

# Counseling About The Prevention And Handling Of Sexual Violence In College

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## **Abstract.**

*The purpose of this legal counseling is to provide understanding to students about the prevention and handling of sexual violence in the tertiary environment. This needs to be done considering that sexual violence in the university environment is a real phenomenon that occurs. Among the students themselves still do not understand the concept of sexual violence Legal Counseling Activities to Faculty of Law Students, Universitas Slamet Riyadi (UNISRI) Surakarta is carried out online (online) using the Microsoft Team application. Counseling is given using the lecture method and interactive dialogue.*

**Keywords:** *Legal counseling, sexual violence, college and students.*

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## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Sexual violence can occur anywhere and can befall anyone. Nowadays there are sexual violence that occurs in the educational environment, both at the elementary, medium and higher education levels. Minister of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, Nadiem Makarim stated that a number of data show that there is currently a condition of emergency sexual violence in the tertiary environment (Sumintak & Idi, 2022). Nadiem quoted Komnas Perempuan data throughout 2015-2020 showed that from all complaints of sexual violence originating from educational institutions, as many as 27 % of cases occurred in Tinggi College. The Ministry of Education and Culture's survey in 2020 also stated that 77 percent of lecturers stated that sexual violence had occurred on campus and 63 percent did not report the case he knew to the campus. The majority of victims of sexual violence are women (Tempo.co, 12 November 2021). News of sexual violence in several campuses in Indonesia continues to emerge. Let's look at a few years before, there is a case of Agni (not his real name) who experienced sexual harassment by his colleagues when conducting KKN (Real Work Lecture) in 2017 (Elindawati, 2021). The victim must swallow the harsh reality because the campus calls the case as a minor violation, so that The perpetrators cannot be issued. Then in 2019, tirto.id released news of sexual violence by UIN Maliki Malang lecturer. News spread massively through the WhatsApp group lecturers and students. However, unfortunately some lecturers instead forbid the spread of the report with the message, "Don't spread other people's disgrace." Some other messages were also sent by other lecturers who showed the defense of the perpetrators, without trying to understand the psychological condition of the victim.

This shows, if the academic community does not have a view that is in favor of the victim. At the end of 2021, a number of students at Jakarta State University were sexually harassing by lecturers with the initials DA by sending obscene chat. Other cases also befall Riau University students when completing their final assignments. The perpetrator is a lecturer who also serves as Dean of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences (FISIP) at the campus (Rusyidi, Bintari, & Wibowo, 2019). The case is just an iceberg phenomenon, the number may be many times more than what has been reported to this day. Evidenced by the findings of YLBHI (the 2020 Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation found most victims of sexual violence entering the student age group. YLBHI also found that 40% of cases of sexual violence in the campus environment were apparently carried out by people who passed the level of strata 2 (S-2) (Quran, 2022). Seeing the phenomenon that occurs, it is very important for students to gain knowledge about the prevention and handling of sexual violence when it occurs in the campus environment. To equip Faculty of Law students,

especially semester 4 students and students who are members of the discussion group in the Faculty of Law in order to identify the problems of sexual violence that may occur in the campus environment. It also provides understanding and knowledge to students about efforts to prevent and handle sexual violence in the tertiary environment in accordance with applicable laws and regulations (Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2021 concerning Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in the college environment) (Rakhmawati, Maulida, & Yuliejantingsih, 2022).

## II. METHODS

Legal counseling is one of the activities of disseminating information and understanding of legal norms and legislation that applies to the community. Legal counseling can be carried out directly or indirectly. The method of legal counseling is directly carried out by face to face directly between extension workers and those who are intense, among others through the activities of integrated legal counseling, socialization of laws, exhibitions of legal counseling, mobile legal counseling and legal consultations. While the method of legal counseling is not directly carried out through print media and electronic media such as online legal counseling, the stage of legal culture, talkshow / conversation on television and talkshow / talkshow on radio (BPHN, 2016). Legal counseling activities to students of the Faculty of Law, Slamet Riyadi University (Unisri) Surakarta are carried out online (online) using the Microsoft Team application. Counseling is given using the lecture method and interactive dialogue. Interactive dialogue is an activity of discussing discussing the topic of sexual violence in the college environment, by presenting speakers (instructors). The purpose of this interactive dialogue is to discuss problems in order to get a solution or solution to the problem.

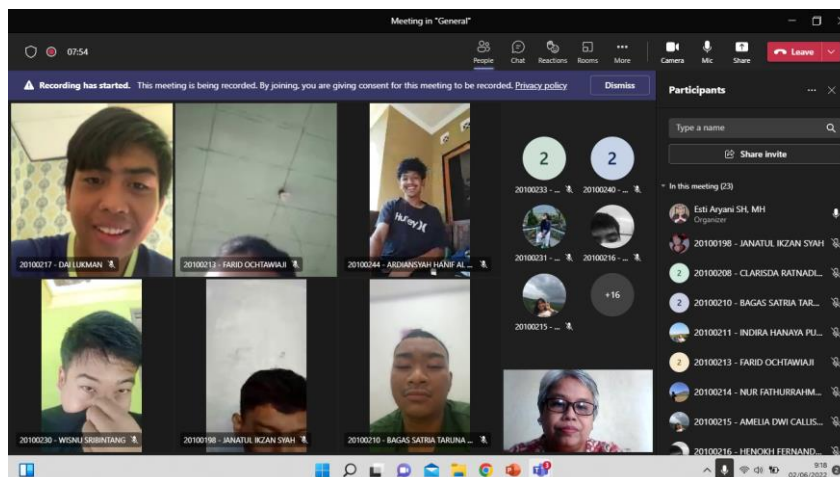
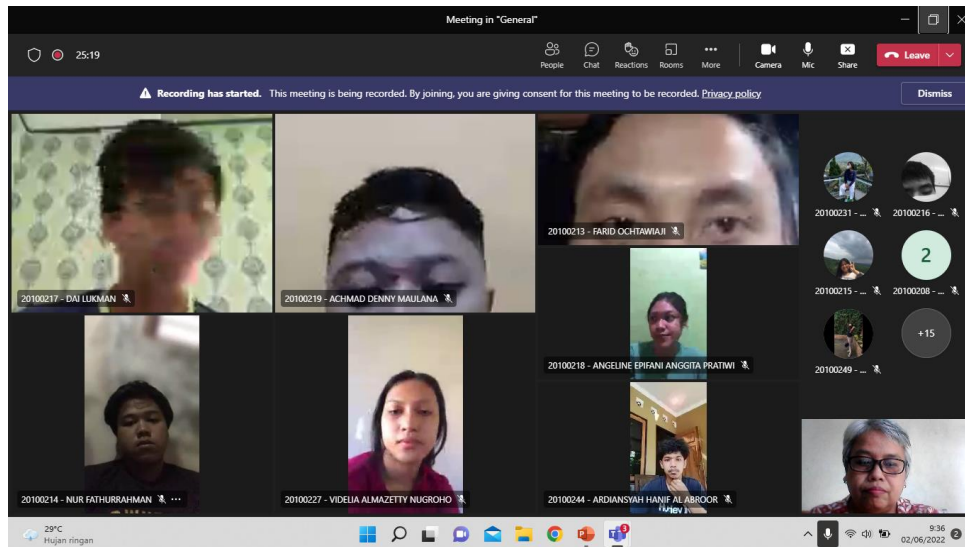


Fig 1. The speaker gives lectures and interactive dialogues with legal counseling participants.



Fig 2. Students of the Faculty of Law Participants in Counseling Discuss in a Pleasant Atmosphere.



**Fig 3.**Students of the Faculty of Law Participants in Counseling Discuss in a Pleasant Atmosphere.

### III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Cases of sexual harassment at the university, generally occur because of the power relations, where lecturers with student mode are invited to conduct research research, invite victims out of town, or thesis guidance mode so that physical or non -physical sexual harassment occurs in the midst of research guidance or thesis guidance (Kuswardani, 2019). In the case of sexual harassment that occurs among students, it can occur due to lack of education and counseling regarding sexual activity, can also be caused by environmental factors where the perpetrators of harassment feel they have the opportunity to take harassment in the college environment (Alpian, 2022). In interactive discussion it was found that sexual violence in the campus environment is a real phenomenon that occurs. Among the students themselves still do not understand the concept of sexual violence. In the Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research and Technology Number 30 of 2021 concerning the Prevention and Management of Sexual Violence in Higher Education Environment it is explained that the notion of sexual violence is "sexual violence is every act of degrading, insulting, harassing, and/or attacking the body, and//or attacking the body, and/or attacking the body, and/or attack or a person's reproductive function, due to the imbalance of power/or gender relations, which is due to or can result in psychological and/or physical suffering including disturbing a person's reproductive health and loss of opportunity to carry out higher education safely and optimally (Hamid, 2022). "Whereas in Article 5 of Permendikbud Number 30 of 2021 concerning the Prevention and Management of Sexual Violence in Higher Education Environment determined the types of sexual violence as follows (Adawiyah, 2021):

1) Sexual violence includes actions carried out verbally, non -physical, physical, and/or through information and communication technology.

2) Sexual violence as referred to in paragraph (1) includes:

- a. Delivering utterances that discriminate against or harass the physical appearance, body condition, and/or gender identity of the victim;
- b. show their genitals intentionally without the approval of the victim;
- c. convey greetings that contain seduction, jokes, and/or nuances of sexual nuances to victims;
- d. staring at the victim with sexual and/or uncomfortable shades;
- e. Send messages, jokes, pictures, photos, audio, and/or sexual nuanced videos without the approval of the victim even though the victim has been banned;
- f. take, record, and/or distribute photos and/or audio and/or visual recordings of victims who have sexual nuances without the approval of the victim;

- g. upload photos of the body and/or personal information of the victim with sexual nuances without the approval of the victim;
  - h. disseminating information related to the body and/or person of the victim with sexual nuances without the approval of the victim;
  - i. peek or deliberately see victims who are carrying out activities in private and/or in personal space;
  - j. persuaded, promised, offer something, or threaten victims to conduct transactions or sexual activities that were not approved by the victim;
  - k. give penalties or sexual sanctions;
  - l. touching, rubbing, touching, holding, hugging, kissing, and/or rubbing his body parts on the victim's body without the victim's approval;
  - m. undressing the victim's clothes without the approval of the victim;
  - n. forcing victims to carry out sexual activities;
  - o. Practicing the culture of the student community, educators, and education personnel with sexual nuances;
  - p. Conduct rape experiments, but penetration does not occur;
  - q. carrying rape including penetration with objects or body parts other than the genitals;
  - r. forcing or deceiving the victim to commit an abortion;
  - s. force or deceive victims to get pregnant;
  - t. Allow sexual violence intentionally; and/or
  - u. Perform other acts of sexual violence.
- (3) The approval of the victim as referred to in paragraph (2) letter b, letter f, letter g, letter h, letter L, and letter m, are considered invalid in the case of victims:
- a. Have an adult age in accordance with the provisions of the law regulation;
  - b. Experience a situation where the perpetrators threaten, force, and/or abuse their position;
  - c. Experience conditions under the influence of drugs, alcohol, and/or drugs;
  - d. Experience pain, unconscious, or fall asleep;
  - e. Have vulnerable psychological conditions;
  - f. Experiencing paralysis (tonic immobility); and/or
  - g. Experiencing shock conditions.

Based on the above understanding, it can be drawn an outline that sexual violence is an action that uses physical, non -physical, and verbal, which happens if someone feels forced to do something outside of his will. While what the victim meant was "the victim is a student, educator, education staff, campus residents, and the general public who experience sexual violence" (Fitri, Haekal, Almukarramah, & Sari, 2021). Higher education is obliged to take actions to prevent sexual violence through learning, strengthening governance, and strengthening the culture of the community of students, educators, and education personnel. Prevention through learning is carried out by the leader of universities by requiring students, founding, and education personnel to study the prevention and handling of sexual violence determined by the ministry.

Prevention through strengthening governance is in the formulation of policies that support the prevention and handling of sexual violence in tertiary institutions, forming task force, compiling guidelines for prevention and handling sexual violence, providing sexual violence reporting services, conducting regular socialization about guidelines for preventing and handling sexual violence To students, educators, education staff and campus residents (Alfi, Sholekhah, & Baroroh, 2022). Prevention through strengthening the culture of the student community, educators and education personnel is carried out in the form of communication, information and education regarding the prevention and handling of sexual violence. Educators, education staff and students are also required to take prevention, among others, by limiting meetings outside the campus area, outside the campus operating hours for other purposes other than the learning process (Ramada, 2017).

Sanctions against perpetrators of sexual violence in the high movement environment are regulated in Article 14 include (Hulahi, Kulsum, Fitriani, Rahmawati, & Husein, 2022):

1. The imposition of administrative sanctions as referred to in Article 13 consists of:
  - a) Light administrative sanctions;
  - b) Moderate administrative sanctions; or
  - c) Severe administrative sanctions.
2. Light administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) letter a in the form of:
  - a) Written reprimand; or
  - b) Written apology statements published internally on campus or mass media.
3. Medium administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) letter b are in the form of:
  - a) Temporary dismissal of positions without obtaining position rights; or
  - b) Reduction of rights as a student includes:
    - i. Delay following lectures (suspension);
    - ii. Scholarship Revocation; or
    - iii. Reduction of other rights.
4. Severe administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (1) letter c in the form of:
  - a) Permanent dismissal as a student; or
  - b) Permanent dismissal from positions as educators of education staff, or campus residents in accordance with the provisions of the laws and regulations, from the relevant tertiary institution.
5. After completing mild and moderate administrative sanctions as referred to in paragraph (2) and paragraph (3), actors are required to follow the counseling program at the institution appointed by the task force (Wardani, Sumulyo, & Pandin, 2021).
6. The counseling program as referred to in paragraph (5) is charged to the perpetrators.
7. Report on the results of the counseling program as the basis of higher education leaders to issue a statement that the perpetrators have carried out sanctions imposed.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

Sexual violence in the college environment is a real phenomenon that occurs. Among the students themselves still do not understand the concept of sexual violence. Students need to be given counseling about the prevention and handling of sexual violence in the college environment. Efforts to prevent and handle sexual violence in the university environment require the participation of all parties, both students, educators, education staff and campus residents. Higher education institutions need to form a task force that handles sexual violence in the tertiary environment. Counseling with the online interactive dialogue method (online) needs to be carried out regularly for adolescents, especially students in the Slamet Riyadi University, because through this activity students gained insight into efforts to prevent and handle sexual violence in the tertiary environment.

#### V. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Community Service Implementation Team would like to thank the Universitas Slamet Riyadi Surakarta (UNISRI), (LPPM) Research and Community Service Institute (LPPM), Dean of the Faculty of Law, UNISRI, the IT Team of the Faculty of Law so that online legal counseling activities (online) can be carried out well. Also to the Faculty of Law students as community service partners and related parties that we cannot mention one by one, we thank you.

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