

INTISARI

PERUNDUNGAN SIBER BERBASIS GENDER PADA PERGURUAN TINGGI DI PROVINSI DAERAH ISTIMEWA YOGYAKARTA

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Perundungan siber berbasis gender merupakan gabungan dari tindak perundungan siber dan kekerasan berbasis gender yang memberikan dampak destruktif baik psikologis, fisik hingga ekonomi terhadap para korbannya. Karakteristik perundungan siber berbasis gender yang masih abu-abu, memiliki jangkauan luas, dampak multisektoral dan mengalami peningkatan dalam beberapa tahun terakhir menjadikan tindakan ini sebagai ancaman nyata bagi para pengguna media sosial. Salah satu kelompok yang terancam akibat tindakan ini adalah mahasiswa, khususnya yang tengah menempuh pendidikan pada Perguruan Tinggi di Yogyakarta.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian hukum normatif-empiris yakni penggabungan antara penelitian hukum normatif dengan penelitian hukum empiris. Dengan menggunakan metode pengolahan data kualitatif-kuantitatif.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian terdapat 3 (tiga) kesimpulan yang dihasilkan. *Pertama*, secara keseluruhan tingkat persepsi mahasiswa perguruan tinggi di Provinsi DIY terhadap upaya penanganan, pencegahan/sosialisasi, peran aktif dosen hingga upaya menciptakan ruang aman dari perundungan siber berbasis gender di lingkungan kampus masih sangat rendah. *Kedua*, respon Kemendikbudistek dan Kemenag yang diwujudkan dalam Permendikbudristek 30/2021 dan P3KS di PTKI secara umum sudah memberikan upaya penanganan perundungan siber berbasis gender yang berperspektif korban. Namun terdapat beberapa aspek dalam kedua kebijakan yang berbeda. Perbedaan-perbedaan tersebut yakni terkait dengan definisi kekerasan seksual, kualifikasi bentuk-bentuk kekerasan seksual, aspek konsensus/persetujuan korban mekanisme monitoring & evaluasi, bentuk penanganan terhadap korban dan sanksi administratif. Berdasarkan perbedaan tersebut peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa Permendikbudristek 30/2021 memberikan rumusan yang lebih tepat untuk digunakan dalam menangani perundungan siber berbasis gender. *Ketiga*, dari tiga perguruan tinggi yang menjadi fokus kajian peneliti masing-masing telah mengakui keberadaan dari perundungan siber berbasis gender di lingkungan kampus. Namun terdapat sejumlah perbedaan yakni, kedudukan/hirarki peraturan kekerasan seksual di lingkungan kampus, perbedaan definisi atau pemahaman terhadap kekerasan seksual, perbedaan dalam mendudukkan aspek moral dalam kebijakan, perbedaan penggunaan aspek konsen pada korban kekerasan perundungan siber berbasis gender, perbedaan alur/sistem pelaporan

dan perbedaan pada badan/organ internal kampus yang menangani perundungan siber berbasis gender. Namun ketiganya sama-sama memiliki permasalahan terkait rendahnya minat korban untuk mengakses mekanisme penanganan yang ada akibat masih belum terwujudnya rasa aman bagi para korban.

Kata Kunci: Perundungan Siber Berbasis Gender, Perguruan Tinggi.

ABSTRACT

GENDER-BASED CYBERBULLYING ON UNIVERSITY IN YOGYAKARTA SPECIAL REGIONAL PROVINCE

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Gender-based cyberbullying is a combination of cyberbullying and gender-based violence that has a destructive psychological, physical and economic impact on the victims. The characteristics of gender-based cyberbullying which are still gray, have a wide reach, multisectoral impact and have increased in recent years make this action a real threat to social media users. One of the groups that are threatened as a result of this action are students, especially those who are currently studying at universities in Yogyakarta.

This study uses a normative-empirical legal research method, namely a combination of normative legal research and empirical legal research. By using qualitative-quantitative data processing methods.

Based on the results of the study, there were 3 (three) conclusions generated. First, the overall level of perception of university students in the DIY Province towards efforts to handle, prevent/socialize, the active role of lecturers to efforts to create a safe space from gender-based cyber bullying in the campus environment is still very low. Second, the response from the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Religion, which is embodied in Permendikbudristek 30/2021 and P3KS at PTKI in general, has provided efforts to deal with gender-based cyber bullying from a victim perspective. However, there are several aspects to the two different policies. These differences are related to the definition of sexual violence, the qualifications of forms of sexual violence, aspects of the consensus/approval of victims of the monitoring & evaluation mechanism, forms of handling victims and administrative sanctions. Based on these differences, the researcher concludes that Permendikbudristek 30/2021 provides a more precise formulation to be used in dealing with gender-based cyberbullying. Third, of the three universities that are the focus of the study, each researcher has acknowledged the existence of gender-based cyber bullying in the campus environment. However, there are a number of differences, namely, the position/hierarchy of sexual violence regulations in the

campus environment, differences in the definition or understanding of sexual violence, differences in placing the moral aspect in policy, differences in the use of aspects of concern for victims of gender-based cyberbullying violence, differences in reporting systems/flows and differences in campus internal bodies/organs that deal with gender-based cyberbullying. However, all three of them have problems related to the low interest of victims to access the existing handling mechanisms due to the lack of a sense of security for the victims.

Keywords: Gender-Based Cyberbullying, University