

## Map Analysis of The Pro-Con Arguments Against Permendikbud 30 of Sexual Violence

Mariano Werenfridus<sup>1\*</sup>, Iradhad Taqwa Sihidi<sup>2</sup>, Krishno Hadi<sup>3</sup>

Program of the Governance Studies, Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia<sup>1,2,3</sup>

Email: anowerenfridus@gmail.com

(Received: December 24-2021; revised: December 26-2021; published: December 31-2021)

### ABSTRACT

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia (Ministry of education and culture-Research and Technology) issued a Permendikbud No. 30 the Year 2021 on the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence (PPKS) in the College Environment. The policy raises pros - cons that are caused by the presence of the controversy the purpose and contents of the Culture of the. This study analyzes the perspectives of people through social media in response to the discharge of Permendikbud 30 of these. Descriptive qualitative methods as well as using secondary data collected through the social media Twitter. The direction of the study is based on Social Network Analysis (SNA) is a map of pro-contra to Permendikbud 30 about sexual violence that is obtained through the Drone Emprit Publications. The scope of the study discusses 1). The trend and the Volume of Pro - Counter Culture 30, 2). SNA Permendikbud 30 (Cluster Pro and Cluster Counter), 3) SNA "Bridge" Permendikbud 30, 4). Clique/The Huddle, 5). Hashtag Pros and Cons Permendikbud 30, 6). Top Influencers: Pro - Cons Permendikbud 30, 7). The analysis of the emotions of cluster Pro - Cons. The results of the analysis show that the issuance of Permendikbud 30 raises pro-cons and war the hashtags that are dominated by the group pro. Thus, this study based on the analysis of the data shows that the enthusiasm of the community in social movements in the form of a response to government policy is very high either a stronghold of the pro or the stronghold of the counter.

**Keywords:** Analysis of the SNA; Drone Emprit Publications; Permendikbud 30.

### INTRODUCTION

The phenomenon of acts of sexual violence at the university level has been revealed to the public in recent years (Marfu'ah, U., Rofi'ah, S., & Maksun, 2021). The frequency of all these cases does not represent the dominance of acts of sexual violence in all universities such as the iceberg phenomenon where only a few are revealed from hidden cases (Karami et al., 2020). The intensity of sexual violence, although it fluctuates from year to year, remains a concern for the community and forms a negative perception of the reality of the education system in Indonesia. The majority of sexual violence acts are still covered up because survivors are reluctant to report sexual violence with the main factor being the power relationship between students and lecturers so that it is rarely disclosed to the public (Beres et al., 2019).

Komnas Perempuan revealed several facts on reports of acts of sexual violence in universities released in 2020 as follows:

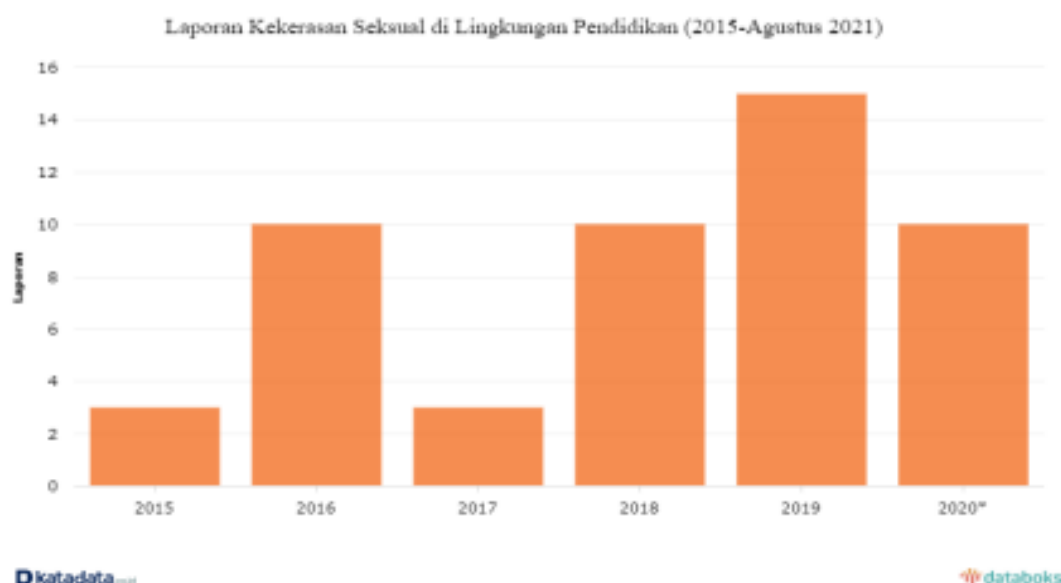


Figure 1 (Source: Komnas Perempuan, 2020)

The data illustrates that the highest level of sexual violence in education occurred in 2019 with 15 reports. In 2020, 10 cases of violent acts were revealed. This means that every year, even though it fluctuates, cases of acts of sexual violence still occur while there are still many cases that occur but have not been reported and revealed to the public. Several previous cases occurred, such as at Diponegoro University (UNDIP) Semarang (Adam, 2019), North Sumatra University (USU) Medan (Aulia Adam, 2019), UIN Sunan Gunung Djati (UIN SGD) Bandung (Wijaya, 2019), UIN Sunan Malik Ibrahim (UIN Maliki) Malang (Zuhra, 2019), Airlangga University (UNAIR) Surabaya (Achmad Faizal, 2020), Sunan Kalijaga UIN (UIN Suka) Yogyakarta (fudhul, 2020), Indonesian Islamic University (UII) Yogyakarta (Amindoni, 2020), and most recently the University of Riau (Dhafintya Noorca, 2021). These are some examples of cases of sexual violence that have occurred in the past few years.

The various cases of violent acts prompted the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemendikbud-Ristek) to take the initiative to issue Permendikbud No. 30 of 2021 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence (PPKS) in Higher Education. However, the issuance of this regulation raises pros and cons in the community (Bramasta, 2021). Several groups support the existence of this regulation and some groups feel reluctant and tend to refuse because they are considered to legalize free sex by providing opportunities for adulterous behavior (Affifah, 2021). The discourses raised were varied and the most massive was through social media. Social media is a means to shape public perception because it takes into account the recognition of the information literate Indonesian people. One of the social media used in building the intended discourse is through the platform Twitter (Oxford Analytica, 2020).

Social media is felt to play a role in public deliberation (Ceron, A., & Memoli, 2016). So, it is considered as the embodiment of a real democratic space because anyone can use the same opportunities and opportunities (Best & Meng, 2015). The issues discussed in social media can

open up space for political involvement and are carried out communicatively and egalitarian (Justwan, F., Baumgaertner, B., Carlisle, JE, Clark, AK, & Clark, 2018). In addition, in responding to public policies issued by the government, the role of social media can be a means to criticize it (Chrona & Bee, 2017) such as the pros and cons of discourse and narratives built on the issuance of the Minister of Education and Culture 30. The power of influence of the use of social media Twitter in discussing public issues (Adinugroho et al., 2017) can simultaneously increase political engagement in the public sphere (Mutsvairo & Wasserman, 2016).

Responses on social media Twitter since the issuance of Permendikbud 30 have embodied Twitter as a reference to find out the extent of public sentiment on an issue, both in the form of criticism and suggestions (Hasfi et al., 2017). The discussion on social media Twitter regarding the issuance of Permendikbud 30 began on November 6, 2021, and significantly the trend of conversation netizen began to rise since November 10, 2021. The mapping was obtained based on the public response described by Drone Emprit Publications and will be analyzed further using the method Social Network Analysis (SNA) to see the polarization effect formed through the two main clusters between the pro and con clusters. The discussion on Permendikbud 30 was not specifically reviewed in previous research because it is a new issue. While previous research related to acts of sexual violence in universities and within the scope of educational institutions has been discussed by several previous studies. Among other things, research was conducted at the State Islamic University Walisongo Semarang. The study to answer the void of government regulations relating to action sexual assault that had occurred in the college. So the research emphasizes the need for serious policies and regulations from each university. The method taken from this research is through document study, Focus Group Discussion (FGD), and in-depth interviews (Marfu'ah, U., Rofi'ah, S., & Maksun, 2021).

Another study examines the level of student understanding of acts of sexual violence on campus. The focus of this research is to see the extent to which students understand the forms of sexual violence. Based on the survey that has been conducted, it was found that students know the forms of sexual violence but do not know what institutions or handling systems are concerned with acts of sexual violence (Khafsoh & Suhairi, 2021). So that the level of concern for cases of sexual violence in the vicinity will be difficult to follow up due to a lack of understanding in following up on this matter. Research from Noer (2019) places more emphasis on increasing socialization in educational institutions to anticipate acts of sexual violence that focuses on the implementation of socialization so that more emphasis is placed on the collaboration of the Integrated Service Center for the Empowerment of Women and Children (P2TP2A) and the Depok City Education Office.

Socialization is needed to increase student's knowledge regarding the prevention of acts of sexual violence that can occur at any time. Meanwhile, Masse and Muhammad (2019) investigated the practice of violence in high school educational institutions. The study found that violent practices that occurred in high school included acts of sexual violence with various causes. The lack of understanding of what actions can be categorized as acts of sexual violence if not taken seriously and prevented will become a habit. So, it is necessary to take preventive measures in the form of massive socialization in educational institutions.

Research from Zamzuardi (2019) conducted research using analysis based on Sara Mill's theory. This research reveals that acts of sexual violence are currently transformed into criminal acts that are packaged in a more intellectual and well-executed manner. So that it has the potential

to suppress gender and affect the low level of discourse about the position of women in the public sphere in the perspective of reporting in online media through how women are displayed by certain narratives that tend to corner. According to Ishak (2020) in his research, he examines sexual harassment in educational institutions from a policy perspective. Research records confirm that in educational institutions the opportunities for sexual harassment to occur are very large due to the high level of victimization. This victimization occurs as a result of hoarding on victims, especially the chances of female students as objects are very high. The study used interviews and surveys conducted on groups of female students with different standard indicators. Another study that focused on preventing acts of violence and sexual harassment was conducted on students in secondary schools through the cross-section method on 67 female adolescent respondents. It was found that there is a need for a massive level of socialization for students because to prevent sexual harassment and violence, it must be further improved on the understanding side because it requires more comprehensive action (Endrian MJ, Dewi Adawiya, 2019).

Rusyidi et al (2019) conducted a study to determine the knowledge and experiences of students related to acts of sexual harassment and acts of sexual violence. This study took 133 students with an average age of 19.6 years. The collected data were then analyzed using the method multivariate analysis. The study found that the average respondent who was used as the object of the study had experienced acts of sexual violence or sexual harassment. So, there is a need for a new method to increase student knowledge regarding forms of acts of violence and sexual harassment to be able to take precautions early on and reduce the risk of subsequent actions. Understanding of these forms of action can be caused by age, gender, and other understandings.

Based on previous research, the tendency of previous studies to only look at cases of sexual violence or sexual harassment in terms of prevention and socialization. Whereas in educational institutions there are so many cases that occur and are only made into the news in the media without a more thorough study. So that this study specifically discusses Permendikbud 30, this study will discuss different things, namely regarding acts of sexual violence seen from the regulations issued by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemendikbud-Ristek) based on Social Network Analysis (SNA) obtained from Drone Emprit Publications. This regulation was issued considering the frequent occurrence of acts of sexual violence in educational institutions, especially universities and in educational institutions, both public and private.

However, some controversies and pros and cons are reviewed based on public opinion through Twitter-based Social Network Analysis (SNA) with the keywords Permendikbud Ristek, Permendikbud, sexual violence. The scope of the study and analysis will discuss 1). Trends and Volumes Pros and Cons of Permendikbud 30, 2). SNA Permendikbud 30 (Pro Cluster and Contra Cluster), 3) SNA "Bridge" Permendikbud 30, 4). Clique/ huddle, 5). Pros and Cons of Permendikbud 30, 6). Top Influencers: Pros and Cons of Permendikbud 30, 7). Emotional analysis of the Pros and Cons clusters. These descriptions will illustrate that the tendency of netizens on social media to Twitter dominates in certain policy directions.

## METHOD

This study uses a qualitative descriptive method and processes data from secondary sources obtained through Twitter. The use of social media as a public forum has become a new field of study by applying qualitative and quantitative methods (Freelon, D., McIlwain, C., & Clark, 2018). The focus of this study uses Social Network Analysis (SNA) related to the map of the pros and cons of Permendikbud 30 regarding acts of sexual violence in universities obtained from Drone Emprit Publications. Drone Emprit Publications is a website from the Islamic University of Indonesia that displays data from the dominant issues discussed by the public. This analysis is also strengthened through reporting in media online such as news so that it can be harmonized in the processed data to increase the point of view and sharpen the analysis.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Trends and Volumes Pros and Cons of Permendikbud 30

The use of social media Twitter as a means to access any matter encourages users to as much as possible know what topics or issues are trending, viral, at a certain time (Kaya, 2017). This opportunity is used as a new model to build a public narrative with certain issues so that it affects the public's perspective in assessing a thing (Murthy, 2018). The flow of social movements and various other actions was initiated by the massive use of social media as a public networking site with a dichotomy of perceptions of circulating issues so that it was initiated as a platform to spread issues or trends (Isa & Himelboim, 2018). One type of issue that has become a public trend is related to the Minister of Education and Culture No. 30 of 2021 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence (PPKS) in Higher Education. This issue has become a public discussion because there is a perception dichotomy in responding to this policy. There is a dominant trend polarization during the week following available data which describes the level of public conversation through social media Twitter a very high. The following data will visualize the existing reality related to this Permendikbud 30.

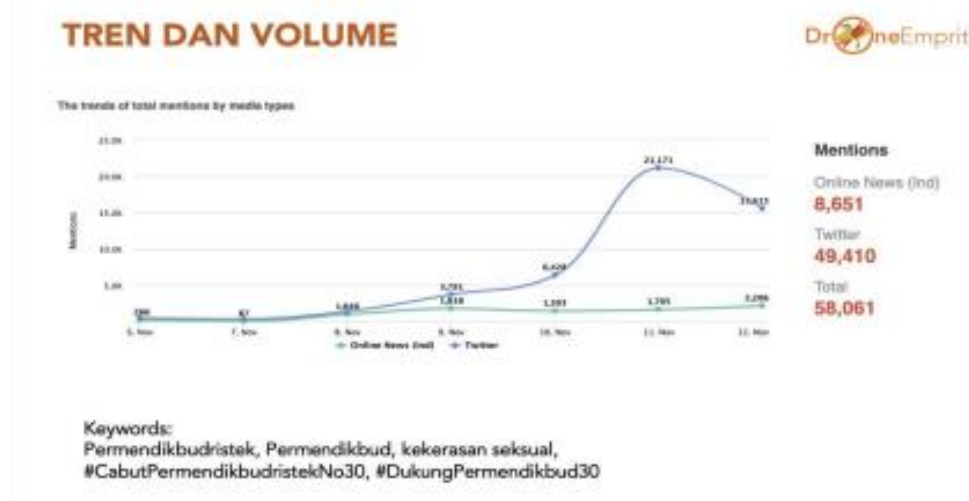


Figure 2 (Source: Drone Emprit Publication, 2021)

The data illustrates that a significant increase related to the issue of the issuance of Permendikbud 30 occurred on November 10, 2021, even though the issue began to form a trend from November 6, 2021. The very significant increase was related to such a public response, massive especially accompanied by news on online media, television, and various other public information platforms. The number of pro and contra interactions with the issuance of Permendikbud 30 can be seen through mentions on Twitter of 49,410 tweets using the keywords Permendikbud, Research and Technology, Permendikbud, and Sexual Violence. Public response is increasingly formed and becomes a very significant trend due to the number of online news circulating as many as 8,651 articles. If we accumulate trends and narratives regarding the response to the issuance of Permendikbud 30, it reaches 58,061 in a short period of around one week.

The use of keywords to map the existing polarization has become a very important method in the use of social media, especially Twitter (Liao, W., Bazarova, NN, Yuan, YC, and McLeod, 2021). This opinion is by what is explained by Fuchs (2017) that is taking advantage of trends or public issues that are currently popular, to reach public arguments built on social media, the use of keywords is an absolute must. The impact is that every activity on social media can be mapped properly and more optimally to support the quality of searches based on certain objects of study. The keywords Permendikbud Research and Technology, Permendikbud, and Sexual Violence, show that the public response related to the narrative of Permendikbud 30 gets a lot of information in connection with activities on social media Twitter. It is noted that the existence of public activities that are so conditioned through trending activities as well as additional information that is strengthened through news in online media in the form of news increasingly illustrates how high public euphoria in responding to current government policies is through certain narratives.

### **Social Network Analysis (SNA) Permendikbud 30**

Community involvement in social media based on its influence as a tool to mobilize narratives and discourses has become an urgent matter, let alone correlated with public policy (Analytica, 2019). The issue of the issuance of Permendikbud 30 has attracted public concentration through narratives. The narratives and discourses that have been built have caused unrest in the community for a long time. Various causes of sexual violence in universities that have been revealed in the previous period have only been completed without continuing legal certainty. Acts of sexual violence that occur in universities open up a dominant public conversation space through social media Twitter so that the birth of the pros and cons has become a form of public contribution to the response to the issue. Various arguments and narratives are built as well as a process of forming political identity so that the public forms certain polarizations in response to existing policies (Oxford Analytica, 2021). Raynauld et al (2018) added that public activism on social media is an arena for arguing, exchanging ideas and ideas. So, that it can form a society that is aware of public policies and other issues (Oxford Analytica, 2018).



Figure 3 (Source: Drone Emprit Publication, 2021)

The processed data based on the Social Network Analysis (SNA) on Permendikbud 30 displays a dichotomy of responses or arguments, including pro clusters and contra clusters. The pro-Permendikbud 30 cluster is a group that supports the regulations issued by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia (Kemendikbud-Ristek) regarding the Prevention and Handling of Sexual Violence (PPKS) in Higher Education, while the counter-Cluster Permendikbud 30 is a group who objected to the issuance of the regulation. Each cluster, both pro, and contract, has its arguments that allow such massive polarization to be formed in response to this regulatory issue. Image visualization based on existing data shows that the pro cluster has the largest size compared to the contra cluster. In addition, between the pros and cons clusters, there is a "Bridge" that connects the two.

The pro cluster becomes more dominant because it is influenced by the narratives and discourses built by top influencers. The role of top influencers in social media is very important because it can influence public discourse and narrative (Wang, L., Wang, Z., Wang, X. and Zhao, 2021). Moreover, patron-client culture in Indonesia is a phenomenon that is very easy to find in political performances. So, it is not surprising that the role of top influencers can influence public arguments because each top influencer has its followers (Suswanta, 2021). In connection with the pro Permendikbud cluster 30, there are some of the top influencers that are important to dominate public discourse among others @indiratendi account, @AlissaWahid, @ Uki23, @ObiWan\_Catnobi, @aswinsuharsono, @ferrykoto, @muchlis\_ar, and @RodriChen.



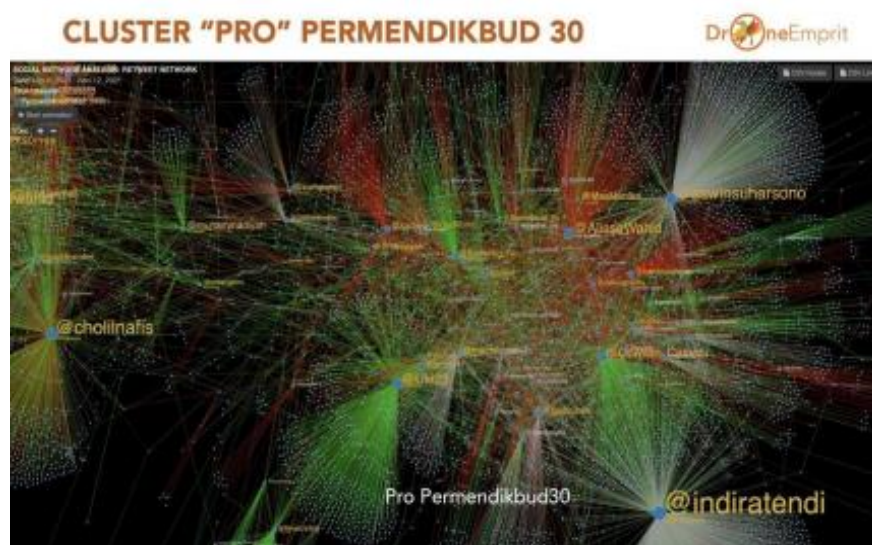


Figure 4 (Source: Drone Emprit Publication, 2021)



Figure 5 (Source: Drone Emprit Publication, 2021)

The contra cluster of Permendikbud 30 also has top influencers, the majority of whom are politicians. The existence of each of the top influencers in the two on these sides again prove the strong influence of figures who influence the public. The top influencers are public figures, politicians, artists, and people who are considered to have an influence. These figures will be very easy to find on any social media because they have a large following so that responses to any issue or policy can influence the concentration of public perception (O'Meara, 2019). Influencers who play a role in developing narratives and discourses against publishing Permendikbud 30 include the accounts @cholilnafis, @hnurwahid, @malakmalakmal, @PKSejahtera, @FPKSDPRRI, @MardaniAliSera, and @Hilmi28.



The interesting thing is that from the existing dichotomy, there are also groups that are considered to have betweenness centrality or as a bridge for the two camps. Accounts such as @muhammadiyah and @PPAisyiah are in between the two clusters although in reality they also criticize the regulation of Permendikbud 30 and even ask for an immediate revision. However, in the algorithm Twitter, the two accounts are retweeted by the two clusters so that the retweet is considered to represent agreeing to the content of the existing tweet.

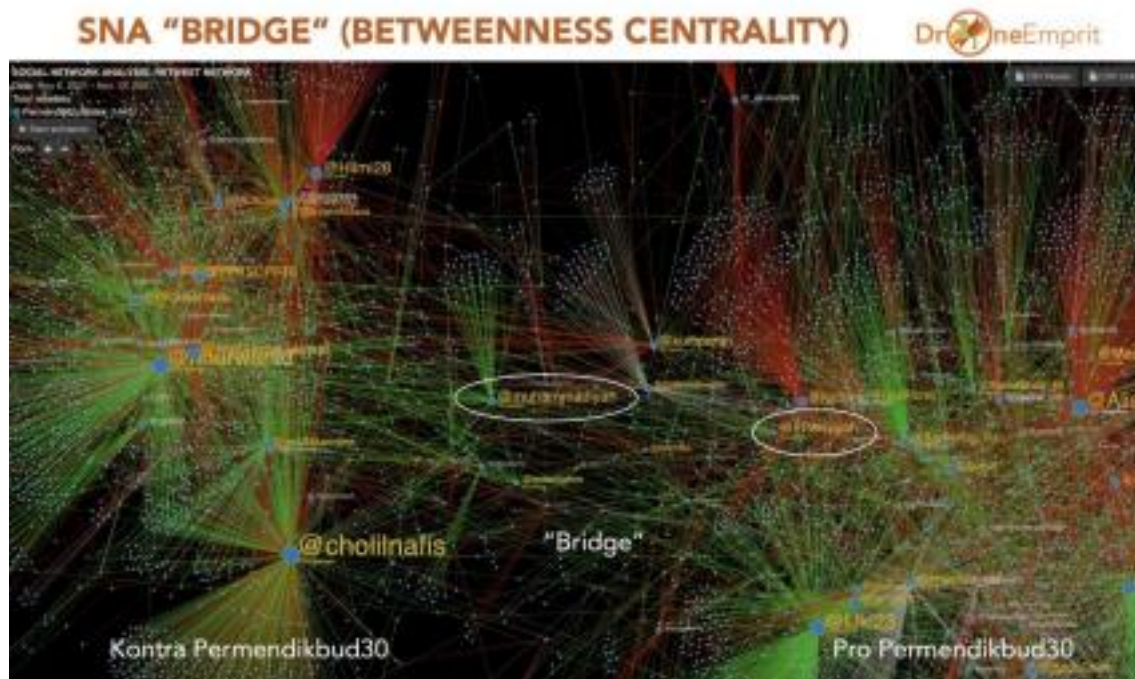


Figure 6 (Source: Drone Emprit Publication, 2021)

## Clique

The existence of a buzzer in its role on social media has a very high urgency. During a wave of life changes that makes activities between the real world and the virtual world balanced, it affects changing strategies in promoting something. Both in the political, economic, social, and cultural spheres, the existence of a buzzer is very much needed (Arianto, 2021). The term buzzer is very familiar over-focused on the political aspect because it acts as an agent of promotion or campaign (Handini & Dunan, 2021). Such a strategic role makes the position buzzer a new opportunity to criticize and support various political policies. The existence of buzzers on various social media, one of which is Twitter, is a common phenomenon in the process of social media (Juzar & Akbar, 2018). The unique thing related to the issue of Permendikbud 30 is the presence of buzzers from the pro cluster who support and also criticize the arguments given to the supported accounts.

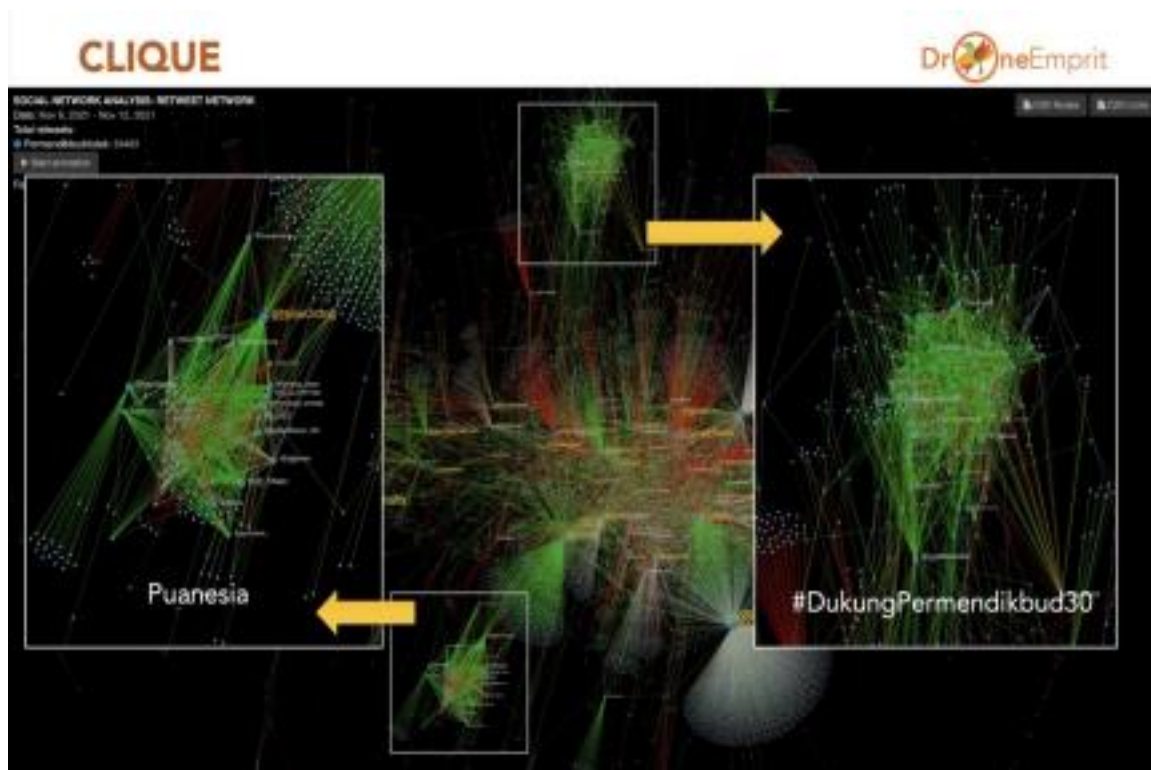


Figure 7 (Source: Drone Emprit Publication, 2021)

From the existing data visualization, two separate small clusters are slightly connected to the pro cluster. This position is called a clique or buzzer where there is less interaction with natural accounts because it only acts as a supporter so that it affects the level of promotion and has an impact on the concentration of public perception of the interests being supported. The first cluster is Puannesia, which supports and defends Puan Maharani in the DPR session due to being interrupted by politicians from the Prosperous Justice Party (PKS) regarding the discussion of the Permendikbud on sexual violence. The accounts that play an important role in building the Puannesian narrative and discourse include the @NinjaCir3ng, @NayDwiYana, @MrKhepo, etc. accounts. The second is a cluster using the hashtag #DukungPermendikbud30 initiated by several accounts, including here: @YuliEndah3, @GustiMberkahi, @PGekyun, etc.



Figure 8 (Source: Drone Emprit Publication, 2021)

### Hashtags Pros and Cons of Permendikbud 30

The use of hashtags on social media Twitter is a unique and very effective way to introduce something because it has an impact on the formation of echo chambers, making it easy to serve as a frame of action collectively (Ray et al., 2017). The term hashtag is only familiar on social media Twitter when compared to other social media platforms. The use of hashtags is considered capable of changing public concentration because the algorithm Twitter records how massive users are Twitter in using the same hashtags consistently (Wahyudi et al., 2019). Hashtags create an orientation structure that allows users to focus on certain dialogue threads, gain status by following other users' statements in hashtags, and participate through retweets to show solidarity (Setyawan, 2019). Hashtags used by individuals are often associated with social belief systems in which individuals understand the dynamics of relationships between groups. Hashtags allow individuals to build their group ID that is separate from unwanted cultural or political fusion with other collective IDs (Bakry & Kusmayadi, 2021).

The use of this hashtag has a very large influence on the concentration of public perception (Fitriana P et al., 2020). Twitter provides an order of what hashtags are used the most on a given day to make it easier for the public to map an issue. So that if a certain hashtag is clicked it will display all the information related to that hashtag (Bakry, 2020). The processed results from the social network analysis (SNA) show that since the issuance of Permendikbud 30 there have been two types of hashtags that dominate.



Figure 9 (Source: Drone Emprit Publication, 2021)

The dominant hashtag in the discussion regarding Permendikbud 30 is the hashtag #DukungPermendikbud30 vs #CabutPermendikbudristekNo30. From the existing visualization, the hashtag #DukungPermendikbud30 is still more dominant with 3,613 tweets, while the hashtag #CabutPermendikbudristekNo30 has 3,165 tweets. This mapping is in line with the results of the SNA description which shows that the pro cluster is more dominant than the contra cluster. On the other hand, there are still many hashtags that want to describe the form of support or rejection of the issuance of Permendikbud 30, but the processed data from Drone Emprit Publications only focuses on hashtags that have a more dominant number than other hashtags even though they all mention the same thing.

Processed Drone Emprit Publications also mapped out several categories nudge most widely retweeted. The pro cluster has the most retweeted tweets, including the @indiratendi, @aswinsuharsono, and @AlissaWahid accounts, while the contra account has the most @cholilnafis. In addition, the tweets that were most were retweeted also dominated by pro-Permendikbud 30 accounts and narratives, such as the @Uki23, @ObiWan\_Catnobi, @muchlis\_ar, @barbieproletar, @RodriChen, @glrhn, @GUSDURians, @ferrykoto accounts. Meanwhile, the cons cluster only consists of @Hilmi28 and @malakmalakmal accounts. The support map is mostly dominated by the pro cluster because it has an influence in building narratives and public discourse that is more dominant than the contra cluster.



## MOST RETWEETED /1



Avatar	User	Status	#Followers	#Retweeted	All Time
	<b>Indi</b> @indiratendi	<p>Edikasi nstlo nikh muda Ayo nikh muda darpada berzina</p> <p>Anti marital rape Isi gaboleh nakal berbubungan, nantn suami berzina can wanita lain</p> <p>Anti kekerasan seksual Peraturan harus dicabut, ini melegalkan zina</p> <p>Zina terus aja ya pikiran bakteri 10Nov2021 20:44 WIB <a href="#">JatOrang</a></p>	19,482	3,311	3,901 12,279
	<b>Aswin Sutarsono</b> @aswinsuharsono	<p>Permendikbud No. 30 tahun 2021 yang kontroversial itu dapat benakut: (A THREAD)</p> <p>1. Menegakkan puyoran berbau mesum di kampus yang dilakukan civitas akademika.</p> <p>"Dek, kamu ceket banget kalau pakai setelan jas almamater. Tapi kayaknya kamu lebih ceket lagi kalau gak pakai apa-apa" <a href="https://t.co/qJJoQhesH">https://t.co/qJJoQhesH</a> 11Nov2021 08:24 WIB <a href="#">JatOrang</a></p>	1,542	1,378	3,178 5,288
	<b>choli nafis</b> @cholinafis	<p>Hasil @lma' Utama BNU pusat memutuskan meniadakan permendikbud No. 30 tahun 2021 tng Kekerasan Seksual, dan meminta dibatalkan atau dorevsi, khususnya pasal 5 ayat 2 dan 3.</p> <p>Ini suatu kami, umat muslim, dan tanggungjawab kami lpt bangsa dan negara serta kpd Allah SWT. 10Nov2021 11:25 WIB <a href="#">JatOrang</a></p>	55,823	1,289	1,879 4,552
	<b>Alisa Wahid</b> @AlisaWahid	<p>Saya dukung permendikbud utk memberantas kejahatan kekerasan seksual di lingkungan pendidikan.</p> <p>Siapaun lembaga yang ingin memberantas kejahatan kekerasan seksual di lingkungannya, saya dukung. Sudah terlalu lama &amp; terlalu banyak korban kejahatan ini. 10Nov2021 18:54 WIB <a href="#">JatOrang</a></p>	467,563	888	1,304 4,322

Figure 10 (Source: Drone Emprit Publication, 2021)

## MOST RETWEETED /2



	<b>Deak Prayudi - Uti</b> @DeakPrayudi	<p>Dear rekam, mohon bntu RT terus petusan logika ini, biar gak sepi logika moyarabat kita dibuat sama PWS Dukung terus Permendikbud Ristek no 30 tahun 2021 untuk melindungi hak-hak perempuan Indonesia di lingkup kampus. <a href="https://t.co/7GGRU00e">https://t.co/7GGRU00e</a> 11Nov2021 20:11 WIB <a href="#">JatOrang</a></p>	41,455	1,086	1,053 1,929
	<b>Dita Rani Cibuti</b> @DitaRan_Cibuti	<p>Maheru maffah apa yang mau kamu lkat. Sampai ke lkat lkat, kalo yg kamu cari pendidat ya moyarabat kelamu.</p> <p>Sama, permendikbud yg itu melindungi pews &amp; tenaga didik dari predator seks di sekolahkampus kamu lkat jati soal logikaas zina. Berarti ke kaputusan— 11Nov2021 18:14 WIB <a href="#">JatOrang</a></p>	9,957	471	1,136 3,212
	<b>muffin a nafi</b> @muffin_nafi	<p>Chang? Bu mungkin makuu Permendikbud juga mengatur korangan seks di luar nikh.</p> <p>Seks di luar nikh udah diatur... <a href="https://t.co/JUJArn29FU">https://t.co/JUJArn29FU</a> 11Nov2021 11:31 WIB <a href="#">JatOrang</a></p>	12,515	487	1,080 2,827
	<b>choli nafis</b> @cholinafis	<p>Permendikbud No 30 tng 2021 pasal 5 ayat 2 tng kekerasan seksual memang bernasabah kon tabokukunya persekutuan (consent) korban. Pedanaat kejahatan seksual menurut norma Pancasila adhi agema atau keperayaan. Jati bukan atau dasar nika sama soka lagi lnt diletakkan.</p> <p>Catut 10Nov2021 08:02 WIB <a href="#">JatOrang</a></p>	55,796	993	1,080 2,889
	<b>Dita Rani Cibuti</b> @DitaRan_Cibuti	<p>Dikusi seputar: Pendikbud seks seksual zina Pencegahan kekerasan seksual Pencegahan seks anak Pencegahan BPS Lingkungan yg ramah anak &amp; perempuan Apasat yg empat &amp; ramah ke korban KJ</p> <p>Dibekuk jati: LESAUSAS: Zina 10Nov2021 19:43 WIB <a href="#">JatOrang</a></p>	9,886	284	1,080 2,884

Figure 11 (Source: Drone Emprit Publication, 2021)

The top tweet is the @indiratendi account with 3,311 retweets. The account becomes much interested retweeted for satire pitched in offending party Permendikbud contract nudge 30. The top two, followed by an account@aswinsuharsono with 1,378 retweeted unique narrative that is

using the allegory of the joke about the coat alma mater to describe his support 30. Likewise, Permendikbud with the account @AlissaWahid with 888 retweeted expressing his concern if Permendikbud 30 is not implemented immediately because many have become victims of this crime. Meanwhile, the account @cholilnafis from the contra with 1,269 retweeted saying that the fatwa of the Indonesian Ulema Council had rejected Permendikbud 30 in particular article 5 paragraph (2) and (3) because it was considered to be revised as a form of responsibility as Muslims.

In addition, most tweets are also dominated by accounts and narratives that are pro against Permendikbud 30. Like the @Uki23 account with 1,088 retweets which shows its support for Permendikbud 30 because it is considered to be able to protect the rights of Indonesian women on campus. Followed by the account @muchlis\_ar with 487 retweets which impliedly alluded to the reason for the contra cluster of Permendikbud 30 because it was considered wrong if you wanted the regulation to include the prohibition of sex outside of marriage. For him, the prohibition for sex outside of marriage has been regulated in another law. Several pro accounts have narratives that more or less show their support for Permendikbud 30.

MOST RETWEETED /3			DroneEmprit		
30	Hilmi Pratomo @hilmi28	By sbg pemilik lembaga pendidikan & pengasuh Penerimaan masuk ke PERMENDIKBUD 30/2021 yg pencegahan & penanganan kekerasan seksual di Perguruan Tinggi. Penjelasan ini akan tdk lg sptn melakukan penindakan yg spti merusak fakultas bangsu. Mau mentan rntu dltjau along. @hilmi28 20:41 WIB @G424	418,348	88	43.967 5.871
11	Jemarah @Jemarahpale	Muhammadiyah nntu Permendikbud 30 abisut? Dear Muhammadiyah, rulu ketika saya SD di sekolah Muhammadiyah saya pernah beberapa kali jadi korban Pelecehan Seksual. Apakah saya lapor guru? Iya saya lapor. Apakah laporan saya dianggap? Iya! @Jemarahpale 20:40 WIB @G424	4,507	380	43.854 5.127
12	Pach Tarnau (陳曉濤) @PachTarnau	Pendidikan itu perlindungan di kekerasan seksual ke arah legalisasi seks bebas adin sinergi Mier yg tidak cerdas. Satu fokus kpd pesan utama pencegahan dan penanganan dan kekerasan seksual. Jangan terdapat nntu politik suksa kedeluwarsa ala kelompok konservatif. Basi. @PachTarnau 20:40 WIB @G424	17,508	341	43.838 5.500
13	El - galien @elgalien	Udah ngomongin PER 30 aritjauk bntuak mengakhiri fokus "pencegahan kekerasan seksual," maspati soal consent. Satu. Satup barak kekerasan seksual, yang pertama dititikn adalah soal consent. Udah bener jadi masalah. @elgalien 20:37 WIB @G424	44,740	331	43.798 1.615
14	Hilmi Pratomo @hilmi28	Masa guru mengajarkan PKSDPermendikbud30/2021, lg dekrit uti cabul, pro kekerasan seksual di. Pokok yg mengajarkan adin otok & alim, adn rntu yg mendukung, bak aj sendi. Demi Allah, yg kami sukak ini ulk menjaga moral anak bangsa dgr tdk mengabaikan norma agama. @hilmi28 17:28 WIB @G424	407,728	387	43.781 5.671
15	Jermani KUSCARBak @KUSCARBak	LELAT TUNTAS KASUS KERUSAKAN SEKSUAL DI UNIVERSITAS RIAT (TRISDITI WILIRING)  Bulak seharisapa #PermendikbudKampus diujikan dengan cara menaruhikan kampus dal segala bentuk kekerasan seksual.  #PermendikbudKampus https://t.co/whnTm6t2D @KUSCARBak 21:34 WIB @G424	248,864	98	43.748 1.541

Figure 12 Source: Drone Emprit Publications, 2021

While in clusters cons with your @ Hilmi28 with 59 retweeted more focused on the denial of the existence of this 30 Permendikbud for judging that indirectly justify adultery and is considered to be destructive to the nation. Meanwhile, another account @malakmalakmal with 197 retweets rejected the existence of Permendikbud 30 because it was considered to have been fought through the Constitutional Court to amend the Criminal Code regarding adultery and charged that those who made the PKS Bill were people who used to think that their group was radical. So, for him, these people have their motivations and interests so that there are various

ways to make sure that this regulation is still implemented. Of course, the topics discussed are the same but the responses given may be different because on social media each individual has the right to convey anything related to his argument. This is confirmed by Valenzuela et al (2018) who say that activity on Twitter is also a medium for injecting new information such as news, information mobility, and communication patterns as part of social movement behavior.



Figure 13 (Source: Drone Emprit Publication, 2021)

## Top Influencers

Efforts to spread and mobilize protests, the presence of protagonists or actors as a starting point for taking action is important and needs more attention. Important actors also influence people who are not the main targets of disseminating news and information and at least know it, because the presence of actors will have a big influence, especially when rallies take place on social media (Zhang & Liang, 2018). This powerful role, as illustrated by the tweets of certain figures, has a great impact on mobilizing the masses so that the existence of these top influencers becomes very dominant in discussions on social media (Cheng et al., 2021). Concerning Permendikbud 30, several dominant influencers dominate the tweet market which is retweeted by various parties. This is illustrated based on processed data from Drone Emprit Publications using social network analysis (SNA).



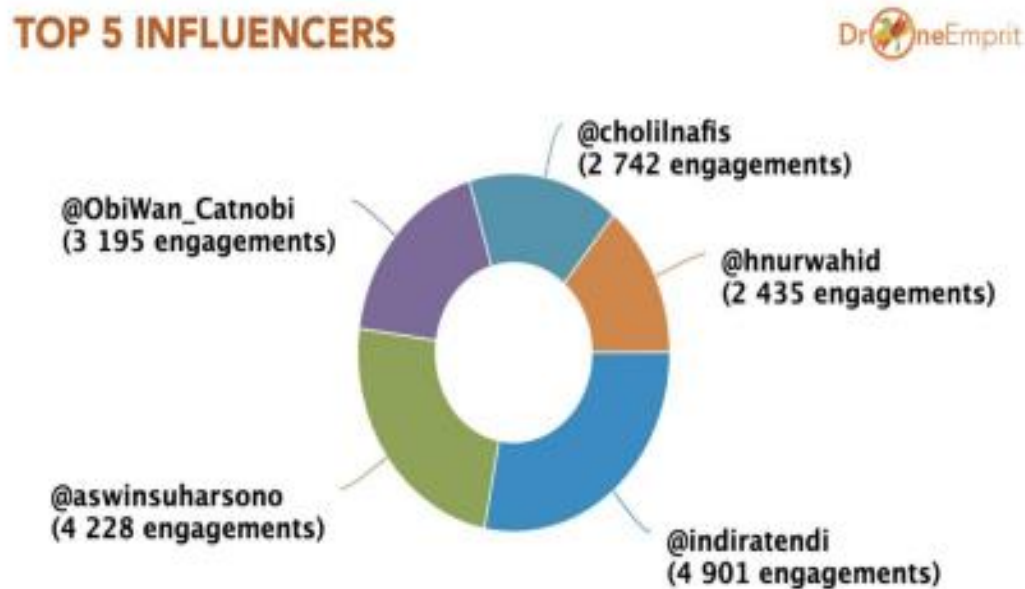


Figure 14 (Source: Drone Emprit Publication, 2021)

The most dominant retweeted narratives came from several accounts. Five very influential accounts from Pro Permendikbud 30: @aswinsuharsono, @indiratendi, and @ObiWan\_Catnobi. The Cons: @cholilnafis and @hnurwahid. These accounts are included in the top nominations because of the high interaction between these accounts and other users. Moreover, by using #DukungPermendikbud30 as a form of promotion to provide support for Permendikbud 30 in question. The tendency of the presence of actors who act as opinion leaders cannot be separated from cooperation with each other so that the narrative that is built can consistently influence the course of public opinion (Ma, 2020). The decision or the theme of the narrative that is repeated is also influenced by the leader or other actors that interact with each other (Van Zoonen et al., 2021).

The bottom-line visualization of the data above shows that the involvement of multiple accounts in the category of top influencers is not completely disrupt the coordination of the same. Therefore, actions or interactions with social media there because they are influenced by the main perpetrator of such action (Sung & Kim, 2021). In addition to the top five influencers that row, as well as influencing public opinion about culture 30, 30 influencers spread better than cluster pro and cluster counter. However, in the majority of the amount there, the majority of its influencers of cluster pro because, according to the results of processed data Social Network Analysis (SNA) which indicates that the cluster pro is dominant in conversation about Permendikbud 30 which has been analyzed previously. A list of the top 30 influencers, among others:



Figure 15 Source: (Drone Emprit Publications, 2021)

## Analysis of Emotions

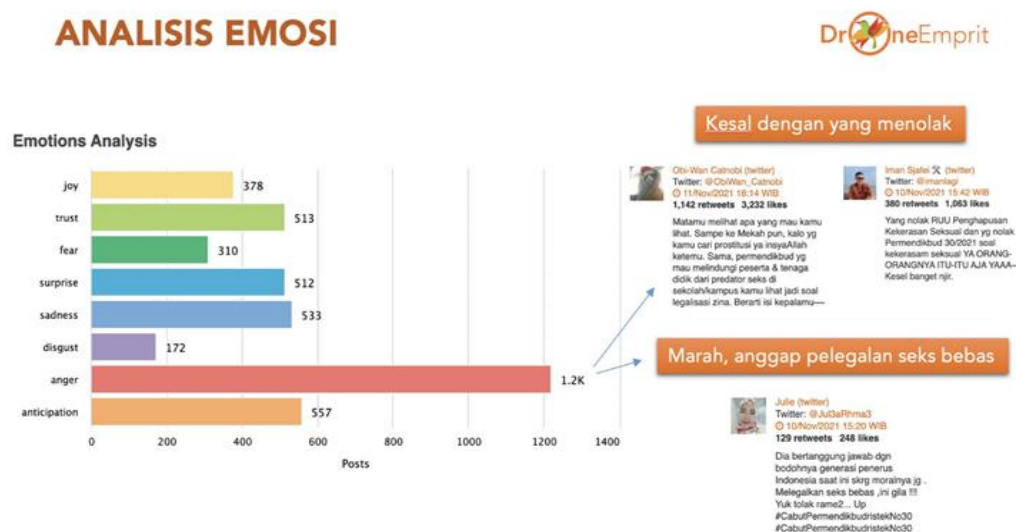


Figure16 (Source: Drone Emprit Publications, 2021)

A difference of opinion in the media is a common thing, especially concerning issues related to public policy (Yeo et al., 2020). Permendikbud 30, in a conversation on social media, brought up the two clusters, namely cluster pro, and cluster counter. The second cluster represents the argument of each reinforced with a particular hashtag. Party pros use the hashtag #DukungPermendikbud30 vs #CabutPermendikbudristekNo30. Each cluster forms a narrative

and discourse if it can influence public opinion. Cluster Pro Permendikbud 30 irritated or angry at those who reject the regulation which, according to their good. Cluster pro considers that acts of sexual violence at the college level have become a disquiet because it happens almost every year. So, the presence of Permendikbud 30 could be the solution so that the actions are similar and do not happen again at the college level. The cluster Counter is angry because it considers the regulations that legalize sex-free and can damage the morale of the nation. The group considered the need for the revision of the regulation. It allows an opportunity for the event of an act of adultery because some of the chapters allow it to be a misperception.

## CONCLUSION

The flexibility of social media users to access a variety of information and new knowledge by wisdom is the absence of a tendency or pressure for participants to express their opinions or express their views or ideas in response to their opinion. The debates that are popping up on social media show that the majority of Indonesian people are sensitive to the public policies issued by the government. Based on the results of the analysis of data sourced from the Drone Emprit Publications were processed using methods of Social Network Analysis (SNA) show that the issuance of Permendikbud No. 30 the Year 2021 on the prevention and handling of sexual violence (PPKS) in the college by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology of the Republic of Indonesia (Ministry of education and Culture-Research) poses the debate in public. The debate gave birth to a cluster of pros and cons. The results of the processed data show that from conversations on social media Twitter cluster pro is more dominant than the cluster counter. The debate raises the hashtag between #DukungPermendikbud30 vs #CabutPermendikbudristekNo30 which was also won by a group of Pro Permendikbud 30. The role of top influencers is to be the determinant of the polarization that exists. Of the top 30 influencers, it is still dominated by the influencers of the cluster pro. That means that the majority of netizens on social media Twitter approve and support Permendikbud 30 applied by taking into consideration the various acts of sexual violence that are still rife in universities in Indonesia. various acts of sexual violence are still rife in universities in Indonesia.

## REFERENCES

- Analytica, O. (2019). Fast media cycle will hinder prudent policymaking. Expert Briefings. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1108/OXAN-DB249555>
- Arianto, B.---. (2021). Analisis Peran Buzzer Media Sosial dalam Memperkuat Kampanye Petani Milenial. JRK (Jurnal Riset Komunikasi), 11(2). <https://doi.org/10.31506/jrk.v11i2.9915>
- Bakry, GN (2020). Struktur Jaringan Pengguna Twitter dengan Tagar #Bandunglawancovid19. Jurnal Komunikasi Global, 9(2), 209–229. <https://doi.org/10.24815/jkg.v9i2.17478>
- Bakry, GN, & Kusmayadi, IM (2021). Peran Pers Sebagai Aktor Gerakan Digital Tagar #SolidaritasUntukNTT di Twitter. Jurnal Kajian Jurnalisme, 5(1), 98. <https://doi.org/10.24198/jkj.v5i1.33458>

Cheng, Y., Hung-Baesecke, CJF, & Chen, YRR (2021). Social Media Influencer Effects on CSR Communication: The Role of Influencer Leadership in Opinion and Taste. *International Journal of Business Communication*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/23294884211035112>

Endrian MJ, Dewi Adawiya, DS (2019). Prevention Sexual Harassment on Girls Students of Junior High School Ciamis. *Jurnal Stikrs MUhammadiyah Ciamis: Jurnal Kesehatan*, 6(April 2018), 1–7.21

Fitriana P, A., Ema, E., & Lubis, FO (2020). Perang Tagar Di Ruang Virtual Diskursus Politik Capres Pasca Debat Putaran Kedua. *Jurnal Komunikasi*, 12(1), 30. <https://doi.org/10.24912/jk.v12i1.5622>

Fuchs, C. (2017). From digital positivism and administrative big data analytics towards critical digital and social media research! *European Journal of Communication*, 32(1), 37–49. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0267323116682804>

Handini, VA, & Dunan, A. (2021). Buzzer as the Driving Force for Buzz Marketing on Twitter in the 2019 Indonesian Presidential Election. *International Journal of Science, Technology & Management*, 2(2), 479–491. <https://doi.org/10.46729/ijstm.v2i2.172>

Isa, D., & Himelboim, I. (2018). A Social Networks Approach to Online Social Movement: Social Mediators and Mediated Content in #FreeAJStaff Twitter Network. *Social Media and Society*, 4(1). <https://doi.org/10.1177/2056305118760807>

Ishak, D., & Seksual, K. (nd). Artikel Pelecehan Seksual Di Institusi Pendidikan: Sebuah. 2(2), 136–144.

Juzar, MT, & Akbar, S. (2018). Buzzer Detection on Twitter Using Modified Eigenvector Centrality. *Proceedings of 2018 5th International Conference on Data and Software Engineering, ICoDSE 2018*, 1–5. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICODSE.2018.8705788>

Kaya, A. (2017). Right to public space: social movements and active citizenship in Turkey. *Research and Policy on Turkey*, 2(1), 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23760818.2016.1272273>

Liao, W., Bazarova, NN, Yuan, YC and McLeod, PL (2021). How Has Technology Changed Group Communication? A Keyword Analysis of Research on Groups and Technology. *The Emerald Handbook of Group and Team Communication Research*, Emerald Publishing Limited, Bingley. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1108/978-1-80043-500-120211024>

Ma, L. (2020). How the Interplay of Consumer-Brand Identification and Crises Influences the Effectiveness of Corporate Response Strategies. *International Journal of Business Communication*, 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2329488419898222>

Murthy, D. (2018). Introduction to SocialMedia, Activism, and Organizations. *Social Media and Society*, 4(1). <https://doi.org/10.1177/2056305117750716> O'Meara, V. (2019). Weapons of the Chic: Instagram Influencer Engagement Pods as 20

Oxford Analytica. (2018). Distortion by social media bots will become targeted. *Expert Briefings*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1108/OXAN-DB236354> Oxford Analytica. (2021). Calls to audit social media algorithms will rise. *Expert Briefings*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1108/OXAN-DB264210> Ray, R., Brown, M., Fraistat, N., & Summers, E. (2017). Ferguson and the death of Michael Brown on Twitter: #BlackLivesMatter, #TCOT, and the evolution of collective identities. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 40(11), 1797–1813. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01419870.2017.1335422>

Practices of Resistance to Instagram Platform Labor. *Social Media and Society*, 5(4). <https://doi.org/10.1177/2056305119879671>

Raynauld, V., Richez, E., & Boudreau Morris, K. (2018). Canada is #IdleNoMore: exploring dynamics of Indigenous political and civic protest in the Twitterverse. *Information Communication and Society*, 21(4), 626–642. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369118X.2017.1301522>

Rusyidi, B., Bintari, A., & Wibowo, H. (2019). Pengalaman Dan Pengetahuan Tentang Pelecehan Seksual: Studi Awal Di Kalangan Mahasiswa Perguruan Tinggi (Experience and Knowledge on Sexual Harassment: a Preliminary Study Among Indonesian University Students). *Share: Social Work Journal*, 9(1), 75. <https://doi.org/10.24198/share.v9i1.21685>

Setyawan, A. (2019). Pengaruh Persepsi Dan Penggunaan Media Sosial Terhadap Terpaan Berita Hoax Tagar #Justiceforaudrey Di Kalangan Pelajar Sma Negeri Di Kecamatan Pesanggrahan. *Jurnal Komunikatio*, 5(2), 47–54. <https://doi.org/10.30997/jk.v5i2.2172>

Sung, KH, & Kim, S. (2021). Do Organizational Personification and Personality Matter? The Effect of Interaction and Conversational Tone on Relationship Quality in Social Media. *International Journal of Business Communication*, 58(4), 582– 606. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2329488418796631>

Suswanta, PA (2021). Bentuk Dan Jaringan Patron-Klien Politik Uang Pada Pemilu Legislatif Tahun 2019 Di Kabupaten Tasikmalaya Tinggi: 2(3), 170–183. Valenzuela, S., Correa, T., & Gil de Zúñiga, H. (2018). Ties, Likes, and Tweets: Using Strong and Weak Ties to Explain Differences in Protest Participation Across Facebook and Twitter Use. *Political Communication*, 35(1), 117–134. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10584609.2017.1334726>

Van Zoonen, W., Sivunen, A., Rice, RE, & Treem, JW (2021). Organizational Information and Communication Technologies and Their Influence on Communication Visibility and Perceived Proximity. *International Journal of Business Communication*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/23294884211050068>

Wahyudi, I., Bahri, S., & Handayani, P. (2019). Aplikasi Pembelajaran Pengenalan Budaya Indonesia. V (1), 135–138. <https://doi.org/10.31294/jtk.v4i2> Wang, L., Wang, Z., Wang, X. and Zhao, Y. (2021). Assessing word-of-mouth reputation of influencers on B2C live streaming platforms: the role of the characteristics of information source. *Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing and Logistics*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1108/APJML-03-2021-0197> Yeo, SL, Pang, A., Cheong, M., & Yeo, JQ (2020). Emotions in SocialMedia: An Analysis of Tweet Responses to MH370 Search Suspension Announcement. *International Journal of Business Communication*, 57(2), 194–211. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2329488419882755>

Zamzuardi, Y. (2019). Analisis Wacana Kasus Pelecehan Seksual Terhadap Perempuan Pada Berita Online Dalam Perspektif Analisis Sara Mils. *Dialektika: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, 6(1), 36–53. <https://doi.org/10.15408/dialektika.v6i1.9750>

Zhang, H., & Liang, X. (2018). 2018 Global Marketing Conference at Tokyo Proceedings 2018. 2018 Global Marketing Conference at Tokyo Proceedings 2018, 201(July), 1119–1129.