

Examining the Support for Victims of Sexual Violence in Campus: A SWOT Analysis of Permendikbudristek Number 30 of 2021

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Abstract: *The controversy surrounding Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Regulation (Indonesian abbreviation: Permendikbudristek) No. 30 of 2021 on the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence (PHSV) in campus environment has become a heated topic of discussion at present. When the PHSV regulation was issued, some religious figures interpreted the phrase “without the victim’s consent” in Article 5 as having multiple meanings. This particular phrase sparked controversy among the public and religious figures who argued that it could be perceived as the government legalizing promiscuous behavior. Consequently, it divided people into two groups: those in favor of the PHSV regulation and those against it. To gauge public response to the PHSV regulation, this study was conducted as a benchmark for evaluating its implementation. The study employed SWOT analysis (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) as a reference for data collection and examination. SWOT analysis considers both internal factors and external factors to determine the weight of each factor, leading to conclusions regarding the issues at hand. Based on the conducted analysis, the PHSV regulation received a positive response from the public, with people expressing their support for the regulation. The PHSV regulation possesses strengths and opportunities that make it feasible as an instrument to minimize instances of sexual violence occurring within campus environments.*

Abstrak: Polemik mengenai Permendikbud No. 30 Tahun 2021 tentang Pencegahan dan Penanganan Kekerasan Seksual (PKKS) di lingkungan kampus menjadi perbincangan hangat yang terjadi pada saat ini. Ketika Permen PPKS diterbitkan, ada beberapa tokoh agama yang menganggap bahwa frasa “tanpa persetujuan korban” dalam Pasal 5 di peraturan tersebut mengandung makna yang multitafsir. Frasa “tanpa persetujuan korban” lah yang menimbulkan polemik dikalangan masyarakat dan tokoh agama yang mengatakan bahwa frasa tersebut dapat menimbulkan pandangan bahwa pemerintah melegalkan perilaku seks bebas. Hal tersebut kemudian memecah dua kelompok yang pro terhadap Permen PPKS dan yang kontra terhadap Permen PPKS. Untuk mengetahui respon masyarakat mengenai Permen PPKS, maka dibuatlah penelitian ini sebagai tolak ukur dari realisasi Permen PPKS. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis SWOT (*Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, Threat*) sebagai acuan dalam mencari dan mengumpulkan data. Dalam analisis SWOT ada faktor internal (IFaS) dan faktor eksternal (EFaS) yang dijadikan sebagai penentu dari pengukuran setiap bobot. Sehingga dapat menghasilkan kesimpulan dari permasalahan yang ada. Dari hasil analisis yang dilakukan, Permen PPKS direspon positif oleh masyarakat dan masyarakat juga mendukung adanya peraturan tersebut. Permen PPKS mempunyai kekuatan dan peluang untuk direalisasikan sebagai instrument yang dapat meminimalisir angka kekerasan seksual yang terjadi di lingkungan kampus.

INTRODUCTION

Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Regulation (*Permendikbudristek*) No. 30 of 2021 on the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence (PHSV) has sparked intense debates and discussions within the community. The issuance of this regulation is motivated by the escalating phenomenon of violence against women in higher education institutions. The academic community has drawn the sharp attention of Nadiem Makarim, a committed leader in safeguarding the rights and safety of women in public spaces, particularly within the academic environment. The Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia expresses deep concern that incidents of sexual harassment place female students as targets of despicable acts by men. In cases of sexual violence against women on campuses, not only are lecturers identified as perpetrators, but they are also accused of negligence and lack of strong responsibility towards sexual harassment cases. Makarim states that 72% of lecturers in higher education institutions are aware of all acts of violence against women on campuses, yet they remain silent about these cases. This reality has turned campuses from safe spaces for women into environments that pose significant threats to their security. In response to this situation and to ensure the rights and safety of women in public spaces, the *Permendikbudristek* No. 30 of 2021 was initiated to constitutionally protect women's rights and safety by the state.

Instead of being welcomed with enthusiasm, this policy has faced complex debates, primarily coming from religious elites, religious authorities, and certain political figures who strongly oppose and criticize this policy. The core issue driving some elements of society to disagree with the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology regarding this policy is that, apart from the perception of haste in its implementation, certain provisions within the regulation are seen as potentially legitimizing promiscuous behavior. The policy's focus on the victim's perspective as an optimization of prevention and handling, as perceived by some religious figures and groups who oppose *Permendikbudristek* No. 30 of 2021, is seen as conflicting with the religious habits of Indonesian society, which are bound by religious norms, social norms, and religious values embedded within the constitution. It is believed that the policy may undermine the religious principles that guide societal behavior and actions.

The issue of sexual promiscuity has become the main focal point for criticism by religious groups and political elites, to the extent that it seems designed to undermine the Ministerial Regulation under the guidance of Nadiem Makarim. Free sex is considered a strictly prohibited in Islam. Regarding the significant Muslim population in Indonesia, comprising around 80% of the total population, the issue of free sex in a policy becomes a crucial matter that catches the attention of almost every

Indonesian. Muslim believers would feel deeply hurt and angry if an important arm of the state, in this case, the Ministry of Education and Culture, through its policy, disregards the sacred values within Islamic teachings. The issue, as a counter-narrative constructed to challenge Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021, has the potential to generate social conflicts within society.

The religious fanaticism of Indonesian society, within the context of politics, can easily be used as a tool of force. Religious issues, not only in Indonesia as a religious nation but even in secular countries, can be easily exploited to create a sense of solidarity and even incite anger among specific groups in society. Therefore, political interests attached to religious narratives are not only inexpensive but also effective in touching someone's psychological side. The continuous framing of religious issues as the mainstream narrative in the debate over the *Permendikbudristek* No. 30 of 2021 will continue to capture the attention of people from all walks of life, and it may breed a sense of distrust towards the state for attacking and oppressing the Muslim community. Unfortunately, if this situation continues to spiral out of control without government intervention, the great hopes held by all women and human rights activists for the future of women may be shattered.

In light of this situation, this article critically and comprehensively discusses the opportunities and challenges of the *Permendikbudristek*

No. 30 of 2021 on the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence (PHSV) amidst the sensitivity surrounding the issue of free sex as a form of deviation from the regulation. This study will focus on the opportunities and challenges for the existence of the regulation within a religious society like Indonesia, which is currently adopting a cautious stance towards the government as the policy is seen to disregard Islamic values and teachings.

METHOD

The SWOT analysis method was used to ensure the sharpness of the discussion in this paper. SWOT consists of Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, and Threat. SWOT analysis is one strategy for determining the boundaries of opportunities and challenges faced by the *Permendikbudristek* No. 30 of 2021, as well as the challenges and opportunities faced by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, Technology and in fighting for women's rights amid widespread distrust of institutions considered to undermine Islamic values and teachings.

SWOT analysis is a comprehensive consideration of a company's strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats.¹ It is an effort to determine realistic business goals that are in line with the company's conditions and are

¹ Imanuel Adhitya Wulanata Chrismastianto, "Analisis SWOT Implementasi Teknologi Finansial terhadap Kualitas Layanan Perbankan di Indonesia", *JEB: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis*, Vol. 20, No. 1 (April, 2017); 136.

therefore expected to be more easily achieved.²

The performance of an organization or company can be determined by a combination of internal and external factors. In SWOT analysis, both factors must be considered. The internal factors in SWOT analysis consist of Strength and Weakness (SW), while the external factors are Opportunity and Threat (OT).³ Strengths and Weaknesses are internal factors that can be controlled and serve as supporting and inhibiting factors in an organization to achieve its goals. Opportunities and Threats are external factors that are uncontrollable (cannot be controlled) and may pose obstacles to an organization achieving its goals.⁴

The internal factors are entered into a matrix called the Internal Strategic Factor Analysis Summary (IFAS), while the external factors are entered into a matrix called the External Strategic Factor Analysis Summary (EFAS). The IFAS and EFAS matrices are used to systematically identify various factors by enhancing the strengths and opportunities within an organization while minimizing

weaknesses and threats from competitors or outside the organizational environment.

The IFAS matrix is used to assess and weight data obtained on internal factors (strengths and weaknesses) with the aim of quantifying a scale of 1-5 from very unimportant to very important. The EFAS matrix is used to assess and weight data obtained on external factors (opportunities and threats) with a scale of 1-5 from very unimportant to important.⁵

This study uses a modified Likert scale with answer choices ranging from 4 (strongly agree) to 1 (strongly disagree) for each question. The purpose of using a modified Likert scale is to avoid uncertain responses from respondents. The main principle of the Likert scale is to determine an individual's position in a range of attitudes towards an attitude object, from very negative to very positive. The Likert scale is a psychometric scale used in questionnaires and methods that can be used to evaluate programs or planning policies to measure the attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of individuals or groups towards social events or phenomena.⁶

² Angelica Tamara, "Implementasi Analisis SWOT dalam Strategi Pemasaran Produk Mandiri Tabungan Bisnis", *Jurnal Riset Bisnis dan Manajemen*, Vol. 4, No. 3 (2016); 399.

³ Angelica Tamara, "Implementasi Analisis SWOT dalam Strategi Pemasaran Produk Mandiri Tabungan Bisnis", 297.

⁴ Boonyarat Phadermrod, Richard M. Crowder, dan Gary B. Wills, "Importance-Performance Analysis Based SWOT Analysis", *International Journal of Information Management*, Vol. 44 (2019); 199. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijinfomgt.2016.03.009>

⁵ Dhika Amalia Kurniawan dan Mohammad Zaenal Abidin, "Strategi Pengembangan Wisata Kampong Durian Desa Ngrogung Kecamatan Ngebel Ponorogo melalui Analisis Matrik IFAS dan EFAS", *Al-Tijarah*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (Desember, 2019); 96. <https://doi.org/10.21111/tijarah.v5i2.3706>

⁶ M. Imran Ukkas, Hanifah Ekawati, dan Tendi Riandi, "Skala Likert dalam Seleksi Karyawan Baru dengan Metode Fuzzy Tsukamoto Berbasis WEB (Studi Kasus: PT Telkom Akses Area Samarinda)", *Sebatik Journal*, Vol. 22, No. 2 (Desember, 2018); 211.

The instrument used in this study is a questionnaire method to determine the ratings for IFaS and EFaS. The scale used in the questionnaire is a modified Likert scale consisting of scores 4 (strongly agree), 3 (agree), 2 (disagree), and 1 (strongly disagree). The respondents in this study consisted of 21 respondents from various different backgrounds.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The *Permendikbud* No. 30 of 2021, also known as the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence (PHSV) Regulation, has recently attracted attention from various groups. When the PHSV Regulation was issued, several controversies arose that ultimately divided society into two groups: those who were pro and those who were against the regulation. The controversy surrounding the PHSV Regulation is due to the phrase “without the victim’s consent” contained in Article 5 of the regulation. The following is the content of the controversial article, Article 5, in the *Permedikbud* No. 30 of 2021:

“Paragraph 1: Sexual violence includes actions carried out verbally, non-physically, physically, and/or through information and communication technology.

Paragraph 2: Sexual violence as referred to in Paragraph 1 includes:

- a. Delivering speech that discriminates or insults the physical appearance, body condition, and/or gender identity of the victim;
- b. Deliberately showing one’s

- genitals without the victim’s consent;
- c. Delivering speech that contains flirtation, jokes, and/or whistles with sexual nuances to the victim;
- d. Staring at the victim with sexual or uncomfortable nuances;
- e. Sending messages, jokes, pictures, photos, audio, and/or videos with sexual nuances to the victim even though it has been prohibited by the victim;
- f. Taking, recording, and/or distributing photos and/or audio and/or visual recordings of the victim with sexual nuances without the victim’s consent;
- g. Uploading photos of the body and/or personal information of the victim with sexual nuances without the victim’s consent;
- h. Spreading information related to the body and/or personal information of the victim with sexual nuances without the victim’s consent;
- i. Peeking or deliberately watching a victim who is engaged in private activities and/or in a private space;
- j. Persuading, promising, offering something or threatening a victim to engage in sexual transactions or activities not approved by the victim;
- k. Giving punishment or sanctions with sexual nuances;
- l. Touching, stroking, groping, holding, hugging, kissing and/or rubbing one’s body on the body of a victim without their consent;
- m. Undressing a victim without their consent;
- n. Forcing a victim to engage in

- sexual transactions or activities;
- o. Practicing community culture of students, educators and education personnel with sexual violence nuances;
- p. Attempting rape but penetration does not occur;
- q. Raping including penetration with an object or body part other than genitals;
- r. Forcing or deceiving a victim to have an abortion;
- s. Forcing or deceiving a victim to become pregnant;
- t. Deliberately allowing sexual violence to occur; and/or
- u. Engaging in other acts of sexual violence.

The following is a detailed discussion of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats of the *Permendikbud* No. 30 of 2021:

Strengths

Legally, sexual harassment is defined as the imposition of unwelcome sexual demands or the creation of sexually offensive environments.⁷ The iceberg phenomenon regarding sexual harassment and rape on campuses is not separate from permissive attitudes and normalization of such behavior.⁸ Therefore, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and

Technology has enacted Ministerial Regulation No. 30 of 2021 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence. The PHSV Regulation is fully supported by various parties, especially women activists and *Komnas Perempuan* (the National Commission on Violence Against Women). According to Andy Yentriyani of *Komnas Perempuan*, numerous incidents occur in various regions, targeting women and involving various forms of sexual violence.⁹ Based on data from *Komnas Perempuan*, the number of reports on sexual violence is alarmingly high, with 2,945 cases reported in 2020 and approximately 45,069 cases of sexual violence reported in the past nine years.¹⁰

The prevalence of sexual violence in Indonesia has led to widespread support for the PPKS regulation. To support this regulation, special task forces will be established on every campus to handle cases of sexual violence, with the primary function of providing assistance, protection, and recovery for victims. Currently, there is a significant number of sexual violence cases, particularly within campus environments. The increasing rate of violence in campuses prompted the

⁷ Usfiyatul Marfu'ah, Siti Rofi'ah, dan Maksun, "Sistem Pencegahan dan Penanganan Kekerasan Seksual di Kampus", *Kafa'ah: Journal of Gender Studies*, Vol. 11, No. 1 (Januari-Juni, 2021); 99. <http://dx.doi.org/10.15548/jk.v11i1.379>

⁸ Jeremy Chandra Sitorus, "Victims of Sexual Abuse: How Does The Law Protect Her?", *Unnes Law Journal*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (2019); 266. <https://doi.org/10.15294/ulj.v5i1.29864>

⁹ Nadia Riso, "Komnas Perempuan: Ada 67 Kasus Kekerasan Seksual di Kampus Sepanjang 2022", *kumparanNEWS*, 12 November 2021. <https://kumparan.com/kumparannews/komnas-perempuan-ada-67-kasus-kekerasan-seksual-di-kampus-sepanjang-2020-1wu9fftjsef/full>

¹⁰ Dimas Choirul, "Komnas Perempuan: Setiap 2 Jam Ada 3 Orang Jadi Korban Kekerasan Seksual", *sindonews.com*, 20 Desember 2021. <https://nasional.sindonews.com/read/633685/15/komnas-perempuan-setiap-2-jam-ada-3-orang-jadi-korban-kekerasan-seksual-1639984323>

government, particularly the Ministry of Education and Culture, to swiftly enact the PPKS regulation as an effort to address these cases. In fact, in 2020 alone, there were over 67 cases of sexual violence reported in educational settings, particularly on campuses.¹¹

Sexual violence on campuses can occur between students, between students and lecturers, between lecturers, and other employees or staff members. The causes of sexual violence stem from gender power imbalances, resulting in unequal power relations, among other reasons. Consequently, this leads to physical, sexual, psychological suffering, as well as social, cultural, economic, and political losses.¹² Recently, there was a case of sexual harassment involving three female students from UNSRI Palembang campus. The lecturer from UNSRI sent vulgar and explicit messages to the victims. The case gained attention and was thoroughly investigated after it went viral on social media, and the lecturer has now been named as a suspect.

Cases of sexual harassment against women in campus environments have frequently occurred. Sexual violence can occur due to power imbalances, gender

relations, and rape culture.¹³ The lack of law enforcement against perpetrators of sexual harassment discourages victims from reporting such incidents. It is not uncommon for universities to openly pressure and exploit victims, urging them not to report to the authorities. In fact, university administrations often fail to protect victims when they report cases of harassment. Instead, they frequently protect the perpetrators using unfounded reasons, claiming to preserve the reputation of the institution. In Indonesia, many members of society tend to blame victims of sexual violence, for example, by judging their clothing as too revealing or attributing blame to their behavior, such as going out late at night. Rather than supporting the victims, society often blames them, resulting in numerous unreported cases due to the victims' fear of societal judgment.

Weaknesses

The *Permendikbudristek* No. 30 Tahun 2021 has sparked controversy among various groups. This regulation has faced both support and opposition from different parties, including gender activists and religious figures. Some religious figures, such as Fahd Pahdepie, a writer and member of Muhammadiyah, have expressed their opposition to the PPKS regulation, claiming that Article 5 of

¹¹ Nadia Riso, "Komnas Perempuan: Ada 67 Kasus Kekerasan Seksual di Kampus Sepanjang 2022", *kumparanNEWS*, 12 November 2021. <https://kumparan.com/kumparannews/komnas-perempuan-ada-67-kasus-kekerasan-seksual-di-kampus-sepanjang-2020-1wu9fftjsef/full>

¹² Usfiyatul Marfu'ah, Siti Rofi'ah, dan Maksun, "Sistem Pencegahan dan Penanganan Kekerasan Seksual di Kampus", 99.

¹³ Muh. Fajaruddin Atsnan, "Membebaskan Kampus dari Kekerasan Seksual", *detiknews*, 07 Desember 2021. <https://news.detik.com/kolom/d-5844382/membeaskan-kampus-dari-kekerasan-seksual>

the regulation is open to multiple interpretations and contradicts religious norms. Pahdepie argues that there are three problematic aspects to the phrase “without the victim’s consent”. Firstly, the phrase seems to imply that sexual behavior is permissible if there is consent from the victim. Secondly, the phrase is highly problematic and linguistically confusing. It implies that the victim, as the recipient of unwanted actions, somehow agrees to the actions that clearly cause suffering. Logically, no victim would willingly consent to being a victim of sexual violence. Thirdly, in Western countries, the concept of sexual consent has developed and completely separated, even eliminated, the moral aspect of religion from its policy products. Indonesia, as a nation with a foundation in belief in God and enshrined in the 1945 Constitution, which regulates religious life, states that religion is the aspiration of the nation and the state.¹⁴ Mardani Ali Sera, a politician from the *Partai Keadilan Sejahtera* (PKS - Prosperous Justice Party), also stated that the phrase “without the victim’s consent” could be interpreted as legalizing free sex. The phrase was also rejected by the *Majelis Ulama Indonesia* (MUI - Indonesian Ulema Council) because it could be seen as allowing sexual activities outside of marriage as long as they are based on mutual (sexual) consent.¹⁵

In Indonesian society, sexual harassment is still considered taboo. Consequently, many victims choose not to report such cases due to various reasons. Victims of sexual harassment sometimes face societal criticism and are considered partly at fault. There are even cases where families of victims do not report incidents of sexual harassment to avoid tarnishing their family's reputation. However, what victims truly need is support from their families and society, particularly in terms of mental, physical, and emotional support, as such incidents inevitably lead to (post)-trauma for the victims.

The controversy surrounding the issuance of *Permendikbudristek* No. 30 Tahun 2021 has led to speculations that the regulation was rushed. The PHSV regulation is suspected of serving as a substitute for the yet-to-be-passed Draft Bill on Sexual Violence Crimes, as there are still ongoing debates surrounding it. It is alleged that this regulation was enacted as a preemptive measure by the government in case the bill fails to become a law approved by the DPR. Therefore, some groups have accused this regulation of being hastily issued and questioned whether the process of its formation aligns with the constitution or not.

¹⁴ Fahd pahdepie, “Tanpa Persetujuan Korban”, *Suara Muhammadiyah*, 14 November 2021. <https://suaramuhammadiyah.id/2021/11/14/ta-mpa-persetujuan-korban/>

¹⁵ BBC News. “Pandemi Kekerasan Seksual di Kampus dan Permendikbud 30: Mengapa Tanpa

Persetujuan Korban Dimaknai Pelegalan Kebebasan Seks”, *BBC News Indonesia*, 13 November 2021. <https://www.bbc.com/indonesia/indonesia-59265939>

Opportunities

Until the issuance of Permendikbudristek No. 30 of 2021, there were no contradictions or revisions from President Joko Widodo of the Republic of Indonesia. This implies that the president also supports and agrees with the existence of the regulation. Although the president did not make an official statement regarding the regulation, his silence can be interpreted as his approval of the regulation. In conclusion, the ministerial regulation has a chance of success because it has received support from the president.

Despite facing controversy, the regulation has also garnered support from various parties. In essence, the educational environment (campuses) should be a safe space that protects students. However, the reality is often the opposite. There are numerous cases of sexual harassment on campuses, which occur not only physically but also verbally and digitally, in both public and private spaces. Examples include catcalling, victim-blaming, and making sexist jokes. The increasing number of sexual violence incidents in recent times has led to support for the regulation from various parties, not just gender activists, but also institutions such as *Komnas HAM* (the National Commission on Human Rights), *Komnas Perempuan* (the National Commission on Violence Against Women), the Ministry of Religious Affairs, and others.

Human resources play a crucial role in creating a gender-friendly and free-from-sexual-

violence campus environment.¹⁶ By improving the quality of human resources, incidents of harassment and sexual violence can be prevented. The government's first step in curbing the rising cases of sexual violence should be to enhance the quality of human resources, instilling a sense of responsibility, empathy, and a fear of violating norms (rules). Legal provisions concerning sexual violence also need to be improved and given attention by the government to prevent further cases of violence and sexual harassment against women and children in Indonesia. To address this, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology issued the *Permendikbudristek* No. 30 of 2021, aimed at minimizing sexual violence cases, particularly within the campus environment, as a legal framework for sexual violence. The ministerial regulation is intended to provide legal protection for victims of sexual harassment and ensure that perpetrators are strongly punished in accordance with the established regulations, thus eliminating cases that are covered up and detrimental to the victims.

The key points of *Permendikbudristek* No. 30 of 2021 are as follows: 1) the regulation focuses on one type of violence, namely sexual violence; 2) the priority is the protection and rights of victims, aiming to protect them and prevent

¹⁶ Nikmatullah, "Demi Nama Baik Kampus VS Perlindungan Korban: Kasus Kekerasan Seksual di Kampus", *Qawwam: Journal for Gender Mainstreaming*, Vol. 14, No. 2 (2020); 38. <https://doi.org/10.20414/qawwam.v14i2.2875>

further harm.¹⁷ According to Nadiem Makarim, the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology, the controversy surrounding Article 5 of the regulation regarding the phrase “without the consent of the victim” does not mean supporting promiscuous behavior. Instead, the regulation is intended as a preventive measure against sexual violence, distinct from immoral acts, as these two terms have different contextual meanings. The regulation only applies to cases of sexual violence involving both victims and perpetrators. Acts of immorality are governed by other laws.¹⁸

Threats

The *Permendikbud* No. 30 of 2021 can be exploited as a political issue by elites due to the controversies surrounding its issuance. It is possible for political elites to capitalize on the situation by fueling divisions among different parties with their respective interests. The ministerial regulation poses a threat because there are opposing factions against the regulation.

Divergent views on the regulation can lead to divisions and social conflicts within certain groups. If divisions and social

conflicts occur, it will automatically result in disputes between two factions: those who support the regulation and those who oppose it. Both factions will firmly hold onto their respective positions, inevitably leading to undesirable consequences. If the situation between the two factions escalates, conflicts between them become unavoidable.

IFAS and EFAS Matrix

The IFAS (Internal Strategic Factors Analysis Summary) and EFAS (External Strategic Factors Analysis Summary) matrixes are utilized to assess and weight the data obtained from respondents. Following the analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) pertaining to the *Permendikbud* No. 30 of 2021 on the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence, it is necessary to calculate their scores using the IFAS and EFAS matrix. The results of the IFAS and EFAS score calculations can be seen in the following table.

Table 1. IFAS Score Calculation

Internal Factor	Weight (W)	Rating (R)	Score (WxR)	
No.	Strengths			
1	Public response to the PHSV regulation	0,13	3,3	0,43
2	The PHSV regulation can garner sympathy from women	0,17	3,4	0,59
3	The PHSV regulation was formulated due to the increasing phenomenon of sexual violence	0,17	3,6	0,63

¹⁷ Kristina, “Poin-poin Penting Permendikbud Nomor 30 Tahun 2021”, *detikedu*, 14 November 2021.

<https://www.detik.com/edu/detikpedia/d-5810594/poin-poin-penting-permendikbud-nomor-30-tahun-2021>

¹⁸ Deddy Corbuzier, “DOSEN KOK NAPSUAN!! SIKAT!! - Nadiem X Cinta Laura -Deddy Corbuzier Podcast” *YouTube*, diunggah oleh Deddy Corbuzier.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hJ3saFvQp_gQ

4	The PHSV regulation is a victim-centered policy	0,17	3,2	0,56
No.		Weaknesses		
1	The phrase “without the victim’s consent” in Article 5 of PHSV regulation can have multiple interpretations	0,09	2,8	0,24
2	The phrase “without the victim’s consent” in Article 5 of PHSV regulation can imply the legalization of free sex	0,04	2,7	0,12
3	The phrase “without the victim’s consent” in Article 5 of PHSV regulation needs to be revised	0,09	3	0,26
4	The enactment (including the formulation) of PHSV regulation is in accordance with the constitution	0,13	2,9	0,38
		1		3,20

2	The implementation of PHSV regulation will effectively minimize acts of harassment and sexual violence	0,25	3,2	0,80
3	The PHSV regulation can be implemented successfully	0,19	3	0,56
No		Threats		
1	The controversy surrounding the PHSV regulation can be exploited as a political issue by political elites	0,19	3	0,56
2	The controversy surrounding Permen PPKS can lead to division and social conflict	0,19	2,4	0,45
Total		1		2,99

In the table above, it can be seen that the score for IFAS is 3.20, while the score for EFAS is 2.99. This indicates that the strengths of the PHSV regulation outweigh its weaknesses. Moreover, the opportunities presented by the PHSV regulation are greater than the threats it faces. Based on the total scores, the intersection point between the two can be illustrated as follows:

Table 2. EFAS Score Calculation

External Factors	Weight (W)	Rating (R)	Score (WxR)	
No Opportunities				
1	The PHSV regulation is supported by the President	0,19	3,2	0,60

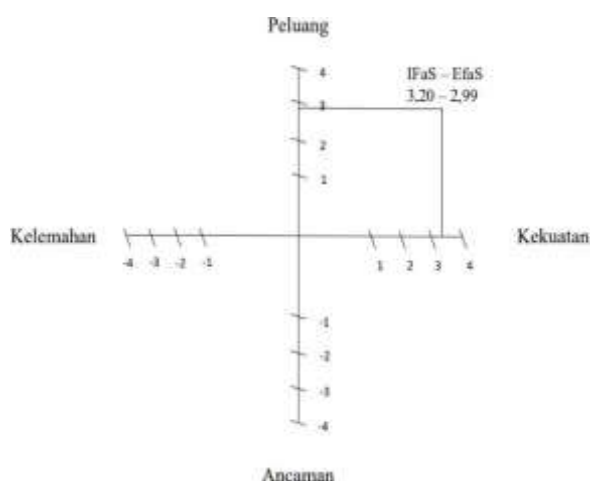


Figure 1. IFAS-EFAS Matrix

Furthermore, the intersection point of the IFAS and EFAS matrices (3.20 & 2.99) falls within the first quadrant in terms of strength and opportunity, suggesting that the Permendikbud No. 30 of 2021 holds significant strength and opportunity for effective implementation. As a result, there is a high likelihood that the incidence of sexual violence will decrease once the regulation is enforced. Additionally, the PHSV regulation can serve as a legal framework to address sexual violence within the campus environment, ensuring the safety of students, faculty, and staff, and effectively addressing and preventing cases of sexual violence. The strengths and opportunities presented by the PHSV regulation can serve as a turning point in uncovering the hidden iceberg of sexual violence on campuses.

CONCLUSION

The increasing prevalence of sexual violence on university campuses has prompted the government, particularly the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology to take action by issuing regulations on the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence (PHSV), as outlined in Permendikbudristek No. 30 of 2021. The purpose of this regulation is to minimize the incidence of sexual violence within the campus environment, as the number of cases has been steadily rising over the past nine years. However, the PHSV regulation has faced controversy as some religious figures argue that certain phrases within the regulation are ambiguous or open to multiple interpretations, and they perceive it as indirectly endorsing casual sex. This research was conducted to examine the public's response to the current polemics surrounding the PHSV Regulation. Based on the findings, it can be concluded that the majority of the public supports the PHSV regulation as an effort to minimize sexual violence on campuses. The regulation possesses significant strengths and opportunities, as indicated by the positive responses from the respondents. The PHSV regulation is also seen as a protector for victims of sexual violence within the campus environment. With the PHSV regulation in place, victims will receive emotional and mental support, while perpetrators will face appropriate punishment and will not be able to evade legal consequences.

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