

Psychological Effects of Ministerial Regulation No. 30/2021 on Campus Residents at Sam Ratulangi University: Attitudes and Impacts

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Abstract: There are regulations governing the prevention and handling of sexual violence in Indonesia which are called the Law on the Crime of Sexual Violence. This law was promulgated in 2022 (Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence), discussing the prevention, treatment, protection and rehabilitation of victims. Then there is a law from the minister of education, culture, research and technology regarding the prevention and handling of sexual violence on campus. It is called Ministerial Regulation Number 30 of 2021 or other named Permendibudristek Number 30 of 2021. This regulation has been socialized to students, lecturers and staff at Sam Ratulangi University. The aim of this research is to understand the attitudes of campus residents and the psychological impact concerning the implementation of Ministerial Regulation No. 30/2021. It provides insights into respondents' knowledge and comprehension of sexual violence, as well as the psychological effects post-awareness of the regulation. This is crucial to fortify the effectiveness of implementing this rule within higher education environments. The research methodology adopted a quantitative descriptive approach using a survey method through a questionnaire assessing attitudes toward the implementation of Ministerial Regulation No. 30/2021. The study population comprised all campus residents: students, faculty, staff, and even security personnel, totaling 19,750. Employing Cohen Manion and Morrison's calculation table with a confidence level of 90% and alpha of 0.1, a sample size of 269 individuals was determined. Data analysis will encompass the campus residents' attitude percentages toward the regulation and psychological impact data. Results indicate that the majority hold supportive attitudes toward Ministerial Regulation No. 30/2021. The psychological impact stemming from its presence manifests as increased calmness yet a simultaneous need for cautious behavior.

Keywords: Sexual Violence, Ministerial Regulation No. 30/2021, Attitudes

1. Introduction

Sexual harassment has become a global issue. Blanca Paniello conducted a survey from August 29th to September 11th, 2023, gathering 345 personal accounts from 251 respondents via an anonymous online questionnaire. While

primarily focusing on health and academic fields, some women attempted to share their experiences regarding sexual and verbal harassment. Overall, 73.6% of accounts reported feeling sexually harassed, and 28.7% reported experiencing sexual harassment. This illustrates the significant prevalence of sexual harassment, demanding prioritization.

Consequently, on March 3rd, 2023, the World Health Organization (WHO) issued the Prevention and Handling Policy for Sexual Harassment, prioritizing victims and survivors, setting high standards with zero tolerance, and emphasizing that there is "no excuse" for sexual harassment [1, 2].

In Indonesia, there are regulations governing the prevention and handling of sexual violence. The Law on Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence (UU TPKS), enacted in 2022 (Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence), addresses prevention, handling, protection, and rehabilitation of victims. However, this law remains general and does not explicitly include sexual consent. In contrast, Ministerial Regulation Number 30 of 2021 specifically addresses the prevention and handling of sexual violence within the scope of higher education, including sexual consent in its definition and forms of sexual violence. This step is a serious commitment Ministry of Education and Culture, Research and Technology to ensure the fulfillment of rights the basis of education for all citizens country. [3-5].

Lentera Sintas Indonesia, in collaboration with Jakarta Feminist Cross Association (JFDG) and Change.org Indonesia (SURVEY "Ever been a victim of harassment in public spaces? You're not alone.", 2019), conducted a survey on Sexual Harassment in Public Spaces at the end of 2018, involving 62,000 individuals. They found that 15% of sexual harassment occurred in schools and campuses (out of 46,349 respondents). Schools and campuses emerged as the top three public spaces where sexual harassment occurs, with students being the vulnerable group. Further research on Understanding Students' Awareness of Sexual Violence at UIN Sunan Kalijaga by Nur Afni Khafsoh revealed that while students are aware of various forms of sexual violence, they lack information on how these cases are handled on campus. Data from January to June 2021 from Symphony (the Children's Women's Empowerment) found that women as victims of violence had the most types of work, namely as students, 3,549 (N = 9,057 victims). [6-8].

Ministerial Regulation Number 30 of 2021 or other named Permendikbudristek Number 30 of 2021. This regulation is about the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education Environments is a government-established regulation to reduce cases of sexual violence in higher education settings. It covers various aspects, such as defining sexual violence, its forms, prevention methods, case-handling procedures, and sanctions against perpetrators. This regulation aims to provide a sense of safety and protection to vulnerable campus residents [4].

Sexual violence is defined as:

"Any act of degrading, insulting, harassing, and/or attacking a person's body and/or reproductive function, due to unequal power and/or gender relations, which results in or could result in psychological and/or physical suffering, including those disrupting a person's reproductive health and losing the opportunity to carry out education and/or work safely and optimally [9]."

There are 21 forms of sexual violence regulated in

Permendikbudristek No. 30 of 2021 in Chapter 1 article 5:

"a. Delivering speech that discriminates against or insults the victim's physical appearance, body condition and/or gender identity; b. Intentionally exposing his genitals without the victim's consent; c. conveying remarks containing sexual advances, jokes and/or whistling to the victim; d. Staring at the victim in a sexual and/or uncomfortable way; e. Sending messages, jokes, images, photos, audio and/or videos with sexual nuances to the victim even though the victim has prohibited it; f. Taking, recording, and/or distributing photos and/or audio and/or visual recordings of the victim that have sexual nuances without the victim's consent; g. Uploading photos of the victim's body and/or personal information that have sexual nuances without the victim's consent; h. Disseminating information regarding the victim's body and/or personality that has a sexual nuance without the victim's consent; i. Peeking at or intentionally looking at the victim carrying out activities privately and/or in a private space; j. persuade, promise, offer something, or threaten the Victim to carry out sexual transactions or activities that are not approved by the Victim; k. giving punishment or sanctions that have a sexual nuance; l. touching, rubbing, touching, holding, hugging, kissing and/or rubbing any part of their body on the victim's body without the victim's consent; m. removing the victim's clothes without the victim's consent; n. forcing the victim to carry out sexual transactions or activities; o. practicing the culture of the Student, Educator and Education Personnel community which contains sexual violence; p. attempted rape, but penetration did not occur; q. committing rape, including penetration with objects or parts of the body other than the genitals; r. forcing or tricking the victim into having an abortion; s. forcing or deceiving the victim to become pregnant; t. intentionally allowing sexual violence to occur; u. committing other acts of sexual violence [4]"

Related previous research is the policy analysis of the Minister of Education and Culture, Research and Technology No. 30 of 2021 in efforts to prevent and handle sexual violence at Muhamadiyah University Ponorogo by Febrianti Enrica, the results of the analysis of which still have not found a decision or policy from the university regarding sexual violence as an implementation of this regulation [10].

Therefore, research on campus residents' attitudes is crucial to strengthen the effectiveness of implementing this regulation in the higher education environment. This is also related to the psychological impacts of its implementation Ministerial Regulation Number 30 of 2021. Attitude means an assessment of something such as a person, object, or opinion. Attitude has three components, namely cognitive, affective and conative. [11].

This research can provide insights into the level of knowledge and understanding among campus residents regarding sexual violence and its psychological impacts after becoming aware of this regulation. Consequently, this study aims to offer valuable recommendations for Sam Ratulangi University in enhancing the implementation effectiveness of Ministerial Regulation Number 30 of 2021. Additionally, this

research can contribute both theoretically and practically to other educational institutions and relevant stakeholders in efforts to prevent and address sexual violence in higher education environments.

2. Materials and Methods

This research utilized a quantitative descriptive approach, employing survey methods through a questionnaire to gather data. The variables studied include attitudes towards Ministerial Regulation Number 30 of 2021, especially regarding attitudes towards twenty one forms of sexual violence and surveyed the psychological impacts of its implementation within the campus environment.

Data collection was conducted using an online questionnaire distributed via Google Forms. Scoring was executed using a Likert scale (ranging from 1-4) comprising categories: "Strongly Agree," "Agree," "Disagree," and "Strongly Disagree." Attitude categories were defined as follows: "Strongly Agree" (76%-100%), "Agree" (51%-75%), "Disagree" (26%-50%), and "Strongly Disagree" (0%-25%).

The study population consisted of all campus residents at Sam Ratulangi University, totaling 19,750 individuals, rounded up to 20,000. Employing Cohen Manion and Morrison's calculation table (Louis Cohen, 2017) with a confidence level of 90% and an alpha of 0.1 determined a sample size of 269 individuals. Sample selection utilized purposive random sampling, ensuring inclusion criteria such as active campus engagement among students, educators, and staff who were willing to participate as research respondents.

Data processing involved statistical analysis and data examination, including frequency distribution of demographic data, attitudes from the questionnaire, and psychological impact. Validity and reliability tests showed that the questionnaire assessing attitudes toward Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021 exhibited validity higher than 0.6 and reliability of 0.798, indicating high reliability [12].

3. Results

3.1. Respondent Characteristics

The research respondents consisted of students, faculty members, and educational staff affiliated with Sam Ratulangi University. Among the 271 respondents, 80.8% were students, followed by 14.4% who were faculty members.

Pekerjaan	Jumlah
1. Mahasiswa	220
2. Dosen	39
3. Pegawai/Tenaga Administrasi	8
4. Satpam/Cleaning Service	5

Figure 1. Respondent's occupation table.

The majority of respondents were female, accounting for 59.8%, while males comprised 40.2%.

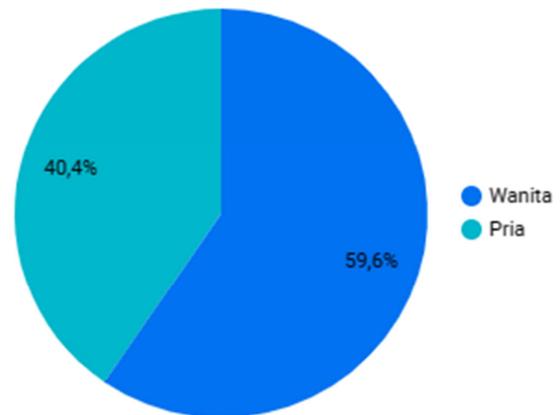


Figure 2. Pie chart of gender distribution.

Regarding religious affiliation, the most prevalent among respondents was Christianity at 69.4%, followed by Islam at 15.1% and Catholicism at 11.1%.

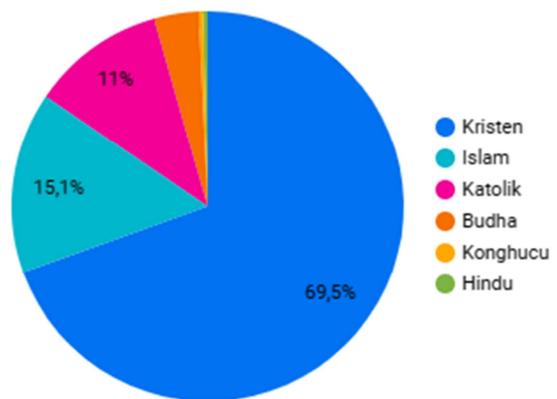


Figure 3. Pie chart of religion distribution.

In terms of faculties, the highest number of respondents were from the Faculty of Medicine, constituting 81.1%, followed by other faculties such as Engineering, Agriculture, and Animal Husbandry.

The research findings revealed several psychological impacts stemming from the awareness of the existence of Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021. These psychological impacts manifested in emotional and behavioral responses. Approximately 46.5% of respondents felt a sense of increased calmness upon learning about the stringent regulations concerning the prevention and handling of sexual violence in higher education. However, 39.1% of respondents expressed a need for cautious behavior. This might be due to the prevalent culture of greetings involving touch and sexually suggestive language still present within the higher education environment. It underscores the necessity of controlling behavior and speech to avoid making conversation partners feel sexually demeaned.

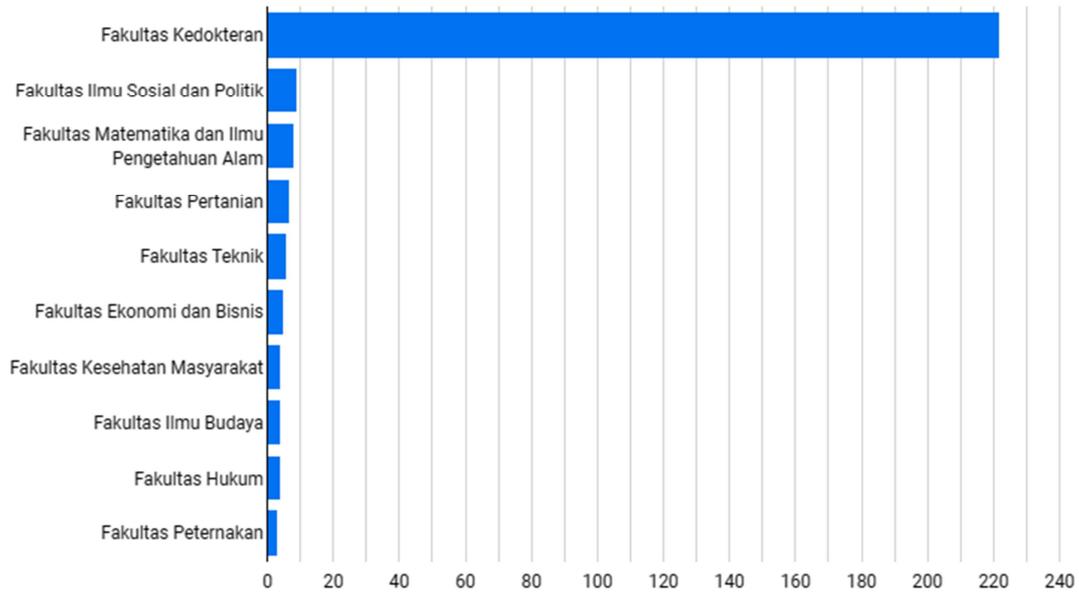


Figure 4. Respondent's faculty of origin.

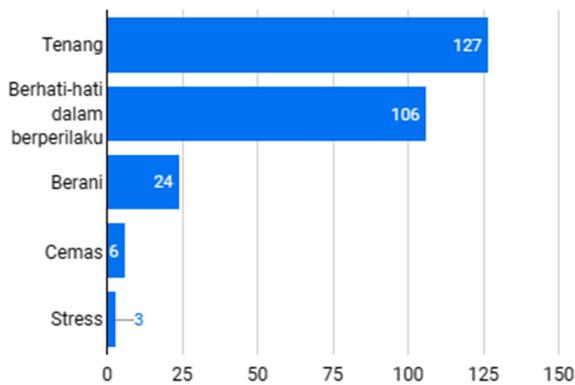


Figure 5. Frequency distribution of perceived psychological impacts.

3.2. Questionnaire Validity and Reliability Test

The research findings indicate that the questionnaire assessing attitudes toward Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021 exhibited validity higher than 0.6 and a reliability of

0.798, demonstrating high reliability.

3.3. Univariate Data Analysis

The frequency distribution results regarding attitudes toward Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021 revealed that out of 271 respondents, 19 individuals (7.01%) held an agreeable stance toward the regulation. Conversely, 252 respondents (92.99%) strongly agreed with Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021. Overall, the campus community's attitude toward this regulation falls predominantly within the category of strong agreement, constituting 98.24%.

The campus community, comprising students, faculty, staff, and even security and cleaning personnel, participated as respondents. A significant portion was already aware of the existence of Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021, with 71.6% of respondents acknowledging this regulation concerning the prevention and handling of sexual violence within the higher education environment.

1. Apakah Anda sudah mengetahui tentang Permendikbud No. 30 Tahun 2021 tentang Pencegahan dan Penanganan Kekerasan Seksual di Lingkungan Perguruan Tinggi?
271 jawaban

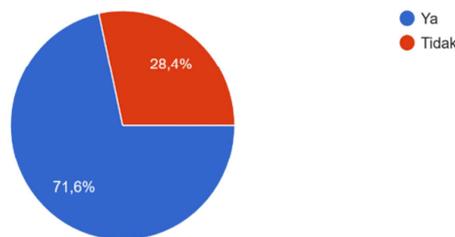


Figure 6. Distribution of respondents' knowledge regarding the existence of regulations.

Awareness of the existence of Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021 does not necessarily correspond with a sufficient

understanding of its contents. Approximately 16.6% of respondents lacked comprehension of the regulation's

contents, while only 9.6% demonstrated an understanding of its provisions.

2. Jika Anda menjawab "Ya" pada pertanyaan sebelumnya, sejauh mana Anda memahami isi Permendikbud tersebut?

271 jawaban

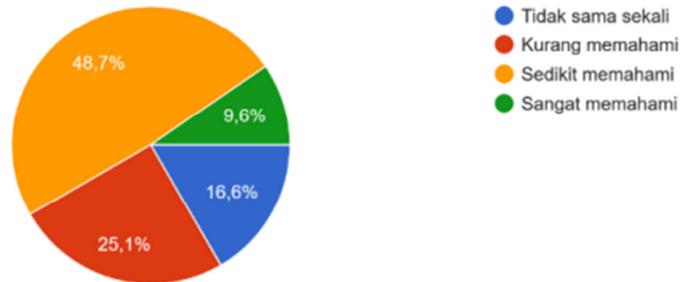


Figure 7. Distribution of respondents' knowledge regarding the contents of regulations.

Knowledge and understanding of Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021 led respondents to realize the importance of this regulation. Approximately 70.1% of respondents deemed

this regulation crucial in preventing and addressing sexual violence within higher education institutions.

3. Bagaimana pendapat Anda tentang pentingnya Permendikbud No. 30 Tahun 2021 dalam mencegah dan menangani kekerasan seksual di lingkungan perguruan tinggi?

271 jawaban

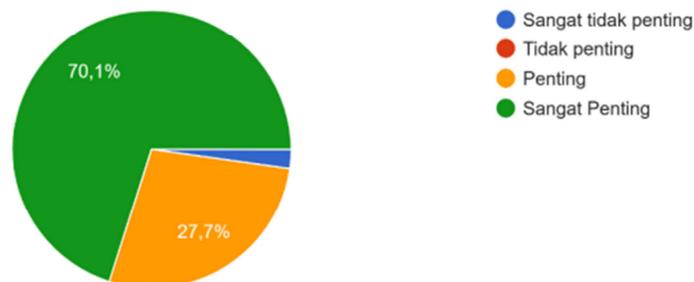


Figure 8. Distribution of respondents' opinions regarding whether the existence of these regulations is important or not.

In general, respondents exhibited a high level of agreement regarding the implementation of Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021. Approximately 56.8% of the 271 respondents

strongly agreed, while 42.8% expressed agreement with the regulation.

4. Bagaimana pandangan Anda terhadap penerapan Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Kebudayaan Nomor 30 Tahun 2021 di lingkungan Universitas Sam Ratulangi?

271 jawaban



Figure 9. Distribution of respondents' opinions regarding the existence of regulations at Sam Ratulangi University.

With the presence of Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021, respondents felt fairly effective in preventing and addressing sexual violence at Sam Ratulangi University.

5. Se jauh mana Anda merasa Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Kebudayaan Nomor 30 Tahun 2021 efektif dalam mencegah dan menangani kekerasan seksual di Universitas Sam Ratulangi?

271 jawaban

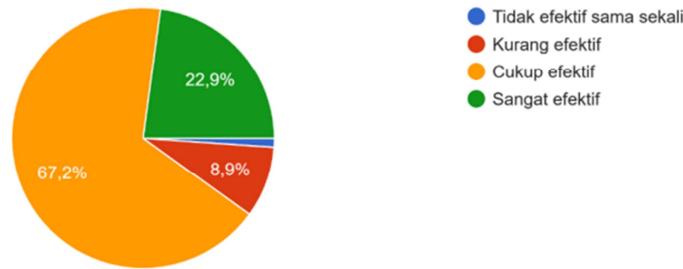


Figure 10. Distribution of respondents' opinions regarding whether the regulation is effective or not.

The PPKS Task Force at Sam Ratulangi University conducted campus-wide socialization. Around 50.2% of respondents felt that the information and socialization regarding Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021 were effectively delivered. However, 26.6% of respondents

believed that the information and socialization were inadequately conveyed. This discrepancy might stem from socialization sessions being held in large classrooms, causing challenges in audibility and visibility of presentations due to distance.

8. Apakah Anda merasa informasi dan sosialisasi mengenai Permendikbud No. 30 Tahun 2021 telah disampaikan dengan baik di lingkungan Anda?

271 jawaban

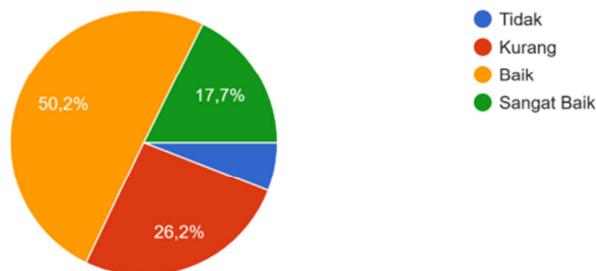


Figure 11. Distribution of respondents' opinions regarding whether socialization has been delivered well or not.

Based on the research findings, a majority of respondents held the opinion that Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021 moderately enhances campus residents' awareness and understanding regarding sexual violence issues.

Approximately 60.5% of respondents indicated a moderate improvement, while 18.8% felt it had a limited impact on enhancing awareness and understanding among campus residents regarding sexual violence issues.

9. Se jauh mana Anda merasa Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Kebudayaan Nomor 30 Tahun 2021 meningkatkan kesadaran dan pemahaman warga kampus terkait isu kekerasan seksual?

271 jawaban

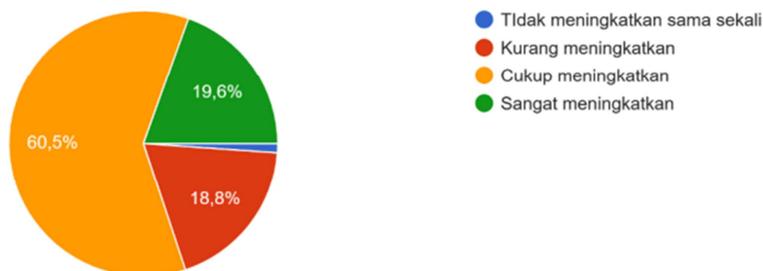


Figure 12. Distribution of respondents' opinions regarding the existence of regulations that can increase campus community awareness regarding the issue of sexual violence.

4. Discussion

The campus community's attitude—comprising students, faculty, staff, and security personnel—toward Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021 reflects a strong agreement. This aligns with the government's intent, particularly the Minister of Education and Culture, in enacting this regulation: to safeguard victims of sexual violence on campus and protect the academic community from such occurrences. The prevalent strong agreement regarding the regulation's presence is coupled with an understanding of its provisions. This can be attributed to the comprehensive dissemination of this regulation to all students and faculty across various faculties at Sam Ratulangi University. However, the respondents' understanding of the regulation remains somewhat limited, indicating the necessity for further dissemination efforts to ensure a comprehensive grasp of its content. This echoes findings from a survey conducted at Pancasila University's Faculty of Engineering, where 99 out of 102 participants expressed a desire for extended socialization sessions on creating a safe campus environment against sexual violence, driven by Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021 [13, 14].

Moreover, the psychological impact of this regulation is predominantly a sense of calmness among the majority of respondents. This emotional response aligns with the regulation's purpose: to protect victims of sexual violence. According to Nikmatul, securing justice and truth for victims of sexual violence requires support from bureaucratic figures like rectors. With the implementation of this regulation, the campus community feels safer from sexual violence [15].

The implications of these research findings suggest that the strong agreement with Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021 must be complemented by continued dissemination efforts to foster a deep understanding of sexual violence and the regulation's implementation guidelines. Additionally, further research is essential to explore the psychological impacts on sexual violence victims in higher education institutions with the existence of this regulation.

A notable limitation of this study is the overrepresentation of respondents from a single faculty, the Faculty of Medicine, compared to others, indicating a need for more targeted studies in other faculties to ensure more comprehensive outcomes.

5. Conclusions

Firstly, the attitude of the Sam Ratulangi University campus community toward Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021 regarding the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education Institutions stands at 98.24%, indicating a strong agreement.

Secondly, the psychological impact observed includes feelings of increased calmness but also a need for more cautious behavior.

Thirdly, the implications derived from these research

findings underscore the necessity for comprehensive ongoing socialization to deepen understanding regarding sexual violence and the implementation guidelines of this regulation. Additionally, further research is warranted to explore the psychological effects on victims of sexual violence within higher education institutions in light of the existence of this regulation.

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Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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