
POLICY ON PREVENTION AND HANDLING OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN CAMPUS ENVIRONMENT: TREND AND THEMATIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract. Sexual violence in the campus environment is a serious problem that has a wide impact on students, especially women and other vulnerable groups. The Indonesian government has passed the Sexual Violence Crime Law (TPKS Law) as an effort to protect and enforce the law against cases of sexual violence, including in the university environment. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of the implementation of policies to prevent and handle sexual violence on campus through the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach. By examining 500 scientific articles from Dimension, this study evaluates the implementation of the policy and identifies the factors that affect its effectiveness. The results of the study show that although the TPKS Law provides a strong legal basis, its implementation at the campus level still faces challenges such as social stigma, institutional cultural resistance, and limited resources in providing assistance services for victims. Some campuses have adopted reporting mechanisms and protection policies, but there are still gaps in their consistent implementation. This study recommends strengthening more inclusive campus policies, increasing the collective awareness of the academic community, and synergizing with government institutions and civil society organizations in dealing with sexual violence more comprehensively. The results of this research are expected to contribute to the development of more effective policies to create a safe and free academic environment from sexual violence.

Keywords: Policy effectiveness; sexual violence; campus environment; implementation of the TPKS Law; reporting system

Abstrak. Kekerasan seksual di lingkungan kampus menjadi permasalahan serius yang berdampak luas terhadap mahasiswa, terutama perempuan dan kelompok rentan lainnya. Pemerintah Indonesia telah mengesahkan Undang-Undang Tindak Pidana Kekerasan Seksual (UU TPKS) sebagai upaya perlindungan dan penegakan hukum terhadap kasus-kasus kekerasan seksual, termasuk di lingkungan perguruan tinggi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis efektivitas implementasi kebijakan pencegahan dan penanganan kekerasan seksual di kampus melalui pendekatan Systematic Literature Review (SLR). Dengan menelaah 500 artikel ilmiah dari Dimension, penelitian ini mengevaluasi implementasi kebijakan serta mengidentifikasi faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi efektivitasnya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa meskipun UU TPKS memberikan dasar hukum yang kuat, implementasi di tingkat kampus masih menghadapi tantangan seperti stigma sosial, resistensi budaya institusional, serta keterbatasan sumber daya dalam menyediakan layanan pendampingan bagi korban. Beberapa kampus telah mengadopsi mekanisme pelaporan dan kebijakan perlindungan, namun masih terdapat kesenjangan dalam penerapannya secara konsisten. Penelitian ini merekomendasikan penguatan kebijakan kampus yang lebih inklusif, peningkatan kesadaran kolektif civitas akademika, serta sinergi dengan lembaga pemerintah dan organisasi masyarakat sipil dalam menangani kekerasan seksual secara lebih komprehensif. Hasil penelitian ini diharapkan dapat berkontribusi pada pengembangan kebijakan yang lebih efektif guna menciptakan lingkungan akademik yang aman dan bebas dari kekerasan seksual.

Kata kunci: Efektivitas kebijakan; kekerasan seksual; lingkungan kampus; implementasi UU TPKS; sistem pelaporan

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Introduction

Sexual violence in the campus environment has become a global issue that has received serious attention from various countries (Sikweyiya et al., 2023; DeFazio et al., 2024). This issue has an impact on the physical and mental health of the victim and creates an academic environment that is not conducive to student development (Garry, 2023; Voth Schrag et al., 2024). Global data shows that more than 20% of female students at universities experience sexual violence each year, with a higher prevalence in developing countries (Bergenfeld et al., 2021; Mahon et al., 2024). These forms of violence include sexual harassment, violence in intimate relationships, and rape, which often occur in spaces that should be safe places for students (Bergenfeld et al., 2021; PettyJohn et al., 2023; Nardi-Rodríguez et al., 2024). In Indonesia, a survey by Komnas Perempuan (2024) recorded more than 1,113 cases of sexual violence in higher education, with many victims experiencing obstacles in reporting due to social stigma and distrust of the legal system.

In Indonesia, the problem of sexual violence on campus is deeply rooted in patriarchal cultural values and norms of modesty that often silence victims (Berik et al., 2024). Victims are likely to be blamed, shamed, or fear ostracization for speaking out, which causes many of them to remain silent (Wickramasinghe et al., 2022). This culture not only discourages reporting but also protects perpetrators and institutions by safeguarding their reputation (Steele et al., 2022). Universities especially those dominated by hierarchical leadership structures often exhibit institutional inaction or denial in addressing sexual violence. These dynamics reflect broader patterns of gender inequality embedded in Indonesian society and campus culture.

Despite prevention efforts, major challenges are still faced in tackling sexual violence on campus (Mekuria Negussie et al., 2024). Various policies have been implemented, but their implementation is still far from optimal. Factors such as institutional structure, campus culture, and demographic characteristics play a role in the high prevalence of sexual violence on campus (Tashkandi et al., 2023). Although prevention and response policies have been introduced, many colleges and universities still have not fully supported victims or implemented policies consistently (Lee et al., 2023).

To understand the persistence of the issue, this study uses gender and power theory Connell (1987) as an analytical lens to examine how dominant masculinities and patriarchal values influence institutional responses to sexual violence. Universities are not neutral spaces; they reflect and reproduce power relations that benefit those in positions of authority, often male-dominated, while marginalizing the voices of survivors. While intersectionality theory (Crenshaw, 1991) to explore how overlapping identities such as gender, sexuality, and disability shape one's vulnerability to sexual violence and access to protection. LGBTQI students and people with disabilities, for example, face greater risks and often receive inadequate attention in campus policy responses (Emezue et al., 2022; Kikooma et al., 2023).

The Sexual Violence Crime Law (TPKS Law) is an important milestone in dealing with sexual violence in the campus environment (Karumba et al., 2023). Article 6 of the TPKS Law affirms

that the state and all institutions, including campuses, are responsible for creating an environment free of sexual violence by ensuring protection for victims and the implementation of adequate policies (de Souza et al., 2021; Tashkandi et al., 2023; Dufour, 2024). However, the implementation of this policy still faces significant obstacles, especially in the effectiveness of the reporting system and protection mechanisms for victims.

Research shows that many victims of sexual violence are reluctant to report their cases due to social stigma and distrust of the campus reporting system (Gilmore et al., 2022; Tarzia et al., 2024). In addition, many campuses still lack facilities and resources to support the implementation of the TPKS Law, such as experts in handling cases of sexual violence and a safe reporting system (Labhardt et al., 2024). Steele et al., (2024) reported that in the UK, 20.5% of students experienced forced sexual touch and 52.7% experienced verbal sexual harassment. Meanwhile, a study in Canada by Albert et al., (2024) shows that sexual harassment occurs almost every day on campus, reflecting that prevention policies are still not effective enough.

Vulnerable groups such as female students, LGBTQI, and people with disabilities are more at risk of sexual violence than other groups (Singh et al., 2023; Seelman et al., 2024). Research by Dawson et al., (2024) revealed that LGBTQI students and people with disabilities are more likely to be victims compared to other students. Therefore, campus policies must be more inclusive and sensitive to the needs of these vulnerable groups.

In addition to policy effectiveness, a community-based prevention approach is also an important aspect in handling sexual violence on campus. Hirsch & Khan (2023) suggests a multilevel approach that involves the entire campus community in efforts to prevent and handle cases of sexual violence. This approach not only relies on formal policies, but also raises awareness among students, staff, and faculty to create a safer and more responsive environment for cases of sexual violence (Razzaq et al., 2023; Ribeiro & Nitschke, 2024).

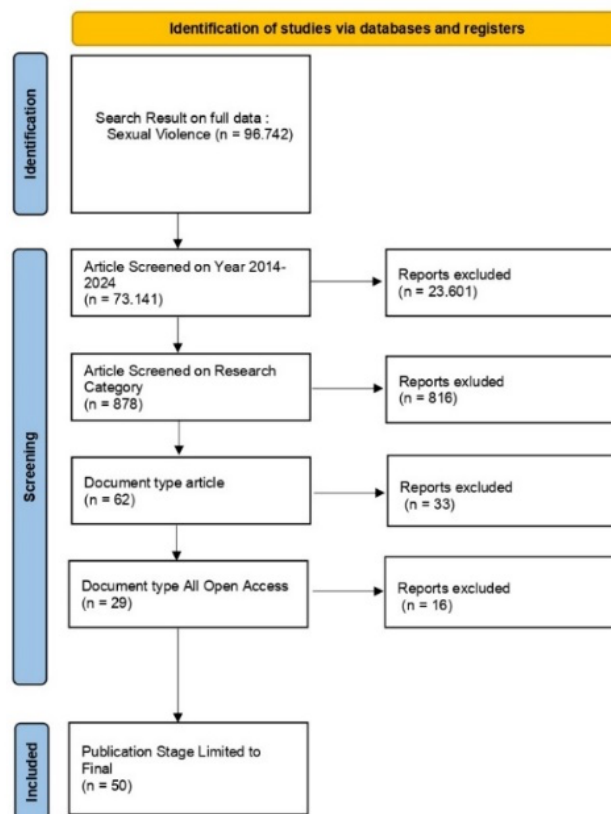
Based on this, this study aims not only to analyze the general effectiveness of the TPKS Law in improving campus policies, but also to specifically examine how well the policy responds to the challenges posed by patriarchal values and institutional culture in Indonesian higher education. The main research question posed is: To what extent has the implementation of the TPKS Law been effective in changing the patriarchal and gender-biased culture on Indonesian campuses? Through a synthesis of empirical findings and theoretical frameworks, this study seeks to offer actionable recommendations to strengthen law enforcement and foster a safer and more inclusive academic environment for all students, especially those from vulnerable groups.

Method

This research uses a Systematic Literature Review (SLR) approach by following the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) guidelines to analyze the effectiveness of policies for preventing and handling sexual violence on campus, especially in the

context of the implementation of the Law on Sexual Violence (UU TPKS). This approach was chosen to ensure transparency, systematicity, and precision in screening literature relevant to the topic. The main data source used was the Dimensions.ai database, as it provides access to a wide range of reputable and internationally recognized scholarly articles.

The search process was conducted using the keywords "sexual violence" AND "students" AND "campus", as well as variations such as "sexual violence on campus", which were applied to the title, abstract, and keywords of each article. The articles screened were limited based on several criteria, namely the range of publication years between 2014 and 2024, the type of document in the form of scientific articles (articles), the final publication stage, open access, and English. This time span was strategically chosen to cover the dynamics of policy development and research around violence after the emergence of various major cases on campus and before and after the enactment of the TPKS Law in 2022.



Source : (Wang et al., 2019)

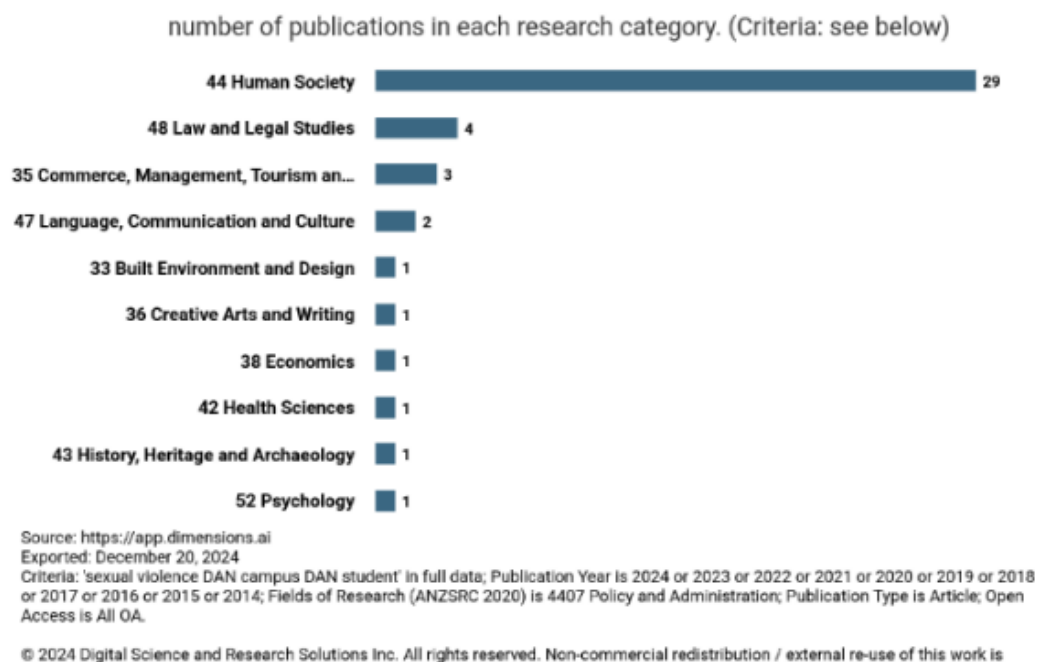
Figure 1. PRISMA

The literature screening stage followed the PRISMA flow, starting with an initial identification process of 96,742 articles containing the keyword "sexual violence". After being restricted by year range, the number shrank to 73,141 articles. Next, by filtering relevant research categories, only 878 articles remained, which were then selected based on document type and publication access, until finally 50 final articles met all inclusion criteria. Duplication elimination was done by checking for similarity in title and DOI (Digital Object Identifier). The inclusion criteria used in

this study included articles that explicitly addressed sexual violence in higher education, contained policy analysis, and were written in peer-reviewed journals. Meanwhile, articles that were not thematically relevant, did not contain policy analysis, or were of an editorial and opinion type were excluded from the analysis process.

After the final analysis of the collected literature, it was conducted using VOSviewer tools for bibliometric mapping and keyword visualization, as well as NVivo analysis for thematic. The process analysis was directed at exploring important themes, such as gender-based power dynamics, the influence of patriarchal culture on campus, the vulnerability of minority groups such as LGBTQI and people with disabilities, and institutional barriers in handling sexual violence cases. In addition, the findings of international studies are compared with the local Indonesian context to assess the effectiveness of the implementation of the TPKS Law and the extent to which the policy is able to address the socio-cultural challenges that still silence victims in the academic environment.

Results and Discussion



Source: Dimension, 2024

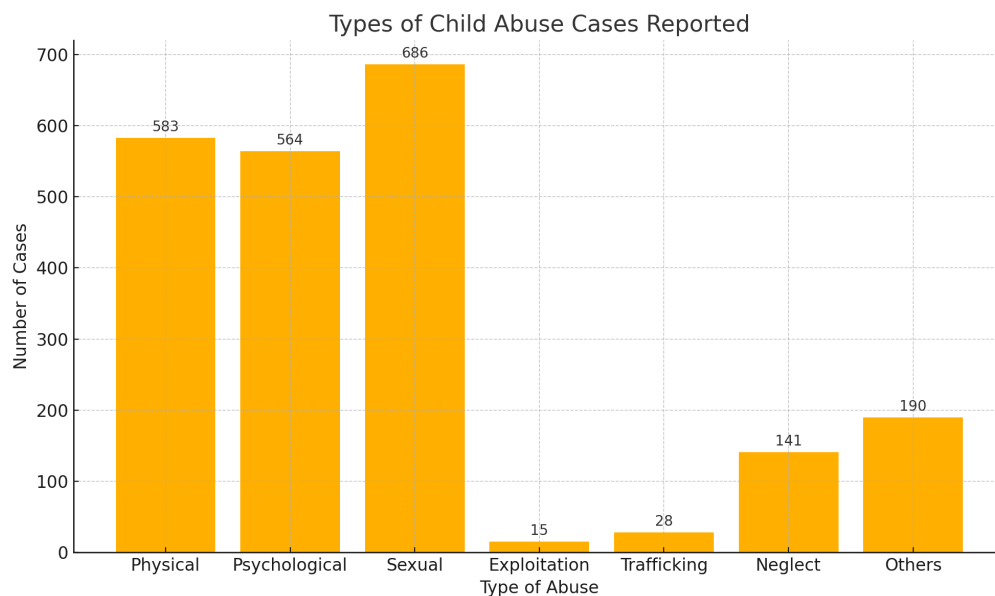
Figure 2. Document by research category

Figure 2 shows that the issue of sexual violence on campus is still very dominantly discussed in the scope of social and legal studies. Although both are important approaches, they tend to place sexual violence as a mere violation of norms or the rule of law. In reality, sexual violence does not only stand as an individual case, but is a symptom of an unequal social system and a masculine culture of power. When the approach to sexual violence is only focused on the legal realm, the discussion of its structural root causes is neglected. This needs to be reinforced with a feminist

perspective that sees sexual violence as a manifestation of patriarchal structures that normalize male dominance over women and other gender minorities on campus. A culture of toxic masculinity that supports aggressive behavior and pressures victims into silence is one of the reinforcements of this system. The studies reviewed show that social norms and campus culture often silence victims through stigma and social threats that discourage victims from reporting.

Campus as a social space is never value-free. It is a place where power relations take place in a complex manner: between lecturers and students, between campus managers and students, and among students themselves. Therefore, it is important to develop a more interdisciplinary approach, by incorporating feminist perspectives and power theory in understanding patterns of sexual violence. The dominance of legal studies also often limits the understanding of violence only to the aspect of criminal law violations, while the sociological, psychological, cultural, and spiritual dimensions experienced by victims are less considered. This picture shows that the academic world still has a lot of work to do to shift the orientation of sexual violence studies from a normative approach to a structural and transformative approach rooted in the experiences of victims.

An intersectional approach is crucial to understand that victims of sexual violence on campus are not homogenous. For example, LGBTQI+ students, people with disabilities, and those from low socioeconomic backgrounds face multiple barriers due to multiple discrimination, which exacerbates injustices and difficulties in access to services and justice. Studies highlighting the experiences of these vulnerable groups show that social stigma and lack of inclusive policies add to the psychological burden of victims.



Source: SIMFONI-PPA, 2025

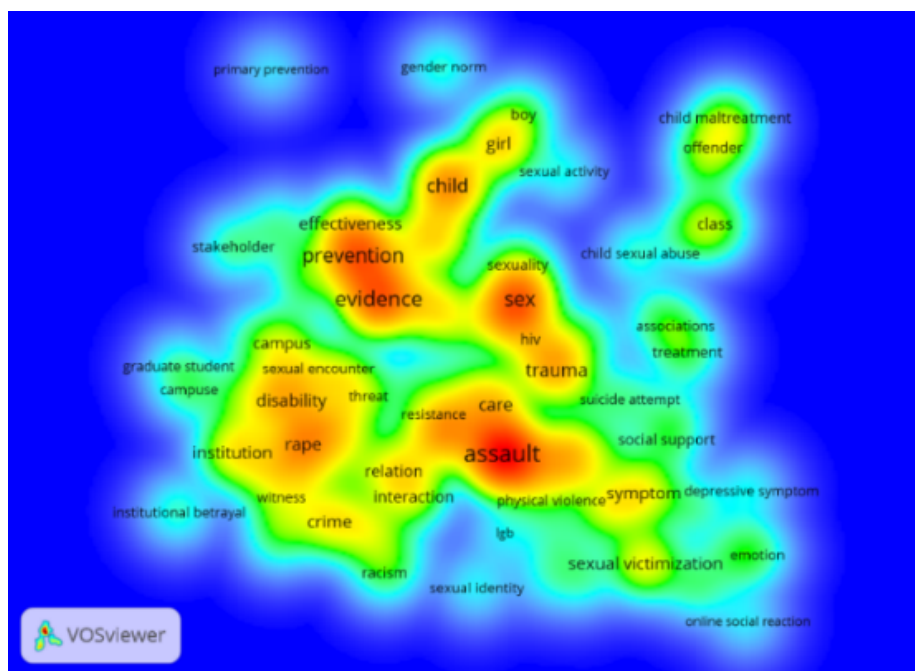
Figure 3. Forms of Violence Experienced by Victims

This figure shows that sexual violence is the most dominant form of violence experienced by students in the campus environment. This dominance indicates that sexual violence is not just an individual issue, but part of a structural pattern created through unequal power relations and a

and prevention. When the campus fails to provide protection, does not provide safe reporting channels, or even covers up cases in order to maintain a good name, then there is what is called "institutional betrayal".

This betrayal is especially painful because it comes from an institution that is supposed to be a protector. In many cases, victims are doubly traumatized: first because of the violent event itself, and second because they are treated unfairly by the campus system. Campuses are often more preoccupied with maintaining their image than showing partiality to victims. This picture reminds us that in prevention efforts, it is not enough to emphasize formal aspects such as the existence of task teams or regulations, but there must be institutional courage to admit past failures, hear the voices of victims, and improve systems that have been impartial. The safety and dignity of victims must be placed above all else.

A critical analysis of institutional betrayal needs to include how patriarchal systems and organizational cultures on campus collectively produce indifference and justification of violence. Some feminist literature suggests that "institutional betrayal" is not just an administrative failure, but part of a strategy to maintain power dominance. Therefore, victim recovery must involve structural and cultural changes that allow victims to obtain restorative justice, not just formal punishment for perpetrators.



Source: Data Processing using VOSviewer, 2024

Figure 5. Density Visualization

Figure 5 shows that terms such as "trauma", "institution", "support", and "victimization" appear in high density. This means that the issue of sexual violence does not only leave physical wounds, but also leaves deep emotional and psychological wounds. In many cases, victims do not receive a full recovery due to the absence of an adequate support system. Psychological services are

transparent dialogue with the survivor community and advocacy organizations. This word cloud is also a call to rethink the direction of policy: not just responding to public pressure, but actually creating a system that sides with and hears victims.

The application of best practice models from several universities that have adopted strategies to involve survivor communities in policy-making and campus staff training are concrete examples that can be adopted more widely. This model not only increases institutional accountability but also builds trust that has been lost.

Based on the findings in this study, there are several policy recommendations that can be made to strengthen efforts to prevent and handle sexual violence on campus. First, the campus needs to provide a reporting system that is safe, easily accessible, and guarantees the confidentiality of victims. This system must provide a safe space for victims to report without fear of judgment or pressure, and be supported by assistants who understand the issue of sexual violence.

Second, it is important for campuses to adopt a more inclusive and pro-victim approach, taking into account the diversity of identities, including vulnerable groups such as LGBTQI+ survivors, people with disabilities, and other minorities. In addition, regular training and socialization on gender equality and sexual violence prevention need to be provided to the entire academic community, in order to create a shared awareness and a more caring campus culture.

Campuses also need to be more assertive in taking action against cases of sexual violence that occur, as well as transparent in the settlement process. Do not let victims feel ignored or even blamed. Recovery services such as counseling, academic assistance, and flexibility in the study process also need to be provided for victims so that they can continue their education without excessive burden.

Finally, collaboration with survivor communities and organizations working on sexual violence issues can be an important step to ensure that campus policies really touch the needs of victims. Utilizing social media as a means of education, awareness campaigns, and disseminating information on support services can also expand the reach of prevention. In these ways, it is hoped that the campus will not only become a place of learning, but also a safe and pro-victim space.

Conclusion

The results of this study show that although the policy of preventing and handling sexual violence in the campus environment has been regulated through the TPKS Law, its implementation still faces various challenges. The main factors that affect the effectiveness of this policy include campus culture, social stigma, limited resources, and the lack of a secure and responsive reporting system. Therefore, efforts to strengthen the implementation of this policy need to be carried out comprehensively by considering the various aspects that have been identified in this study.

This research contributes to understanding the effectiveness of policies to prevent and handle sexual violence on campus, especially through the Systematic Literature Review approach. By

analyzing 500 relevant scientific articles, this study offers broader insights into the challenges and opportunities in the implementation of the TPKS Law in the higher education environment. The results of this study are expected to be a reference for policymakers, academics, and practitioners in increasing the effectiveness of related policies.

However, this study has limitations, especially in the scope of data that only focuses on studies available in a specific database. Therefore, further research is needed to explore the implementation of the TPKS Law with a case study approach in various higher education institutions in Indonesia. The recommendation for further research is to conduct a more in-depth analysis of the specific factors that affect the effectiveness of these policies in various social and cultural contexts, as well as to evaluate the long-term impact of the policy.

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