

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **4.1. Conclusion**

The results of the study show that the implementation of policies for the prevention and handling of violence at Diponegoro University is based on two main regulations. First, Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Regulation Number 55 of 2024 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Violence in Higher Education Institutions, which replaces Ministerial Regulation Number 30 of 2021 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education Institutions. The fundamental difference between the two regulations lies in the expansion of focus from sexual violence alone to all forms of violence. Second, Rector Regulation Number 13 of 2022, which regulates the framework for the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence at Diponegoro University, still refers to the previous regulation. To date, there has been no update to the Rector Regulation. Additionally, regarding the task force for handling violence and sexual violence, there has been a name change from the PPKS Task Force to the PPKPT Task Force in accordance with the latest regulation.

Using George C. Edward III's theory of policy implementation, policy implementation is influenced by four factors: communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure. These four factors will affect the success of a policy. These factors serve as indicators of whether Diponegoro University successfully implements policies for the prevention and handling of violence or not.

First, the communication factor is quite good in its transmission from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology to the University, where in this policy the Rector and the PPKPT Task Force are involved, then to units or bodies within the faculty (Deans) or campus (such as the Student Consultation Body) that have

a concern for violence, such as the Fisip Wellness Unit, JAPSI, and the Talking Space. This can be considered good because the response provided is quick, as the PPKPT Task Force was already formed in December 2024, even though the Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Number 55 of 2024 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Violence in the Higher Education Environment only came into effect on October 14, 2024. The shortcoming of the implementers in terms of communication is that they provide insufficient information or socialization regarding the policies for the prevention and handling of violence as well as their own existence, as many students are still unaware of them.

The second factor is resources. The PPKPT Task Force, Fisip Wellness Unit, JAPSI, and Ruang Bicara, as implementers of policies for the prevention and handling of violence, face challenges in terms of the number of members. As the number of reports increases, they sometimes become overwhelmed in dealing with the incoming cases. Especially if the members are lecturers who are also teaching. The expertise of the members is quite good because most of the lecturers who are members are already experts in their fields, and students who are members have received training. Both in terms of budget and available facilities, they are quite adequate because the Task Force itself, Fisip Wellness Unit, JAPSI, and Ruang Bicara each have their own rooms. They receive room facilities and also have full support if they want to create programs or activities.

The third factor is disposition. In this case, it can be said to be quite good because the members have high dedication or concern regarding issues of violence and are willing to engage directly with these problems. They have a heart willing to serve. The fourth and final factor is bureaucratic structure. Bureaucratically, it is already quite clear. Minor issues are handled by units in the faculty or bodies concerned with campus violence, while moderate to severe issues are referred to the PPKPT Task Force. If assistance from other parties is needed at the PPKPT Task Force level, they will take the case to the police. The task force will always report everything to the Rector. The

order is the Rector, followed by the Technical Implementation Unit for Student Disciplinary and Ethical Consultation Services, then the Task Force, and finally the units or bodies in the faculty or campus that are concerned with violence. The task force and the units or agencies each already have their own SOPs and there is already fragmentation within them.

#### **4.2. Recommendation**

Based on the above conclusions regarding factors of communication, resources, disposition, and bureaucratic structure in the implementation of policies for the prevention and handling of violence at Diponegoro University, there are a number of strategic steps that need to be considered to improve the effectiveness of their implementation.

First, it is necessary to strengthen both the intensity and quality of communication and policy socialization to the entire academic community, especially students. Although the flow of policy delivery from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology to the university and faculty levels has been rapid and coordinated, students' knowledge about the PPKPT Task Force and the mechanisms for preventing and handling violence is still low. Therefore, Diponegoro University is advised to implement a more systematic and continuous socialization program, utilizing various information channels such as seminars, workshops, social media platforms, and easily accessible reporting services. This step is important to ensure comprehensive understanding of the role of the PPKPT Task Force and violence handling procedures, thereby increasing participation and awareness among the academic community.

Secondly, regarding human resources and facilities, the university needs to consider increasing the number of members of the PPKPT Task Force as well as supporting units such as the FISIP Wellness Unit, JAPSI, and the Discussion Room.

This addition is necessary to keep up with the increasing number of violence reports and to ensure an optimal response to each case. Furthermore, regular training should be conducted to strengthen the capacity and competence of the members, especially lecturers who have both academic responsibilities and duties within the task force. Although budget support and facility availability are already adequate, the utilization of these resources needs to be enhanced to better support the effective implementation of policies.

Third, the disposition or commitment of Task Force members and related units needs to be continuously maintained and developed. Strong dedication and motivation in addressing violence issues are important factors for the successful implementation of policies. Therefore, the university needs to provide appreciation policies, incentives, as well as moral support as an effort to maintain the professionalism and psychological resilience of the task performers.

Fourth, from the perspective of bureaucratic structure, although the reporting and case handling mechanisms have been clearly organized with fragmented task distribution, there is a need to improve cross-unit coordination and periodic evaluation of SOP implementation. Strengthening coordination can be carried out through regular inter-unit meetings as well as the implementation of a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation system, so that the case handling process can proceed quickly, accurately, and in accordance with the principles of justice. In addition, in certain cases that require external intervention, referral procedures to law enforcement authorities must be carried out consistently while ensuring full protection for the victims.