Critical Discourse Analysis of The Role of The PPKS Task Force in Reporting Sexual Violence in Kompas.id Media

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ABSTRACT

The sexual violence case involving a lecturer at the University of Mataram has garnered significant public and media attention. The coverage of the lecturer's dismissal not only revealed the facts surrounding the incident but also highlighted the role of the PPKS Task Force in handling the case and the media's role in shaping the narrative. This study explores the role of the PPKS Task Force in the discourse presented by Kompas.id media. Using a qualitative descriptive method and Teun A. Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis theory, data were collected through literature review, interviews, and documentation. The findings show that the textual structure used by Kompas.id effectively constructs a narrative that influences public perception, indicating media bias in favor of the institution (Unram). The role of the PPKS Task Force at the University of Mataram, as reported by Kompas.id, is consistently portrayed as taking firm action against perpetrators. The Task Force is represented as a key institution in the prevention and handling of cases involving victims. Renaming the PPKS Task Force to the PPKPT Task Force marks a new focus on preventing violence within educational environments.

Keywords: Van Dijk's Model, Sexual Violence, Kompas.id, Social Cognition, PPKS Task Force.

INTRODUCTION

As time progresses, many mass media outlets deliver news to the public through internet-based networks, including online media platforms. The existence of online media in this era of globalization has expanded the scope of what is considered new media. Online media is among the innovations in information technology that have successfully reached global audiences through the internet. News can be described as a factual representation of reality, presented for public consumption, and capable of describing events, developments, or issues deemed relevant and significant to society. News dissemination requires journalists to adopt an objective attitude when writing. A journalist with an aim mindset is likelier to produce objective reporting (Effendy, Zakaria, Azlisa, & Anggarana, 2023).

The news reflects recent events or developments in ongoing issues. Furthermore, it must be factual based on evidence and careful verification, while avoiding bias and speculation. Another essential element is significance: news should have a meaningful impact or relevance that captures public attention and influences audience thinking or behavior. Online media has revolutionized how we consume news. The news production concept at Kompas.id is rooted in factual reporting, as it is part of Harian Kompas, one of the most influential newspapers in Indonesia. One of its reports covers a case of sexual violence committed by a lecturer against a female student at a prominent university. Sexual violence cases demand serious attention from the public, as victims often suffer psychologically (Manurung et al., 2024).

This study focuses on how the online media outlet Kompas.id uses textual and discursive structures to report on the role of the PPKS Task Force in a sexual violence case involving a lecturer and a female student. It also aims to analyze the role of the PPKS Task Force within this context and to identify the impact of media discourse on public perception of the issue.

Source: Zakaria, 2024.

Figure 1. Discourse on Dismissal of Lecturers Who Perpetrate Sexual Violence

In Figure 1, there is a news report about the dismissal of a lecturer for committing sexual violence against a female student during thesis supervision. The firmness of the PPKS Task Force at the University of Mataram (Unram) is evident in the dismissal of the lecturer who committed sexual harassment. The Task Force recommended more open, transparent room arrangements to prevent similar incidents. The University of Mataram also appreciated the victim's courage in coming forward (Zakaria, 2024).

Based on the image above, the issue to be examined is how the media constructs the discourse of sexual violence in the university setting, particularly in the case of the lecturer at the University of Mataram, who was proven to have committed sexual violence against a female student. This study will analyze representation, word choice, and news structure using the qualitative approach of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) based on van Dijk's model to uncover the ideologies, power dynamics, and social messages constructed by the media in this case.

Violence can be defined as an act that causes physical, psychological, or mental harm, and it can be described as a physical assault directed at a person that exerts pressure beyond the victim's capacity (Anjari, 2014). Regulation of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology No. 55 of 2024 Article 7(2) outlines six (6) different forms of violence: bullying, sexual violence, psychological violence, physical violence, discrimination and intolerance, and policy-driven violence (Kemendikbudristek, 2024). In this study, sexual violence is identified as one type of violence perpetrated by a lecturer against a female student. Sexual violence refers to any act that causes physical and psychological harm by degrading, humiliating, harassing, or physically attacking an individual's body and reproductive system without their consent.
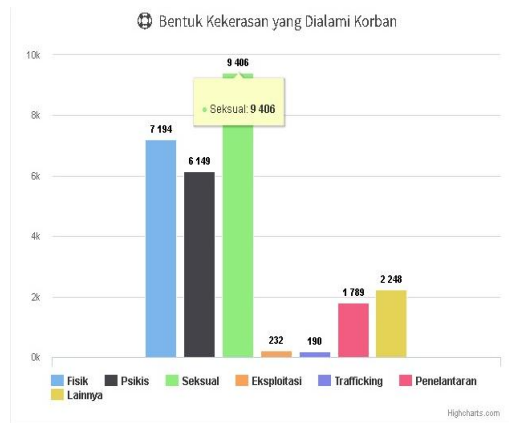
There are various aspects of sexual violence, including exploitation, coercion, and sexual harassment in the workplace, education, and society at large (Wulandari, Handayani, & Jamal, 2024). Sexual violence has become one of the most widely discussed issues in Indonesian society. According to Article 1(1) of Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021, "Sexual violence is any act that demeans, humiliates, harasses, and/or assaults a person's body and/or reproductive functions due to unequal power relations and/or gender, resulting in or potentially resulting in psychological and/or physical suffering, including disruption of reproductive health and the loss of a safe and optimal learning environment" (Kemdikbudristek, 2021). This issue reflects the perception that sexual violence is not treated as a collective problem, and the suffering of victims is often ignored (Wartoto & Ginting, 2023).

In terms of protecting the rights of sexual violence victims, there is a guaranteed right to confidentiality. This refers to any personal information that could harm the victim if disclosed or widely shared (Febriandari, 2023).

Source: PPA Simfoni, 2024

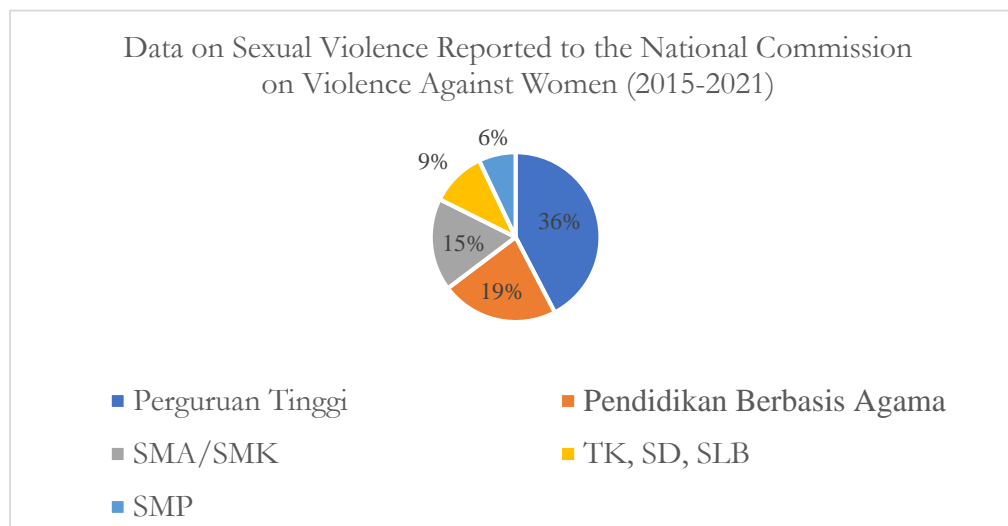Figure 3. Percentage of Victims Based on Education Level Per 2024

Source: Simfoni PPA, 2024

Figure 2. Percentage of Forms of Violence Occurring Per Year 2024

According to the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KEMENPPA), victims of sexual violence in higher education institutions accounted for 1,721 cases, or 26% of the total reported cases. In comparison, sexual violence overall comprised 9,406 cases, or 34%, the highest among all forms of violence (Kemenppa, 2024). Research and media reports indicate that 88% of all violence cases in educational institutions reported to the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) between 2015 and 2021 were cases of sexual violence (Komnas Perempuan, 2023). These data suggest that sexual violence is no longer merely an issue but a troubling reality. It

serves as a stark warning to institutions tasked with addressing the issue that they must fight against permissive culture, stigma, and widespread societal ignorance.

Source: National Commission on Violence Against Women Annual Report, 2023

Figure 4. Sexual Violence Data 2015–2021

In response to growing concern about sexual violence in higher education environments, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Kemendikbudristek, 2024). Issued Regulation No. 30 of 2021. This regulation mandates the establishment of Sexual Violence Prevention and Handling Task Forces (Satgas PPKS) at every university in Indonesia. The Satgas PPKS is not merely an acronym or a formality on campus, it represents hope and a tangible commitment to creating a safe and supportive environment for all academic community members. Kemendikbudristek has successfully established Satgas PPKS units across universities in Indonesia to address issues, particularly those related to sexual violence on campus (Rahmawati, Satvikadevi, & Muthmainah, 2024). In creating a gender-sensitive and violence-free academic environment, collaboration among government institutions, law enforcement, and educational institutions is essential (Wulandari et al., 2024).

Based on the researcher's observation of a Kompas.id news article titled "Found Guilty of Committing Sexual Violence Against a Student, the University of Mataram Lecturer Dismissed," published online on June 21, 2024, at 6:13 PM (WIB), the article reports firm action taken by the university, through the PPKS Task Force, against any form of sexual violence (Zakaria, 2024).

This study applies the critical discourse analysis (CDA) model that Teun A. van Dijk developed. According to Van Dijk, analyzing news production practices,

such as through interviews, is necessary because textual analysis alone is insufficient for discourse research (Eriyanto, 2017). In the critical paradigm, CDA recognizes that media are neither neutral nor impartial. Van Dijk's model consists of three dimensions: text, social cognition, and social context (Pranata, 2022). Discourse can be examined from several perspectives. First, language is a tool for external communication. Second, language is a key component of discourse interaction and social relations. Third, language is a vital means for forming themes, subjects, and methods of discourse (Prihartono & Suharyo, 2022).

Text is used to uncover hidden meanings in symbols applicable to discourse analysis. Van Dijk breaks discourse into three levels: macrostructure refers to the overall meaning; superstructure denotes the framework; and microstructure concerns meaning derived from the analysis of words and sentences. Social cognition examines how texts are created and how journalists' mental awareness influences them. Social context refers to how texts' meanings and social power are created through legitimate discourse and practical applications.

Several related studies have previously been conducted. One such study is titled "Sara Mills' Critical Discourse Analysis of Sexual Harassment Against Women in Tribunnews in February 2023." That study focused on news content in Tribunnews and investigated whether it influenced readers' perceptions of women. The findings showed that the subject's position clarified how the object was portrayed in online media, with the author narrating events as if they were directly involved, guiding readers through the narrative progression.

Another relevant study is titled "Critical Discourse Analysis of Government Efforts to Address Sexual Harassment Against Women in Public Transportation." This research explored how online media covered the government's initiatives in dealing with the issue. It detailed efforts made by TransJakarta's Division Head to provide women-only buses and other facilities. Independent journalists highlighted clear news writing structures (Firmansyah, Adiarsa, & Aryani, 2024).

Another study entitled "Communication Strategies of the PPKS Task Force in Preventing and Handling Sexual Harassment within the Academic Community of Untag Surabaya" delved into the role of the PPKS Task Force as a frontline actor in preventing and handling sexual violence in universities and how it developed and implemented communication strategies. The findings indicated that the communication strategy of the PPKS Task Force at Untag Surabaya was effective in disseminating information and fostering a campus free from sexual violence (Rahmawati et al., 2024). These studies emphasize the importance of critical discourse analysis in understanding how women and sexual violence issues are represented in the media and their impact on public perception. Other research has shown that CDA can offer deep insights into how women are positioned in media narratives and how this affects public perceptions of sexual violence (Praminatih & Nafiah, 2022).

A related study titled "Public Perception of News on Sexual Violence in Online Media" revealed how people interpret reports on sexual violence and how these reports shape public attitudes toward women as victims. It also emphasized the importance of using fair and sensitive language in reporting to avoid stigmatizing victims (Frentzen et al., 2022). Similarly, another study titled "Stigma and Student Perceptions of Niqab-Wearing Students at Padang State University" examined the negative stigma and coping mechanisms of students who wear the niqab. This research stressed that negative stigma affects their self-confidence and social interactions, underscoring the need to enhance public understanding of cultural and religious diversity (Permatasari, Hambali, & Primahardani, 2022).

This current study differs from previous research in that it analyzes explicitly how the online media outlet Kompas.id constructs the role of the PPKS Task Force at the University of Mataram in its coverage of sexual violence cases. Previous studies have generally examined the PPKS Task Force's overall role or implementation challenges across universities without thoroughly analyzing how the media shapes the narrative surrounding that role. Additionally, earlier studies have not systematically examined the text structure, social cognition, and social context in media coverage related to the PPKS Task Force. This analysis is crucial for understanding how the media shapes public opinion about the role of the PPKS Task Force in addressing sexual violence within university settings.

The novelty of this research lies in the development of Teun A. van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) theory, particularly in the application of its three dimensions text structure, social cognition, and social context to the role of the PPKS Task Force at the University of Mataram. This approach enriches media analysis methods by emphasizing how news texts are shaped by individual understanding and the surrounding social conditions. In addition, this study offers a specific local context, thereby expanding the application of van Dijk's theory to the issue of sexual violence within academic environments and online media platforms.

This research aims to examine the textual structure journalists use when reporting on campus sexual violence cases and explore the role of the PPKS Task Force within the university environment, as reported by Kompas.id. Through this study, it is expected that insights can be gained into how the media constructs narratives about sexual violence on campus and portrays the role of the PPKS Task Force to the public.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a qualitative descriptive research design. The qualitative descriptive method aims to describe and explain actual events related to the object of study based on the existing conditions at the time of research (Septiani &

Wardana, 2022). The discourse and communication phenomena that emerge in news coverage of sexual violence in higher education particularly the role of the PPKS Task Force are examined through a qualitative approach. This approach enables the researcher to investigate the context and meaning behind the news texts presented by the media.

The study adopts a critical paradigm, examining meaning production and reproduction's historical and institutional processes. This paradigm focuses on how power is structured in terms of creating and disseminating meaning in discourse. Discourse is viewed as a form of representation that contributes to forming specific topics, themes, discourses, and rhetorical strategies (Eriyanto, 2017). For this research, ten news articles from Kompas.id were purposively selected for analysis. The selection was based on their relevance to the theme of the PPKS Task Force's role at the University of Mataram and their publication within the past year.

This study adopts a comprehensive data collection approach, employing interviews, literature review, and documentation. Documentation is a supplementary technique for gathering supporting data from documents related to the research. Information was gathered from Kompas.id to collect news articles related to sexual violence and the functions of the PPKS Task Force. The literature review technique collected data from various written sources, including books, articles, research reports, and other relevant documents. Interviews were conducted by asking informants questions concerning the central issue under investigation. This research used structured and in-depth interview techniques to obtain in-depth and comprehensive insights. Interviews were conducted with members of the PPKS Task Force and journalists/reporters who authored relevant news stories to gain additional perspectives on the reporting process. After transcription, data were refined by selecting material relevant to the study's objectives. Key interview excerpts were used to enrich the analysis of news texts, provide perspectives, validate findings, and elaborate on the meaning constructed by media narratives.

The informants in this study were carefully selected using purposive sampling, a technique used to select individuals considered competent and relevant to the research topic (Syafruddin, Amir, & Azis, 2021). This method allows the researcher to choose individuals with knowledge and experience related to sexual violence and the role of the PPKS Task Force.

The criteria used for selecting informants are essential to ensure the accuracy and relevance of the collected data. First, journalists who have experience reporting on issues of sexual violence. Such experience provides an understanding of the issue and insight into how media present the information and how narratives may shape public perception. Second, the informants must have deep knowledge or experience related to sexual violence and the role of the PPKS Task

Force. These may include leaders or members of the task force or activists working in the field of women and child protection. Third, informants with educational backgrounds as counselors are selected to ensure the effectiveness and quality of services provided to victims of sexual violence and other related protection issues.

Interview data were then integrated with news text analysis through data triangulation. Information gathered from interviews was used to enrich and clarify the interpretation of text structure, social cognition, and social context found in Kompas.id coverage. For example, interviews with the head of the PPKS Task Force provided local context and a firsthand understanding of the task force's responsibilities and challenges. In contrast, interviews with journalists clarified editorial processes and media perspectives.

Data reduction techniques were used in the data analysis method of this research. In the first stage of analysis, data reduction, the researcher filters and summarizes the information gathered in the field to facilitate further analysis (Rijali, 2019). The process begins with the initial collection of relevant data, including news texts from Kompas.id, interviews with informants, and documentation related to the issue of sexual violence. After filtering and summarizing key information, the data were categorized and structured for further analysis based on the dimensions of Teun A. van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis model, which includes the dimensions of text, social cognition, and social context.

The following section presents the data on the research informants.

Table 1. Narasumber Data

No	Name	Status
1	Ari Maulana Karang	Kompas.com Online Media Contributor
2	Dr. Jamilah, M.Pd	Head of PPKS Task Force of Indonesian Education Institute (IPI) Garut Regency
3	Dr. Piping Dipraja, M.M.Pd	Counselor of UPTD PPA Garut Regency

Source: Results of Researcher Analysis, 2025

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Role of The PPKS Task Force in Kompas.id Media Reporting Seen from the News Text Aspect

Since text is a product of media production, discourse research cannot analyze text alone. To determine how text can appear, research must also be based on how the text is produced. Van Dijk created a text analysis framework that is divided into three structures (Eriyanto, 2017).

Table 2. News Text Discussion Analysis Framework

Discourse Structure	Element	Information	Quotation
Macro Structures	Topics / Themes	Lead News	Cases of sexual violence have occurred again in the university environment. Recently, the University of Mataram, Mataram City, West Nusa Tenggara, fired a lecturer of the Faculty of Agriculture with the initials AW because he was proven to have committed sexual violence against his female students.
Superstructures	Schema	Summary: News Headlines and Leads Story: Paragraph 3	Summary Title: "Proven to Have Committed Sexual Violence Against His Students, University of Mataram Lecturer Fired Lead: The University of Mataram succeeded in dismissing a lecturer who committed an act of sexual violence against his female students. Story: The Unram PPKS Task Force received a report via WhatsApp about alleged sexual violence in one of the faculties. Later, it was found that the case occurred in the faculty of agriculture. The incident occurred during thesis guidance.
Microstructures	Background	Paragraph 1	University of Mataram, Mataram City, West Nusa Tenggara.
	Detail	Paragraph 4	Describe how the follow-up was carried out by the PPKS Task Force of the University of Mataram in handling the report.

Discourse Structure	Element	Information	Quotation
	Intention		Highlighting the importance of protecting students and law enforcement against perpetrators of sexual violence
	Preconceptions	Paragraph 17 of the word fire in the chaff	This is like a fire in the chaff; the campus used to be untouched.
	Nominalization	Paragraph 7 word check	The Unram PPKS Task Force also conducted a field inspection at the incident scene.
	Sentence Form		News text sentences use deductive patterns to convey information.
	Coherence		"The Chairman of the Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence (PPKS) of Ataraam University, Joko Jumadi, said that the university is committed to becoming a zero-tolerance campus or does not tolerate all forms of sexual violence."
	Pronouns Paragraph 15	Paragraph 6 - The lecturer	Pronouns Paragraph 15

Source: Researcher Analysis Results, 2025.

The Role of the PPKS Task Force in Kompas.id Media Reporting Seen from the Social Cognition Aspect

Teun A. van Dijk developed the concept of social cognition, which consists of four central schemes: the person, self, role, and event. These schemes are interconnected, which explains the journalist's mentality. Social cognition looks at how the text is created and how the journalist's mental awareness forms the text. Social cognition thus plays an important role in shaping not only the content but also the interpretation of journalistic narratives. Social cognition also influences the way journalists interact with their audience, shaping a broader perception and understanding of social issues (Pribadi & Riady, 2022).

Table 2. Social Cognition Model of Reporting the Role of the PPKS Task Force in Sexual Violence Cases

Person Scheme

Ary Maulana is a journalist who is experienced in his field; the journalist competency certificate he has from the Press Council can prove his idealism and ability to assess situations objectively based on existing facts. He has been a regional contributor to the media kompas.com since 2017. In his writings, he tries to work as hard as possible to write without considering the stigma that appears directed at him. His unique writing and evaluation style makes him stand out in a news story.

Self-Scheme

Journalists see the Satgas PPKS Universitas Mataram as an institution that is active and firm in investigating incidents, particularly those involving sexual assault on college campuses. Higher education institutions are described as institutions that are committed to protecting their students from acts of violence, especially sexual violence, by providing strict sanctions that will not tolerate any form, giving support to victims, and taking the initiative to carry out prevention.

Role Scheme

When viewed from the perspective of their roles, especially in education, the perpetrators should be expected to be lecturers, mentors, and protectors of students. Violations by lecturers violate social norms and create a crisis of trust among students. The female student in the report of sexual violence at the University of Mataram reported by Kompas.id was portrayed as the weak or the injured party who needed to be protected. In this context, students are expected to be able to report and get support from the institution, but they often feel pressured not to do so because of unequal power relations.

Event Scheme

The journalist revealed that this incident was an interesting case to inform the public. The existence of the PPKS Task Force in higher education institutions is something new to introduce to the public that there is a special institution to handle and stop the occurrence of sexual assault in higher education settings. The PPKS Task Force is at the forefront of realizing an inclusive, just, and safe higher education ecosystem, especially for women. From acts of sexual violence to the dismissal of lecturers, this news reflects broader social dynamics related to student protection and initiatives to investigate incidents of sexual assault in higher education. Judging from the media, the Kompas.id media is significantly up to date in reporting the case and provides a depiction that is easy for the wider community to understand.

Source: Results of Researcher Analysis, 2025

The Role of the PPKS Task Force in Kompas.id News Coverage Viewed from The Social Context Aspect

Discourse is a component that emerges in society, reflecting how it is produced and reproduced within that society. Power and access are essential elements in analyzing social context. Regarding power, the online media outlet Kompas.id reports on sexual violence cases based on factual events and holds the authority to present objective and factual news consistently. In its coverage, Kompas.id includes direct quotes from interviewees to demonstrate consistency between what is stated and how it is narrated. The journalist's background can influence

the background of the media outlet reporting on a case. If the journalist has familiarity or proximity to the reported topic, they are more likely to understand the issue and the relevant academic norms. This is part of Kompas.id's domain of power in selecting competent journalists.

News discourse is a manifestation of the media's use of power. In this case, power is exercised through how the media selects sources, emphasizes legal aspects, presents detailed case information, portrays victims positively, and creates broader social impact. Reporting on the role of the PPKS Task Force in handling sexual violence cases serves not only to inform but also to educate the public particularly universities and other institutions on the importance of taking preventive measures. The power held by the media can significantly impact the perpetrator's life. Once a case is brought to public attention through media coverage, the perpetrator may face severe social sanctions, including loss of trust and reputation. By highlighting such cases, the media acts as a social control mechanism that can influence university-level policy and raise public awareness about the importance of protecting students, especially women. The transformation of discourse and the strategic use of language in the media can lead to the normalization of political demands that were previously considered radical. Therefore, a rigorous discursive analysis is essential to uncover bias and the construction of power in media narratives (Schneider, 2024).

The expansion of power practices is referred to as access. Individuals or groups with significant power have greater access than those without it. In the social environment, discourse is shaped by access recognition or acceptance that allows an individual to contribute. In this case, Kompas.id has such access, receiving direct information from the Head of the PPKS Task Force at the University of Mataram regarding a repeated case of sexual violence against a female student committed by a lecturer. In its report, Kompas.id explains the procedures for reporting sexual violence and highlights the availability of the PPKS Task Force as a point of contact for victims. This gives victims direct access to support and protection.

Kompas.id also has access to legal aspects, emphasizing the legal foundation behind the lecturer's dismissal based on regulations issued by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Permendikbudristek, 2024). This helps the public understand the university's actions are grounded in explicit and lawful procedures. The media power and access pattern at Kompas.id reveals a precise alignment with institutional interests. The media aims to inform and raise public awareness of the PPKS Task Force's active role in responding to reports and taking firm action against perpetrators. Moreover, Kompas.id obtained information from the Chair of Solidaritas Perempuan Mataram, who stated that initially, the issue of sexual violence was not acknowledged on campuses due to the power dynamics between lecturers and students.

In this section, the researcher analyzes and discusses Teun A. van Dijk's Critical Discourse Analysis model to examine the discourse structure in Kompas.id's reporting on the role of the PPKS Task Force in addressing sexual violence at the University of Mataram. In the texts published by Kompas.id, the phrase "PPKS Task Force of the University of Mataram" appears 12 times, emphasizing public recognition and understanding. One of the key phrases used in the article is "Zero Tolerance," symbolizing the university's commitment to addressing sexual violence.

Joko Jumadi, Head of the Sexual Violence Prevention and Handling Task Force (PPKS) at the University of Mataram (Unram), stated that the university is committed to being a "zero tolerance" campus that does not tolerate any form of sexual violence. This commitment was realized through establishing the PPKS Task Force in September 2022 (Source: Kompas.id).

During interviews, sources from the online media agreed in their discourse analysis of Kompas.id's reporting. Below is one such statement:

"Every news story, besides conveying information, contains educational value. 'Zero tolerance' is a form of education that sets an example for other universities. That choice of words is emphasized to motivate others because this is content that universities should consume. 'Zero tolerance' becomes a standard and a goal for institutions going forward." (Ary, interview, January 28, 2025)

Jamilah, Chair of the PPKS Task Force at the Indonesian Education Institute (IPI) in Garut, expressed a similar view:

"This concept of zero tolerance is the hope of every university. The challenge, however, is not just in tightening university policies, but also in encouraging students to speak up." (Jamilah, interview, January 23, 2025)

From these interviews, it is clear that both sources agree on the importance of implementing "zero tolerance" as a standard in addressing sexual violence on campus. They also emphasize the role of the media in educating the public and driving positive change in university policies. However, challenges remain, particularly the lack of strong policies at some institutions and the reluctance of students to report incidents. This suggests that, while the desire for reform exists, practical obstacles hinder its full implementation.

In the context of a university, adopting a zero tolerance policy means thoroughly investigating every report of sexual violence and imposing strict sanctions if the allegations are confirmed. These sanctions may include warnings, suspension, or dismissal, depending on the severity of the offense and the institution's policies. The policy also involves proactive prevention efforts, such as educational programs on sexual violence, training staff and students on

identifying and responding to potential incidents, and developing safe and accessible reporting mechanisms (Tseng & Sako, 2022).

The overall analysis found that the term "PPKS Task Force" was repeated 12 times in the news coverage, consistently reinforcing the legitimacy of the task force and raising public awareness about the issue of sexual violence. The event schema was the most dominant aspect at the level of social cognition, aligning with Kompas.id's discourse trajectory, which focused on the PPKS Task Force's commitment to handling recurring cases of sexual violence on campus. The strategic use of "Zero Tolerance" communicates institutional resolve and motivates other universities to adopt similar policies.

Power plays a critical role in news creation and distribution in the media political economy, particularly in persuading others to align with certain viewpoints (Nurhadi, Marlina, & Firdaus, 2020). In this case, the media's political economy reveals how important the image and role of educational institutions, especially the University of Mataram and its PPKS Task Force, are in responding to such cases. Their actions shape public trust and reflect institutional responsibility in maintaining campus safety.

From the perspective of counselors in the Women and Child Protection (PPA) sector, media coverage of sexual violence cases is considered highly significant, particularly as a preventive measure to ensure such incidents are not repeated. Such coverage plays a critical role in raising public awareness about the dangers of sexual violence and the urgency of victim protection. On the other hand, counselors also emphasize the potential psychological repercussions such reporting may have, especially for victims who have already endured trauma. This underscores the ethical responsibility of the media in how they frame and disseminate information, including the necessity of providing space for victims' voices and ensuring they are not further exploited in the reporting process.

Power often manifests through language use (Launa & Rery, 2020). The media's power can influence policy, stimulate public discourse, and compel institutions to adopt preventive measures. Educational spaces that were once perceived as untouched by sexual violence are now recognized as vulnerable, even within the highest tiers of academic institutions. The University of Mataram, for instance, exercised its institutional authority by dismissing a faculty member proven to have committed sexual violence against a student. Universities hold the authority to implement disciplinary action, such as dismissal, against staff members found guilty of violations. Similarly, the PPKS Task Force is empowered to receive victim reports and ensure that each is taken seriously. In this regard, the task force is also pivotal in advocating for institutional policy changes to create a safer and more inclusive educational environment.

In the media coverage of sexual violence cases at the University of Mataram, power is exercised by shaping public perception and responses. This is reflected

in source selection, emphasis on legal aspects, presentation of case details, representation of the victim, and the construction of broader social impact. The media quoted multiple stakeholders, including the Chair of the PPKS Task Force and the victim, providing them with a platform and constructing a more comprehensive narrative. However, this editorial decision also reveals the media's power in determining whose voices are amplified and how messages are framed. Media power is evident in the framing choices that significantly affect public understanding and the subsequent actions of relevant stakeholders.

The presence of the Sexual Violence Prevention and Handling Task Force (Satgas PPKS) is crucial in addressing sexual violence within academic institutions. The task force is not only responsible for responding to reported cases but also serves as a frontline entity in prevention and education. Counselors from regional PPA offices noted that the task force significantly facilitates handling such cases. Upon receiving a report, the institution immediately provides psychological counseling services essential to the victim's recovery process. This integrated approach ensures that victims are supported legally and emotionally. According to one counselor:

> "It is very appropriate and essential, as issues concerning children and women are not solely the responsibility of the Ministry for Women's and Children's Affairs, but a collective concern that must be driven by education, social, and health sectors. Women's rights will be secured and respected when all these sectors uphold child- and gender-friendly principles." (Piping, Interview, January 30, 2025)
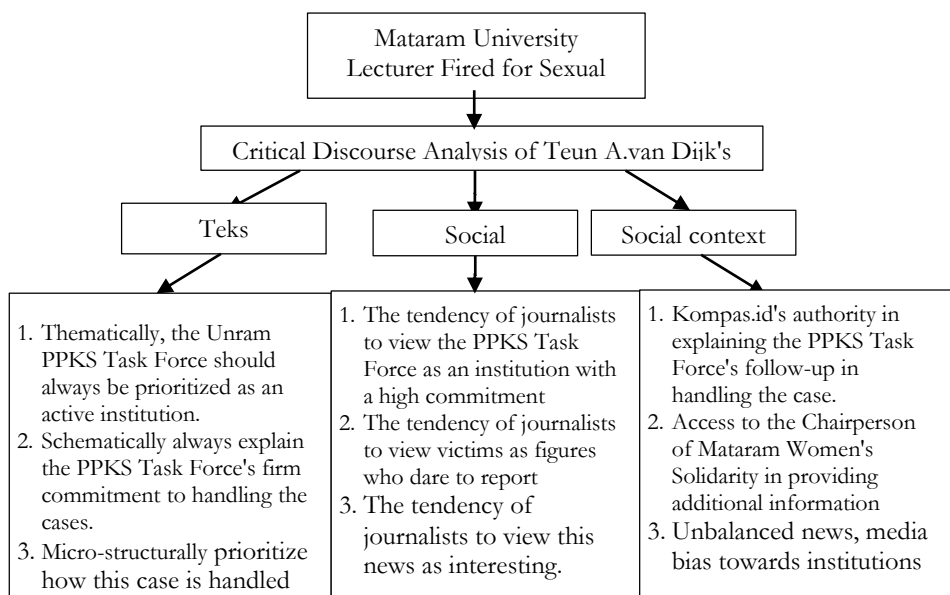
As these cases continue to evolve, the role of the PPKS Task Force has undergone significant transformation. Initially focused solely on sexual violence, the government expanded its mandate, leading to the formation of the Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of Violence in Higher Education Environments (PPKPT). This shift is legislated in Permendikbudristek No. 55 of 2024, which replaces Permenristekdikti No. 30 of 2021, the latter being limited to sexual violence alone. The updated regulation expands the definition of violence to include various forms listed in Article 7(2), such as psychological and physical violence, bullying, discrimination, intolerance, and policies containing violent elements (Permendikbudristek, 2024). Establishing the PPKPT has become increasingly vital in light of rising incidents of violence in higher education settings.

The renaming of the task force signifies a more substantial institutional commitment to creating a safe environment for all campus members. By eliminating the stigma associated with a narrowly defined focus on sexual violence, the PPKPT aims to foster safer spaces for victims to report incidents and seek support. This change also sends a clear message that all forms of violence are unacceptable on campus and that every individual has the right to feel safe and

respected. Furthermore, this transformation reflects a broader institutional effort to strengthen coordination and collaboration across various internal and external units. This shift can be interpreted through modality analysis, which reveals the media's stance, degree of certainty, obligation, and possibility as conveyed in the news discourse.

The case at the University of Mataram highlights the importance of transitioning from PPKS to PPKPT in addressing violence in higher education. The PPKPT is expected to possess greater authority and accountability in comprehensively managing such cases. This development aligns with the university's initiative to scale up its preventive efforts through educational programs focusing on awareness of sexual violence and students' rights. These include outreach initiatives that teach students how to report or intervene in instances of violence and emphasize the importance of cultivating a culture of mutual respect on campus.

The PPKPT now carries a broader mandate, addressing not only sexual violence but also other forms of violence within academic environments. This shift acknowledges that sexual violence often intersects with bullying, discrimination, and gender-based violence. The PPKPT is positioned to provide a more holistic response to student well-being by adopting an inclusive approach. Media coverage highlights this transformation as a sign of strong institutional commitment to safety and inclusivity, signaling that universities are taking proactive, structured measures to prevent violence. Additional findings are outlined in Figure 1.

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                    ┌─────────────────────────┐
                    │   Mataram University     │
                    │ Lecturer Fired for Sexual│
                    └─────────────────────────┘
                                │
                                ▼
        ┌─────────────────────────────────────────────┐
        │ Critical Discourse Analysis of Teun A.van Dijk's│
        └─────────────────────────────────────────────┘
              │              │               │
              ▼              ▼               ▼
        ┌─────────┐   ┌──────────┐   ┌──────────────┐
        │  Teks   │   │  Social  │   │Social context│
        └─────────┘   └──────────┘   └──────────────┘
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Teks	Social	Social context
1. Thematically, the Unram PPKS Task Force should always be prioritized as an active institution. 2. Schematically always explain the PPKS Task Force's firm commitment to handling the cases. 3. Micro-structurally prioritize how this case is handled	1. The tendency of journalists to view the PPKS Task Force as an institution with a high commitment 2. The tendency of journalists to view victims as figures who dare to report 3. The tendency of journalists to view this news as interesting.	1. Kompas.id's authority in explaining the PPKS Task Force's follow-up in handling the case. 2. Access to the Chairperson of Mataram Women's Solidarity in providing additional information 3. Unbalanced news, media bias towards institutions

Sumber: Diolah dari berbagai sumber

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion presented above, it is evident that journalists at Kompas.id have made a deliberate effort to emphasize the role of the Sexual Violence Prevention and Handling Task Force (Satgas PPKS) at the University of Mataram in addressing cases of sexual violence, consistently portraying the task force as taking firm action against perpetrators. Moreover, the reporting indicates a degree of media alignment or sympathy toward the institution, namely, the PPKS Task Force. In the context of reporting on sexual violence, Kompas.id engages in significant practices of discursive power, shaping public opinion and steering the narrative. These practices involve the dissemination of facts and the strategic amplification of particular elements to serve specific communicative objectives.

Such strategies include selective sourcing, wherein the media predominantly cite statements from the Chair of the PPKS Task Force, alums, and related institutions that are perceived to align with the narrative framework constructed by the outlet. This study affirms that the role of the PPKS Task Force, as represented in Kompas.id's discourse, extends beyond its institutional responsibilities of prevention and response. The task force is also framed as an advocate for victims, ensuring institutional or societal structures do not further marginalize them.

The renaming Satgas PPKS to the Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of Violence in Higher Education (PPKPT) reflects a broader and more inclusive institutional commitment to fostering a safer academic environment. This change signifies a progressive shift toward a holistic framework in addressing violence across university settings.

Several recommendations are proposed to guide future research aimed at deepening our understanding of the effectiveness of PPKPT in preventing and managing violence in higher education. One key recommendation is the need to conduct comparative case studies across various universities in Indonesia. Such research should assess the implementation of PPKPT at different institutions to generate a more comprehensive understanding of the challenges and successes unique to each context.

In addition, there is a critical need to analyze the impact of Ministerial Regulation (Permendikbudristek) No. 55 of 2024 by measuring changes in the number of reported violence cases, particularly sexual violence, alongside institutional responses to these reports and student perceptions of campus safety following the regulation's implementation. Through such an evaluation, researchers may assess the extent to which this policy has effectively cultivated a safe, gender-sensitive, and inclusive educational environment.

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