



Legal Effectiveness and Power Relations in Implementing Campus Sexual Violence Prevention Policies

Efektivitas Hukum dan Relasi Kuasa dalam Implementasi Kebijakan Pencegahan Kekerasan Seksual Kampus

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History:

Submitted: 18-12-2025

Revised: 01-02-2026

Accepted: 04-04-2026

Keyword:

Legal Effectiveness; Campus Violence; Victim Blaming; Bureaucratic Shielding; Power Relations.

Kata Kunci:

Efektivitas Hukum; Kekerasan Kampus; Penyalahan Korban; Perlindungan Birokrasi; Relasi Kuasa.

Abstract

This sociological and legal study evaluates the implementation of Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta Rector Regulation Number 918 A of 2021 concerning campus sexual violence prevention. Despite progressive normative frameworks, violence remains a critical educational issue. This qualitative research employs purposive sampling with five hundred respondents, utilizing the legal effectiveness theory alongside the power relations analysis of Michel Foucault. The findings reveal that current policy implementation is suboptimal due to inadequate reporting facilities, minimal socialization, and an entrenched patriarchal legal culture. Furthermore, asymmetrical power relations between lecturers and students create deeply coercive disciplinary environments. This hierarchical dominance silences victims, fosters victim blaming, and significantly reduces vital institutional trust. Consequently, universities often prioritize institutional shielding over comprehensive victim rehabilitation. In conclusion, mitigating campus sexual violence requires far more than mere normative texts; it absolutely demands systemic reconstruction of specialized task forces, anonymous digital reporting infrastructures, and total eradication of abusive academic power dynamics.

Abstrak

Studi sosiologis dan hukum ini mengevaluasi implementasi Peraturan Rektor Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta Nomor 918 A Tahun 2021 mengenai pencegahan kekerasan seksual kampus. Meskipun kerangka normatifnya progresif, kekerasan tetap menjadi masalah pendidikan kritis. Penelitian kualitatif ini menggunakan sampel bertujuan dengan lima ratus responden, memanfaatkan teori efektivitas hukum bersama analisis relasi kuasa dari Michel Foucault. Temuan mengungkapkan bahwa implementasi kebijakan saat ini belum optimal karena fasilitas pelaporan tidak memadai, minimnya sosialisasi, dan budaya hukum patriarki yang mengakar. Selanjutnya, relasi kuasa asimetris antara dosen dan mahasiswa menciptakan lingkungan pendisiplinan yang sangat koersif. Dominasi hierarkis ini membungkam korban, mendorong penyalahan korban, dan secara signifikan mengurangi kepercayaan institusional vital. Akibatnya, universitas sering memprioritaskan perlindungan institusional daripada rehabilitasi korban komprehensif. Sebagai kesimpulan, mitigasi kekerasan seksual kampus membutuhkan jauh lebih dari sekadar teks normatif; Page tersebut mutlak menuntut rekonstruksi sistemik satuan tugas khusus, infrastruktur pelaporan digital anonim, serta pemberantasan total dinamika kuasa akademik yang bersifat sangat manipulatif.



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doi: <https://doi.org/10.65101/nusantara.v1i3.191>

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Background

Philosophically and historically, higher education has been conceptualized as a crucible for character formation, intellectual dialectics, and the advancement of a dignified human civilization. In accordance with constitutional mandates and Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, every individual possesses the absolute right to protection for personal development, access to education, intellectual enrichment, and the enhancement of their quality of life, with the ultimate goal of cultivating individuals of faith, piety, responsibility, and prosperity. Ideally, educational environments serve as centers of knowledge acquisition for individuals pursuing a promising future. Consequently, educational institutions particularly higher education institutions must fundamentally manifest absolute protection for their entire academic community by providing a safe space, free from all forms of threat and intimidation. However, empirical realities documented across various national data instruments reveal a tragic structural anomaly: universities frequently transform into loci for criminal acts of sexual violence, shielded by the walls of academic autonomy.¹

Based on the cumulative data from Simfoni PPA (*Sistem Informasi Online Perlindungan Perempuan dan Anak / Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children*) in 2025, a total of 35,131 incidents of violence were recorded across the Indonesian jurisdiction. A deeper examination into the anatomy of this violence yields an alarming conclusion: a substantial proportion of these accumulated cases constitutes sexual violence, amounting to 5,923 reported incidents.² Conversely, independent monitoring through the Annual Report (CATAHU) of the National Commission on Violence Against Women (*Komnas Perempuan*) indicates a marginal fluctuation, wherein sexual violence cases in Indonesia experienced a slight overall decline, dropping from 462,310 cases in 2024 to 460,125 cases reported to the institution in 2025.³

¹ Risman Setiawan and Hardianto, "Analysis of Physical Violence Practices as a Violation of the Right to Security in Legal and Human Rights Perspectives," *Journal of Law, Human Rights, Immigration, and Corrections* 1, no. 1 (October 30, 2025): 27–35, <https://doi.org/10.65101/lawric.v1i1.113>.

² Simfoni PPA, "Sistem Informasi Online Perlindungan Perempuan Dan Anak," Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dan Perlindungan Anak RI, 2026, <https://kekerasan.kemenpppa.go.id/ringkasan>.

³ Komnas Perempuan, "Catatan Tahunan (CATAHU) Komnas Perempuan," Komnas Perempuan, 2025, <https://komnasperempuan.go.id>.

This decline in reporting rates does not necessarily indicate a reduction in the actual prevalence of these crimes; rather, it frequently manifests from the structural fatigue of victims, a systemic loss of trust in the criminal justice system, or the increasingly sophisticated *modus operandi* of perpetrators, which renders cases exceedingly difficult to detect and report through conventional channels. Furthermore, the spatial distribution of sexual violence is not confined to a singular locus; instead, it has permeated various private and public spheres previously presumed immune to such criminal penetration. These incidents are not concentrated within a specific typology of settings, occurring across diverse environments that include workplaces, healthcare facilities, educational institutions, residential areas, and the virtual landscape.

As documented in the 2025 CATAHU report, the data reveal a massive paradigm shift in the *locus delicti* toward the digitalization of violence, wherein violence perpetrated through online networks specifically, Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV) emerged as the most dominant medium, accounting for 1,091 cases. This was followed by violence in residential settings (outside of personal relationships) with 107 cases, and violence within educational institutions comprising 29 cases during the specific monitoring period of that year. The official report by *Komnas Perempuan*, published in March 2026, recorded an 11.54% upward trend in OGBV within the public sphere, reflecting the profound impact of digitalization on gender-based violence. Furthermore, data concerning the educational locus encompass the following distribution across academic levels: senior high schools or equivalent (10 cases), higher education institutions (6 cases), junior high schools or equivalent (4 cases), and elementary schools or equivalent, alongside Islamic boarding schools (*pesantren*) (3 cases each).⁴ The phenomenon of elevated incidence rates within higher education institutions represents merely the tip of the iceberg, wherein the actual statistics frequently conceptualized as the *dark figure of crime* are believed to be exponentially higher. This severe underreporting is driven by the hegemony of a culture of silence, the fear of academic retaliation, and the social stigmatization inherently attached to victims.

In response to this systemic crisis, the state apparatus has implemented legal interventions through the enactment of the Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia Number 30 of 2021

⁴ Komnas Perempuan.

concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education Environments (*Permendikbudristek PPKS*). This regulation was designed as an instrument of social engineering, intended to cultivate a humane, dignified, egalitarian, inclusive, and collaborative campus environment, entirely devoid of violence among students, faculty, administrative staff, and the broader academic community. Demonstrating normative compliance and institutional moral responsibility, Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta (UMJ) responded to this national directive by enacting UMJ Rectorate Regulation Number 918 A of 2021 regarding the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence and Bullying within the Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta Environment. Despite the establishment of this comprehensive legal framework, a subsequent issue emerges concerning the disparity between *das Sollen* (the normative legal ideal) and *das Sein* (the empirical reality within society). These regulations remain insufficiently disseminated among the academic community; consequently, it is of critical urgency to systematically examine how the implementation of these policies operates empirically on the ground.

To establish an epistemological foundation and map the position of this research (*state of the art*) within the vast landscape of global academic discourse, a comparative analysis of five previous studies is presented to provide robust academic legitimacy. First, research conducted by Nursyifa et al. identifies various structural barriers in addressing sexual violence on campuses, encompassing inadequate funding, limitations in both the quality and quantity of human resources, and an empirical burden of proof that severely disadvantages the victims. Furthermore, Nursyifa et al. assert that the position of perpetrators, who frequently hold an asymmetrical power relationship over their victims, renders policy implementation ineffective.⁵

Second, utilizing the theoretical frameworks of the Communicative Constitution of Organizations (CCO) and Rhetorical Arena Theory (RAT), a qualitative study by Setianingrum and Pramana examines how Indonesian universities navigate crises resulting from incidents of sexual violence. A crucial finding of this research is that institutional crisis communication strategies oriented toward control, case suppression (*bureaucratic shielding*), and regulatory formalism paradoxically backfire, inciting public outrage and dismantling the institution's inherent moral authority. Ultimately,

⁵ Aulia Nursyifa, Gumilar Rusliwa Somantri, and Francisia Saveria Sika Ery Seda, "The Dilemma of a Safe Campus: CPagelenges in Preventing and Dealing with Sexual Violence in Indonesian Universities," *Jurnal Cakrawala Pendidikan* 45, no. 1 (January 30, 2026): 71–83, <https://doi.org/10.21831/cp.v45i1.85752>.

universities that opt for dialogic approaches and transparency have proven significantly more adept at preserving their legitimacy compared to those employing tactics of silencing.⁶

Third, employing a phenomenological approach, an empirical study by Nengyanti et al. reveals a disconnection between the formulation of the *Permendikbudristek* 30/2021 policy at the ministerial level and its practical implementation within higher education institutions. The researchers conclude that linear policy transfer fails to operationalize due to the complex friction between theoretical policy frameworks and the pragmatism and patriarchal cultural resistance embedded within local institutional contexts.⁷

Fourth, a national quantitative survey conducted by Fazny et al, encompassing 1,026 student respondents from 157 universities across 28 Indonesian provinces, statistically demonstrates that the establishment of the PPKS Task Force (*Satgas PPKS*) as mandated by the government remains severely uneven. This disparity engenders a profoundly wide "gap contradiction" between the urgent advocacy needs of survivors and the palpable absence of concrete protective infrastructure within higher education institutions.⁸

Fifth, a critical examination from the perspective of the sociology of knowledge by Lina Knorr underscores the practices of epistemic bias and epistemic violence within the scholarly publication of sexual violence research. Intervention models and cases originating from the Global North are frequently universalized as best practices, whereas the organically emerging dynamics of activism and local policy struggles in the Global South particularly within the Indonesian context are often marginalized as phenomena strictly bound to localized contexts.⁹

The constellation of the aforementioned five preceding studies establishes the foundational framework for this article while providing a demarcation line that elucidates the novelty of the present research. Whereas the studies by Nursyifa et al. and Fazny et al. focused on macro-level national perspectives and the general identification of barriers,

⁶ Vinda Maya Setianingrum and Pramana, "Crisis, Voice, Reputation: Organisational Communication and University Response to Sexual Violence Cases," *Jurnal Studi Komunikasi* 10, no. 1 (March 24, 2026): 169–82, <https://doi.org/10.25139/jsk.v10i1.11360>.

⁷ Nengyanti Nengyanti et al., "Policy Transfer for Sexual Violence Prevention and Management in Indonesian Higher Education Institutions," *Multidisciplinary Journal of Gender Studies* 13, no. 13 (June 25, 2024): 137–55, <https://doi.org/10.17583/generos.12738>.

⁸ Bella Yugi Fazny et al., "Survey of Sexual Harassment to Students at Indonesia University," *International Journal of Sociology of Education*, May 31, 2024, <https://doi.org/10.17583/rise.13950>.

⁹ Lina Knorr, "Wann Ist Forschung Lokalisiert? Eurozentrismus in Der Forschung Über Sexuelle/Sexualisierte Gewalt in Hochschulen. Der Fall Indonesien," *Open Gender Journal* 9, no. Debate Feminista x Open Gender Journal (July 11, 2025), <https://doi.org/10.17169/ogj.2025.233>.

and Setianingrum and Pramana examined the issue through the lens of institutional crisis communication, this study offers a scholarly contribution that specifically analyzes the implementation of local policy (UMJ Rectorate Regulation No. 918 A of 2021) by hybridizing two grand theories within legal and social philosophy. The novelty of this investigation lies in its theoretical intervention, synthesizing the Legal Effectiveness Theory a cornerstone of Soerjono Soekanto's jurisprudence with the Analysis of Power Relations (*Power/Knowledge* and *Panopticism*) derived from the post-structuralist philosopher Michel Foucault. This micro-sociological approach, applied within a faith-based educational institution (Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta), provides a distinct cultural nuance in examining the discursive shift from conventional physical violence to non-physical and latent, power-based violence.

Concluding this contextual exploration, a brief exposition of the empirical findings can be articulated. Holistically, the research results assert that the effectiveness of implementing Rectorate Regulation Number 918 A of 2021 at UMJ remains suboptimal across the domains of socialization, preventive mitigation, and the curative aspects of case handling. The knowledge gap regarding this regulatory product remains acute and unevenly distributed; the academic community's comprehension of the conceptualization of sexual violence particularly concerning imbalanced power dynamics and its non-physical dimensions remains severely limited. Furthermore, the provided reporting mechanisms remain insufficiently disseminated and are not widely recognized, concomitant with existing cultural barriers such as low trust in the institutional protection system and the enduring hegemony of a victim-blaming culture within the academic environment. Theoretically, these findings corroborate the postulate that the effectiveness of public policy instruments is not determined solely by the precision and elegance of the written legal substance, but is highly contingent upon the solidity of the rule-enforcing institutional structure and the progressive reform of the encompassing legal culture.

2. Research Questions

The mapping of the phenomenological background and the identification of the literature gap in the preceding section necessitate the formulation of sharp, systematic, and focused research questions. Grounded in this rationale, the research problems of this study are constructed along two narrative dimensions, as follows:

- a. How can a critical review grounded in Soerjono Soekanto's Theory of Legal Effectiveness assess the successful implementation of Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta Rectorate Regulation Number 918 A of 2021 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence and/or Bullying?
- b. How do the anatomy of power relations and hierarchical domination among academic subjects operate to perpetuate practices of sexual violence and impede the optimization of reporting mechanisms within higher education institutions, when contextualized and analyzed through the critical lens of Michel Foucault's philosophy?

3. Research Methods

The methodological architecture of this scholarly inquiry is designed to address the complexities of the research problems through a comprehensive, precise, and epistemologically accountable approach. This study employs an empirical method, frequently conceptualized within the realm of jurisprudence as *socio-legal research* or sociological legal research (fieldwork). As articulated by the prominent legal sociologist Soetandyo Wignjosoebroto, sociological research is fundamentally an empirical study aimed at generating theories regarding the genesis and operationalization of law within the actual social sphere, wherein the primary objects of analysis are non-doctrinal social facts. Consequently, this empirical research is oriented toward a critical and intensive examination of the background, contemporary phenomena, and social interactions within a specific social unit namely, the institutional ecosystem of the academic community at Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta.¹⁰

Specifically, the chosen methodological approach is qualitative and descriptive-analytical in nature. This approach constitutes a research analysis technique formulated to systematically generate descriptive data; it serves as a procedure to internalize, extract, and comprehend the underlying meanings embedded within the data articulated by the respondents, whether through written or oral representations. Furthermore, it functions to critically examine actual behaviors, perceptions, and psychosocial attitudes, studying them as an organic and holistic phenomenon. The qualitative descriptive design was deliberately selected, given that the phenomenon of sexual violence and the efficacy of legal norms occupy a domain deeply saturated with subjective experiences, trauma,

¹⁰ Soetandyo Wignjosoebroto, *Hukum: Konsep Dan Metode* (Jakarta: Setara Press, 2013). Page, 20.

gender-biased values, and the dynamics of power relations elements that cannot be exclusively quantified through mathematical metrics *per se*.¹¹

The primary data collection in this research was executed through the deployment of questionnaire instruments, designed with both closed and open-ended formats, to capture the subjects' degree of comprehension and empirical experiences. The distribution of these questionnaires was directed toward approximately 500 respondents, calibrated in accordance with empirical field data. The sampling procedure was not conducted via blind random sampling; rather, it employed a rigorously considered purposive sampling technique. The fundamental rationale for this sample determination was the imperative that the involved respondents possess adequate knowledge, interactional engagement, structural linkage, and direct relevance to both the operational environment of the campus and the prevailing institutional policies. To ensure comprehensiveness and adequate representation of social strata within the campus ecosystem, these 500 respondents were categorized through a tripartite classification, encompassing: the student body (identified as the most vulnerable entity), the faculty (constituting the academic-functional element), and the administrative staff (acting as the driving force of the campus managerial bureaucracy).

In addition to primary data collection via questionnaire instruments, secondary data was acquired through rigorous library research. The primary references utilized to substantiate the analytical validity of this study encompass core legislative instruments: Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Crimes of Sexual Violence, *Permendikbudristek* Number 30 of 2021, and the specific regulatory object of analysis, UMJ Rectorate Regulation Number 918 A of 2021. This analysis was subsequently refined with precision through the exploration of seminal works in the sociology of law specifically Soerjono Soekanto's *Pokok-Pokok Sosiologi Hukum* alongside Michel Foucault's critical hermeneutic texts, notably *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison* and *Power/Knowledge: Selected Interviews and Other Writings 1972-1977*. These sources were meticulously cited down to specific pagination to adhere to the rigorous scholarly standards expected at advanced levels of legal academia. Furthermore, to ensure data currency and establish the *state of the art*, this research extensively incorporates internationally reputable journal articles possessing active Digital Object Identifiers

¹¹ Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman, and Johnny Saldaña, *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook*, 3rd ed. (Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications, 2014). Page, 65.

(DOIs). This meticulously guarantees that the elaborated references accurately represent the latest global academic discourse within the 2024–2026 timeframe.

B. DISCUSSION

1. An Analysis of the Implementation of UMJ Rectorate Regulation Number 918 A of 2021 Through the Lens of Soerjono Soekanto's Theory of Legal Effectiveness

To determine whether a legal instrument successfully achieves its ontological purpose, evaluation cannot be confined solely to the perfection of its normative text. A law that exists merely as a compilation of regulatory documents is akin to a paper tiger, entirely stripped of its regulatory function. The mere promulgation of a regulation does not inherently guarantee its effective implementation without the backing of a coherent supporting ecosystem. This paradigm aligns seamlessly with the sociological school of jurisprudence, which adamantly asserts that law must not be construed merely as rigid, codified dogma (*law in books*); rather, it is a dynamic social practice that continuously evolves and resonates within the very fabric of society (*law in action*).

Soerjono Soekanto definitively asserts that the functionality and effectiveness of law enforcement within a societal framework are governed by five crucial factors of a causal and systemic nature. These five factors operate holistically and encompass: the legal factor itself (the substantive laws or regulations); the law enforcement factor (the structural apparatus or the entities responsible for formulating and applying the law); the supporting facilities or infrastructural factor; the societal factor (the demographic entity within which the law is implemented); and the cultural factor, specifically the legal culture.¹² Should any of these five interrelated links malfunction, the enforcement of the law will experience significant disruption, ultimately culminating in operational failure. Premised upon these five parameters established by Soekanto, the implementation of UMJ Rectorate Regulation Number 918 A of 2021 will be systematically deconstructed and analyzed accordingly.

a. The Legal Factor Itself (Regulatory Substance)

Within this initial parameter, Soerjono Soekanto underscores that for a legal instrument or regulation to effectively achieve its intended purpose, it must be drafted utilizing language that is coherent, systematic, lucid, and explicit, thereby precluding

¹² Soerjono Soekanto, *Pokok-Pokok Sosiologi Hukum*, 26th ed. (Jakarta: Rajawali Press, 2018). Page, 13.

multi-interpretational ambiguities that could confound the public.¹³ From the perspective of legal substance, UMJ Rectorate Regulation Number 918 A of 2021 is fundamentally constructed in a highly progressive and normatively comprehensive manner. This regulation represents a significant conceptual leap, departing from the conservative definitions found in the colonial-era Indonesian Criminal Code (*Kitab Undang-Undang Hukum Pidana / KUHP*). The latter fails to recognize the nomenclature of sexual violence, reducing such acts merely to "obscenity" or "indecent acts" (*perbuatan cabul*), as stipulated under Article 289 of the KUHP.

Aligned with the legal construction of Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Crimes of Sexual Violence (TPKS), the UMJ Rectorate Regulation holistically defines various forms of violence. This regulation stipulates that sexual violence and bullying are not limited to physical penetration (rape) but encompass a broad spectrum of physical and non-physical acts that degrade individuals regarding their body parts or sexual desires, resulting in feelings of intimidation, humiliation, and insecurity. Furthermore, the regulation strictly incorporates forms of violence involving threats, deception, lies, forced abortion, as well as the abuse of trust and relational power, which render an individual incapable of giving free consent. Within the scope of bullying, the regulation further defines verbal, social, cyber, and sexual harassment. However, despite the realization of textual legal certainty, the precision of this substance remains inconsequential without a downward communication bridge; consequently, the law frequently remains an "ivory tower," inaccessible to the comprehension of the grassroots.

b. The Law Enforcement Factor (Campus Structural and Institutional Framework)

Drawing upon the perspectives of Soerjono Soekanto, the term "law enforcement" possesses a scope that directly intersects with those parties granted authoritative mandates to implement, oversee, and enforce regulations within the nexus of societal interactions in this context, the academic community.¹⁴ At the higher education level, the functional representation of "law enforcement" is embodied by the Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence (*Satgas PPKS*) and the rectorate leadership. Based on empirical findings, from an institutional structure perspective, the implementation of the Rectorate Regulation continues to face steep obstacles regarding the optimization of the Task Force's role. The Task Force is frequently entangled in

¹³ Soekanto. Page, 136.

¹⁴ Soekanto. Page, 204.

administrative disorientation, where curative and advocacy functions fail to operate in alignment due to juridical confusion and a lack of experience in mitigating crises related to gender-based violence.

The structural weaknesses within the law enforcement apparatus are not exclusive to UMJ. Nengyanti et al. highlight the phenomenon of *institutional isomorphism*, wherein Indonesian universities frequently produce prevention regulations and establish task forces merely on a *pro-forma* basis to meet deadlines or maintain artificial compliance or mimicry with ministerial instructions.¹⁵ Absent agency, independent allocation of authority, and robust investigative powers, the UMJ PPKS Task Force risks losing its supervisory "teeth." Such a deficit ultimately diminishes victims' prospects of attaining justice through internal reporting mechanisms.

c. The Factor of Facilities and Infrastructure (Supporting Means)

Law functions akin to a machine requiring operational fuel. As philosophically elucidated, absent the support of adequate facilities or means, the law enforcement system will invariably fail to operate seamlessly. These resources encompass the ratio of educated and competent human resources, organizational frameworks, physical infrastructure, and financial funding capabilities.¹⁶ Empirical findings within the UMJ environment corroborate these concerns. Fundamental obstacles persist, primarily manifesting as a lack of understanding concerning established Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and the suboptimal effectiveness of the reporting facilities themselves.

The availability of psychological counseling spaces that guarantee anonymity, alongside digital reporting instruments such as hotlines or dedicated reporting portals that are both accessible and secure, is severely limited in distribution. As elaborated in the research findings, a significant majority of respondents expressed a lack of clear knowledge regarding complaint procedures, the appropriate channels for submitting reports, and the procedural roadmap for subsequent handling. The absence of these supporting facilities serves as an isolative barrier, causing access to reporting information to be severely obstructed. This aligns with the research by Nursyifa et al., which asserts that the lack of facilities, budgetary constraints, and limited human resources are

¹⁵ Nengyanti et al., "Policy Transfer for Sexual Violence Prevention and Management in Indonesian Higher Education Institutions."

¹⁶ Lalu M Alwin Ahadi, "Efektivitas Hukum dalam Perspektif Filsafat Hukum: Relasi Urgensi Sosialisasi terhadap Eksistensi Produk Hukum," *JURNAL USM LAW REVIEW* 5, no. 1 (April 14, 2022): 110–27, <https://doi.org/10.26623/julr.v5i1.4965>.

determinant factors that render institutional responses to campus violence profoundly sluggish (lack of agility).¹⁷

d. The Societal Factor (The Academic Community)

The societal factor occupies a pivotal position within the chain of effectiveness, as society is essentially the intended subject of the law's application. Public opinion, perceptions, and the degree of legal consciousness correlate linearly with the actual enforceability of a regulation. To assess the academic community's reception of Rectorate Regulation No. 918 A/2021, primary data were gathered via questionnaires distributed through purposive sampling to approximately 500 empirical respondents comprising students, faculty, and administrative staff within the UMJ environment. The tabulated results from this descriptive qualitative research are presented in the following analytical matrix.

Table 1. Empirical Evaluation and Socio-Legal Interpretation of the UMJ Academic Community's Comprehension Regarding Rectorate Regulation No. 918 A of 2021

Questionnaire Evaluation Dimension	Empirical Community Understanding and Knowledge	Reality: Understanding and Socio-Legal Interpretation
Degree of Knowledge Regarding Rectorate Regulation No. 918 A/2021	The level of awareness remains uneven. A significant proportion of respondents are still "blind" to the existence of this regulation. Among those aware, comprehension is merely superficial, lacking a holistic grasp of the substantive articles.	The regulation has failed to achieve effective internalization . The socialization and dissemination processes from the structural elites (rectorate) to the grassroots entities are discontinuous and lack sufficient scale.
Literacy Level on the Construction of Sexual Violence	The majority are aware that violence is no longer exclusively physical (encompassing verbal, psychological, and cyber/digital dimensions). However, some respondents remain trapped in a narrow paradigm, viewing violence solely as rape or obscenity.	Legal consciousness remains disproportionate. There is an urgent necessity for gender education to penetrate archaic paradigms, particularly regarding literacy on violence rooted in imbalanced power relations.
Perception of Spatial Safety within the	Assessments are highly varied. While some respondents perceive the campus as	There is a tangible perception of insecurity underpinned by systemic factors: a lack of

¹⁷ Nursyifa, Gumilar Rusliwa Somantri, and Francisia Saveria Sika Ery Seda, "The Dilemma of a Safe Campus: CPagelenges in Preventing and Dealing with Sexual Violence in Indonesian Universities."

Campus Environment	sufficiently safe, many assert that the academic environment is not fully secure from threats of harassment and bullying.	surveillance in secluded campus spots, the absolute power relations of faculty over students, and "blunt" preventive mitigation.
Knowledge of Case Reporting Mechanisms and Procedures	Reporting literacy is classified as extremely low. An essential majority of respondents explicitly do not know the procedural flow, the authoritative bodies for reporting, or the architecture of survivor handling.	Access to bureaucratic information is completely obstructed. Destructively, this serves as a primary variable for the barrier to entry , deterring survivors from seeking legal protection.
Construction of Attitudes and Empathy Toward Survivors	The majority of respondents exhibit a pro-victim empathetic trend, supporting protection and counseling. However, a "horror anomaly" persists: some still manifest victim-blaming tendencies, scrutinizing the victim's attire and morality.	This provides evidence that the hegemony of patriarcPage remnants and excessive puritanism remains deeply ingrained, paralyzing legal objectivity by shifting guilt from the perpetrator to the survivor.

Based on the structural table above, it is evident that within the socialization aspect, a significant portion of the academic community remains unfamiliar with the policy's framework, indicating that dissemination has not been optimally executed. Furthermore, regarding the prevention aspect which spans from awareness campaigns to seminars implementation is perceived as unsystematic and has yet to effectively bridge the pervasive literacy gaps across the various strata of the campus academic environment.

e. The Legal Culture Factor

Culture serves as an invisible apparatus that governs how individuals collectively respond and behave when confronted with social stimuli. It is within this fifth dimension that the most intricate challenges arise in the implementation of law concerning gender protection. Regarding the legal culture within the UMJ campus environment, research findings reveal the persistence of obsolete values that potentially cultivate the seeds of sexual violence. Victim-blaming attitudes exhibited by a segment of respondents, which tendentiously scapegoat attire as a justification for a perpetrator's indecent conduct, underscore that patriarchal cultural values and biased stigmas against victims have not yet been successfully uprooted.

In the Sociology of Law, if a society's culture rejects the core essence of a statute, even the most sophisticated written legal instruments will invariably be rendered blunt. This reality of legal culture is highly pertinent to the discourse surrounding "rape culture" a latent cultural order that tacitly condones, tolerates, facilitates, or normalizes sexual violence through sexist humor, body objectification, misogyny, and the marginalization of victims. Such a gender-unfriendly environment enables an escalation of multifaceted violence. In societies that uphold stereotypes where men are patriarchally positioned as superior, aggressive, and dominant, while women are relegated to submissive, inferior, and passive roles, women are reduced to a profoundly disadvantaged class, becoming exceptionally vulnerable to sexual exploitation. Evidently, the regulatory shifts within the Rectorate Regulation have not yet fully triggered the systemic turbulence necessary to dismantle these archaic mindsets and stereotypes.

2. Anatomy of Power Relations and Symbolic Domination in Academic Spaces: A Reading Through Foucault's Epistemology

The complexities enveloping sexual violence prevention within higher education institutions are inextricably linked to the rigid hierarchical architectures institutionalized at the very core of their academic activities. The concept of violence predicated upon power imbalances explicitly recognized in the terminology of both *Permendikbudristek* Number 30/2021 and the aegis of the UMJ Rectorate Regulation necessitates a profound philosophical and epistemological dissection. The most authoritative analytical lens to unravel the anatomy of institutional power is the paradigm conceived by the French post-structuralist philosopher, Michel Foucault.

Within his theoretical corpus, Foucault initiated a conceptual revolution by inverting conventional global understandings of power. He categorically rejects archaic theories that view power as merely a monopolized commodity held by a centralized authority, a sovereign ruler, or a formal legal entity. Foucault explicitly postulates that "Power is co-extensive with society"; power is not concentrated at the apex of a pyramid but is instead omnipresent diffused and dispersed through the social capillaries of interaction. It is manifested in the production of discourse and is inextricably intertwined with the production of knowledge that legitimizes "regimes of truth" within a collective. Power is not a possession to be seized; rather, it operates and circulates as a web of

functional relations.¹⁸

When the analytical focus is pivoted toward the landscape of higher education institutions, power relations manifest through what Foucault conceptualized as the micro-physics of power (*micro-physique du pouvoir*). This micro-physics does not operate through overt or massive physical force; instead, it infiltrates tactically through the rituals of regulatory routines, procedural compliance, and institutional discipline. Within the "academic theatre," the interactional relationship between the lecturer and the student is categorically not a horizontal one characterized by pure hierarchical equality.¹⁹ Conversely, the educational system legitimately facilitates faculty members in maintaining a dominant, authoritative grip over students' academic destinies. This power is manifested through the institutional prerogative to evaluate academic performance, govern thesis and dissertation supervision, establish graduation requirements, and distribute career-advancing recommendations.

Within such a skewed and asymmetrical sociological configuration, students are disciplined rendered as docile bodies by the system to perpetually defer to, feel apprehensive toward, and refrain from questioning the superiority of faculty authority. Inasmuch as this compliance safeguards their academic trajectories, students situated in positions of absolute subordination forfeit their individual autonomy. It is within this "blind spot" that functional relations are frequently sabotaged. Power-holding actors (whether lecturers, supervisors, superiors, or senior students) are perceived as possessing an expansive "red carpet" of opportunity to exploit this structural dominance as an instrument for the abuse of power, perpetrating sexual violence against subjects deemed vulnerable.

Should an educator employ seductive ploys, sexist comments, or verbally degrade a victim's dignity under the guise of "off-campus supervision," the victim is instinctively ensnared in a state of psychological paralysis. The fear of academic retaliation such as the withholding of grades or the abrupt termination of thesis supervision renders any consent occurring within such interactions a mere illusion. Consent within hierarchical inequality is not an exercise of free will; rather, it is a manifestation of submission and coercion. Consequently, sexual violence emerges as the direct byproduct of the perversion of

¹⁸ Michel Foucault, *Power/Knowledge: Selected Interviews and Other Writings 1972-1977* (New York: Knopf Doubleday Publishing Group, 1980). Page, 142.

¹⁹ Michel Foucault, *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison* (New York: Vintage Books, 1979). Page, 27.

power.

Furthermore, the prevailing culture of silence among survivors and the lamentably low frequency of case reporting at UMJ are entirely coherent when interpreted through the conception of the regime of truth. Foucault dissects how power weaves narratives and dictates what ought to be uttered and what must be suppressed. Higher education institutions, acting as the moral guardians of society, often consciously or unconsciously engineer an institutional discursive machine that prioritizes the protection of reputation and the campus "brand image" over the safety of survivors. The hegemony of such discourse systematically marginalizes victims into a corridor of dense isolation, instilling the dogma that voicing the truth regarding campus scandals is an act of betrayal a form of whistleblowing to be met with social and academic ostracization.

The analysis by Setianingrum and Pramana provides a corroborative precedent for this theory. It has been observed that university bureaucratic apparatuses in Indonesia frequently employ tactical maneuvers by retreating behind "bureaucratic shielding" a mechanism characterized by the utilization of bureaucratic proceduralism, denials, and strategic silence to safeguard the institution's managerial reputation in the public eye. Ironically, rather than mitigating scandals, this form of crisis communication management fraught with cover-ups and the manipulation of truth narratives actually accelerates the erosion of the institution's moral authority and legitimacy.²⁰ This centralized reputation-protection mechanism (*image maintenance*) constitutes an absolute manifestation of Foucault's discursive power, which seeks to suppress the subjugated knowledges (*savoirs assujettis*) of victims to safeguard the stability of the institutional hierarchy. The pervasive trust deficit regarding reporting at UMJ is rooted in a rational fear among students that the university establishment is more invested in preserving its institutional status quo than in vindicating painful truths.

Furthermore, the persistence of patriarchal values and the culture of victim-blaming specifically social judgments that attribute fault to the victim's choice of attire or social conduct, as empirically endorsed by a segment of the questionnaire respondents represent the massive scale at which the disciplinary power of society operates. Justifying violence through arguments regarding clothing is not merely a logical fallacy; it is a manifestation of a moralistic disciplining mechanism aimed at amputating female bodily

²⁰ Setianingrum and Pramana, "Crisis, Voice, Reputation: Organisational Communication and University Response to Sexual Violence Cases."

autonomy, hijacking their mobility, and providing a veiled guarantee of impunity for unrestrained toxic masculine libido. The presence of normative regulations at the level of a Rectorate Regulation should, in a textual sense, be capable of shattering these patriarchal disciplinary snares. However, the sequence of its failures underscores that social power relations and cultural pathologies dictate the collective subconscious of the academic community far more potently than the administrative sanction articles explicitly stated on the pages of a Rectoral decree.

3. The Dynamics of Sexual Violence Transformation and Local-National Policy Harmonization

The roadmap for combating sexual crimes must account for the evolution of both the **locus** and the instruments employed by perpetrators. Considering that the 2025 CATAHU (Annual Records) data underscores an urgent warning with modus operandi via online networks, or Electronic-Based Sexual Violence (EBSV), reaching a cumulative peak of 1,091 incidents crimes within digital corridors must not be excluded from the Rector's mitigation policies. The shift in understanding among the majority of respondents, who are beginning to recognize non-physical forms such as cyber-harassment, represents a promising paradigm shift; nevertheless, a segment of the community continues to reduce these crimes to a narrow biological framework.

Hierarchically, within the framework of national legislative science, UMJ Rectorate Regulation No. 918 A of 2021 must maintain a synergistic spirit identical to Law No. 12 of 2022 concerning Sexual Violence Crimes (UU TPKS). The enactment of the UU TPKS signifies a fundamental shift in Indonesia's criminal law policy, which is now oriented toward victim restoration (a victim-centered model).²⁰ Within vulnerable university domains, as highlighted by Putri Fransiska et al., the threat of EBSV including the massive non-consensual dissemination of intimate content and cyber-extortion (specifically revenge porn and sextortion) has devastated privacy and eroded the academic prospects of victims through permanent digital footprints.²¹ Nevertheless, preventive regulations frequently fall short in anticipating the rapid-response mitigation required for content dissemination, a failure further exacerbated by traditional rules of evidence that prove incommensurate with the acquisition of electronic evidence. Consequently, digital

²¹ Putri Fransiska Purnama Pratiwi et al., "Assessing Legal Protection Effectiveness for Women Facing Digital Sexual Violence," *Journal of Human Rights, Culture and Legal System* 5, no. 3 (December 5, 2025): 922-48, <https://doi.org/10.53955/jhcls.v5i3.795>.

violence has emerged as a contemporary manifestation of asymmetrical panoptic subjugation, wherein perpetrators maintain total control from behind the anonymity of a touchscreen. This reality necessitates that UMJ transcend its reporting infrastructure to effectively permeate the complexities of the digital realm.

The ultimate challenge culminates in ensuring that UMJ Rectorate Regulation No. 918 A/2021 does not suffer the tragic fate of becoming a "dead letter" a mere byproduct of institutional isomorphism. As noted by Nengyanti et al., academic institutions frequently fall into the trap of employing minimal alignment tactics solely to satisfy bureaucratic obligations toward the ministry (mimicry strategies or a symbolic illusion of compliance). Such approaches fail to generate transformational interventions capable of genuinely overhauling the deep-seated cultural pathologies within the campus environment.²² Implementation failure on the ground is not merely a consequence of regulatory voids; rather, it stems from the institution's inability to mobilize funding commitments, the absence of independent oversight in the PPKS Task Force's operations, a deficit in inclusive education for academic staff to mitigate power-relation biases, and the categorical eradication of the misplaced glorification of victim-blaming. The Task Force must not be relegated to a mere "decorative ornament" an institutional veneer lacking genuine adjudicatory autonomy. Aggressive pedagogical interventions aimed at deconstructing patriarchy are absolutely vital at UMJ to dismantle the rape culture that perpetually subordinates survivors. Furthermore, the pedagogical power dynamics between examiner and examinee must be monitored with such transparency as to seal any loopholes for the abuse of power. The seamless integration of these regulatory instruments is imperative to mend the fractured sense of human justice that has been uprooted from the UMJ academic community.

C. CONCLUSION

Based on the theoretical dissection and empirical findings, this study concludes that the implementation of UMJ Rectorate Regulation No. 918 A of 2021, within the framework of Soerjono Soekanto's Legal Effectiveness Theory, remains suboptimal. This deficiency is attributed to dysfunctions within the variables of reporting facilities, socialization deficits, and the dominance of a patriarchal legal culture that persists in perpetuating a victim-

²² Nengyanti et al., "Policy Transfer for Sexual Violence Prevention and Management in Indonesian Higher Education Institutions."

blaming paradigm. When scrutinized through Michel Foucault's lens of power/knowledge relations, these implementation weaknesses are found to be rooted in the asymmetrical hierarchical relations between faculty and students. In this context, unbalanced authority manifests as coercive disciplinary power that silences victims, constructs an illusion of compliance (docile bodies), and engenders a profound reluctance to utilize reporting mechanisms. Furthermore, the academic institution frequently adopts a defensive posture, prioritizing the discourse of reputation (bureaucratic shielding) over the imperative of victim rehabilitation, thereby alienating survivors amidst the escalating surge of both conventional and electronic-based sexual violence (EBSV). The failure of this sociological internalization underscores that combating sexual violence cannot be achieved merely through the issuance of cosmetic normative texts; instead, it necessitates a systemic revolution encompassing the restructuring of the PPKS Task Force, the provision of anonymous digital protection instruments, and a comprehensive overhaul of the power culture within the institutional academic sphere.

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