

Constructivism Paradigm in the Implementation of Gender-based Global Initiatives for Sustainable Development Goals-In College

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ABSTRACT

The high cases of gender-based sexual violence in universities rank second after sexual violence that occurs in other public spaces. Despite this, there are still many cases of sexual violence that have not been revealed. One of the reasons is because universities cover up these problems on the grounds of maintaining electability. On the other hand, the closure of the case will harm the victim's right to get protection and recovery for the violence experienced. This is certainly not in accordance with what is mandated by the Minister of Education and Culture for Research and Technology number 30 of 2021 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education. The purpose of this study is to analyze how the handling of sexual violence that occurs in universities that already have a task force for the prevention and handling of sexual violence. This research is a type of qualitative research (library research) with a normative juridical approach. The conclusion of this study illustrates that the handling of victims of sexual violence by the task force in Higher Education is still not in accordance with the Minister of Education and Culture for Research and Technology number 30 of 2021, while the solution that can be offered is to change and instill the paradigm to universities that a good campus is a campus that reports findings and results of handling sexual violence that occurs in universities instead of covering it up to fight sexual violence together in Higher Education College.

Key words: *Global Initiatives, Gender, Sexual Violence.*

INTRODUCTION

The rampant cases of sexual violence, especially in universities, certainly cause quite deep concerns. Higher education institutions that should be a comfortable place for students to process in achieving their noble ideals as the successor of the nation, must be broken by the sad reality of incidents of sexual violence among universities whose existence is still a threat that needs immediate prevention and overcoming. Sexual violence itself, is interpreted as an act that involves or even harms others either verbally or actions done by someone to control or manipulate. (Quran 2022) Based on searches conducted by researchers through online media, the sad reality of sexual violence is known not only to occur in public universities, but also in religious universities in Indonesia. (Nikmatullah 2020)

Sexual violence that is rife among universities as described above, is known to occur because of the dominance of power. Undeniably, power is indeed a necessity in understanding human interactions and relationships under various conditions. This is evidenced by cases of violence in the realm of higher education which shows the power of one party in interacting with other parties in carrying out their interests. This statement is corroborated by the views of postmodern theories such as power relations theory which is the brainchild of the French thinker Michelle Foucoult about the analysis of power relations. ("View of the Role of the Center for Gender and Child Studies in Preventing Sexual Violence on Campus: Islamic Criminal Law Perspectives", n.d.)

In addition to the dominance of power, one of the causes of many cases of sexual violence in other universities is the attitude of the campus that is reluctant to report what happened for the reason of maintaining campus electability. Even what is very concerning is that the attitude of closing themselves to sexual violence cases also occurs in universities that have PSGA (Center for Gender and Child Studies) which is very gender responsive. The paradigm of idealism instilled in various universities so far is that universities are considered good if there are no cases of sexual violence in them, so many universities are trying to cover up cases of sexual violence that occur, of course, such a paradigm needs to be changed. ("Young Generation Responds to Sexual Violence in the Education Environment," n.d.) Such a paradigm shift aims to achieve an ideal university free from all forms of violence and become a conducive environment for students to develop their potential. ("Why Sexual Violence Cases on Campus Are Hard to Unfold, Komnas Perempuan Reveals Why" n.d.)

Based on this introduction, this article aims to analyze how to handle sexual violence that occurs in universities that are considered gender responsive and to add a new literature review, especially related to gender issues. This research is new research, because throughout the search for researchers, researchers have not found research that discusses the implementation of gender-based global initiatives for sustainable development goals in universities. There is a study like the research conducted by researchers entitled "Problems of Gender-Based Violence and Achievement of Gender Equality in Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia" written by Anisa Munasaroh. However, the study only discusses gender issues and the development of critical awareness in dealing with problems related to gender-based violence in the digital world and solving these problems, (Munasaroh 2022) while in the research the researchers conducted discussed gender-based sexual violence in universities and focused on the implementation of the Minister of Education and Culture for Research and Technology Number 30 of 2021 in Higher education that turns out to be still gender biased for sustainable development goals.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research uses qualitative research (library reseach) with a conceptual approach, a conceptual approach is used because with this approach it is expected to be able to analyze the problem of gender injustice that occurs by examining legal concepts such as legal sources, legal functions, which in this case are rules or policies made by the PPKS (Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence) task force approved by university leaders and Legal institutions, which in this case are higher education institutions as implementers of the Minister of Education and Culture for Research and Technology Number 30 of 2021 in analyzing the problems found. ("Examining 5 Kinds of Approaches in Legal Research - National Katadata.Co.Id" n.d.) Primary data is taken from news in online and print media, while secondary data is taken from relevant references. The problems in this case will be analyzed deductively to obtain a sharp analysis of the problems faced, as well as the conclusions will be presented deductively.

DISCUSSION

The potential for sexual violence in Indonesia is still very large. Sexual violence itself can occur anywhere and anytime, can be in public or private spaces and even universities. (Ong 2021) Higher education is considered a place with a background of creating highly educated people,

but the fact remains that there are reports of sexual violence that occur, which of course is caused by someone who abuses it. (Power et al. 2022)

Discussing sexual violence that occurs in universities, of course, is no longer new news. Based on the results of the search on the press release of Komnas Perempuan on Annual Records (CATAHU) 2022, there were 338,496 cases of sexual violence that had been reported in 2021. Meanwhile, according to data from CATAHU 2021 Komnas Perempuan, in the last 10 years (2010-2020), the number of sexual violence against women has increased a lot, starting from 105,103 cases in 2010 to reach 299,911 cases in 2020 or an average increase of 19.6% per year. ("Komnas Perempuan Presents Data on Cases of Violence Against Women During 2022" n.d.)

Seeing that there are still many cases of sexual violence in universities as described above, it should be a common concern. Women who are often victims deserve protection from various parties, especially law enforcement authorities. This is certainly very necessary, considering that sexual violence has a serious and dangerous impact on women, ranging from physical to mental health and can even lead to suicide. Sexual violence needs to be executed more seriously because if given leeway, the perpetrators will not be deterred and have the possibility to find the next target of sexual violence.

Furthermore, if you observe from the existing data, Indonesia can be said to be unsafe or even dangerous in the scope of sexual violence. Sexual violence can occur in various modes, as conveyed by the Director of the Bali Legal Aid Institute (LBH) who revealed various modes of perpetrators of sexual violence in universities, ranging from thesis guidance reasons, assignments, group work to when studying real work. ("Mode of Sexual Violence on Campus: Thesis Guidance-Making Assignments" n.d.) While the challenge that needs to be faced is where sexual violence occurs in closed places, causing a lack of evidence and witnesses which causes difficulty in revealing sexual violence that occurs. There are various types of sexual violence that occur, including: delivering speech that harasses physical appearance, delivering seductive speech, staring at the victim with sexual nuances, persuading or promising something, groping, and holding the victim without consent or even things that are much worse than mentioned. ("21 Forms of Sexual Violence on Campus Version of Permendikbudristek" n.d.)

Various types of sexual violence as mentioned above, are also contained in Article 5 of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 30 of 2021 concerning the prevention and handling of sexual violence in the Higher Education Environment as stated in paragraph (1) Sexual violence includes actions carried out verbally, nonphysical, physically, and/or through information and communication technology. Furthermore, in paragraph (2) Sexual violence as referred to in paragraph (1) includes: a). Conveying speech that discriminates or harasses the physical appearance, body condition, and/or gender identity of the victim; b). Deliberately exposing his genitals without the consent of the victim; c). Deliver remarks containing sexual advances, jokes, and/or whistles to the victim; d). Staring at the victim with sexual and/or uncomfortable overtones; e). Send sexually suggestive messages, jokes, images, photos, audio, and/or videos without the victim's consent even though the victim has prohibited it; f). Take, record, and/or circulate sexually suggestive photographs and/or audio and/or visual recordings of the victim without the victim's consent; g). Upload sexually suggestive photos of the victim's body and/or personal information without the victim's consent; h). Disseminating information related to the victim's body and/or personal that has sexual nuances without the victim's consent; i). Peeping or intentionally looking at victims who are carrying out activities in private and/or in private

spaces; j). Persuade, promise, offer, or threaten the victim to engage in sexual transactions or activities not approved by the victim; k). Give punishment or sanctions that have sexual nuances); l). Touching, rubbing, touching, holding, hugging, kissing, and/or rubbing any part of his body on the victim's body without the victim's consent; m). Undressing the victim without the victim's consent; n). Forcing the victim to engage in sexual activity; o). Practicing the culture of the community of Students, Educators, and Education Staff that has sexual nuances; p). Attempted rape, but penetration did not occur; q). Committing rape including penetration with objects or body parts other than the genitals; r) Coercing or tricking the victim into having an abortion; s). Coercing or tricking the victim into becoming pregnant; t). Allowing intentional sexual violence to occur, and/or; u). Commit other acts of sexual violence. ("Permendikbudriset No. 30 of 2021 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education [JDIH BPK RI]" n.d.)

In addition to paying attention to the mode and types of sexual violence that occur, it is also necessary to pay attention to the impact of sexual violence on the victim. The impact of sexual violence can take away the independence of the victim, because the victim will experience great trauma resulting in hindrance to work, socialize, aspire which basically every citizen has been guaranteed independence by the state. In addition to these impacts, sexual violence also has an impact on the psychology of victims in the form of emotional and behavioral disorders, ranging from feeling insecure, experiencing sleep disturbances, irritability, fear, to depression. (Anindya et al. 2020) This greatly impacts the mental well-being of victims and often experiences disruption of activities as usual after experiencing an incident of sexual violence.

The impact of sexual violence does not stop there, because not only mental health is disturbed but also physical health. In cases of sexual violence, it is known to cause post-traumatic stress disorder, especially abuse that leads to sexual abuse. As the results of research show that among women who experience sexual violence, 90% experience severe depression which often experiences post-traumatic stress disorder and will be even worse if this does not get treatment properly. Psychological impacts often trigger complications, especially on physical health because from trauma the body begins to experience overwhelm. In the long run, this psychological impact can cause heart problems because if stress goes to the brain, it can cause problems with cardiovascular function and metabolism. ("NIMH » Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder" n.d.)

In addition to disturbed physical and mental health, victims also often receive poor treatment, ranging from friends, relatives, to their own family because they are considered to have committed defamation, resulting in victims feeling more guilty and cornered which is not uncommon for victims to end their lives because they feel there is no emotional support from the closest people. This is also one of the reasons why many victims prefer silence rather than telling what really happened. (Oetomo and Kusumandyoko, 2022)

Given that sexual violence is so extraordinary it has a negative impact on the psychological and physical victim, and damages subsequent generations and its resolution is not easy. So, the problem of sexual violence, especially in universities, should need extra attention. This extra attention must be given immediately, considering that universities rank second in the occurrence of sexual violence in Indonesia. Therefore, serious action is needed in handling it.

Handling cases of sexual violence needs support from various parties, considering that there are factors that affect the success of handling sexual violence itself. Among these factors are external and internal factors. External factors include regulations issued by the government.

Through its authority, the government has issued regulations regulating sexual violence in universities such as Permendikbudristek Number 30 of 2021 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education Environments. This regulation mandates the creation of a comfortable and conducive campus environment for all campus residents. ("Studium Generale ITB: Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education - Bandung Institute of Technology" n.d.) In addition, this regulation is also a clear legal umbrella in its purpose of protecting campus residents from sexual violence. In Permendikbudristek Number 30 of 2021, it is also explained in detail what is meant by sexual violence and its categories, how to report it, how protection can be done to victims and procedures for forming a task force for the prevention and handling of sexual violence in universities. ("The Urgency of Establishing a Task Force for Sexual Violence Prevention in Higher Education – Faculty of Social and Political Sciences" n.d.)

While internal factors include the college itself. There are still many universities in Indonesia that in handling cases of sexual violence are not open and tend to hide cases that occur. The old paradigm that is a reference that a good university is a university that has never been highlighted by sexual violence cases is still so deeply rooted in various universities, even in some universities that are considered gender responsive and have a task force (task force) PPKS (Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence), so that existing cases of sexual violence are even silenced. This of course must be overcome by creating a new paradigm that a good college is a university that reports cases of sexual violence that occur on its campus, not just covering up on the grounds of maintaining the spirit or good name of a university. Because this is related to one's rights and future, so it is necessary to be more serious in following up.

As previously explained, although Permendikbudristek Number 30 of 2021 is close to perfect in regulating sexual violence cases in universities, its implementation cannot be said to be optimal. This is because the university has not maximized and is able to provide understanding or socialization about the Permendikbudristek policy towards campus residents, even silent on existing cases of sexual violence. Enforcement and handling of sexual violence that occurs in universities by changing the paradigm of higher education in dealing with sexual violence cases as above, must be in line with the goals and ideals of Permendikbudristek Number 30 of 2021 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education Environments.

Thus, in handling cases of sexual violence in the university environment, a balance must be achieved between external and internal factors, to achieve a truly complete case resolution and provide a sense of justice. The campus must be able to be firm and understand that the impact of sexual violence can be long-term to permanent for victims, especially female students in the future. To create a safe and comfortable university atmosphere for all academicians who occupy it.

CONCLUSION

Cases of sexual violence in universities are still quite a lot, even increasing every year. One of the reasons is that the college tried to cover up the case on the grounds of maintaining the good name of the campus without paying attention to the physical and mental condition of the victim. This is what needs to be fought and changed, namely by instilling the paradigm that a good campus is the one that reports findings of sexual violence cases in its universities.

As the goals and ideals of the Minister of Education and Culture for Research and Technology Number 30 of 2021 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education that a good campus is one that reports cases of sexual violence to the authorities and sides with the victim. Furthermore, in combating cases of sexual violence must be supported by various parties, whether from the government, universities and also parties outside universities such as the community. Synergy between the parties in handling sexual violence cases is very necessary, considering that often victims of sexual violence do not dare to speak up because they feel discriminated by the surrounding environment, so support from various parties is needed.

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