

The Minister of Research, Technology, Education, and Culture Issued a Crisis Communication in Response to the Pros and Cons of Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021 on the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education

Taffani Rahma Yuandara

Universitas Indonesia

taffani.rahma@ui.ac.id

Abstract

This research aims to prevent the occurrence of sexual violence in higher education, which is increasingly happening in various parts of Indonesia. The research method uses library research. The primary data source uses regulation Number 30 of 2021 concerning the prevention and handling of sexual violence in universities. The primary data source is regulation Number 30 of 2021, and the secondary data source uses relevant research literature. At the same time, the data analysis uses documentation analysis. The results of this study state that with regulation Number 30 of 2021 concerning the prevention and handling of sexual violence in universities, it is hoped that the problems faced by large organizations, including universities in Indonesia, can be resolved in stages. In addition, relationships with other organizations and civitas can be formed in such a way that the settlement.

Keywords

Response to the pros and cons of ministerial regulation no. 30 of 2021, Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education



I. Introduction

Communication is the sharing of information and culture between individuals in order to engage and gain knowledge. When communication is not adequately transmitted, it can create its own crises. A crisis is something that occurs to a phenomena that has both harmful and good consequences (Coombs & Timothy, 2007). This can result in an issue that has a direct effect on the institution, its personnel, and the corporation's reputation. On the other hand, a crisis is something that an organization, company, or individual can control and govern in such a manner that the image presented is genuinely improved. Fearn-Banks (2011) says that crises take on distinct shapes and characteristics from the challenges that occur on a daily basis. Crisis has an attraction and draws the audience's attention, particularly the attention of both traditional and social media. Crises of all sizes, whether great or little, or occurring infrequently or frequently, can disrupt a firm's operations and have a ripple effect on its surrounds, including the political, legal, financial, and bureaucratic domains inside the organization.

Communication is the process of delivering messages by someone to other people to tell, change attitudes, opinions or behavior either directly orally or indirectly through the media. In this communication requires a reciprocal relationship between the delivery of messages and recipients namely communicators and communicants. (Hasbullah, et al. 2018)

A crisis is a manifestation of a risk. Bostrom (2003, in Heath & O'Hair 2009) asserts that the majority of risk communication strategies originate from two or more distinct groups. The first side is composed of advocates, while the second is composed of

approvers. Advocacy serves as the foundation and motivation for research, theory development, and action aimed at risk reduction advocacy. While approval is the presentation of assured and trustworthy information, it does not constitute a recommendation for specific jobs. The onset of a crisis necessitates additional actions, one of which is effective communication.

A crisis communication process is a discussion between a party and the community with the goal of resolving an actual problem (Heath & O'Hair, 2009). Naturally, the party must have a sound plan in place in order to effectively communicate during a crisis. Proper communication strategies may result in significant benefits, one of which is the company's image. The issue might well be conveyed by utilizing current communication tools with the appropriate application, which can add value to the company's image over time, particularly by eliciting support during times of crisis.

II. Review of Literatures

2.1 Sexual Violence Cases as a Phenomenon

Sexual violence is a prevalent crime, particularly in Indonesia. Sexual violence might occur and be felt not just by adults, but also by children. Recently, there has been a flurry of news stories with prominent headlines about sexual violence. The incidence has also occurred in public spaces, including colleges. Indonesia is now classified as a state of emergency for sexual violence. This is because instances of sexual violence are becoming more prevalent in modern environment, and many of them end in acrimony.

Sexual violence, according to National Commission on Violence against Women, is an improper action that happens in the sexual area and can be physical or non-physical in nature. Naturally, this concentrates on a person's sexual parts or sexuality without the consent of the individual¹. Correspondingly, National Commission on Violence against Women provides several categories regarding sexual violence, which include words directed at sexual offenses, whistle-blowing behavior, eye games, showing pornographic content and mentioning sexual desires, as well as movements that touch body parts, gestures, or a code that hints at sexual temptation in order to cause discomfort, offend, abuse, or humiliate someone, as well as the possibility that it could trigger health problems, even if it is safe.

Sexual violence is any unpleasant activity that injures or offends the sexual area without the victim's permission. This signifies that a person does not desire and does not desire for others to treat the victim in such manner. This is what might cause the person agony and distress (Asni, 2020). Sexual violence includes sexual temptations and jokes, ridiculing sexual conditions, demands for sexual activities, significant verbal and nonverbal actions of a sexual nature, and sexual activities performed under pressure, whether expressed in writing or inferred.

Sexual violence is not a recognized phrase or is not contained in the Criminal Code (KUHP). The phrase "obscene deeds" appears in the Criminal Code exclusively in Book II Chapter XIV covering Moral Crimes Articles 281 to 303. Obscene actions are defined in the Criminal Code as any conduct that violates the standards of decency or the standards of decency and heinous acts that are prompted by sexual desire. Violence that happens inside the moral standard is an occurrence, action, deed, or crime that occurs within the moral norm. Moral standards are activities that are viewed in light of the virtue values demonstrated, and they extend to the arena of sexual assault. They are governed by societal conventions and regulations that impose particular consequences. The Criminal Code's laws have not been able to adequately protect and treat victims of sexual assault. Sexual

assault against women and children frequently increases year after year, according to data from the Ministry of Women Empowerment and Child Protection³. The number of instances grew from 11,057 in 2015 to 13,000 in 2021.

2.2. Recent Sexual Violence Cases Have Been Addressed

In September 2020⁵, the International NGO Forum on Indonesia Development (INFID) released a quantitative study on the barometer of gender equality⁵. This analysis demonstrates that the majority of sexual violence issues in Indonesia are unresolved. Several reasons for this include the fact that 57% of victims of sexual violence said that their case concluded in a state of uncertainty. This issue is aggravated further by the comments of 39.9% of victims who received money to bring an end to the instances they reported, as well as the fact that as many as 26.6% decided to marry the perpetrators. Another factor that contributes to sexual violence ending in the dark is the peaceful or familial road taken by 23.8% of accusations, resulting in just 19.2% successfully presenting the sexual violence case to the offender, who was sentenced to prison.

Currently, protection for sexual violence victims in Indonesia is quite limited. When a person has been a victim of sexual violence, establishing guilt is difficult. Additionally, charges and convictions against the culprits always take a long time, putting this case on hold and not being pursued at all. Not to add, when a victim waits an excessive amount of time to report an incident, the case is labeled unfollowable. Occasionally, the victim may receive various demands from the criminal, including defamation. Naturally, this requires improvement. The primary issue is that the Criminal Code's articles lack a point of view/viewpoint from the perspective of sexual violence victims. For instance, the Criminal Code states that rape can be reported only when it occurs to a woman who has never been married, when acts of violence occur, or when threatening words are made. Rape can also be pursued only if the post-mortem reveals a penetrating action. If the examination reveals that no penetration happened, the conduct will be classified as obscenity, not rape.

Experts who frequently deal with sexual violence are sometimes unable to put themselves in the shoes of the victim (Ramadhan, 2017). Experts frequently lack expertise regarding the victim's perspective, to the point where many experts corner the victim for their remarks. This is because the Indonesian judicial system does not comprehend victims of sexual violence. Additionally, Indonesians frequently place the responsibility for sexual violence on the victims. Indonesia's legal culture has retained a patriarchal viewpoint (Tan & Meli, 2003). Indeed, the mechanism for reporting and adjudicating acts of violence is lengthy and complicated.

2.3. Issuance of Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021 on Preventing and Addressing Sexual Violence in Higher Education

According to the results of a study conducted by the Ministry of Education and Culture-Research and Technology in the campus environment in 2021, lecturers observed, experienced, or heard 77% of cases of sexual violence. Meanwhile, 63% of them went unreported on campus, with the majority of sexual violence victims being female⁴. Additionally, the National Commission on Violence against Women has statistics on 27% of sexual violence accusations in colleges as of October 2020. (Ajie & Romanti, 2021).

Minister Nadiem Makarim stated that sexual violence on campus are only the tip of the iceberg. This is because just a handful of the hundreds of thousands of real instances were detectable by the public. On the other side, the chancellor and dean of institutions made it quite obvious that they were frequently inundated with sexual assault allegations. This is because there are no standardized norms or specific statutes that define them in

detail. With the recent passage of a ministerial order, colleges are now required to establish a Task Force for the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence.

The Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Regulation No. 30 of 2021 on the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence is being hailed as a watershed moment and a real solution for a number of stakeholders amid growing concerns about the increasing number of cases of sexual violence in universities. This rule has the potential to serve as a foundation for the victims' defense to assert themselves.

According to several investigations, there are really multiple laws that regulate sexual violence. Regrettably, these policies and statutes lack specific provisions governing the academic community at institutions. The Child Protection Act defines sexual violence, however it is only applicable to minors under the age of 18. Another elaboration is found in the legislation against domestic violence, which is directed at family members, and the law against human trafficking, which is directed at trafficking syndicates.

As a result, a regulatory vacuum exists for students over the age of 18. Furthermore, many people at this ages are still vulnerable, but are single or unmarried, and are not involved in human trafficking. The shelter is totally contained inside its campus. Additionally, when based on the Criminal Code, the treatment of sexual violence cases encountered several challenges and limits. There is no provision in the Criminal Code for online sexual assault. Whereas the National Commission on Violence against Women has indicated that instructors, students, and other members of the community, as well as active users of digital devices, are the primary contributors to sexual violence victims. The psychological impact suffered by victims of cybersexual violence is identical to that suffered by victims of physical sexual violence.

2.4. Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021 on the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education: Public Response

Something that has recently developed naturally generates a great deal of debate among the people. As is the case with this Ministerial Regulation, it has sparked community debate.

1. Indonesian Council of Religious Scholars present the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation to the government for approval or disapproval.
2. Mardani Ali Sera of the Partai Keadilan Sejahtera (PKS) highlighted that the phrase "without the victim's agreement" refers to "legalizing sex freedom."
3. Muhammadiyah condemned it for "legalizing immoral actions and consent-based free sex."
4. Prof. Lincoln Arsyad, Chairman of the Council of Heads of Higher Education Research and Development at PP Muhammadiyah, noted that initially, the regulations control the substance of the material regulated at the legislative level, such as the norms followed by the propni. Second, Permendikbudristek No. 30 of 2021 enforces too stringent standards and erodes higher education institutions' autonomy".
5. The Muhammadiyah Diktilitbang Council, through Twitter [@] diktilitbang, believes that this has aspects of legalizing immoral activities and consent-based free sex.

On the other hand, there are also many parties who fully support this regulation and immediately follow up on the contents of the regulation. Among them,

1. PDIP Legislators: Minister of Education and Culture Regulation 30/2021 is critical prior to the Ratification of the PKS Bill.
2. The Anti-Sexual Violence Civil Society Coalition (KOMPAKS) is on the side of Minister Nadiem with the regulations he made for handling sexual violence.

3. Plt. The Director General of Higher Education, Research and Technology, Nizam said the main objective of this design is to ensure that citizens' rights to education are protected without sexual violence.
4. The Minister of Religion agrees with Nadiem's statement regarding the Ministry of Education and Culture regulation No. 30.
5. Professor of Law at Airlangga University Basuki Rekso Wibowo expressed his support for Ministry of Education and Culture, Research and Technology regulation No. 30.
6. Human Rights (HAM) activist, Nisrina Nadhifah supports it because there has been no similar regulation before.

2.5. Sexual Violence

Sexual violence is any behavior, statement, or threat of a sexual nature that occurs without agreement. Sexual Violence is an act that confines, coerces, despises, and/or engages in other harmful behavior toward a person's body or physical nature that contains sexual nuances, and/or human reproductive activities, forcibly or against the intended person's consent, thereby rendering the intended person incapable of doing so. Due to the effect of power and/or gender, behavior avoidance or resistance leads in physical, psychological, sexual agony or misery, economic, social, cultural, and/or political loss (Tan & Meli, 2003).

2.6. Situational Communication Crisis Theory

Communication is carried out to ensure public safety and to manage a professional image. This SCCT theory may be used to describe both the public's reaction to a crisis and public relations practitioners' crisis management techniques. SCCT predicts public reactions to crises that may jeopardize an individual's or organization's image. According to this hypothesis, the public has specific perceptions about the issue, and these perceptions influence the organization's reputation.

Communication is carried out to ensure public safety and to manage a professional image. This SCCT theory can be used to explain the public's reaction to a crisis and crisis response strategies made by public relations practitioners. SCCT predicts public reactions to crises that may jeopardize an individual's or organization's image. According to this hypothesis, the public has specific perceptions about the issue, and these perceptions influence the organization's reputation.

Coombs established this theory by connecting attribution theory with crisis response strategies (Coombs, 2012; Coombs & Holladay, 2002). This theory assesses the reputational risk caused by a crisis scenario and then offers a crisis response approach in accordance with the degree of reputational risk. This approach's crisis response method is a mix of corporate apology, impression management, and image restoration theory.

Coombs (2012) explains that the type of crisis can be defined in three categories, namely

1. Victim crisis cluster: Crises such as natural catastrophes, rumors, workplace violence, and malice affect victim groups.
2. Accidental crisis cluster: Accidental crises include obstacles, technical fault accidents, and product malfunctions due to technical errors.
3. Preventable crisis cluster: Preventable crises include human error, accidents, product damage, human error, and organizational error. Apart from the type of crisis, a crisis response strategy should also be chosen according to the organization's crisis history and previous reputation.

1. Corporate Apologia

Hearit (2001 in Ulmer et al., 2007) defines an 'apology' as a statement that is not truly an 'apology' or reaction to a critic attempting to give a competitive report about an organization's claims. According to Hearit and Courtright (2004; Ulmer et al., 2007), the apologetic crisis "occurs as a result of charges made by corporate players (e.g., the media or public interest organizations) that an organization has committed wrongdoing." The company's apology includes a list of communication strategy organizations might employ to address these complaints. This communication technique is comprised of the following elements: "denial, counterattack, distinction, apology, and legislation" (Hearit, 2006 Ulmer et al., 2007). These are generally defensive methods, with the goal of holding organizations accountable for their actions during a crisis.

2. Image Repair Theory

Benoit (1995 in Ulmer et al., 2007) developed a comprehensive theory of image improvement. Image refers to how the organization is perceived by its stakeholders and the public. According to Benoit (1997) that the key to understanding an image improvement strategy is to consider the nature of the attack or complaint that triggers the response. Benoit suggested the essential components. First, the organization must take responsibility for an action. Second, the action must be considered offensive. In this theory, Benoit focuses on image improvement strategies, namely how organizations respond to accusations or take responsibility for their actions after being accused of violations. Crisis is studied by a variety of disciplines, including psychology, sociology, business, mathematics and physics as well as political science (Ullmer, 2007).

- a. Psychology, for example, provides a theoretical background on mental model approaches to crisis communication and the social amplification of risk and crisis communication. These theories help us better understand how people cognitively perceive and ultimately respond to risk and crisis situations.
- b. Sociology provides a theory about how to evacuate people in all types of disasters and how people respond to these disasters.
- c. Businesses examine leadership sense-making processes before, during, and after a crisis; the role of organizational learning in responding to crises; as well as an organizational structure that exemplifies an organization that is ready to face a crisis or is prone to crisis.
- d. Mathematics and physics produce chaos and complexity theory which has been widely used in the communication discipline as a metaphor for the disruption and self-organization generated by crisis events (Gilpin & Murphy, 2008; Murphy, 1996; Sellnow, Seeger, & Ulmer, 2002).
- e. Politics provides theory, such as Ramo's (2009) in-depth security theory, that builds on complexity and network theory for policy makers to prepare for and respond to crises, such as terrorism.

2.7. Media Theories and Crisis Communication

The media is a standout player, making a substantial impact during a crisis. This theoretical perspective includes news framing, event focusing, crisis news diffusion and examples. The following are several theories explaining the role of the media during a crisis (Ullmer, 2007).

1. New Framing Theory

According to Hook & Pu (2006), the core of the New Framing Theory or what is known as news framing theory is the fact that journalists and editors routinely choose news presentations from various approaches. The process of framing news has a major impact on how the public perceives a crisis. Even though an organization or company tries to frame a crisis as a deviation or something that cannot be avoided, on the contrary the media can frame a different crisis and it can be worse than what actually happened. Therefore, an organization or company needs to participate in the framing process.

2. Focusing Event Theory

Focusing event theory is an extension of agenda setting theory. Agenda setting refers to the way the media determine the importance of various news or political issues. The higher a story ranks on the media agenda, the more attention or coverage it receives. A crisis becomes a focused event when a crisis becomes the main agenda of the media and the discussion shifts from reporting on the causes and effects of the crisis, to reviewing existing policies or even considering making new policies to prevent similar incidents in the future. Wood (2006 in Ullmer, 2007) explains that, focusing events theory includes four consistent attributes, namely:

- a. It happens suddenly
- b. Rarely happens
- c. They get large-scale attention
- d. Both the community, as well as policy makers, ultimately prioritize it.
- e. Crisis News Diffusion Theory

3. Exemplification Theory

This theory provides insight into how these emotional reactions are communicated and remembered over time. The point of analysis for exemplary theory is on short, clear, and emotionally evoking visual, written, or verbal messages known as 'exemplars'. Exemplification theory examines "the formation and modification of beliefs about phenomena and issues" (Zillmann, 2006 to Dainton, 2019). Spence, Lachlan, Lin, Sellnow-Richmond, & Sellnow, explain that exemplars influence the way people perceive threats to their well-being (2007). They explain that people usually process risk information quickly and subjectively rather than slowly, analytically, and objectively. It is important for crisis communicators to pay attention to organizational references, both in traditional and new media. When negative examples emerge, a rapid response is required (Spence, Lachlan, Sellnow, Rice, & Seeger, 2007).

III. Research Methods

This research was designed using qualitative research with literature review. The first step in the evaluation process is to collect data that can be drawn from various vital information documents, such as: The process of identifying, gathering and processing information, receiving and responding to stakeholder queries, sending crisis-related communications by the organization, and major decisions and actions done by the crisis management team constitutes crisis documentation. It may be viewed from here, for example: The Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology has conducted several studies and surveys across colleges to compile comprehensive data on the state of sexual violence and the reactions to it. This is not only from one perspective, but also from the educators', students', and education officers' perspectives, as well as from the audience around the academic field. Feedback from stakeholders (both internal and external). This information can be gathered through surveys, interviews, or focus group discussions.

IV. Results and Discussion

4.1 Case Analysis

Existing crises are analyzed using crisis theory derived from the Minister of Research, Technology, Education, and Culture's problem of Crisis Communication in response to the Pros and Cons of Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021 on the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education. This case is seen through the lens of the community's concerns over a recently enacted ministerial regulation.

4.2 Framing

a. Key Question

How is the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology responding to public response on Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021 on the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education?

b. Flipping Skimming

The communication process carried out by the Minister of Education, Culture, Research and Technology against the Ministerial Regulation by conducting communication and socialization on various campuses to deal with the problem of sexual violence on campus. The communication process is carried out online on various digital channels to reach all audiences. Quoted from jdih.kemendikbud.go.id, that the proposal of Permendikbud No. 30 of 2021 explains clearly and clearly the description and form of sexual violence, as well as what boundaries are violated which are considered to be sexual violence. Sexual violence can be done physically, non-physically, and/or through digital media. It also explains that the sexual violence that occurs can also be felt by all audiences. As a result of utterances of discrimination or harassment of physical form, body condition, and/or gender identity of the victim, including seduction, and jokes. It also includes a description of the classification of perpetrators and victims, which of course becomes a separate legal protection. The victim's consent from each action is also discussed so that victims from anywhere can feel protected. The regulation is socialized not only to lecturers and students, but also to the wider community.

c. Beginning of the Case

Sexual violence has become institutionalized in several spheres of higher education, prompting the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology to draft legislation regulating this culture. Due to the frequency of occurrences, this regulation is critical.

Sexual violence against women and children frequently increases year after year, according to data from the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection³. The number of instances grew from 11,057 in 2015 to 13,000 in 2021. According to the National Commission on Violence against Women's 2021 Report, there were 962 documented incidents of sexual violence in the community, accounting for almost 55% of all reported cases. In 2021, the Ministry of Education and Culture, as well as the Ministry of Research and Technology, performed different studies and surveys on the campus environment, concluding that 77% of incidences of sexual violence were observed, experienced, or heard by lecturers. Meanwhile, 63% of them went unreported on campus, with the majority of sexual violence victims being female.

Something that has just emerged of course raises a lot of pros and cons among the public. As is the case with this Ministerial Regulation, the regulation has drawn debate in

the community. Various opinions expressed the pros and cons of the issuance of the ministerial regulation. Minister Nadiem Makariem also took various actions, including:

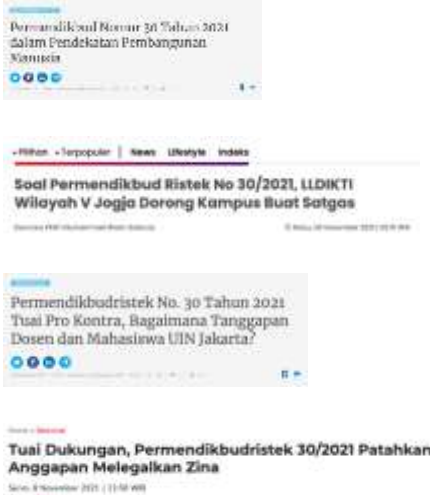
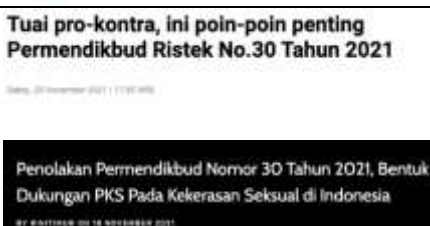
1. Surveys to various universities
2. Socialization to various levels of the academic community
3. Hearing with various religious leaders and community organizations
4. Provide presentations and explanations through various online media, such as social media (Instagram, Twitter, YouTube Podcast: Deddy Corbuzier), to conventional media for Metro TV (Mata Najwa) TV stations.

d. Ending of the Case

Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021 on the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence in Higher Education, including several explanations and presentations to a diverse audience. The regulation's contents have more precisely stated objectives and targets.

Table 1. Labelling

General Environment	 Permendikbudristek No.30/2021 Olsh Genna Tami Mawangi · 29 November 2021 17:02 WIB Revisi: 19 Desember 2021 11:02 WIB 2021, Polemik Permendikbudristek PPKS	• Sexual violence has occurred in a variety of places and institutions of higher learning. • As many as 70% of lecturers stated that sexual violence occurs often in the education area. • As many as 67% of sexual violence instances go unresolved and unreported. • Universities accounted for 27% of all reported incidences of sexual violence. • There have been several benefits and drawbacks to this legislation since it was implemented.
Industry	 Nadiem: Januari hingga Juli 2021 terjadi 2.500 kasus kekerasan terhadap perempuan 29 November 2021 17:02 WIB Kaleidoskop 2021: 18 Kasus Kekerasan Seksual di Dunia Pendidikan 28 Des 21 14:13 Kaleidoskop 2021: Daftar Kasus Pelecehan Seksual di Perguruan Tinggi 28 Des 21 17:45	• Crisis communication is carried out through the application of regulations because cases are no longer contained. • The pros and cons of this regulation are complicated because it involves several community organizations. • This regulation is a step of the many sexual violence that occurs in society.
Competition	 Kemendikbudristek Minta Perguruan Tinggi Bentuk Satgas PPKS Anissa · Senin 27 Desember 2021 13:03 WIB	• With the issuance of this regulation, universities are forced to further tighten the handling and prevention of sexual violence cases in their

		environment. The ministry immediately confirmed the formation of a task force to speed up the control of this case.
Strength		- The emergence of this regulation certainly raises its own pros and cons. - This regulation was warmly and well received by several parties, such as the academic community and social institutions who faced this case directly. - The real emergency of sexual violence makes this academic environment enthusiastic in applying it.
Weakness		- The emergence of this regulation certainly raises its own pros and cons. - This regulation is considered as a justification for adultery in religious norms and is considered as the legality of free sex that violates societal norms.

4.3 Summarising

a. External

- General Environment : Sexual violence has happened in a variety of areas and higher education institutions. As many as 70% of lecturers reported that sexual violence occurs often in the education area. As many as 67% of sexual violence instances go unresolved and unreported. Universities account for 27% of all incidents of sexual violence. There have been several benefits and drawbacks to this legislation since it was implemented.
- Industry : Because cases are no longer confined, crisis communication is conducted through the application of regulations. The advantages and disadvantages of this policy are exacerbated by the fact that it affects several community groups. This legislation is a response to the numerous instances of sexual violence that occur in modern society.
- Competition : With the implementation of this regulation, higher education institutions are compelled to strengthen their policies on the management and prevention of sexual assault in their communities. The government immediately urged the establishment of a task team to expedite the case's resolution.

b. Internal

- Strength: The emergence of this legislation undoubtedly brings with it a number of advantages and disadvantages. This legislation was enthusiastically and positively accepted by a number of stakeholders, including the academic community and social

institutions immediately affected by this case. Sexual violence is a genuine emergency, and this academic atmosphere is enthusiastic about addressing it.

- Weakness: This legislation is seen as a justification for adultery under religious standards and as the legality of unrestricted sex that defies society norms.

Table 2. Synthesising

No.	Question	Option / Hypothesis	Decision Criteria	Pros	Cons
1.	The existence of the Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology, Education and Culture No. 30 Year 2021.	Efective	Controlling and handling sexual violence incidents and victims at universities.	This regulation was enthusiastically and positively accepted by a number of stakeholders, including the academic community and social institutions immediately affected by this case.	This regulation is used to justify adultery in religious norms and to justify the legitimacy of free sex that breaches society norms.
2.	Elaboration and explanation through conventional and social media.	Efective	The message is conveyed to the entire community and the wider public regarding the importance of this regulation.	Many people become pro after a light explanation that can be easily digested by the public.	Ministry of Eductaion and Culture is considered too taking the stage.
3.	Socialization of Higher Education and Community Organizations	Efective	The message was conveyed to the entire academic community and related academic community, as well as policy alignment between the two.	Several organizations turned to support the decision after more detailed communication.	Insights on norms that need to be improved, both religion and society.

4.4 Discussion

The issue with this rule originates from instances of sexual harassment in various locations and higher education institutions. As many as 70% of lecturers reported that sexual violence occurs often in the education area. As many as 67% of sexual violence instances go unresolved and unreported. Universities account for 27% of all incidents of sexual violence. Situational crisis communication is done based on available facts in order to safeguard public safety and reputation.

This theory assesses the reputational risk caused by a crisis scenario and then offers a crisis response approach in accordance with the degree of reputational risk. In actuality, the implementation of this legislation is a significant step in assessing the reputational damage to Indonesian universities' education system. The approach employed is based on the principle of picture repair. In this scenario, the image of an education system that is ineffective and plagued by difficulties is transformed into an education system capable of protecting its community.

This is unquestionably a breath of fresh air for the civic community. Because. Sexual assault in campuses is ingrained, and there are no procedures in place to address it. Minister Nadiem, as the primary stakeholder in the world of education in Indonesia, went directly to the source and delivered a game-changer in the shape of a ministerial rule that was instantly socialized upon its application to the higher education community. In the corporate apology process, the Minister employs a counterattack by immediately reprimanding/attacking the offenders of the assault through precise and detailed regulations. Each academic tier was promptly approached.

Because instances are no longer confined, crisis communication is conducted through the application of regulations. The advantages and disadvantages of this policy are exacerbated by the fact that it affects several community groups. This legislation is a response to the numerous instances of sexual assault that occur in modern society. With the adoption of this regulation, colleges are compelled to strengthen their policies on the management and prevention of sexual assault in their communities. The government immediately urged the establishment of a task team to expedite the case's resolution. Minister Nadiem's use of system as a means of informing the public about the functions, purposes, and objectives announced in the regulation is detailed in Media Theories and Crisis Communication. Minister Nadiem's New Framing Theory focuses on how to build an academic atmosphere that is free of interference, misuse of authority, and violence.



The emergence of this regulation undoubtedly brings with it its own set of advantages and disadvantages. This perspective is what makes this rule so remarkable and replete with commentary. This legislation was enthusiastically and positively accepted by a number of stakeholders, including the academic community and social institutions immediately affected by this case. Sexual violence is a genuine emergency, and this academic atmosphere is excited about addressing it. On the other hand, this regulation is seen as a justification for adultery under religious standards and as the legitimacy of unrestricted sex that breaches society norms. Minister Nadiem used exemplification theory to shape or influence the public's attitudes toward regulation based on these two distinct factors. Minister Nadiem has approached face-to-face activities in a variety of ways, both orally and digitally. This is the cornerstone of eradicating the bad connotation associated with regulation.

V. Conclusion

The Ministry of Education and Culture's application of this measurement has been envisioned as a means of describing and analyzing the current situation. Perceptions are demonstrated by messages delivered in a variety of communication patterns across a variety of mediums. This is merely to mitigate the impact of new restrictions by making advice or suggesting strategies to alleviate anxiety. There are advantages and disadvantages to existing policies that must be addressed through various communications to ensure that the public understands them completely. Of course, this crisis communication is produced on the basis of and changes acceptable to the scholars and linked organizations. With the new ministerial regulation, it is envisaged that the issues facing large organizations, including universities in Indonesia, may be solved gradually. Additionally, connection with other organizations and civitas can be formed in such a way that current issues' remedies gradually include the entire problem. As a recommendation, further study on crisis communication is required in light of this regulation. The evaluation of present crisis communications will undoubtedly evolve in lockstep with the growth of instances and their application. Additional study can be more extensive and in-depth.

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