

Strategies and Mechanisms to Create a Zero Sexual Violence Campus: Studies at UIN Mataram and IAIN Ponorogo

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Abstract

This study examines strategies and mechanisms for preventing and handling sexual violence at UIN Mataram and IAIN Ponorogo. This research belongs to the field research category with qualitative models. Data collection using interview and documentation methods. The data sources are the Rector or Vice -Rector, the Chairman of PSGA, and vocal points at the two universities. SWOT analysis is used to determine the strengths and weaknesses in realizing zero campus sexual violence. The results show, first, UIN Mataram is realizing a Zero campus of sexual violence through policy regulations and the fulfilment of gender-responsive infrastructure. Eight strategies and eight mechanisms were carried out. IAIN Ponorogo has seven strategies and four mechanisms. Second, based on the results of the SWOT analysis, it was found that UIN Mataram has twelve strengths, including the Rector of gender-responsive, the Head of LP2M being female who is sensitive and gender-responsive, a gender-responsive campus integrity pact, and six weaknesses, including officials dominated by men and do not yet have gender sensitivity and responsiveness, no budget for UIN care, lack of understanding of campus residents about sexual violence. IAIN Ponorogo has six strengths, including a female Rector whose gender perspective is qualified, the Rector's Decree on the prevention and handling of Sexual Violence, IAIN Ponorogo Care, and weaknesses, including the budget not being gender-responsive, human resources still lack capacity in handling Sexual Violence. Learning to realize zero campus sexual violence is a serious commitment of policymakers in implementing gender-responsive policies.

Keywords: Zero sexual violence, gender responsiveness, strategy, mechanism

INTRODUCTION

Recently, news has emerged about sexual violence cases experienced by female students in universities (Boozaiyer, F. A., Carr, K., & Matutu, H., 2019). Sexual violence is an important issue and, simultaneously, a problem faced by universities that requires

serious and urgent handling. Sexual violence is understood as acts that degrade, insult, and harass, such as attacking one's body and/or ridiculing one's reproductive function, and it is caused by imbalances in power relations and/or gender, resulting in psychological and/or physical suffering.

Based on data from the Ministry of Education and Culture and Technology, in 2020, there were 2,400 cases recorded (Kompasiana.com, 2022). 2021 From January to July 2021, there were 2,500 cases; that is, there was an increase of 100 cases; in fact, it was still in the middle of 2021, so it clearly shows an increasing trend. Meanwhile, based on the results of a survey by the Ministry of Education and Culture conducted in 2020, information was obtained that there were 77% of lecturers stated that sexual violence had occurred at the university level, and around 63% did not report known cases to the campus (Kompasiana.com, 2022).

The sexual assault case looks like an iceberg phenomenon. The practice of sexual violence looks small or small on the surface, but many incidents are not visible, and even the number is enormous but not reported (Ishak, 2020). The victim is haunted by the fear of being blamed and enduring disgrace, so he does not report to the authorities. Among the cases of sexual violence in universities that have become hot news in 2021 is the case of a female student at the University of Riau (UNRI) (Hermawati, Y., & Widiyanto, E. S., 2023). She was a student of the class of 2018 who was allegedly sexually harassed by a thesis supervisor who also served as dean of the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences. *Second*, sexual harassment experienced by female students by their lecturers that occurred at the State Islamic Institute (IAIN) Kediri (Ropiah, S., & Taftazani, B. M., 2022); *Third*, sexual harassment that occurred three Sriwijaya University (UNSRI) students committed by their thesis supervisor (Rosilawati, Y., & Fadilla, Q. Y., 2023); *Fourth*, a lecturer at the State University of Jakarta (UNJ) committed sexual harassment by sending seductive or sexist chats to female students who wanted to ask him for guidance; *Fifth*, a student of Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) who experienced sexual harassment while carrying out the Real Work Lecture (KKN) program; *Sixth*, cases of sexual violence that occurred in the Laskar Mahasiswa Republik Indonesia (Lamri) organization Surabaya City. (Times & Hutasoit, t.t.) The phenomenon of sexual violence on campuses has also become a hot topic of discussion in the United States. (Chambers dkk., 2021) A study in the United States

stated that 38% of the sample reported sexual violence victimization, with 42.6% of women and 28.7% of men experiencing victimization.(Sutherland dkk., 2014). The educational environment as a place to build character is not free from acts of sexual violence (Fadhilah, N. 2022).

The above phenomenon shows that sexual violence can occur anywhere and anytime and is carried out by anyone in the campus environment or outside the campus, which starts from interactions originating from academic / campus activities. Then, the victim can also happen to anyone, both men and women. Hence, the prevention of sexual violence is not only aimed at protecting female students but also for students because it is also possible. As it should be, the campus is a comfortable and safe place, and one of the comfort criteria is guaranteeing a sense of security from sexual violence. It is necessary to change culture (Dills et al., 2016) through regulations to realize this.

To respond to the phenomenon of sexual violence that is rife in the world of education, especially in universities, the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, through the Director General of Islamic Education, issued Decree Number 5494 of 2019 concerning Guidelines for the Prevention and Prevention of Sexual Violence at Islamic Religious Universities. Likewise, the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia issued regulation Number 30 of 2021 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education Environments. In addition, in 2022, Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning Sexual Violence (TPKS) has also been passed.

The Decree of the Director General of Pendis and the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia are actually followed up by each public and private university. Head of the Sub-Directorate of Research and Community Service of the Directorate General of PTKI, Suwendi, stated that as a follow-up to the issuance of the PPKS guidelines, it would be asked to the Center for Gender and Child Studies (PSGA) of each PTKI to be *the leading sector* in the technical continuation of the guidelines.(*Ditjen Pendis Keluarkan Pedoman Pencegahan dan Penanggulangan Kekerasan Seksual pada PTKI*, t.t.) PSGA is used as a *leading sector* in this case because the factors that cause sexual violence in universities include gender factors ((Hannan, 2022; Yuniar dkk., 2022) power relations

(Marfu'ah et al., 2021) which are very often found on campus, and all of them are the realm of study and service of PSGA.

Prevention and handling of sexual violence in universities is a crucial issue (Roark, 1987) that must immediately get attention for all campus academic communities. It is because the effects of sexual violence will have a significant impact on victims (Effendi, 2021; Marfu'ah et al., 2021). At a minimum, three significant consequences haunt victims of sexual violence, namely: *first*, physical impacts. These physical impacts can take the form of sleep pattern disturbances, eating disorders, decreased immunity, discomfort, pain in the genitals, anus, and loss of positive habits; *second*, psychological impacts that can manifest depression, deep trauma, and stress that can interfere with brain function and development, persistent heightened anxiety, sexual disorientation, aloofness, sensitivity, frequent nightmares, hurt and self-blame; *Third*, the social impact that can be in the form of getting *bullied*, losing a good name, being lazy to participate in activities, declining achievement, staying away from friends, and the possibility of becoming a perpetrator of sexual violence (Castellanos & Huyler, 2018; Fu'ady, 2011).

It is essential to conduct a study or study on strategies and mechanisms for preventing and handling sexual violence at PTKIN, which already has these regulations. It is intended as a benchmark whose results become an entry point in making rules and SOP for preventing, mitigating, and handling sexual violence on other campuses. PTKIN, which is the subject of this study, namely: *first*, UIN Mataram because it includes PT following up on the Decree of the Director General of Diktis in the form of Rector's Decree Number 2355 of 2020 concerning the prevention and control of Sexual Violence early, and is also one of the PTKIN that received the PTRG (Gender Responsive Higher Education) award in the silver category, in addition, he is also a representative from the eastern region; *Second*, IAIN Ponorogo as PTKI received the main PTRG award in the field of sexual violence prevention in the main category and is a representative of the Java region.

Based on the background of the problem, the problem points studied in this study, namely: How to overcome sexual violence in UIN Mataram and IAIN Ponorogo; and how each PTKIN utilizes its strengths and covers obstacles faced in realizing College Zero sexual violence? Based on these problems, this research model includes qualitative research. The data needed in this study include strategies and mechanisms for preventing sexual

violence on campus at 2 (two) universities; strengths and obstacles in the implementation of strategy and mechanisms for preventing and handling sexual violence on the two campuses were taken from resource persons, Rectors and/or Vice-Rectors, Chairmen of PSGA, and vocal points at the two universities. Furthermore, to find out the strengths and weaknesses in realizing a zero campus of sexual violence, a SWOT analysis is used (Fatimah, 2016).

DISCUSSION

Strategies and Mechanisms to Realize a Campus Free from Sexual Violence: Experience of State Islamic University (UIN) Mataram and State Islamic Religious Institut (IAIN) Ponorogo

Mataram State Islamic University, or UIN Mataram, is an Islamic University in Mataram City, West Nusa Tenggara Province. Historically, UIN Mataram went through a long journey to reach its current position. The forerunner of the establishment of UIN Mataram began from the preparatory school IAIN Al-Jami'ah Yogyakarta Mataram, then became IAIN Al-Jami'ah Sunan Ampel Mataram Branch, then changed status to STAIN Mataram, changed status to State Islamic Institute (IAIN) Mataram leader and finally changed status to UIN Mataram based on Presidential Regulation (Perpres) signed by President Joko Widodo on April 8, 2017 ("Sejarah UIN Mataram," 2022).

IAIN Ponorogo is a State Islamic Religious College located in the Ponorogo area . Abdul Wahhab Sharia Academy (ASA) was established on February 1, 1968, on the idea of KH. Chozin Dawoedy and KH. Syamsudin is the emberio or forerunner of IAIN Ponorogo. On May 12, 1970, ASA became a state institution by switching to the Faculty of Sharia Ponorogo IAIN Sunan Ampel. It then changed its status to Watoe Dhakon State Islamic College (STAIN). Due to the times' demands and the community's needs, STAIN Ponorogo changed its status to IAIN Ponorogo. The change in status is based on Presidential Regulation Number 75 of 2016 ("Sejarah Singkat," t.t.).

Strategy is a detailed and careful plan based on careful consideration to achieve specific goals as a big goal that has been set (David, 2004, p. 11). While mechanisms are ways of working, work techniques or work processes that systemically involve various elements to meet together automatically like machines to emphasize the achievement of

goals, it can be captured that strategies and mechanisms are the formulations of careful and detailed big plans by involving related elements that are involved with each other systemically-mechanically to realize big goals (Zaenuddin, 2022).

The strategy and mechanism of UIN Mataram and IAIN Ponorogo in realizing an independent/free campus from sexual violence, is based on the indicators of Gender Responsive Higher Education (PTRG). There are nine PTRG indicators, which can be classified into four components: Institutional, Tridharma of Higher Education, Governance, and Zero Tolerance of Violence (Yuliani & Ulfah, 2022)

Institutional

Institutionally, UIN Mataram has a Center for Gender and Child Studies under the coordination of LPPM. She already has university gender profile data and has a Rector's Regulation on implementing gender mainstreaming (PUG) in universities. PSGA Mataram's vision is realizing justice and gender equality in people's lives. This vision shows UIN Mataram's determination to become a PTRG (Gender Responsive Higher Education). The concept seeks to be operated through education, research, and community service activities.

Institutionally, IAIN Ponorogo already has a Center for Gender and Child Studies. One of the roles of PSGA in Higher Education is to provide disaggregated data. Disaggregated data becomes an entry point in assessing justice and gender equality in the university environment. Disaggregated data can be disaggregated data for educators (lecturers), education staff, and students by gender or by position, employment status, length of service, age, and student data based on study programs, faculties, and others. With selected data from various categorizations, it will facilitate policy formulation and create programs that are gender equitable (*Kementerian Pemberdayaan Perempuan Dan Perlindungan Anak*, t.t.). In addition, it should be understood that disaggregated data does not stop at the existence of disaggregated data but must also be implemented in all making activity documents, such as attendance, lectures, or other activities.

The gender profile at IAIN Ponorogo was only compiled in 2022 at the beginning of the fourth quarter. When researchers conducted research in early 2023, IAIN Ponorogo's PSGA gender profile was not completed flawlessly, so comprehensive disaggregated data was not found.

At the rectorate level, a female lecturer, Dr. Hj. Evi Muafiah, M.Ag, holds the highest leadership in the 2021-2025 term, while men hold the 3 Vice-Rectors. Quantitatively, men are still more dominant in occupying positions at IAIN Ponorogo. However, IAIN Ponorogo has shown the community that women can hold the highest position in the university environment, the Rector. Women twice led IAIN Ponorogo.

Table 1. Disaggregated Data of Officials in the Faculty Environment

No	Faculty	Gender			
		L	%	P	%
1	Tarbiyah dan Keguruan	11	58%	8	42%
2	Syari'ah	7	64%	4	36%
3	Ushuluddin dan Dakwah	9	90%	1	10%
4	Ekonomi dan Bisnis	5	50%	5	50%
Total		32	64%	18	36%

The table shows that the Faculty of Ushuluddin and Da'wah has a very wide disparity between male officials and female officials, namely 90% held by men and 10% by women. It compares the number of male and female officials at IAIN Ponorogo: 64% male and 36% female. The number of male and female lecturers at IAIN Ponorogo can almost be said to be equal because of only a difference of 4%, namely 52% men and 48% women (Yuliani & Ulfah, 2022). It means that the number of male and female lecturers is not directly proportional to those in office. In addition, it is also necessary to disaggregate data that includes categorization of positions, positions at the policy-making level, namely: Dean and Vice Dean, or positions that are executors, namely Head of Department (Kajur), Head of Study Program (Kaprodi), Secretary of Department (Sekjur), Secretary of Study Program (Sekprodi).

Tridharma Implementation

The implementation of Tridharma UIN Mataram realizes PTRG can be seen in three fields: education and teaching, research, and community service. In the field of education and teaching, UIN Mataram already has four (4) gender-specific courses, namely: 1) Gender Basics; 2) Religion and Gender; 3) Politics and Gender; 4) Gender and Islamic Law. In addition, there are also approximately five (5) courses that include gender perspectives in it, namely courses related to male and female relations, namely: 1) Introduction to Family Law; 2) Family Law in the Islamic World; 3) Law of Inheritance; 4) Fiqh an-Nisa; and 5) Islamic Religious Education.

As a guideline for lecturers and students on justice and gender equality, UIN Mataram has realized seven (7) textbooks and gender reference books, namely: 1) Fiqh An-Anisa; 2) Hadith Gender Perspective; 3) Access to justice for serial married widows; 4) Domestic Violence Suluk Practice; 5) Gender Perspective Leadership; 6) Family Law Tradition; 7) Equality Tradition (*Textbook Document and reference Gender Perspective UIN Mataram, t.t.*).

All PTKIN should also provide gender courses, both in the form of gender-specific approaches and include gender perspectives in studies, especially those related to the themes of male and female relations. The gender perspective is essential to convey in lectures because gender is a social problem. Gender differences are not a problem if they do not cause inequality or injustice to one of the sexes. Students are future leaders; therefore, it is necessary to be given an understanding of gender so that in socializing in society, they do not make statements or policies, discriminatory treatment or even perpetuate gender injustice.

UIN Mataram has pursued gender-themed research and publication research because this is the foundation for building an equal community mindset. Based on existing data, gender-themed research is still very minimal. In addition, UIN Mataram has tried to balance the number of male and female lecturer researchers, but in reality, female researchers are still minimal. In 2018 and 2019, female researchers amounted to 25%, not reaching the minimum quota that should be provided, which is 30%. However, in 2021, female researchers reached 39% (*Research documents and scientific publications related to Gender Justice UIN Mataram, t.t.*). Seeing the development of the number of female researchers, UIN Mataram, especially the Research Center, should continue to improve the human resources of female lecturers in the field of research through various activities, such as training on gender perspective research methodology, writing scientific papers and others.

PSGA UIN Mataram already has a journal called "Qawwam", which focuses its studies on gender issues, women, children and family studies. The existence of the journal "Qawwam" is significant as a forum to voice the results of studies related to justice and gender equality so that the vision of PSGA Mataram to realize justice and gender equality in life in society is faster to be achieved.

In community service, PSGA UIN Mataram conducts community service that integrates gender and social inclusion. The themes include; Women-friendly villages,

building family-based community resilience, increasing gender awareness, economic empowerment, and women's involvement in village decision-making. Gender-responsive community service should continue to be developed and expanded in its coverage area to benefit many people (*Document on Community Service based on Gender Justice UIN Mataram*, t.t.)

In the field of education and teaching, IAIN Ponorogo, to become a gender-responsive university, begins by providing understanding to lecturers in the preparation of gender-responsive RPS. IAIN Ponorogo has three strategies for including the concept of gender in courses, namely affirmation, integration, and insertion. Affirmative gender courses only exist in the PGMI Study Program, namely Gender and Inclusion. Subjects that are integrated with a gender perspective are religious jurisprudence courses. In contrast, insertion subjects are History of Islamic Civilization, Waqaf Management, Study of PAI material in junior high schools, and Sufism Morals (I. Yuliani, personal communication, May 2023).

In the gender-responsive Education and Teaching field at IAIN Ponorogo, there still needs to be strengthening because there are still not even gender-specific courses in each Study Program. There is even one course and only one Study Program. Gender integration and insertion courses also need special attention in determining teachers. It must be ensured that these subjects' lecturers have a gender perspective. However, it should be appreciated that Vice Rector 1 (Academic and Institutional affairs) is willing to facilitate the writing of gender-responsive books (I. Yuliani, personal communication, May 2023) so that these good ideas can be implemented. They need to continue to be controlled.

Table 2. Disaggregated Data of IAIN Ponorogo Researchers

No	Tahun	Gender				Sum
		L	%	P	%	
1	2019	66	60%	44	40%	110
2	2020	41	64%	23	36%	64
3	2022	23	59%	16	41%	39
Total		130	61%	83	39%	213

In the field of research, IAIN Ponorogo has provided equal opportunities for all prospective researchers who want to research gender and social inclusion issues. The table shows that over the last three years, male researchers numbered 130 people (61%) and female researchers numbered 83 (39%). If observed, the number of researchers decreases from the first to the third year. Did it happen because the research quota was reduced or because the quality of the research did not meet the standards? If the answer

to this question is the second, then universities are obligated to assist in research methodology and proposal writing. When viewed from the quota of female researchers, the overall number of female researchers has exceeded 30% and is almost stable .

In addition to disaggregated data on the number of researchers based on gender, there is also a need for data on gender research themes. On the theme of gender research, researchers have not found such data. Irma Yuliani and Isnatin Ulfa's study says that at IAIN Ponorogo, no specific technical instruction regulates gender-themed research quotas.(Yuliani & Ulfah, 2022) However, at the time of this research, it was known that the Rector's Decree on the Implementation of PUG Policy at IAIN Ponorogo in Chapter VI of the Second Part of the Field of Research and Issuance Article 9 (Rector's Decree on the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming Policy at IAIN Ponorogo, *t.t.*) point b stated:

"The form of gender mainstreaming in the field of research and publishing is carried out through the provision of gender-responsive research themes, and paying attention to the proportion of women and men determined through research and publishing programs".

Policies in the field of gender-responsive research and publishing are stated firmly and straightforwardly in terms of quotas of male and female researchers and themes on gender and children. The policy should be immediately followed up by making SOPs and implementing them. To realize this, PSGA, as the leading sector in implementing PTRG, must continue to oversee it by conducting regular evaluations and monitoring because gender perspective and responsiveness have not been rooted at all levels of leadership.

In the field of justice-based community service, gender equality, and social inclusion, PSGA IAIN Ponorogo has participated in community service based on justice, gender equality and social inclusion. It can be seen in its participation in the *2022 stunting* bug (PSGA IAIN Ponorogo, 2022), conducting sexual violence workshops at Islamic boarding schools. There are at least two reasons for holding sexual violence workshops at Islamic boarding schools, first, as an effort to build relationships and networks, because many graduates of Islamic boarding schools study at IAIN Ponorogo; Second, the rampant sexual violence that occurs in Islamic boarding schools, due to unbalanced power relations.

Gender Responsive Governance and Budgeting and Social Inclusion

UIN Mataram has gender-friendly facilities, such as mushalla and separate toilets for men, women, and people with disabilities, open spaces/parks to interact with the academic community and daycare facilities. Daycare facilities benefit young staff, lecturers, or even students with children. Daycare has been around since 2005 in collaboration with PSGA, DWP, and the Early Childhood Education Study Program (PIAUD). However, the daycare was only inaugurated by Mrs Enny Yaqut in October 2022.

Related to sexual violence in terms of its potential is an open space facility as a resting place for the academic community. Here there needs to be a norm that becomes a moral reference from the side of space users. In addition, there needs to be regular or

routine monitoring of space facilities, both closed in the building and outside, or installed CCTV that can be monitored by the security team. Because students are often found alone in the classroom and interact too closely if it can be said, violate Sharia norms. If ignored continuously, it will have the courage of unscrupulous students or anyone else to do many things related to sexuality, such as harassment or others. Therefore, the existence of routine special officers who control or monitor the interactional behaviour of men and women in the campus environment is very urgent, or by maximizing the role of deputy dean three engaged in student affairs. It is necessary to form special officers in maintaining morals called 'moral security guards' or the like if possible. It is none other than to realize *sadd al-dzari'ah*.

IAIN Ponorogo has strived to realize gender-responsive governance and social inclusion. Among the forms of government is the existence of a lactation room equipped with beds, cooling devices to store breast milk, *Dar As-Salikin* mosque stairs that pay attention to size of stairs to be friendly to all users, mushalla and toilets that are separated between men and women (E. Muafiah (Rector), personal communication, May 2023; I. Yuliani, personal communication, May 2023). IAIN Ponorogo also has an affirmative policy for pregnant female lecturers by reducing the burden of teaching credits and providing teaching opportunities downstairs (I. Yuliani, personal communication, May 2023).

Regarding gender-responsive planning and budgeting, it has been stated in the Rector's Decree Number: 1598/In.32.1/10/2022 in Chapter VII concerning Gender-Responsive Planning and Budgeting, article 11. PSGA, as the leading sector in the implementation of PUG at IAIN Ponorogo, must continue to participate in overseeing the implementation of PPRG on campus through regular and continuous evaluation and monitoring because not all officials who have authority in the field of planning and budgeting have a gender perspective.

Zero Sexual Violence Campus Culture Development

In UIN Mataram, the prevention and handling of sexual violence is entrusted to the PSGA as a mandate with the Rector's Decree. There are seven strategies he has made to realize this culture, namely: 1) Issuing the Rector's Decree of UIN Mataram number 2355 of 2020 concerning the Prevention and Prevention of Sexual Violence at UIN Mataram; 2)

creating an integrated service unit called *UIN Care* (Nikmatullah, 2020); 3) issuing the Decree of the Rector of UIN Mataram Number 1953 of 2021 concerning the Management Structure of UIN Care: 4) making PPKS Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for internal needs; 5) create an integrity pact towards a gender-responsive campus; 6) publish a pocketbook containing general information related to sexual violence; 7) establish UIN Care friends as *gender focal points* and carry out UIN Care tasks in preventing sexual violence at the faculty level (Nikmatullah et al., personal communication, March 16, 2023); (Rector et al., personal communication, March 17, 2023).

As a form of implementation of the Rector's Decree on preventing and handling sexual violence, PSGA created an integrated service unit called UIN Care. As the name implies, it functions holistically and concretely in realizing the vision of campus culture free from sexual violence in the campus environment. UIN Care is very effective in preventing sexual violence because since it is still a potential where many parties complain, complain, or provide initial information on the symptoms of sexual violence, UIN Care immediately follows up so that the possibility that occurs can be quickly anticipated and does not occur. Or if it happens, and this has happened experientially. UIN Care can immediately control it so that it does not become wild news that disturbs the academic atmosphere requiring calm and conducive. The parties concerned can be adequately negotiated so that the process of enforcing sanctions and/or handling them can occur properly (Nikmatullah et al., personal communication, March 16, 2023). As institutional completeness of UIN Care, UIN Care management was formed based on the Rector's Decree. To facilitate complaints and speed up the process of handling victims or those who know of sexual violence, UIN Care created a Hotline centre (Nikmatullah et al., personal communication, March 16, 2023).

As a benchmark in preventing and handling sexual violence, *standard operational procedures* (SOPs) are made, which are concrete manifestations in controlling the occurrence of PPKS. Next is the realization of an integrity pact to realize a campus culture free from sexual violence. It is crucial because it will be the primary document for carrying out duties and obligations. The integrity pact to uphold a campus culture free from sexual violence in higher education is an essential milestone for all elements of the community, both personal and institutional, to truly collectively-collegially realize this commitment so that all parties concerned realize it (Fadhilah, 2023).

Then to strengthen individual integrity in upholding universities that are clean from

sexual violence, a quality manual was made in the form of a pocketbook on concepts and norms related to sexual violence, which must be used as a moral-ethical basis for all parties so that the book controls all behaviour. The book also emphasized strict sanctions for violations that occur. The determination of ethical norms and sanctions can be through cooperation with the existing university ethics commission, and after that happens, massive socialization is carried out. Thus, all parties of the academic community (lecturers, students) and education staff are working together systemically to realise a campus culture free from sexual violence.

To bring UIN Care's reach closer to all campus residents, Sobat UIN Care was formed *as a focal point to carry out UIN Care's tasks in preventing sexual violence at the faculty level* (Nikmatullah et al., personal communication, March 16, 2023). *The gender focal point* was formed based on the Decree of the Rector of UIN Mataram Number 303 of 2023. In addition, to strengthen the implementation of PPKS on the UIN Mataram campus, the head of PSGA UIN Mataram made a network or collaboration with several parties, including *Komnas Perempuan*, Ministry of Women's Empowerment for the publication of gender-responsive course books, Lab. Attazkiyah, PKBH, Primary Clinic, PPA Polda, DP3AKB, Rumah Kitab dissected the Fiqh of Children's Rights books, Joined the Bappeda NTB Development Partner Group (Nikmatullah et al., personal communication, March 16, 2023).

The mechanism for preventing and handling sexual violence in UIN Mataram is the implementation of strategic planning consistently and commitment where between parts of the organization work simultaneously and systemically, making work consistently directed. If examined carefully, there are eight mechanisms that have been carried out by UIN Mataram in realizing zero tolerance of sexual violence, namely: 1) Socialization about zero tolerance for sexual violence in various activities on campus, such as, new student PBAK activities, lecture activities by inserting sexual violence material in lecture materials, which are usually carried out by UIN Care friends (Yuniar dkk., 2022), make a circular letter on thesis guidance that must be carried out on campus and open places, debriefing KKN and PLP/PPL/PKL, scientific consortium discussions, employee / employee development; 2) Advertisements, banners, running texts, radio and so on; 3) Information and services based on websites and social media; 4) Organizing workshops, discussions, conferences, and the

like; 5) Forming peer groups, vocal points, and peer counseling; 6) Provision of infrastructure, such as open space, separate bathrooms for men and women, separate mushalla for men and women, CCTV; 7) Cooperation with campus media to create video content that involves students; 8) Disseminating Sexual Violence Pocket Books among the academic community of UIN Mataram (Nikmatullah et al., personal communication, March 16, 2023; Rector et al., personal communication, March 17, 2023).

IAIN Ponorogo has seven strategies to realize a culture of zero tolerance of violence, namely: 1) Issuing Rector Regulation Number 1 of 2021 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence (Rector's Regulation on the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence at IAIN Ponorogo, t.t.); 2) Rector's Decree Number: 891/Ln.32.1/06/2021 concerning the Determination of the Gender Focal Point (GFP) of the Isiam State Institute of Religion of Ponorogo (Rector's Decree on the Determination of Gender Focal Point at IAIN Ponorogo, t.t.) ; 3) Rector's Decree Number: 1473/In. 32.1/11/ 2021 concerning the Ad -Hoc Team for *Handling Allegations of Sexual Violence at the State Islamic Institute of Ponorogo in 2021* (Rector's Decree on the Ad Hoc Team for Handling Sexual Violence, t.t.); 4) Rector's Decree Number: 1598/In.32.1/10/2022 concerning the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming Policy at the State Islamic Institute of Ponorogo; 5) Integrity Pact Support for the Implementation of Gender-Responsive Higher Education (Integrity Pact for *support for the Implementation of PTRG*, t.t.); 6) Creating an Integrated Service Unit (ULT) named "IAIN Ponorogo Care" and established in June 2022; 7) Building networks and cooperation with related parties.

The mechanism of PSGA IAIN Ponorogo in realizing a culture of zero tolerance of sexual violence against men and women, including in the form of workshops and seminars, socialization at new student PBAK activities, socialization through banners, optimization of gender studies at the DEMA (Student Executive Council) management level. If examined carefully, the mechanism that IAIN Ponorogo has carried out in realizing zero tolerance of sexual violence still needs to be increased in intensity and variety so that the culture of freedom from sexual violence on campus runs massively.

SWOT Analysis of Strategies and Mechanisms in Realizing a Campus Culture Free from Sexual Violence in Two PTKIN, UIN Mataran and IAIN Ponorogo

From the efforts made by UIN Mataram in preventing and overcoming sexual violence on campus, an internal analysis, strengths and weaknesses and external opportunities and threats are needed (Sofiani, 2022). UIN Mataram has strengths and opportunities, but weaknesses and threats are also significant to be observed with a SWOT analysis (Paschalidou dkk., 2018). The SWOT analysis of strategies and mechanisms for realizing a campus free from sexual violence can be mapped as follows;

Table 3. SWOT Analysis of UIN Mataram

		Assist in achieving Goals.	Hindering in achieving Goals
		Strengths	Weaknesses
Internal		The highest leadership (Rector) already has a Gender perspective.	Campus officials and structural positions are male-dominated
		LP2M leader is a woman who has a strong gender perspective	There are still few officials who have gender sensitivity (knowledge and awareness) and responsiveness (policy)
		Senior head of PSGA	The academic community and staff's understanding of sexual violence is still minimal.
		Get enough moral support from UIN stakeholders.	There is no specific budget for UIN Care. The PSGA budget is shared with UIN Care and Gender Focal Point.
		Decree of the Rector of UIN Mataram number 2355 of 2020 concerning the Prevention and Prevention of Sexual Violence at UIN Mataram	The structural leadership's understanding of PSGA/UIN Care is quite diverse.
		Availability of service facilities for gender practice needs (UIN Care and Daycare Centre.	Patriarchal Culture and Rape Culture
		Decree of the Rector of UIN Mataram Number 1953 of 2021 concerning the Management Structure of UIN Care PPKS Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for internal needs	
External		Have an integrity pact towards a gender-responsive campus.	
		Have a sexual assault pocketbook.	
		The formation of UIN Care friends as a gender focal point	
	PSGA UIN Mataram has the trust of parties outside the campus to work together.		
		Opportunities	Threats
		Establish cooperation with various parties from the government, NGOs, and universities in and abroad.	The rise of sexual violence cases.
		Receive off-campus funding	Many different modes of sexual violence

The existence of a government regulation (Kemenag) on the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence	There is no gender-sensitive campus culture, so it is often not in accordance with the flexibility of activities and devotion to the community.
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Based on the table above, it appears that PSGA, as a leading sector in realizing a campus culture of freedom from sexual violence at UIN Mataram, has many strengths compared to existing weaknesses. The weakness is in the level of understanding and the strength of patriarchal culture. Therefore, gender activists must continue speaking about gender justice and equality.

To maximize existing *strengths* so that goals are achieved through opportunities, the strategies (S-O)(Kodolitsch dkk., 2015) that must be developed are: (1) Strengthening coordination and communication with leaders at the rectorate, dean, and unit head levels so that they participate in the implementation of a culture of non-sexual violence; (2) Maximizing human resources with a gender perspective; (3) Maximizing the role of UIN *Care friends*; (4) Voicing the existence of UIN *Care*; (5) Open the widest possible cooperation; (6) Looking for fundraising.

To minimize *weaknesses* so that they can take advantage of opportunities, the strategies (W-O)(Kodolitsch dkk., 2015) that must be carried out are: (1) Provide an understanding of justice and gender equality to officials through opinion hearings or FGDs; (2) Provide training to heads of units/institutions as well as deans in planning, budgeting, and implementing gender-responsive work programs; (3) Establish cooperation with competent parties in the field of justice and gender equality.

To utilize the strength of the organization to overcome existing threats, strategies (S-T) must be developed, namely: (1) UIN *Care* conducts literacy or education about the forms, models, and modes of sexual violence for the academic community and educators regularly; (2) UIN *Care* strictly enforces the Rector's regulation on the prevention and suppression of sexual violence; (3) Periodically *upgrade* knowledge about the prevention and handling of sexual violence for UIN *Care friends*.(Chambers dkk., 2021)

To minimize weaknesses and avoid existing threats, the strategy (W-T) that must be carried out, namely: (1) Implementing gender mainstreaming in various fields; (2) Overseeing gender-responsive planning and budgeting processes; (3) Prioritizing the prevention of sexual violence by establishing a gender-friendly culture and social

inclusion.(Graham dkk., 2019)

To realise a campus of zero sexual violence, IAIN Ponorogo has strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats faced. The results of the analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats in detail can be seen in the following table:

Table 4. SWOT Analysis IAIN Ponorogo

		Assist in achieving Goals.	Hindering in achieving Goals
		Strengths	Weaknesses
Internal		Having a female rector who is sensitive and gender-responsive	SOP for handling sexual violence are not yet available in collaboration with other institutions
		Has Rector Regulation Number 1 of 2022 concerning the prevention and handling of sexual violence	Human resources that can help handle sexual violence within IAIN Ponorogo are still poorly identified.
		It has an integrated service unit, IAIN Ponorogo Care.	Human resources for sexual violence do not have adequate skills/capacities.
		Having a Rector's Decree on the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming Policy	ULT IAIN Ponorogo still lacks cooperation with other institutions/units in terms of handling and recovering victims of violence
		Have SK Gender Focal Point (FGP)	The budget has not been gender responsive in the absence of a budget for preventing and handling sexual violence.
	Integrity Pact at the Leadership Level	There is still an academic community that has a negative view of PUG.	
		Opportunities	Threats
External		Support from the government in the form of regulations for the prevention and handling of Sexual Violence, KMA Number 73 of 2022	Cases of sexual violence are increasingly massive.
		Establish cooperation with various parties from the government, NGOs, and universities in and abroad.	Many different modes of sexual violence

Based on the SWOT analysis above, to encourage the acceleration of the realization of a culture of zero sexual violence at IAIN Ponorogo, it is necessary to make efforts with four existing SWOT strategies. First is optimising the strengths the organisation possesses to take advantage of existing opportunities, which is called the

S-O (Strengths-Opportunities) strategy. With the S-O strategy, what can be done, namely: (1) Coordinating and communicating intensely with leaders about the implementation of PPKS; (2) Implement the Rector's regulation on PPKS massively; (3) Overseeing the implementation of the Rector's Decree on the Implementation of PUG policies; (4) Establish cooperation with various parties, both government, private, domestic, and abroad; (5) Socializing ULT "IAIN Ponogoro Care".(Orchowski dkk., 2020)

Second, efforts to minimize weaknesses so that they can take advantage of existing opportunities (W-O). With this strategy, what must be done by IAIN Ponorogo, namely: (1) Making SOP or Juknis for Cooperation with other Institutions in handling sexual violence; (2) Conducting training for FGP in handling sexual violence; (3) Open recruitment for non-sexual violence culture activists; (4) Assisting leaders and unit heads in gender-responsive planning and budgeting.

Third, efforts to utilize organizational strengths to overcome existing threats, the strategies (S-T) that can be done are: (1) Disseminating the Rector's Regulation on the prevention and handling of sexual violence intensely and massively; (2) Conducting literacy about the forms and various modes of sexual violence to the academic community and educators (Reaburn, 2019); (3) Involve students in spreading the culture of non-sexual violence.

Fourth, efforts to minimize weaknesses and avoid threats, the strategy (W-T) that must be carried out, namely: (1) Collaborating with medical institutions in handling the recovery of victims of sexual violence; (2) Overseeing the realization of gender-responsive budgets, especially those related to the prevention and handling of sexual violence; (3) Educating the academic community and education staff about gender-friendly culture and social inclusion. In order for the campus environment to be free from sexual violence, the mechanism that can be applied is to expand the role of stakeholders, students, lecturers, staff, parents / adults, institutional leaders, and the wider community in realizing that sexual violence is a social problem that must be prevented.(McMahon dkk., 2021, Fadhilah, N., 2023)

CONCLUSION

From the discussion above, it can be concluded: *first*, Zero tolerance of violence (sexual) towards men and women is one of the indicators of gender-responsive universities (PTRG). Combating sexual violence at UIN Mataram in realizing Higher Education Zero sexual violence uses seven strategies, namely issuing a Rector's Decree on Prevention and Prevention of Sexual Violence; 2) creating an integrated service unit named *UIN Care*; 3) issuing the Rector's Decree of UIN Mataram Number 1953 of 2021 concerning the Management Structure of *UIN Care*; 4) create PPKS Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for internal needs; 5) create an integrity pact towards a gender-responsive campus; 6) publish a pocketbook containing general information related to sexual violence; 7) establish *UIN Care* friends as a *gender focal point* and eight mechanisms. IAIN Ponorogo has seven strategies, namely 1) issuing a Rector's Regulation on the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence; 2) Rector's Decree on Determination of *Gender Focal Point* (GFP); 3) Rector's Decree on Ad-Hoc Teams for *Handling Allegations of Sexual Violence*; 4) *Rector's Decree* on the Implementation of Gender Mainstreaming Policy; 5) Integrity Pact Support for the Implementation of Gender-Responsive Higher Education; 6) Create an Integrated Service Unit (ULT) named "*IAIN Ponorogo Care*"; 7) Building networks and cooperation with related parties, and four mechanisms; *second*, UIN Mataram has utilized its strengths to the maximum. Based on the SWOT analysis results, it was found that UIN Mataram has twelve strengths to realize zero tolerance of sexual violence and six weaknesses, most of which are in the mindset or perspective of campus residents who are not gender fair. IAIN Ponorogo has also maximized its strength, especially IAIN Ponorogo is currently led by a female Rector with a qualified gender perspective. Based on the results of the SWOT analysis, it was found that there are six strengths and weaknesses possessed by IAIN Ponorogo in creating a culture of zero tolerance of sexual violence; *Lessons learned* that can be taken in realizing a campus free from sexual violence are the existence of sensitive and gender-responsive leaders, so that gender-responsive regulations emerge in the institutional field, the tri dharma of higher education, and gender-responsive governance.

Finally, based on the conclusions above, it may be suggested that research on realizing an independent campus from sexual violence needs to be expanded in its target area, not only within the scope of PTKIN but can be expanded to PTN under the auspices

of the Ministry of Education and Culture of Research and Technology, so that it can take more varied and quality lessons learned.

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