permendikbud Ristek Number 30 of 2021. To ensure that students are one of the protection targets addressed by Permendikbud Ristek Number 30 of 2021, it is necessary to know the level of understanding of Putra Indonesia University YPTK Padang students regarding this regulation. *First*, in the indicator of students' general knowledge about sexual violence, it is known that both men (122 people) and women (57 people) have a good percentage of assessment criteria. Only 24.8% of the total students did not know the regulations. *Second*, on the indicator of the types of sexual violence, the level of understanding of students looks weak. Of the total students who filled out the questionnaire, only 32.8% received a very good score or understood the types of sexual violence consisting of 61 men and 17 women. *Third*, the results of the indicator on the forms of sexual violence produced a percentage assessment criterion that went hand in hand with the second indicator. Of the total students, only 32.8% have a perfect understanding with a very good score consisting of 61 men and 17 women. *Fourth*, as for the indicator of efforts to prevent and handle sexual violence, it resulted in a much lower percentage rate than the previous indicator, namely 10.1%, consisting of 20 men and 4 women. In this last indicator, 29 of 238 students are known to have answered that they did not tell anyone when they found out about sexual violence. Therefore, the conclusion can be drawn that the general level of knowledge of male and female students at Putra Indonesia University YPTK Padang about sexual violence is classified as "good", while the indicators of types, forms, and prevention are low with "less" assessment criteria. This finding is a note that, in addition to the importance of regulations governing sexual violence, promotion and socialization in the community are also important. Higher education is also an important

part so that the regulation can be exposed comprehensively.

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