



The Abolishment of Sexual Harassment in Higher Education for Green Dot for Colleges

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Abstract. Based on direct complaints to the National Commission on Violence against Women from 2015 to 2020, the educational environment in Indonesia was not free from sexual harassment. This fact contradicted the right of everyone to be free from torture, which is normalized in Article 28G paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution. This study aims to examine two things, which are: (1) how is the regulation regarding the protection of victims of sexual harassment in educational institutions? (2) What is the ideal mechanism for universities to prevent sexual harassment? This research is normative legal research using a statutory approach, a conceptual approach, and a comparative approach. The results of the study indicate the lack of protection for victims of sexual harassment and the lack of clear mechanisms for universities to prevent sexual harassment to support the Sustainable Development Goals in goals 4, 5, and 17. This research encourages the acceleration of the ratification of the Draft Bill on the Elimination of Sexual Violence as comprehensive protection for victims of sexual harassment and the adoption of Green Dot for Colleges as an American Campaign to prevent sexual harassment in higher education.

Keywords: Sexual Harassment · Higher Education

1 Introduction

Civil liberties Issues are universal and unbounded by the partitions of the region, so each state must provide adequate protection for human rights through the creation of instruments and institutions guaranteeing their protection. As stated in article 1 Sect. 3 of the UUD 1945 Indonesia Constitution, one of the characteristics of the legal state is the recognition and protection of human rights. In the era of post-regime reform, Indonesia has created instruments and legal guidelines for the protection of human rights. This can be seen from the result of changes or amendments in the 1945 bill that strictly govern the different chapters on the principle of human rights.¹

Protection against human rights settles a crucial position in a legal state. Sudargo Gautama mentioned the state of law (*rechtsstaat*) as follows: a) there are restrictions

¹ The regulation of human rights in the 1945 Constitution as a result of the third amendment is contained in Chapter XA which consists of Articles 28A to 28J.

on state power on individuals. The restriction was imposed by law; b) any violation of an individual's rights must be strictly legal (principle of legality); c) the protection of human rights (natural rights); d) separation of powers; and e) impartial justice [1]. The obligation to protect human rights is also infallible, protecting women's rights. In history, the legal path towards women's evolved. The law is known as an instrument that gives legal certainty. Neutral or objective and no sides, gives justice to everyone. But in reality, the law does not object to the woman's the law is believed not to be born in a vacuum. However, it is the result of a social, cultural, and political struggle, and it reflects the values and ideologies that people hold, as well as power in the process of creation [2]. The World Conference on Human Rights and the Vienna Action Plan approved women's rights in 1993. That declared all human rights to be universal, inseparable, interdependent, and interrelated rights are parts of human rights that cannot be pulled apart and are inseparable.

Indonesia has ratified the international convention as an effort to protect women's human rights as a manifestation of article 28G Sect. (1) of the 1945 Constitution. The convention includes the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). While national law has stated explicitly that human rights include women in the Act number 39 in 1999 about human rights, specifically under Sect. 33 on the protection of torture or degrading behaviour and human dignity. The government has also established institutions to protect human rights and justice against women, such as the Women's National Commission, Indonesia's National Commission on Human Rights, Indonesia Witness and Victim Protection Agency (LPSK), and Ombudsman.

Indonesia has ratified the CEDAW Convention plus consolidation through various human rights agencies. But in fact, in Indonesia, violations of women's human rights are still frequent. In 12 years, violence against women increased by 729% (almost 800%). Data on the general description of the number of women victims of violence in 2019 in 2020 records. Based on data taken from Badilag and data on questionnaire forms received by Komnas Perempuan from year to year. In 2008 the number of women victims of violence stood at 54,425. In 2009 it was 143,586, in 2010 it was 105,103, in 2011 it was 119,107, in 2012 it was 216,156, in 2013 it was 279,688, in 2014 it was 293,220, in 2015 it was 321,752, in 2016 it was 259,150, in 2017 it was 348,446, in 2018 it was 406,178, and in 2019 it was 431,471. That means violence against women in 12 years increased almost 8 times. Such diagrams illustrate the condition of the iceberg phenomenon, which means that, under the circumstances, women in Indonesia experience an unsafe life [3].

Some types of violence against women in Indonesia can be seen by the result of the annual notation of the Women's National Commission 2018. Data from the executive summary of the 2018 annual record by the National Commission on Violence Against Women shows that there are four forms of violence against women in the private/personal sphere (n = 9,609). Annual records of 2018. This data shows that as much as 41% of physical violence, followed by 31% of sexual violence, 15% of economic violence, and 13% of psychological violence.²

² Data from the executive summary of the 2018 annual record by the National Commission on Violence Against Women (accessed on February 5, 2021).

The most common types of violence are physical 41%, and sexual 31%. Sexual violence is the second most reported. The diagram shows that homes and private relations have not been a safe place for women. Outside this scope, the Women's National Commission divides the domain of violence against women into three places: 1) Personal violence is similar to marriage violence, domestic violence, and personal relationships are similar to dating; 2) public sphere or community violence occurs in the workplace, public society, neighbours, or educational institutions; and 3) violence in rural areas is increasingly the case of criminals in natural resource conflicts such as evictions [4].

Sexual violence can occur because of inequality in power relations, gender relations, and rape culture. The inequality in power relations means that those who have authority on the throne have the opportunity to abuse their power to inflict sexual abuse on those who are viewed as weak or under their authority. In the context of college as an institution of education, the lecturer has power over students. The power is like guidance, assignment, and evaluation. As a result, lecturers can use their power to commit sexual abuse against students while doing their duty. Whereas gender relations are equitable because of the patriarchal construction of gender in a society that places men in superior positions, dominant and aggressive. The result is that women are harmed and sexually vulnerable. Therefore, the potential for excessive sexual violence can happen everywhere and at any time, whether in a private or public room, including college [5].

A direct complaint to the Women's National Commission from 2015 to 2020 showed that the educational environment was not a free space from violence. In 2015, there were 3 cases of violence reported to the Women's National Commission. Then 10 cases in 2016, 3 cases in 2017, 10 cases in 2018, 15 cases in 2019, and 10 cases through August 2020. Of 51 total cases, the most complaints came from the university by 27% followed by boarding schools or education-based Islamic religions by 19%. Then 15% takes place at high school, and 7% at junior high school, and 3% at kindergarten, elementary school, and school for exceptional children (SLB). The case was the tip of the iceberg. Because the typical cases of violence in the educational environment tend not to be abused or reported. It was the embarrassment of victims and the lack of a mechanism for the handling and recovery of victims [6].

A case that captured public attention was that of a student at one of the prestigious colleges in Yogyakarta. Based on the victim's confession, the perpetrator was abusing her during *Kuliah Kerja Nyata* (or well known as KKN, a community service program) in Maluku. Because of the slow response on the campus and the tendency to blame the victim, the victim gives the information to the agency of journalism on the campus. The case was widely publicized in the media, and public pressure was applied to the campus as well. In the Airlangga University, Surabaya, similar cases of different forms have also occurred, and his legal process is on-going. There are also allegations of violence involving about 30 victims, the majority of whom are students of Indonesian Islamic University (UII) Yogyakarta. The culprit is listed as IM, who is an alumni of the college and is an outstanding student.

Consistent with the theme of sexual violence, the Student Executive Board University of Indonesia (BEM FH UI) conducted a survey of 177 students in 2018. The result stated that 21 (twenty-one) people had experienced sexual abuse on campus. 39 (thirty nine) people are aware of sexual abuse on the campus and only 11 (eleven) reported sexual

abuse. It is considered because 79% of respondents claim that they do not know where they can report cases of sexual abuse. Furthermore, based on the surveys conducted by the movement #NamaBaikKampus, carried out in 2017. There are a total of 174 survivors of sexual abuse in the campus environment. It was heart-breaking that only 29 survivors reported sexual abuse to the camp, accounting for less than 20% of all survivors.

The Faculty of Law, Universitas Padjadjaran (Unpad), conducted a similar survey as of May 2, 2020, and up to May 19, 2020. The survey's data shows that, of a total of 612 respondents, 22.1% have admitted to being sexually abused on campus. Moreover, 73.45% of respondents had heard of sexual abuse cases on campus, and 10.6% said they had seen it first-hand. And, in this case, 67.6% of the total respondents do not feel protected from the threat of sexual violence on the campus, and almost all of the respondents, around 97.9%, agree that there was regulation regarding the handling of sexual violence cases at Unpad [7].

An institution of education, which is literally the place for students to grow in literacy and soft development skills, should become a safe place for women. But instead, it seems it's not for the survivors of violent crimes towards women, especially in cases of sexual abuse. The cases of sexual abuse in schools and universities have become public secrets that were left unresolved by most of the parties involved. Not many victims have the courage to come forward because the stigma of violence is still very strong. Moreover, if it is carried out by the parties, they will have more power in educational institutions. In order, there was no policy, even sanctions given to violent offenders to make a minimum of follow-up from reporting.

The types of sexual abuse in educational institutions are varied. This includes sexual harassment, attempted rape, sexual assault, sexual exploitation, and attempted marriage between the rape victim and the perpetrator. This is happening in many parts of Indonesia with diverse perpetrators, such as teachers, teachers of staff administration, seniors, and doctors at the university's clinic, even students.

In this case, women can use the SDGS as a "bill" to governments to satisfy women's rights, realizing equality gender and justice and strengthening gender influence in development. Women can take an active role in controlling implementation and the attainment of the goals and targets in the 2030 sustainable development agenda. As a form of government political commitment to implement the SDGs, President Joko Widodo has signed the Presidential Decree on Implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS) Number 59th, 2017 Presidential Decree on the Accomplishment of the Sustainable Development Goals.

The regulation is also a commitment to fully implement and achieve SDGs through participatory execution with all parties involved. One of the SDGs goals which we have so far is gender equality, especially in educational institutions. It's supported by the SDGS point 4 regarding quality educations, which aims to ensure equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. SDGS point 5 regarding gender equality aims to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Also SDGS partnership point 17 for the goals of revitalizing the global partnership for sustainable development.

In another way the sexual abuse can be solved by the acceleration of the ratification of the Draft Bill on the Elimination of Sexual Violence as comprehensive protection for

victims of sexual harassment and the adoption of Green Dot for Colleges as an American Campaign to prevent sexual harassment in higher education. Green Dot is a nationwide violence prevention program that the College began implementing in 2010. It teaches students, professors, and staff how to intervene as bystanders to assist prevent sexual violence, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking. A “green dot” is defined as any action, decision, word, or attitude that counteracts or replaces a “red dot” of violence, encouraging everyone’s safety and demonstrating complete intolerance for sexual violence, interpersonal violence, and stalking.

Based on the data of sexual violence in the most prominent educational institutions, especially in universities, it can be concluded that affirmative policies in current educational institutions are necessary to make an institution of education a safe place for women to study.

2 Research Method

This research is legal research. According to F. Sugeng Istanto (2007), legal research is research that is applied specifically to legal science [8]. The type that will be used in this research is normative legal research (juridical normative). The reason is that this research was conducted by examining library materials or secondary data [9]. In terms of nature, this research is a descriptive study (descriptive research). Descriptive research is research to describe something in a certain space and time. In legal research, this descriptive research is very important to present the legal materials that exist appropriately, in which the legal prescriptions are compiled according to the materials.

Meanwhile, the type of this research is prescriptive research. Prescriptive research aims to provide an overview or formulate problems based on existing circumstances and facts. This prescriptive nature will be used to analyse and test the values contained in the law. Not only limited to values in the realm of positive law, but also the values that underlie and encourage the existence of the law. This research can reveal how obstruction of justice is regulated under Indonesian law, particularly regulation regarding the protection of victims of sexual harassment in educational institutions, and how to find the ideal mechanism for universities to prevent sexual harassment. From the description above, this study uses several approaches, which are: a comparative approach, a conceptual approach, and a statute approach. The collection of legal materials is carried out through literature research on primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials.

3 Finding and Discussion

3.1 Regulation Regarding the Protection of Victims of Sexual Harassment in Educational Institutions

Constitutionally, the protection of sexual violence is governed under article 28G of the UUD 1945. Everyone has the right to personal protection of their family, dignity, and property under their authority, and the right to a sense of security and protection from

the threat of fear to do or fail to do something is a basic human right. According to this right, everyone cannot be afraid of sexual violence.³

Furthermore, in Indonesia's positive rules on the protection of sexual violence are governed by several regulations. Act Number 7 of 1984 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (*Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*), Act Number 39 of 1999 on Human Rights, Act Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, Act Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education and any other instruments of law regarding the protection of sexual violence.

In the national sphere, for example, women do get a special place through the human rights protection arrangement guaranteed in act number 39 of 1999 regarding Human Rights. In general, the rights given to women in the law are the same as those of men, but the rights of women are further emphasized. Women's rights are founded on gender equality and anti-discrimination protections. Aside from the Act Number 39 of 1999, the protection of women's rights arrangement is detailed in some of the regulations that are still in existence, such as The Penal Code (KUHP), The Act Number 1 of 1974 regarding marriages, and The Act Number 23 of 2004 regarding Domestic Violence Removal [10].

Other instruments of law, such as the Act number 23 of 2004 regarding the elimination of domestic violence, the Act number 23 of 2002 that was amended in the Act Number 35/2014 Regarding Child Protection, and the Act Number 21 of 2007 regarding the eradication of human trafficking crimes and other acts of violence. But such laws are confined to children's, domestic violence, and human trafficking cases, so that drafts for the elimination of sexual violence are necessary to handle cases of sexual abuse in women and provide protection to victims.

On August 31, 2021 The Ministry of Education and Cultural Research and Technology as to the prevention and treatment of sexual violence (PPKS) in the minister's college environment is the new rule that accommodates the protection of sexual abuse at the institution of education. This Ministry Regulation is the precautionary measure that guides the college in determining and enhancing the threat, preventive measures, and treatment of sexual violence taking place within campus [11]. Under these regulations, campuses can take the steps to suppress where sexual abuse occurs. Protective rights can be achieved by this regulation.

The increasing sexual violence that occurs in community areas, including colleges, directly or indirectly, would impair the lack of optimality of the college Tridharma arrangements and lower the quality of higher education. Also, in order to prevent and deal with sexual violence in college, arrangements need to be made to ensure legal certainty in the prevention and treatment of sexual violence in college. The presence of Dictaphones is therefore expected for preventive measures to prevent sexual violence.

However, these regulations are simply extensions of the college's protection, administrative sanctions, and victim recovery. Which means a higher legal umbrella is required to satisfy the right to justice through the criminal justice system. The reporting, filling, prosecuting, prosecution, and hearing of the trial must be special value from the law of criminal justice. The legitimacy of the victims, families, and witnesses was granted

³ Article 28G of Indonesian's Constitution 1945.

before, during, and after the trial was completed, with the aim of helping the victims recover physically, psychologically, socially, and economically [12]. Therefore, it requires another higher level of legal instrument. In this case, according to the hierarchy of invitation laws in Indonesia, the position of the president's decree is under the Act. In line with the presence of the bill for the elimination of sexual violations, it answers the acquisitions.

According to Amnesty Indonesia, the background of sexual violence is the first, ever growing incidence of sexual violence. Secondly, the victims of sexual abuse are girls. Thirdly, the victims of sexual violence need a legal umbrella that gives a sense of justice, and lastly, the victims of sexual violence desperately need legal protection. Despite the RUU PKS, the sexual violence is categorized as follows: 1) sexual harassment, 2) sexual exploitation, 3) contraception [13], 4) abortion, 5) rape, 6) coercion of marriage, 7) prostitution, 8) sexual slavery, and 9) sexual abuse.

The provisions in the draft on the elimination of sexual violence can accommodate settings on sanctions as well as other unregulated instruments. Therefore, to implement the draft law on the elimination of sexual violence designed to protect victims of sexual assault, colleges have been asked to participate in the creation of a study and provide a solution for a law on the elimination of sexual violence that can protect all parties in college, especially victims of sexual violence. In addition to engaging the elements of society to fully support it, because it basically requires adopting values and norms that grow and develop in society.

The draft of the elimination of sexual violence should be able to become the perfection of the pre-existing rule of law regarding sexual violence and become the *lex specialist* that will be used to deal with sexual violence. The regulations that have existed before, such as the penal code of law, do not set out in particular forms such as sexual violence. The rule of the penal code is that rape crimes under Sects. 285 and 288 are deemed inadequate to provide protection against victims of sexual violence. An interpretation known in Indonesian law is that a penetration of the penis and vagina is accompanied by evidence of the violence.

In the discussion of the draft law that ACTS of Sexual Violence has set up among the crimes of sexual violence, Idleness (sanction and action); the laws of special occasions brought legal breakthroughs of events that overcame the barrier to justice for victims, starting from restitution, the victims' relief fund, reporting, inquiry, prosecution, and judicial inquiry; and the description and certainty of fulfilling the victims' rights for handling, protection, and recovery through integrated service skeletons.

In the criminal ACTS of sexual violence, the sexual violence bill regulates ACTS of sexual violence that have not previously been criminal or just partially regulated, that is, sexual abuse, contraception, sterilization, marital coercion, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, sexual slavery, and laser-based sexual violence.

In addition to the revisions from the draft of Sexual Violence ACTS, the bill also admits to criminal sexual violence governed by other laws of events and the fulfilment of victims' rights referring to the penal code of sexual violence. This bill also facilitates some of the civil society coalition, such as the insertion of a mechanism for "**victim trust fund**" or "victim's relief fund" (Victim Trust Fund is the special funds collected to aid victims of sexual assault) [14].

Other implications for the development of sexual violence protection that are encapsulated in the design of sexual violence include;⁴

1. First, police investigators should never refuse the case. For a proposed criminal act of sexual violence, the investigator cannot reject a case of sexual abuse for any reason.
2. Second, there is a classification of sexual violence. The work committee has recorded as many as 19 different types of sexual violence in two verses. Nine types of sexual violence are mentioned in chapter 4, article 1, including non-physical sexual abuse, physical sexual abuse, contraception, sterilization, marriage coercion, electronic sexuality abuse, sexual exploitation, and sexual slavery. On the other hand, there are 10 sexual assaults in Sect. 4, verse 2, where the penalty refers to other legislation.
3. Third, sexual violence cases should not be solved with restorative justice. This restorative justice represents a settlement of the causes of justice and equilibrium with the perpetrators of crimes committed by the victim. This rule was to avoid settling matters with money.
4. Fourth, an admission and a guarantee of a victim are right. The sexual violence bill regulates and ensures the victims' rights to treatment, protection, and recovery from sexual violence can be met.

After ten years of the long process of discussion in 2012, 2014, 2016, 2017, 2019, 2020, 2021 to 2022, eventually survivors of sexual violence can be eligible for comprehensive protection through a draft of the law on sexual violence becoming the legal act of sexual violence. The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia on April 12, 2022, passed the penal code for sexual violence. The legalization of this bill means mitigating the treatment and responsibility of the state for preventing and handling cases of sexual violence and restoring comprehensive victims.

The penal code of sexual violence has 93 chapters and 12 sections. As for the terms of the law, as follows;⁵

1. General Provisions;
2. Type of sexual criminal abuse. The act of sexual violence exposes nine forms of sexual violence, including non-physical sexual abuse, physical sexual abuse, contraception, sterilization, marriage coercion, electronic sexuality abuse, sexual exploitation, and sexual slavery;
3. Another criminal that deals with criminal sexual violence;
4. Investigation, prosecution, and hearings in the court;
5. Victim's rights, victim's family, and witnesses;
6. The united protective service arrangement for women and children in the center and the area;
7. Prevention, coordination, and monitoring;

⁴ <https://www.suara.com/news/2022/04/12/175650/poin-poin-penting-isi-uu-tpks-yang-dishkan-dpr-ri-akankah-menekan-kasus-kekerasan-seksual?page=2> (accessed on 12 February 2022).

⁵ RUU TPKS disahkan setelah berbagai penolakan selama enam tahun, apa saja poin pentingnya? <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/indonesia-61077691> (accessed on 12 February 2022).

8. Community and family participation;
9. Funding;
10. International Cooperation;
11. Shift provisions;
12. Benediction.

According to the statement of the Institute for Criminal Justice Reform (ICJR), associated with the legal properties of criminal ACTS of sexual violence, they also regulate more comprehensive rights, reaching all the areas needed for protection from sexual violence, such as;⁶

1. Mental and social rehabilitation: social empowerment (article 67–70)
2. Restitution through compensation to a victim’s hard-working relief fund guarantees an effective recovery for the victim (chapter 30–38).
3. Services for victims are guaranteed to be held in integrated (chapter 73–75).
4. The victims’ right settings are specific to cyber violence that requires quick response in the elimination of content (chapter 47).
5. The visor and health services that victims need for free (Chapter 82 article 2).
6. Law enforcement officers should street-side the victims (chapters 21 and 24).
7. Evidence that specifies the use of psychiatric visor or psychological examination of psychiatric victims, including witnesses or victims with disabilities (chapters 26 and 27),
8. Easier reporting to investigators and service agencies as found in article 39 provisions and protection orders if needed as found in article 42.

The presence of this law is of such importance and use to victims of sexual violence. This legislation is important because it emphasizes the principle of governing criminal acts of sexual violence based on recognition of human dignity and non-discrimination, the best interests of the victim, justice of the law, and certainty of the law as found in article 2 of the penal code of sexual violence. Further, in chapter 3 of this law, which contains the primary purpose of victims’ disposition of sexual violence, which is never contained under any other statute of sexual violence that ensures victims’ rights and laws simultaneously, specifically those dealing with sexual violence in college.

With this regulation, law enforcement officials now have a legal umbrella or legal standing that has nothing to do with the criminal justice system. Furthermore, the law favors the victim and it’s friendly to women’s rights. Because of this law enforcement, the highest rates of sexual violence are occurring in college environments safely and supporting the *Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi in Indonesia*.

3.2 The Ideal Mechanism for Universities to Prevent Sexual Harassment

Related to the ideal mechanism for the prevention of sexual abuse at the university level, the American Council on Education’s Sexual Harassment Guidelines state that an effective college program on sexual harassment has at least five elements:

⁶ <https://icjr.or.id/sidang-paripurna-dpr-ri-12-april-2022-mengesahkan-undang-undang-tindak-pidana-kekerasan-seksual-apa-pentingnya-uu-ini/>.

- a) The basic definition of what constitutes sexual harassment;
- b) Strong policies that clearly state that sexual harassment will not be tolerated;
- c) An effective communication channel to notify students, staff, campus administrator, the policy to fight sexual;
- d) An educational program designed to help all community members recognize and prevent sexual; and
- e) Procedure is accessible, effective, and punctual.⁷

Because not all colleges have made a special effort to combat sexual harassment, what can be done to harmonize the prevention of sexual violence is to apply the predicate KBPS (Kawasan Bebas Pelecehan Seksual/Sexual Harrasment Free Area) at the Indonesian colleges. KBPS is a predicate innovation that will be given by the Ministry of Women and Child Empowerment in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and given to universities in Indonesia whose leaders and staff are committed to realizing a friendly place for women and free from the sexual harassment phenomenon, and which will also be a component of the university's accreditation assessment by BAN-PT (National Accreditation Board for Higher Education).

KBPS development is carried out by building examples at the university level, and it is expected to be viewed as one of the university's predicate priorities. Predicate KBPS will be run through various assessment indicators so that qualified universities that have a sexual-harassment prevention commitment will be attending the KBPS university. With the KBPS system, all universities in Indonesia have a responsibility to hold the predicate, and it will certainly affect parents and prospective students in choosing classes that are safe for them. As for the concrete forms that universities can fulfill, they are described in seven main components.

The first main component regarding Higher Education has a Rector's Regulation related to the prevention, handling, and definition of sexual harassment in the university environment with a detailed score 100, less 60, adequate 70, good 80, and very good 100. Second, regarding lecturers actively providing Gender Equality education and Stop Sexual Harassment campaigns in each class that is taught at least 10 min before class ends for all study programs/departments. With detail scores 80, less 40, adequate 50, good 65, and very good 80. Third main component regarding having a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) related to reporting or complaints to the resolution of sexual harassment with the principle of confidentiality and paying attention to the interests of witnesses and victims. (Task Team, Response Service, Complaint Center) with detail scores 100, less 60, adequate 70, good 80, and very good 100. Fourth regarding having an active counselor through a partnership with the Woman Crisis Center (WCC) or related agencies with detail scores 100, less 60, adequate 70, good 80, and very good 100. Fifth regarding establishing a Legal Aid as a legal assistance from universities with scores 100, less 60, adequate 70, good 80, and very good 100. Sixth Strive to establish higher education policies using a gender perspective with detail scores 80, less 40, adequate 50, good 65, and very good 80. Seven regarding building university infrastructure that supports

⁷ *Sexual Harassment on Campus: Suggestions for Reviewing Campus Policy and Educational Programs.* (Washington, D.C.: American Council on Education, 1986).

the prevention of sexual harassment (CCTV, toilets that are not far from people's reach, lighting, etc. With detail scores 100, less 60, adequate 70, good 80, and very good 100.

In addition, there are six supporting components the first is regarding Student Organizations in Higher Education actively campaigning for "Stop Sexual Harassment" with detail scores 40, less 10, adequate 20, good 30, and very good 40. Second regarding universities actively organize activities that deliver education on Gender Equality and Stop Sexual Harassment with detail scores 40, less 10, adequate 20, good 30, and very good 40. Third regarding faculties/departments that are related to gender issues actively conduct studies, write journals, and write articles on gender equality and sexual harassment with detail scores 30, less 5, adequate 15, good 25, and very good 30. Fourth, regarding developing a more innovative sexual harassment reporting or complaint system with detail scores 30, less 5, adequate 15, good 25, and very good 30. Fifth regarding building partnerships with various agencies, NGOs, or platforms engaged in gender equality with detail scores 50, less 15, adequate 25, good 40, and very good 50. And the sixth supporting component regarding conducting regular surveys of the academic community regarding the phenomenon of sexual harassment in universities which can be accessed transparently with detail scores 50, less 15, adequate 25, good 40, and very good 50. The Threshold Score of Main and Supporting Component in total 570.

4 Conclusion

Based on the discussion above, we can conclude that Indonesia's positive rules on the protection of sexual violence are governed by several regulations. Act Number 7 of 1984 concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (*Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women*), Act Number 39 of 1999 on Human Rights, Act Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, Act Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education and any other instruments of law regarding the protection of sexual violence.

Related to the ideal mechanism for the prevention of sexual abuse at the university level, the American Council on Education's Sexual Harassment Guidelines state that an effective college program on sexual harassment has at least five elements:

1. The basic definition of what constitutes sexual harassment is;
2. Strong policies that clearly state that sexual harassment will not be tolerated;
3. An effective communication channel to notify students, staff, and campus administrators of the policy to fight sexual harassment;
4. An educational program designed to help all community members recognize and prevent sexual
5. The procedure is accessible, effective, and punctual.

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2. The 4th INCOLS Committee will meet in 2022.
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