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Legal Protection for Female Sexual Harassment Victims in Campus: Based on Indonesian Criminal Justice System Reviewed by Permendikbud Number 30 of 2021

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Abstract:

This current study aims at perceiving the form of legal protection in accordance with the latest policy regarding the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence (PPKS) on campus, reviewed from the policy of the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation No. 30 of 2021. Sexual harassment is a crime committed by harassing, humiliating, insulting which results in psychological or physical disorders. This sexual crime does not only occur in the private, family, online game, office and company environment, but also happen in a college environment. Thereby, the current study set their focus to grasp the legal protection of female sexual harassment victims in a university environment and the legal protection for sexual protection in a university environment reviewed from the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation No. 30 of 2021. A normative legal study was piloted in the study. With the presence of the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Edition 30 of 2021, all universities in Indonesia must prevent and overcome sexual violence. In addition, sexual harassment encompasses psychological violence, physical violence, economic violence, verbal violence and cyber-sexual violence.

Keywords: Legal protection; Sexual Harrasment; Prevention

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Abstrak:

Kajian saat ini bertujuan untuk mempersepsikan bentuk perlindungan hukum sesuai dengan kebijakan terbaru terkait Pencegahan dan Penanganan Kekerasan Seksual (PPKS) di kampus, ditinjau dari kebijakan Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan No. 30 Tahun 2021. Pelecehan seksual adalah kejahatan yang dilakukan dengan melecehkan, mempermalukan, menghina yang mengakibatkan gangguan psikologis atau fisik. Kejahatan seksual ini tidak hanya terjadi di lingkungan pribadi, keluarga, game online, kantor dan perusahaan, tetapi juga terjadi di lingkungan perguruan tinggi. Dengan demikian, kajian saat ini menjadi fokus mereka untuk memahami perlindungan hukum terhadap korban pelecehan seksual perempuan di lingkungan universitas dan perlindungan hukum terhadap perlindungan seksual di lingkungan universitas yang ditinjau dari Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan No. 30 Tahun 2021. Sebuah studi hukum normatif diujicobakan dalam penelitian tersebut. Dengan hadirnya Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Edisi 30 tahun 2021, seluruh perguruan tinggi di Indonesia harus mencegah dan mengatasi kekerasan seksual. Selain itu, pelecehan seksual meliputi kekerasan psikologis, kekerasan fisik, kekerasan ekonomi, kekerasan verbal, dan kekerasan cyber-seksual.

Kata Kunci: Perlindungan hukum; Pelecehan Seksual; Pencegahan

Introduction

The large number of cases of sexual violence that occur in Indonesia is greatly influenced by the community environment that does not care about the incident and the excessive assumption by the community. It should be noted that sexual violence has a negative effect if not stopped immediately, even this effect can cause post-traumatic stress disorder or PTSD as a condition that occurs after an extraordinary experience that is shocking, terrible, and potentially fatal, for example. natural disasters, serious accidents, sexual violence,

thinking (sexual violence) or war and in addition can cause the death of the victim¹

A person with symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder is manifested by feelings of anxiety about situations or situations that are similar to the event, feelings of avoiding situations or circumstances that are reminiscent of the incident, this condition is felt more than 2 months after the incident. In this case, the subject tries to improve his condition by sharing widely with people he trusts about his condition to calm the subject's condition²

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Furthermore, in the 2020 and 2021 CATAHU of the National Commission on Violence Against Women, sexual harassment in society was again ranked third, while sexual harassment occurred in

1 Vincent J Roscigno, "Discrimination, Sexual Harassment, and the Impact of Workplace Power," *Socius* 5 (2019): 2378023119853894.

2 Chloe Grace Hart, "The Penalties for Self-Reporting Sexual Harassment," *Gender & Society* 33, no. 4 (2019): 534-59.

3 Emily A Vargas et al., "# MedToo: A Large-Scale Examination of the Incidence and Impact of Sexual Harassment of Physicians and Other Faculty at an Academic Medical Center," *Journal of Women's Health* 29, no. 1 (2020): 13-20

4 Fiona Vera-Gray and Liz Kelly, "Contested Gendered Space: Public Sexual Harassment and Women's Safety Work," in *Crime and Fear in Public Places* (Routledge, 2020), 217-31

2020 (520 cases) and 2021 (181 cases). occurred during the Covid-19 pandemic and there were findings of a decrease in the number of cases. However, there is still the possibility of cases of sexual harassment against women.

Sexual harassment is a crime committed by harassing, humiliating, insulting which results in psychological or physical suffering. Sexual harassment is an abuse of sexual power committed by men, so that harassment can occur because of the superiority of men over women, so that in this case the perpetrator of harassment can control his position of power. It is important for humans, especially men (as builders of civilization) to know that personal urges, especially sexual desire, must be extinguished in order to regulate world affairs; For example, sexual harassment is often committed by perpetrators of crimes by men to satisfy their sexual desires towards victims, both children and adult women. Therefore, actions or attitudes from various parties are needed to improve and reduce the occurrence of sexual harassment by perpetrators of these crimes against morality. Second, the fact that harassment against women is increasingly rampant in various regions of Indonesia means that Indonesia does not yet have a law that eliminates all forms of violence/harassment against women.

The regulation that governs cases of sexual violence against women is currently the Criminal Code (KUHP). In the Criminal Code, the forms of sexual violence that most often threaten perpetrators are indecency and intercourse. Both of these actions are types of actions that are commonly used by law enforcement to trap perpetrators. And, today's legal issues are increasingly vulnerable, especially women who become victims of these crimes, these sexual crimes do not only occur in the private sphere, family environment, family environment, entertainment environment, office, business but can also occur in the academic world.

Women have experienced castration and abuse of their rights, so there needs to be a special law that regulates legal protection for victims in the academic world. Talking about universities, we can see that universities are institutions whose mission is to organize education and teaching at secondary level universities, as well as organizing education and teaching based on Indonesian national culture and scientifically. Sexual harassment is actually a term that

was created as a synonym for what is known as sexual harassment in English. Regarding the word sex, it is not surprising that harassment is associated with behavior or patterns of behavior (normative or non-standard) between people of different sexes, so that there is the potential for intercourse. In human life, sexual harassment or other sexual crimes are inherently rampant and increasing.⁵

Various forms of harassment include human rights violations, crimes against human dignity and are forms of discrimination that must be eliminated. Most victims of sexual harassment are women, they have an obligation to receive protection from the state and society so that victims can continue to live freely, free from the shadow of violence and arbitrary treatment that degrades human dignity.⁶ The most heated case highlighted by the press and has become a public discussion lately is in universities, cases of sexual harassment are carried out by lecturers themselves, and the victims are female students. It is not realized that cases of harassment on campus often occur, it's just that these incidents seem to be hidden under the carpet because the perpetrators' power relations are so strong.

For example, sexual harassment of students in an educational environment can hinder or threaten the victim's academic performance or achievement, cause the victim to drop out of school, and discredit the institution⁷. Universities can be protected by law. And second, how is the legal protection for victims of sexual harassment at universities? For research purposes, to find out how to provide legal protection for victims of sexual harassment in higher education environments and to analyze the forms of legal protection reviewed in Permendikbud Number 30 of 2021 concerning Prevention and Handling of Sexual Harassment. Violence in higher education environments.

5 Silvia Galdi and Francesca Guizzo, "Media-Induced Sexual Harassment: The Routes from Sexually Objectifying Media to Sexual Harassment," *Sex Roles* 84, no. 11 (2021): 645–69

6 Rose L Siuta and Mindy E Bergman, "Sexual Harassment in the Workplace," in *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Business and Management*, 2019

7 L B Klein and Sandra L Martin, "Sexual Harassment of College and University Students: A Systematic Review," *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse* 22, no. 4 (2021): 777–92.

Methods

The current study employs normative research method using a regulatory approach. This research method is related to the legal standards contained in the laws and regulations. According to Peter Mahmud Marzuki in his book "Legal Studies: Edivi Review", a legislative approach is carried out by reviewing all laws and regulations that are relevant to the legal problem being handled. The legal documents used are primary legal documents, according to Peter Mahmud Marzuki, primary legal documents are authoritative legal documents, namely authoritative. The main legal documents used in this article include laws and regulations such as Permendikbud No. 30 of 2021 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education Environments, the Criminal Code (KUHP). While secondary legal documents are complementary legal documents, while the legal documents used in this article are legal documents including legal journals, related legal cases, etc. regarding writing. Both of these documents use literary research techniques. Basically, this paper uses a legal research method that is normative or consistent with existing laws and regulations in Indonesia.⁸

Discussion and Result

Indonesia as a country of law (democratic country), guarantees protection for all citizens by providing institutions capable of trying justice in the form of a free and neutral judicial system. One form of social protection provided by the state is providing legal protection through the judicial process if a crime occurs.⁹ One party who really needs protection in a crime is the victim of the crime. The importance of victim care and protection stems from the view that the victim is

8 Abd. Syakur et al., "Sustainability of Communication, Organizational Culture, Cooperation, Trust and Leadership Style for Lecturer Commitments in Higher Education," Budapest International Research and Critics Institute (BIRCI-Journal): Humanities and Social Sciences 3, no. 2 (2020): 1325-35, <https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v3i2.980>

9 Wahdatur Rike Uyunul Mukarromah et al., "The Evolution of Colonial Legal Regulations in 19th Century Dutch East Indies Classical Literary Texts," International Journal of Sustainable Law 1, no. 2 (2024): 59-65.

the party who is harmed when a crime occurs, so they must be cared for and served so that their interests are protected¹⁰. The rampant cases of sexual harassment against women today, especially among female students, need to be protected by legal certification, namely Permendikbud Edition 30 of 2021.

The new regulation of Permendikbud Number 30 of 2021 is a policy formed by the government and regulates the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education. The purpose of issuing this regulation is as an effort to prevent sexual violence in the university environment and also strengthen the handling of sexual violence through assistance, victim recovery, administrative sanctions and also protection. There are indeed several underlying factors that make it difficult for victims to identify and accept the sexual harassment they experience, namely: confusion (not knowing how to describe to themselves what happened), a sense of shame, attitudes of blaming the victim by others, and positioning the victim as the "guilty one" such as attribution of the way of dressing, lifestyle and personal life becoming prominent, instead of investigating the harassment, guilt for what happened, blaming oneself, feeling embarrassed (not being able to accept the idea that they are a victim, or feeling that they should have been able to stop the harassment), denial (not wanting to believe that it really happened), minimizing or defense mechanism (telling yourself that "it's not a big deal," I'm just too sensitive, "or" I'm shy")¹¹.

Protection and attention to the interests of victims of sexual violence, both through the judicial process and through certain social care facilities, is an absolute part that needs to be considered in criminal law policies and social policies, both existing social institutions and state power institutions¹². The form of protection referred to is contained in Article 12 Paragraphs (1) and (2), the protection referred to is in the form of:

- a. guarantee of continuity to complete education for Students;

10 Woldegebriel Gebregziabher Kahsay et al., "Sexual Harassment against Female Nurses: A Systematic Review," *BMC Nursing* 19 (2020): 1-12.

11 Kathryn B H Clancy, Lilia M Cortina, and Anna R Kirkland, "Use Science to Stop Sexual Harassment in Higher Education," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 117, no. 37 (2020): 22614-18.

12 Debby Herbenick et al., "Sexual Harassment in the Field of Sexuality Research," *Archives of Sexual Behavior* 48 (2019): 997-1006.

- b. guarantee of continuity of work as Educators and/or Education Personnel at the relevant Higher Education Institution;
- c. guarantee of protection from physical and non-physical threats from perpetrators or other parties or recurrence of Sexual Violence in the form of facilitating reporting of physical and non-physical threats to law enforcement officers;
- d. protection of identity confidentiality;
- e. provision of information regarding protection rights and facilities;
- f. provision of access to information on the implementation of protection; (Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, 2021).

Therefore, educational institutions need to implement various strategies including implementing learning activities in class or discussions, campaigns or seminars on sexual harassment on campus. With a good understanding and awareness of sexual harassment is an important step that can facilitate the prevention of sexual harassment in the workplace, campus, public and so on¹³. In Permendikbud No. 30 of 2021 Chapter II Concerning Prevention in Article 6 it has been explained that: Universities are required to carry out Prevention of Sexual Violence through:

- a. learning;
- b. strengthening governance; and
- c. strengthening the culture of the Student, Educator, an Education Personnel communities.

Moreover, Article 7 also regulates that: Prevention of Sexual Violence by Educators and Education Personnel includes:

- a) Limiting meetings with students individually:
 - 1) outside the campus area;
 - 2) outside campus operating hours; and/or
 - 3) for purposes other than the learning process, without the approval of the head/head of the study program
 - 4) or head of department; and

¹³ Leila Wood et al., "Sexual Harassment at Institutions of Higher Education: Prevalence, Risk, and Extent," *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 36, no. 9-10 (2021): 4520-44.

- b) Play an active role in the Prevention of Sexual Violence. So, the article regulates how to prevent sexual violence by Educators and Students.

With the existence of Permendikbud No. 30 of 2021, there is no reason for universities not to prevent and address sexual violence. Because it is explained in Chapter III that universities must manage sexual violence through victim assistance, protection, administrative sanctions and rehabilitation. Speaking in the context of legal protection for victims of sexual violence, before the emergence of the Permendikbud regulation, other legal provisions governing legal protection for victims of sexual violence, especially Law No. 13 of 2006 concerning LPSK in Article 5 paragraph (1) reads:

- a. obtaining protection for the security of his/her person, family, and property, and be free from threats related to the testimony that he/she will be or has given
- b. participating in the process of selecting and determining the form of protection and security support;
- c. providing information without pressure;
- d. receiving an interpreter;
- e. being free from ensnaring questions
- f. obtaining information regarding the development of the case;
- g. obtaining information regarding court decisions;
- h. knowing in the event that the convict is released;
- i. obtaining a new identity;
- j. obtaining a new place of residence;

- k. obtaining reimbursement for transportation costs according to needs;
- l. receiving legal advice; and/or
- m. obtaining temporary living expenses assistance until the protection period ends.

Legal protection as referred to in Law No. 13 of 2006 concerning LPSK is an institution that according to law is responsible for the protection of victims, not only for the protection of victims in the context of promotion to accelerate the process, but also to protect victims to restore their physical condition so that victims can continue their lives in society.

Like other legal provisions that are based on science, victims can sue for compensation or restitution against convicts. The following are some provisions that regulate victim protection in active criminal law¹⁴:

a. Criminal Code (KUHP)

The provisions of Article 14C paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code provide protection for victims of crime. The article reads:

"In the order referred to in Article 14a, except in the case of a fine being imposed, then together with the general condition that the person convicted will not commit a crime, the judge may make a special condition that the person convicted will compensate for the losses incurred due to the crime, all or part of it, which will be determined in the order as well, which is less than the probationary period".

b. In the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) Chapter III
Concerning the Merger of Compensation Cases, Articles

¹⁴ Dan Cassino and Yasemin Besen-Cassino, "Race, Threat and Workplace Sexual Harassment: The Dynamics of Harassment in the United States, 1997-2016," *Gender, Work & Organization* 26, no. 9 (2019): 1221-40.

98 to 101 regulate compensation given by the victim by merging criminal and civil cases.

- c. Law Number 7 of 1984 Concerning the Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- d. Declaration of Basic Principle of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power
- e. Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights (HAM)
- f. Law Number 13 of 2006 concerning Protection of Witnesses and Victims.

In Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights, Article 5(3) states that "all persons belonging to vulnerable groups have the right to treatment, protection and their expertise". Protection of human rights is an effort to protect society from acts that are contrary to the rule of law in order to create a peaceful society so that everyone can enjoy their rights as human beings, including protection from discrimination and neglect. In the human rights system, the state has a responsibility to respect the rights of individuals or groups whose rights are guaranteed by the system¹⁵.

In order for victims of sexual violence to obtain the rights they are entitled to, the feelings that arise such as pain, suffering, fear, and negative impacts experienced by victims after the act must be taken seriously. Victims should not be left alone to fight for their fate, but must also be brought together with law enforcement in fighting for their fate. Victims sometimes act and are used as witnesses in court, witnesses often become incriminating witnesses who strengthen the court's requests and decisions. In the view of the Criminal Procedure Code, victims who are made witnesses are protected by Article 162 of

15 Olle Folke et al., "Sexual Harassment of Women Leaders," *Daedalus* 149, no. 1 (2020): 180-97.

the Criminal Procedure Code, as a form of protection and respect for victims, and may not even testify in court. from the existing BAP.

Possible impacts for victims of sexual harassment include decreased performance at school or work and increased absenteeism. It is also possible to lose a job or career, followed by loss of income. In the case of victims in higher education environments, especially students, victims may cancel classes, change study plans, or drop out. And because the victim's reputation is considered bad as well as their good reputation, victims lose trust in environments similar to those where the harassment occurred. Victims may also lose trust in people who are in the same category as the person who harassed them, or are in the same position as the person who harassed them. In addition, in the Permendikbud, it is expected that each university will form a task force (satgas) for the prevention and handling of sexual violence, one of the tasks of the task force is to support high school leaders by preparing guidelines for preventing and handling sexual violence in higher education environments¹⁶.

The forms of sexual violence themselves are very numerous, not only rape or domestic violence, but sexual violence also includes acts that demean, insult, attack and other actions against the body related to sexual desire, a person's sexual desire, and reproductive function that are carried out by force, against a person's will which causes a person to be unable to give consent in a free state, due to gender inequality which results in or can result in physical, psychological, sexual suffering or misery, economic, social, cultural, and political losses¹⁷.

In addition, the National Commission on Violence Against Women also divides the forms of sexual violence into 15¹⁸, namely: Rape, Forced Pregnancy, Sexual Intimidation including Rape Threatened or Attempted, Abortion, Sexual Harassment, Forced Contraception and Sterilization, Sexual Exploitation, Sexual Torture, Trafficking of Women for Sexual Purposes, Inhuman and Sexually

16 Lina Marcela Quinones, "Sexual Harassment in Public Transport in Bogotá," *Transportation Research Part A: Policy and Practice* 139 (2020): 54–69.

17 Lauren M Aycock et al., "Sexual Harassment Reported by Undergraduate Female Physicists," *Physical Review Physics Education Research* 15, no. 1 (2019): 10121.

18 Olle Folke and Johanna Rickne, "Sexual Harassment and Gender Inequality in the Labor Market," *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 137, no. 4 (2022): 2163–2212.

Inappropriate Punishment, Forced Prostitution, Traditional practices that are sexually harmful or discriminatory against women, Sexual Slavery, Sexual Control, including through discriminatory laws on moral and religious grounds, Forced Marriage, and forced divorce¹⁹.

Of the fifteen forms of sexual violence above, it cannot be said to be the final form of sexual violence because there is still the possibility of other forms of sexual violence that we have not recognized due to limited information. Not only physical violence that occurs a lot but along with the development of technology, non-physical violence has also become a frightening specter in life, especially for women. According to the Annual Notes (CATAHU) of the National Commission on Violence Against Women which is released every March 8, the number of sexual violence against women from 2011-2019 was recorded at 46,698 cases. Rape cases are the cases with the highest records with a total of 9,039 cases²⁰.

However, if we look at the existing facts, it shows that there are many victims of sexual violence who do not want to report because of threats from the perpetrators aimed at the victims and also the existence of a culture of victim blaming²¹. The attitude of blaming the victim that has existed so far is the assumption that sexual violence does not occur entirely because of the perpetrator's fault, but it is also the victim's fault which is often considered to invite the perpetrators to do things that the victim does not want, namely sexual acts. Based on the National Commission on Violence Against Women's CATAHU over a period of 12 years, violence against women increased almost 8 times or by 792%²².

Thus, the latest regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture No. 30 of 2021 concerning the prevention and handling of sexual violence in the university environment, was issued so that this

19 Katja Gillander Gådin and Nan Stein, "Do Schools Normalise Sexual Harassment? An Analysis of a Legal Case Regarding Sexual Harassment in a Swedish High School," *Gender and Education* 31, no. 7 (2019): 920-37.

20 Ksenia Keplinger et al., "Women at Work: Changes in Sexual Harassment between September 2016 and September 2018," *PloS One* 14, no. 7 (2019): e0218313.

21 Dipali Gupta and Juhi Garg, "Sexual Harassment at Workplace" (*International Journal of Legal Science and Innovation*, 2020).

22 Frank Dobbin and Alexandra Kalev, "The Promise and Peril of Sexual Harassment Programs," *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 116, no. 25 (2019): 12255-60.

regulation can be a solid support to protect victims and survivors who have only now dared to speak up²³. Referring to the Regulation of the Ministry of Education and Culture, victims have the right to sexual violence care in chapter III concerning care in article 10. Those are Assistance, Protection, Imposition of administrative sanctions, and Victim recovery²⁴.

The assistance referred to in Article 10 is given to victims or witnesses who have the status of students, educators, education personnel, and campus residents. The assistance is regulated in Article 11 in the form of Counseling, Health services, Legal assistance, Advocacy, and Social and spiritual guidance²⁵. For universities that do not implement the rules according to Permendikbud No. 30 of 2021 which do not carry out Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence, administrative sanctions are imposed, one of which is the termination of financial assistance or assistance for facilities and infrastructure for universities and/or a decrease in the level of accreditation for universities²⁶. The imposition of administrative sanctions is regulated in Articles 13 to 19. Article 14 Paragraph 1 states that the imposition of administrative sanctions consists of light, medium, and hard administrative sanctions²⁷.

With the issuance of the new Permendikbud No. 30 of 2021, this can be a sufficient legal basis to handle cases of sexual harassment that occur in universities, although there are still many advantages and disadvantages of complying with this regulation. Cases of sexual harassment do not depend on where the victim is and who the victim treats him, but this incident also occurs in many fields of education where the perpetrators are teachers, for those who set moral

23 Lilia M Cortina and Maira A Areguin, "Putting People down and Pushing Them out: Sexual Harassment in the Workplace," *Annual Review of Organizational Psychology and Organizational Behavior* 8, no. 1 (2021): 285-309.

24 Kate Boyer, "Sexual Harassment and the Right to Everyday Life," *Progress in Human Geography* 46, no. 2 (2022): 398-415.

25 Brenda K Wiederhold, "Sexual Harassment in the Metaverse," *Cyberpsychology, Behavior, and Social Networking* (Mary Ann Liebert, Inc., publishers 140 Huguenot Street, 3rd Floor New ..., 2022).

26 Shawn Meghan Burn, "The Psychology of Sexual Harassment," *Teaching of Psychology* 46, no. 1 (2019): 96-103.

27 Fredrik Bondestam and Maja Lundqvist, "Sexual Harassment in Higher Education—a Systematic Review," *European Journal of Higher Education* 10, no. 4 (2020): 397-419.

examples. Virtue and dignity should not be. on the contrary, harassing or even committing acts of sexual violence, in any case, cannot be justified.

Conclusion

Sexual harassment is an indecent act with a type of behavior that results in sexual intercourse being carried out unilaterally and not in accordance with the recipient's expectations, causing a negative reaction. This act can be done by means of intentional or repeated physical or non-physical contact, which threatens, humiliates or disrespects the victim by making someone a sex object. Crimes against women are often the target of unfair treatment and violations of their rights. Rape, sexual harassment, and other violence driven by lust are real dangers to women.

There are several types of sexual violence, namely psychological violence, physical violence, economic violence, verbal violence and cyber-sexual violence. While some categories are related to sexual harassment, namely, staring / staring is offensive; erotic communication on social networks; continuous tracking or harassment; invitations, phone calls or emails and verbal suggestions. Legal protection for victims of sexual harassment in higher education is regulated in Permendikbud No. 30 of 2021 in CHAPTER III which explains that higher education must handle sexual violence through support, protection, application of administrative sanctions and rehabilitation of victims. The reason to start resolving it is because cases of harassment are increasing in higher education and are a growing concern because they continue to increase. If sexual harassment is not prevented, what will happen to human civilization, because the origin of civilization itself is not protected or treated, how can justice be fully upheld only if the victims of this crime are to blame.

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