

## Implementation of Sexual Violence Reporting System Services (SIPORAS) as an Implementation of Permendikbud No. 30 of 2021 at Universitas Malikussaleh

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### ABSTRACT

This study discusses the implementation of the sexual violence reporting system (SIPORAS) service as the implementation of Permen No. 30 of 2021 at Universitas Malikussaleh. On the basis of the Minister of Education and Culture 30/2021 in providing efforts to create a safe, healthy, and comfortable campus from various forms of gender-based violence, especially sexual violence to produce human resources. Indonesia that is superior, humane and has character. Several previous studies have shown that many students are aware of forms of sexual violence on campus. However, not all students who know information about the prevention of sexual violence cases and do not know about institutions that specifically handle sexual violence cases, while student understanding is important in order to involve students to confirm cases of violence at the college level and create a safe and friendly campus and avoid various kinds of sexual violence cases. Therefore, there is a need for research related to the application and socialization of the use of online-based Sexual Violence Reporting System Services (SIPORAS) in the higher education environment, namely Malikussaleh University which is managed by the University PPKS Task Force Institute and the Center for Gender Studies and Counseling.

**Keywords:** Sexual Violence Reporting System, Regulation No. 30 of 2021, Institutions PPKS Task Force, Center for Gender Studies and Counseling, Universitas Malikussaleh

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Currently, the issue of sexual violence is now starting to be discussed in the world campus. Some cases of sexual violence that occur on campus are getting longer and more has improved so that a quick and precise solution is needed immediately handling of this sexual violence case (Trianggono, Yudha Guruh: 2020). The Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Kemendikbudristek) is committed to eradicating the 'three great sins' in education, namely bullying, intolerance, and sexual violence. Various efforts have been made, one of which is the establishment of the Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Permendikbudristek) Number 30 of 2021 concerning Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education (Permendikbudristek PPKS). Permendikbudristek PPKS is here as a solution to various cases of sexual violence that occur within universities (Kemendikbud, 2021). Several previous studies have shown that many students are aware of forms of sexual violence on campus.

However, not all students who know information about the prevention of sexual violence cases and do not know about the institutions and reporting systems that handle sexual violence cases in the campus environment, while student understanding is important in order to involve students to confirm cases of violence at the college level and create a safe and friendly campus and avoid various kinds of sexual violence cases. Victims of violence in the college environment are very little found in the various literature, because the cases are not revealed. The problem is in the reporting procedure which is still manual. Which resulted in many victims still being embarrassed and afraid to reveal the facts. Current technological developments are very capable of being applied to maintain the privacy of whistleblowers and make it easier for whistleblowers to disclose facts anywhere and anytime quickly and safely. One of them is to build an online-based reporting system. Based on this background,

it can be concluded that research is needed to build an online-based Sexual Violence Reporting System Service (SIPORAS) in a tertiary environment. This study aims to make a contribution to Universitas Malikussaleh and implement Permendikbudristek No.30 of 2021 in activities to Prevent and Handle Sexual Violence in Higher Education.

### **1.1. Concerns**

From the background that has been outlined, here are some of the problems identified: There is no research that builds an online Sexual Violence Reporting System Service at Universitas Malikussaleh, there is no contribution as a researcher in efforts to introduce institutions that specifically handle cases of sexual violence in the university environment, namely the PPKS task force institution and the center for gender studies and counseling as an initial identification of sexual harassment reporting in the campus environment, the absence of an online Sexual Violence Reporting System Service as an Implementation of Permendikbudristek No. 30 of 2021 in the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in the Malikussaleh University Environment.

## **2. SEXUAL VIOLENCE**

Sexual Violence is an issue that cannot be underestimated and cannot be separated by gender. Today's society also considers that sexual violence occurs only at night, in quiet places, in closed spaces when in fact according to data from the 2019 Minister of Education and Culture Ristek findings regarding the location of sexual violence, three places that are targeted for the violence where as many as 33% occur on public roads, 19% in public transportation, and campuses occupy the third order as much as 15%. (Komnas Perempuan, 2021).

There are many forms of sexual violence, not many people know about what is included in the form of sexual violence. The problem of sexual violence is more of a form of violence that touches the dignity of humanity and can be categorized as an extraordinary crime. Therefore, the treatment must also be serious considering that the violence can cause very deep wounds for the victim (Atikah Rahmi, 2018).

Sexual violence is not always in the form of sexual acts alone, but can be in the form of speech or expressions that lead to someone's sexuality and are carried out in a forced way, accompanied by threats, intimidation and psychological pressure (Marfu'ah, 2021).

### **2.1. Permendikbudristek Number 30 of 2021**

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Kemendikbudristek) is committed to eradicating the 'three great sins' in education, namely bullying, intolerance, and sexual violence. Various efforts have been made, the latest of which is the establishment of the Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Permendikbudristek) Number 30 of 2021 concerning Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education (Permendikbudristek PPKS). The year 2021 contained in article 1 paragraph 1 tends to and indicates that power relations are on one dimension only. This is in contrast to Foucault's power relations where Foucault explains that power is only one dimension of power relations. Of course, this simplifies social constructs that should be able to be built in a multidimensional and broader way because power in social theory explains that power is everywhere. So, the definition of power relations contained in the Minister of Education and Culture of Research and Technology Number 30 of 2021 is different from power relations in theory.

### **2.2. PPKS Task Force**

Task Force on the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence (PPKS Task Force). The task force is a mandate of Permendikbud No.30 of 2021, namely each campus has a task force that can carry out escorts so that the campus can become a healthy, safe, comfortable and also without sexual violence. The formation of the PPKS Task Force began with the formation of the PPKS Task Force Selection Committee Candidates (Prospective Organizing Committee). The Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Mendikbudristek), Nadiem Makarim, asked all universities to form a Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence (PPKS). This is as stated in the Permendikbudristek Number 30 of 2021 concerning PPKS. Nadiem said that this year, his party targets that all campuses in Indonesia already have a PPKS task force. He emphasized that all campuses in Indonesia must play an active role in preventing and dealing with sexual violence. "The next target, this year all universities in Indonesia have a task force for handling and preventing sexual violence," said Nadiem, in a webinar on Public Attitudes towards the TPKS Bill and Ministerial

Regulation on Sexual Violence Prevention, Monday (10/1/2022). Universitas Malikussaleh has also sent representatives for the Candidates of the Selection Committee (Prospective Pansel) of the PPKS Task Force to take part in training from the Character Development Center (Puspeka) of the Ministry of Education and Culture on March 23, 2022 to April 6, 2022. The PPKS Task Force has three divisions consisting of the Advocacy and Legal division, the Prevention and Intervention division, and the Gender and Children division. Each division consists of a team of experts in their fields.

### **2.3. Center for Gender Studies and Counseling**

The Center for Gender and Counseling is one of the academic bases at Universitas Malikussaleh, which is under the research and community service institute (LPPM) of Universitas Malikussaleh which is expected to be able to make a positive contribution in realizing the vision and mission of Malikussaleh University in terms of research and service in a gender perspective only but must also contribute to realizing a modern campus that is safe and gender-friendly. Who play an active role in preventing and dealing with sexual violence in the university environment.

### **2.4. Complaints Service System**

Complaint Handling is an activity process that includes receipt, recording, review, distribution, confirmation, clarification, research, examination, reporting, follow-up, and filing.

The purpose of handling complaints is to respond to complaints both from the community, other agencies outside the court, and from internal courts, so that the image and authority of the judicial institution are maintained and public trust in the judicial institution increases.

### **2.5. Website**

Website or often abbreviated as the web, can be said to be a collection of pages containing information in the form of digital data in the form of text, images, video, audio, animation, and others that can be accessed with internet intermediaries (Abdulloh, 2016). In short, the page shown in a browser such as Mozilla Firefox, Google Chrome or other browsers loaded with information can be said to be a website.

In line with the rapid progress in the field of information technology at this time, website technology is also developing rapidly (Hidayat, 2010). The web can be grouped into several types, namely by function, nature or style, as well as the programming language used.

### **2.6. Information System**

An information system is a collection of components that collect, process, store, and provide the output of any information needed in business processes as well as applications used through software, databases and even related manual processes (Satzinger, Jackson, & Burd, 2011).

So that it can be concluded that an information system is a collection of components in the form of people, procedures, databases and tools that are interrelated to process, store and produce information to achieve a goal (goal), made in general based on a set of computers and manual components that can be collected, stored and processed, and provide the output of every information needed in business processes. In it takes place a process of processing data into information.

## **3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This research was conducted at the Informatics Engineering Laboratory of Malikussaleh University for dataset processing. And at the Women and Children Empowerment Office of North Aceh Regency and Lhokseumawe City related to the Implementation of the Sexual Violence Reporting System (SIPORAS) Service as an Implementation of Permendikbud No. 30 of 2021 at Malikussaleh University.

The steps taken in this study are as follows:

#### **1. Field Research (Collecting Data)**

Coordination and application of data criteria as decision making is carried out at the Women and Children Empowerment Office of North Aceh Regency and Lhokseumawe City. This research step aims to get data criteria and treatments that can be offered.

#### **2. Literature Review**

Literature Review is carried out by collecting and studying literature books or journals and other readings related to the structured reporting system. This step is carried out to obtain the implementation of research.

3. System Analysis

So far, to do a special reporting, namely sexual violence in the campus environment, there has been no online or direct forum to facilitate reporting.

4. Designing the User Interface and Database

After doing system analysis, the next step is to design the user interface and design the database. This design is done with Flowcharts, Flow Diagrams, Relationships Between Tables, and database design.

5. Implementation

Socializing the existence of this online sexual violence reporting system to students, as well as staff in the malikussaleh university environment.

3.1. Overall System Schema

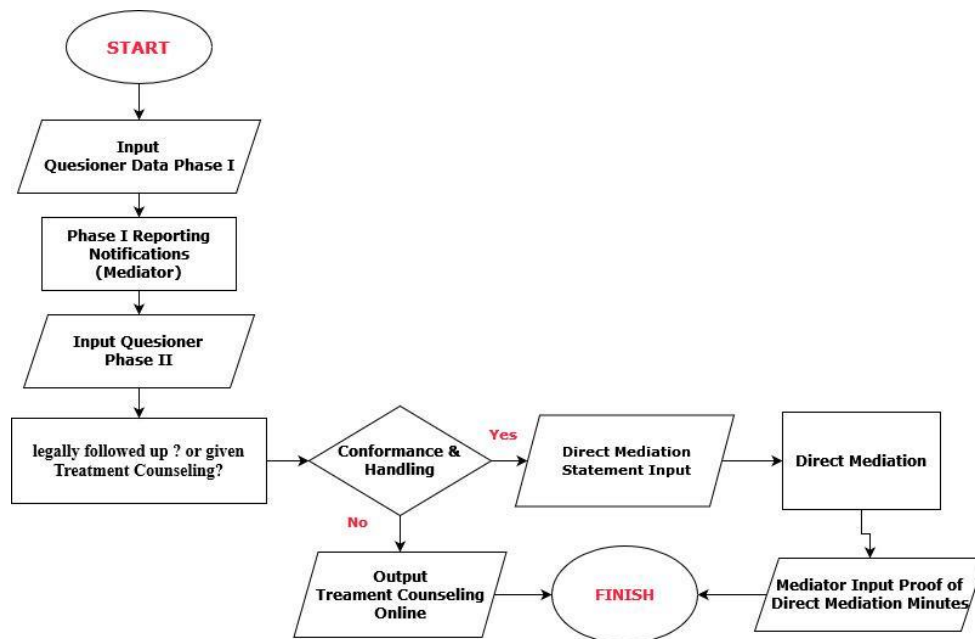


Figure 1. System Scheme

This flowchart describes the overall system scheme of the Sexual Violence Reporting System as an implementation of Permendikbud No. 30 of 2021 at Malikussaleh University. Starting from registration / creating an account for reporting, then filling in the questionnaire data phase 1 with questions based on permendikbud no.30 of 2021, then a notification will be sent to the mediator, namely the PPKS task force and the Head of the Center for Gender Studies and Counseling. Furthermore, it enters the input questionnaire stage 2 with psychological questions for determining the classification of cases, whether it falls into the category of severe, moderate and mild cases and the selection of treatment that the reporting party wants to undergo this is a scheme for decision making by the mediator in determining the treatment to be carried out for the whistleblower.

If this only becomes a mild and moderate case by choosing the counseling treatment path, it will be given direct counseling by the system and this is directly entered in the database that the case has been completed. However, if this is considered to be included in the category of cases in severe and moderate handling and the whistleblower chooses the legal route, the mediator will provide access for the whistleblower to enter the mediation stage directly and determine the schedule for direct mediation. Then the mediator must upload proof of mediation to resolve the case and stored in the reporting database.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Database Design

The design of this database includes the use of tables that will be applied to the sexual violence reporting system (SIPORAS) as an implementation of permendikbud no. 30 of 2021 at Malikussaleh University.

a. User Table

The user table is a table of accounts of the reporting party. Here's the design of the database:

*Table 1. User Table*

users		
nama	password	keterangan
id		primary key
nama	varchar	
email	varchar	
password	varchar	
status	int	
last_login	datetime	
password_expire	datetime	

b. Mediator Table

This mediator table is a table of accounts of the mediator to log in and interact data-wise with the reporting party. Here's the design of the database:

*Table 2. Mediator Table*

Mediations		
nama	password	keterangan
id		primary key
report_id		foreign key
nama	varchar	
password	varchar	
alamat	varchar	
document_letter	varchar	
mediation_minute	varchar	

c. Questioner Question Table 1

This stage 1 questioner table is the filling of the whistleblower's questionnaire. Here's the design of the database:

*Table 3. Stage 1 questioner table*

question_parts		
nama	password	keterangan
id		primary key
report_id		foreign key
nama	varchar	
description	text	
status	int	

d. Questioner Question Table 2

This stage 2 questioner table is the filling of the whistleblower's questionnaire. Here's the design of the database:

**Table 4. Stage 2 questioner table**

questions		
nama	jenis	keterangan
id		primary key
question_part_id		foreign key
report_id		foreign key
question	char	
description	text	
status	enum	
created_at	datetime	

e. Questioner Answer Table 1

This stage 1 questioner answer table is the design of the stage 1 questionnaire answer database. Here's the design of the database:

**Table 5. Stage 1 questioner answer**

answers		
nama	jenis	keterangan
id		primary key
question_id		foreign key
report_id		foreign key
answer	text	
value	int	

f. Questioner Answer Table 2

This stage 2 questionnaire answer table is the design of the stage 2 questionnaire answer database. Here's the design of the database:

**Table 6. Stage 2 questioner answer**

answer_choices		
nama	jenis	keterangan
id		primary key
question_id		foreign key
answer	char	
value	int	

g. Questioner Report Table

This report questioner table is the design of a questioner report database. Here's the design of the database:

**Table 7. Questioner Report Table**

reports_evidences		
nama	jenis	keterangan
id		primary key
report_id		foreign key

ne	char	
e	r	
c	t	

h. Case Report Table

This case report table is the design of a database of reports as a whole case. Here's the design of the database:

**Table 8.** Case Report Table

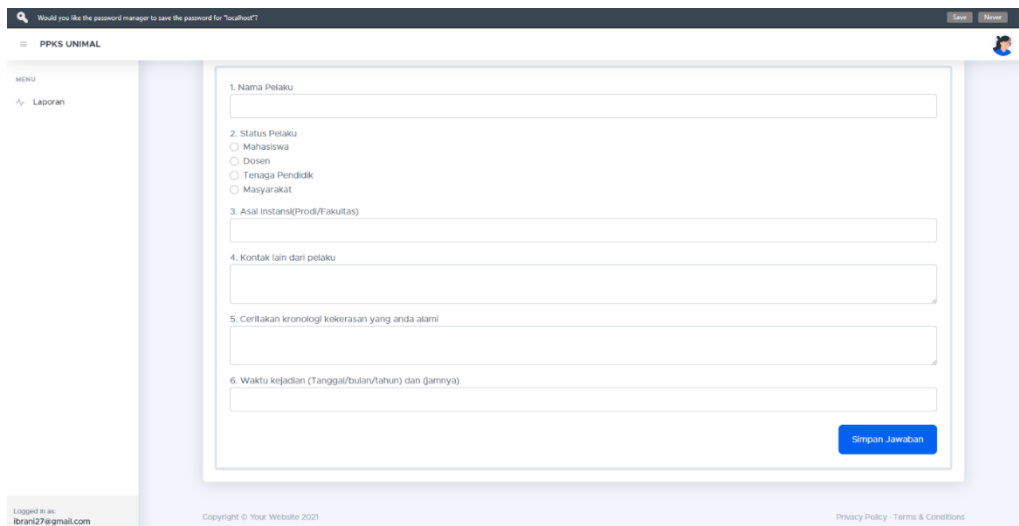
reports		
ma	be	terangan
		mary key
r_email	char	eing_key
r_username	char	eing_key
e	etime	
el	r	
dback	t	
us	r	
se_1	r	
se_2	r	
se_3	r	
oad_bukti	r	

**4.2. System Interface Implementation**

implementation of the overall system that has been built using the web base application:

**Stage 1**

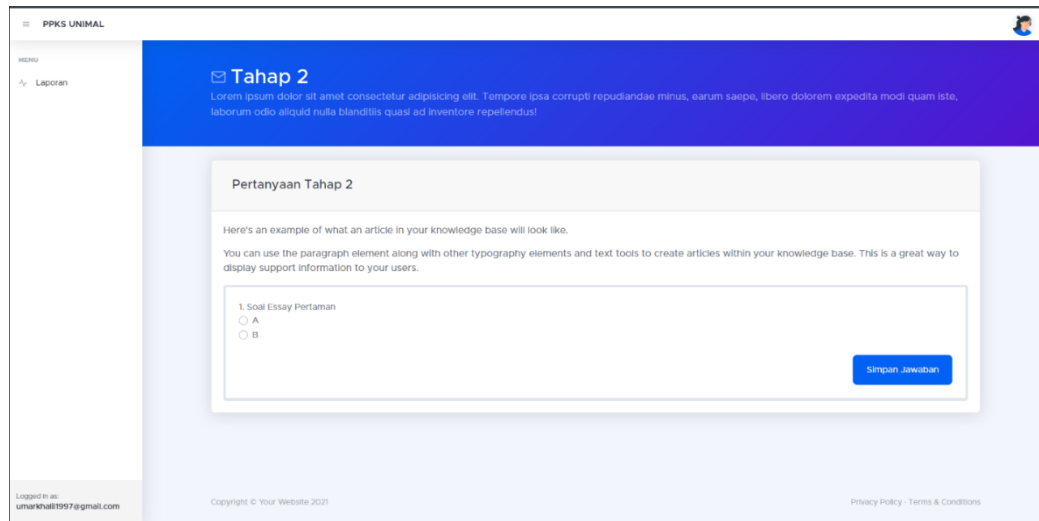
At this stage the victim/whistleblower explains the details of the incident of abuse experienced by the victim/whistleblower.



**Figure 2.** explains the details of the incident

**Stage 2:**

At this stage, the victim/whistleblower will answer a number of questions, each answer of which has value to calculate the seriousness of the case/victim's report/whistleblower's report.

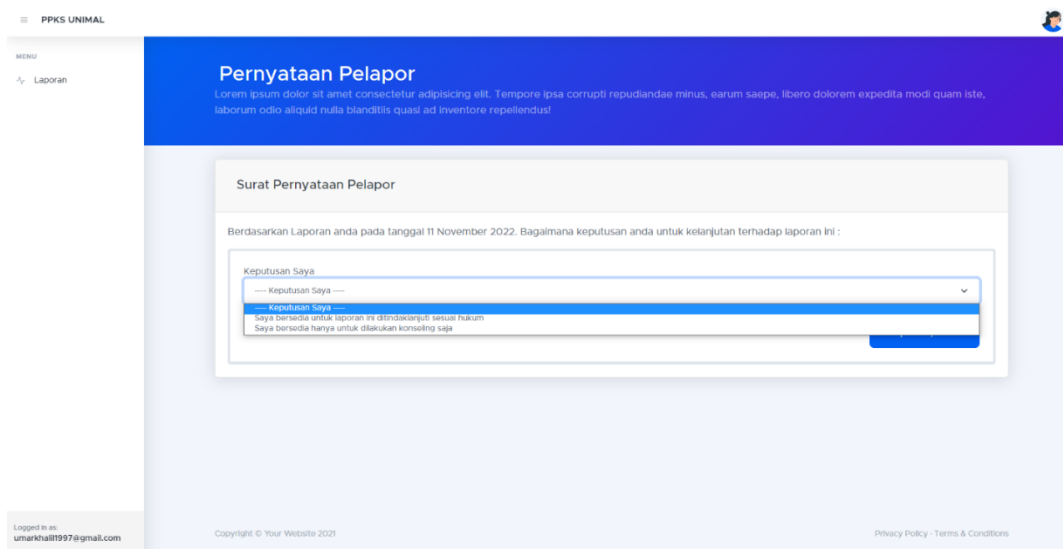


*Figure 3. Answer a number of questions*

**Stage 2 (Continued):**

At this stage, the victim/whistleblower will determine his attitude/desire for the follow-up of his case/report by choosing 1 of the following 2 options:

1. I am willing for this report to be followed up according to the law
2. I am willing to do counseling only



*Figure 4. follow-up of his case*

**Stage 3**

(If you choose number 1 in stage 2 (Advanced)): At this stage the mediator has determined the schedule for the mediation process to be carried out.



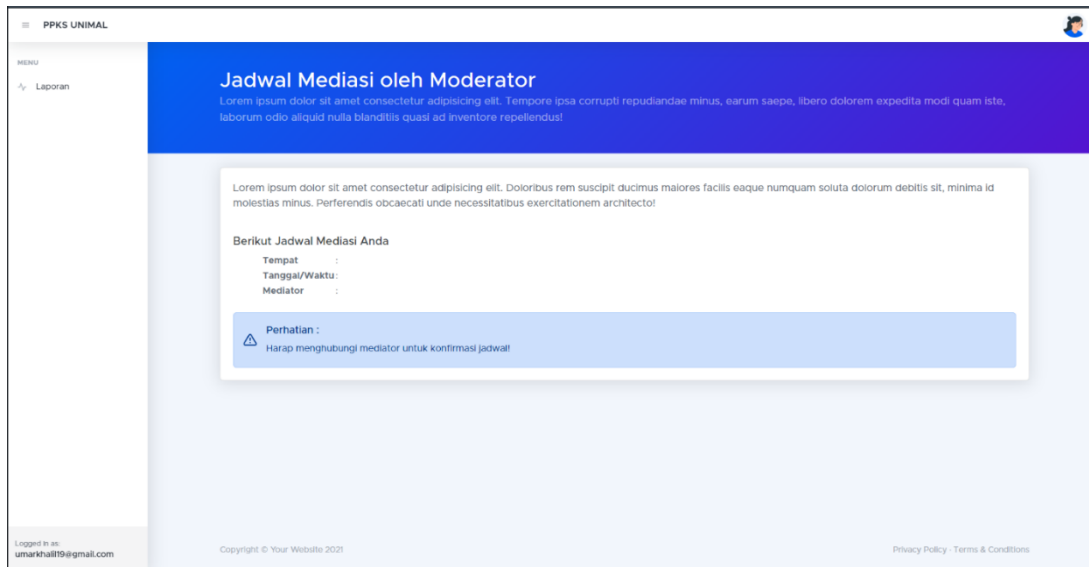


Figure 5. Schedule for the mediation

**Final Stage:**

At this stage the mediator will provide conclusions / counseling results based on the results of the evaluation of all stages that have been passed by the victim / whistleblower and the evidence that has been submitted before.

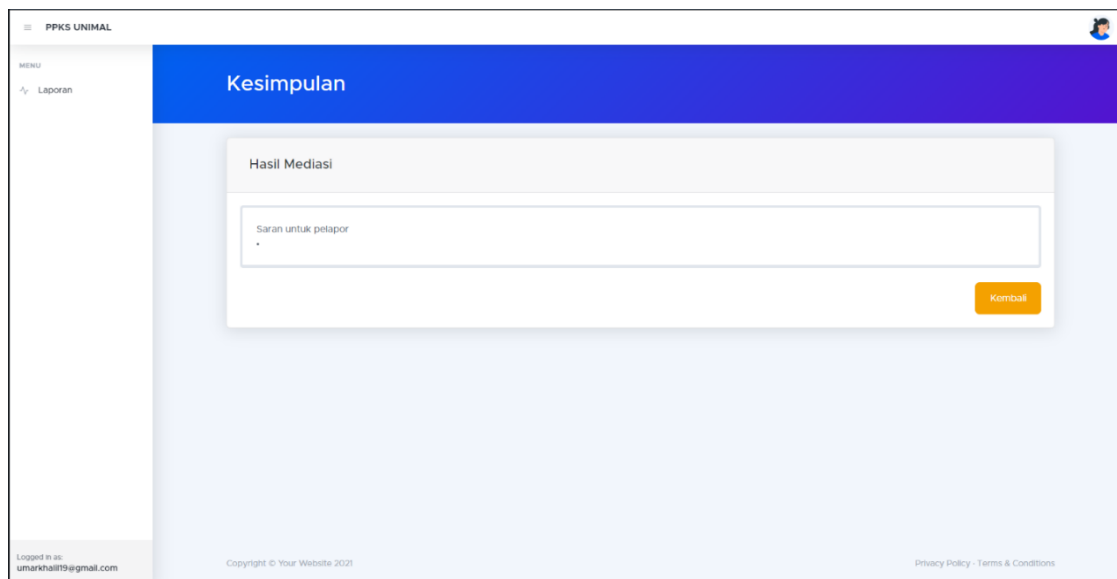


Figure 6. conclusions / counseling results

Based on the research that has been carried out, it can be concluded:

1. Sexual Violence Reporting System (SIPORAS) service as an implementation of permendikbud no. 30 of 2021 which is implemented at Malikussaleh University is very much needed in terms of reporting where manual reporting activities are very time-consuming and documents are not stored properly.
2. Whistleblowers are more courageous to report because the identity of the whistleblower is a matter of privacy and everything, they want to report is simply inputted in the system which will be responded directly by a mediator who is certainly competent in their field.

**AUTHORS’ CONTRIBUTIONS**

Yesy Afrilia as Coordinator & responsible for all research processes and operational activities, theoretical and literature studies, review of research instruments, preparation of research reports, Khalsiah as coordinator in Publication and IPR, Rizky Putra Fhonna as Coordinator of dataset collection and system testing in the field,

completion of Research Results Report, Gilang Ramadhan Assists in the completion of the Soft Program and Andra Munandar Assists in Dataset collection and recapture of activities. All authors work together to produce clinically and scientifically acceptable writing.

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