

MJ
Multidisciplinary Journals
Volume 1 Issue 1, 2024
ISSN (online) :
Homepage : <https://jurnalunived.com/index.php/MJ>
Doi : 10.37676/mj

Framing Analysis Of Sexual Violence Coverage In Mass Media Rakyat Bengkulu Online In 2021

Tupputua Pranciskus¹, Yanto², Asnawati³
^{1,2,3}) Universitas Dehasen Bengkulu
¹ e-mail: yantogoyo@unived.ac.id

Received [01-01-2023]

Revised [10-02-2024]

Accepted [27-02-2024]

Abstract. This research aims to analyze the framing of the news of sexual violence cases in the mass media Rakyat Bengkulu Online in 2021. This research is a qualitative research moving from the empirical field in an effort to build theory from data. The data collection process is carried out by visiting the research site, namely local media in Bengkulu Province by bringing a research format. The results showed that the news framing of sexual violence cases in the mass media Rakyat Bengkulu Online in 2021 where rakyatbengkulu.com tried to report on sexual harassment cases prioritized concern for preventing sexual harassment cases from happening again. In some news, rakyatbengkulu.com does not emphasize how the chronology of events, who are the victims. What is displayed is the number of cases, how it happened so that it still maintains the feelings of the victim, displays words that are only general but easy to understand by readers so as not to cause something that is sensitive to read, and does not harm victims. media becomes a safe space for survivors of sexual violence so that they can speak out without worrying about the confidentiality of their identity.

Keywords: *Farming, Violence, Sexual*

INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalization, the spread of information is growing rapidly, especially the development of technology which certainly synergizes with mass media is a means of disseminating messages or information to the public, along with the development of information that is currently developing, making the role of mass media increasingly needed and news becomes very important to society. Because the mass media presents events around people's lives so that the news makes people know understand and understand everything. The news displayed can be in the form of events, events, opinions and ideas that can attract the attention of readers because the events raised are extraordinary news, affecting the community and can even invite readers to involve emotions, empathy and sympathy.

Thus, the mass media in presenting information or news to the public should be based on facts in the field. The meaning of this expression is an invitation for journalists to maintain objectivity, namely treating facts as they are (Siregar, 1998: 216). However, the news presented in the mass media tends not to reflect the truth of existing events or facts, because it has undergone a process of reality construction. The public considers what, in this case, journalists open up opportunities for news to be written unobjectively. The journalist's lack of objectivity in reporting an event stems from a lack of accuracy in collecting and presenting facts (Siregar, 2018: 216). In order to create and compile this news, journalists do framing because journalists do selection, filtering and editing, framing is something that always happens in media coverage, where sometimes this framing is deliberately done to form public opinion. The process to reach the audience, there is a process called "framing". Framing is an approach to find out how the perspective or perspective used by journalists to select issues and write news (Yusuf, 2014). Of



the many news topics ranging from choosing topics to be made, the media have their own ways, including in framing a news, which can be reported in the online media today, one of which is the news that is currently being discussed, currently there are not a few news that feature news about sexuality, but unfortunately the news presented by the media is not news that can put sexuality as a positive lesson, but can provide a negative example for the community.

For example, there is a lot of news about the practice of sexual violence against minors, namely about sexual violence against minors, namely in the period of six months, 10 children became victims of sexual violence. So that it becomes a reference for perpetrators of sexual violence to imitate what has been reported in the media. 10 children became victims of sexual violence. This happened in just 6 months, from January 2021 to June 2021. In fact, during the Covid-19 pandemic, many children's activities were not spent at school. Due to the policy of implementing restrictions on community activities (PPKM). What is even more worrying is that the perpetrators of sexual violence are not only minors. But also adult men. These people, for the most part, are not other people than the victims. But they are still the closest people, whether in family or environmental terms. This was revealed by the Mukomuko Child Support Social Worker (Peksos) of the Ministry of Social Affairs, Weri Tri Kusumaria, SH, MH. Weri said, in the last 6 months, there were 18 minors who had to be involved in the legal process for handling sexual violence cases. Of that number, 10 people have the status of victims, then 5 people are witnesses and 3 more people are perpetrators of sexual violence. This number is slightly more than the number of children involved in the legal process for sexual violence cases throughout 2020. This includes the number of children who are victims. The number in 2020 reached 21 minors. There were 11 children as victims, then 5 more people as perpetrators and 5 other people involved as witnesses. Even though in 2019, there were only 13 children. At that time, only 7 children were victims of sexual violence. However, the number of perpetrators was up to 6 children. The ages of children who are counted as being involved in child violence range from 4 years to 17 years. But for the perpetrators, the majority were children who were in their teens. Specifically for children as perpetrators, there are several main factors that are thought to trigger children to commit sexual violence. Among them, parents who divorce are influenced by advances in technology, especially smartphones that are misused, due to minimal parental supervision (www.rakyatbengkulu.com).



Figure 1 Mass Media

With the news, parents often feel embarrassed or angry when they find out that their child has been a victim of sexual harassment, especially when it was carried out by someone close to them. In the event that a child confesses about the abuse they have experienced, the parent's role is to face this case and take over the problem. Parents play a very important role in restoring a child's mental condition. This was said by the Head of the UPTD PPA for the Women's Empowerment, Child Protection, Population Control and Family Planning (DPPPAPP and KB) Service of Bengkulu Province, Ainul Mardianti, in response to cases of sexual violence.

Apart from that, his party has also directly assisted in cases experienced by victims at the Bengkulu Police (www.bengkuluekspress.com) Parents play a very important role in restoring a child's mental condition. Several things that a child needs when he dares to convey the incidents of sexual violence he has experienced must be done with feelings of safety and comfort and support for what he has said. Parents must remain calm and be someone they can trust to help them through this problem and not blame or scold their children for the events that occurred (www.bengkuluekspress.com). Therefore, the importance of news framing (framing). So that the purpose of the news can be properly targeted to the general public and not be misunderstood. Reporting on cases like this is very interesting, because they relate to various aspects of life, namely from the moral, psychological, educational, legal and other aspects. Because this news contains many aspects, it is very interesting to discuss how each media in Indonesia packages news.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Mass Media

Mass Media is now inseparable from people's lives, because mass media, both print and electronic, have become the necessities of life for people in the world. Curiosity about what happens in the surrounding environment is a basic trait possessed by every individual on this earth, from this basis this curiosity then continues to events that are in the world. We can easily get information from around the world thanks to the mass media because the mass media itself is a means or forum for conveying information. In the current information age, curiosity can be fulfilled easily in various mass media, so that curiosity about world developments can be treated with information from the media. Not even a little mass media is used as a tool for cooperation in obtaining money indirectly as a tool for business, depending on what function the mass media itself wants to be used as.

According to the journalistic dictionary, mass media is a channel, means, or tool used in the mass communication process, namely communication directed at many people (channel of mass communication). Mass media has characteristics: disseminated to the public (publicity) message or content, is general in nature (universality) fixed or periodic (periodicity) continuous (continuity), and contains new things (actuality) which include mass media are newspapers, magazines, television, radio, film as the big five of mass media (the big five mass media), and the internet (cyber media, online media). Society utilizes mass media for various purposes, in accordance with the functions of mass media. Media sociology scholars show how society actually has a dependence on the media to obtain information about events that occur in the world.

Mass Media Ethics

Ethics comes from Latin, namely 'ethic', and in the Greek language 'ethikos', which is interpreted as (a body of moral principles or values). 'Ethic' means custom, habit, or custom. Ethics is a study of the formation of moral values and principles of right and wrong. In relation to journalism, ethics is a moral perspective that is referred to in making reporting decisions and finding facts to become news. Ethics is divided into two, namely substantive and operational. Substantive is a personal moral area to prioritize public interests over personal interests, while operational is a technical area in the form of guidelines regarding procedures for covering and publishing an event. The current concept of journalism ethics is to prioritize serving humanity above personal desires. Professional journalists believe that the purpose of journalism is to present the truth. Therefore, a number of ethical principles must be used, such as accuracy, objectivity, neutrality, and so on. Likewise, communication science ethics is a knowledge domain that is used to conduct studies on the behavior and work results of professional actors in the field of communication. So Communication Ethics talks about the problem of studying the



communication profession based on social values, normative theory, ethical philosophical values, and professional moral standards as analytical tools.

Online media

With the very rapid development of media, especially internet users or online media which grew rapidly around the 1990s in the form of networks. This program is called www, or World Wide Web, running with the ever-growing development of communication, increasing information needs. Using media as a means of conveying information to large audiences as a tool used by communicators to convey, forward or spread a message, can be seen from the large number of media, especially online media, which are based on internet-based information delivery systems that participate in the development of communication. Online media is an organization that disseminates information in the form of products in the form of messages that can influence virtual form. In the book *Online News and the Public* by Salwen, it is explained that communication through online media is as follows: "Around the world, online newspapers and other online news media grew rapidly during the last 1990s. Because most newspapers did not have an online presence before the globalization of wideweb, taking advantage of its ease of use and general availability. The result was a rapid expansion of online news." (2016:6)

Meanwhile, in the book *Online Journalism* by Hall, he strengthens the existence of online media as a strengthening source of information, namely: "The century around print has been made obsolete by new media and increasingly irrelevant to the lives of many readers. There are several suggestions that even newspapers and magazines can be completely replaced by the delivery of information. internet-based system." (2012:3). With the explanation above, many new media have emerged to fulfill information, not only newspapers and magazines but also through online media as a channel for conveying messages for communication to achieve certain internet-based goals.

Sexual Violence

In the *Big Indonesian Dictionary*, the word violence is defined as: a) things that are violent in nature, b) actions of a person or group of people that cause physical damage or property, c) coercion (KBBI, 2005: 550). Meanwhile, in its definition, violence is defined as a more physical form of action that results in injury, disability, illness or suffering to another person, where one of the elements that needs to be taken into account is coercion or unwillingness or lack of consent of the other party who is injured (Wahid, et al, 2011: 54). In a psychological sense, violence is an act that can cause physical injury, unconsciousness or death (Sukanto, 2010: 34). From the several definitions that have been explained, the author summarizes and concludes that violence is a real action (actual) or intimidation (semi-actual) carried out by the perpetrator against the victim, which results in the victim suffering physically, materially, mentally and psychologically. After knowing the meaning of violence, we cannot forget the discussion of the meaning of sexuality to be discussed here. In simple terms, sexual comes from the word sex, which means the biological differences between women and men which are often referred to as gender (Abdurouf, 2013: 25). Thus, sexual violence has the meaning of a real act (actual) or intimidation (semi-actual) related to intimacy or sexual relations carried out by the perpetrator against the victim by force, which results in the victim suffering physically, materially, mentally and psychologically. The definition of sexual violence can also be interpreted as an act or intimidation related to intimacy or sexual relations carried out by the perpetrator against the victim in a coercive manner, which results in the victim suffering physically, materially, mentally and psychologically. Crimes of decency in general are acts that violate decency that deliberately destroy decency in public or in other words against the will of the victim through threats of violence (Soedarsono, 2007: 180).

According to Yulaelawati (2015: 111) sexual violence is any form of indecent touching and social action. The existence of sexual violence that occurs means that a serious case has occurred in society. Another opinion expressed by Suyanto (2010) is that sexual violence is any action that occurs in the form of coercion or threats to have sexual relations (sexual intercourse), carrying out torture or acting sadistically and abandoning someone, including those who are still children, after having sexual relations. Along the way, cases of violence often occur or the victims are very vulnerable to children or women. This is because there is a patriarchal assumption that both children and women have their own weaknesses (powers). This is in line with the opinion of Jane R. Chapman (in Luhulima, 2012: 78) who said that sexual violence is widespread among children and women universally in every region, including Indonesia. Children are easy targets for victims of sexual violence, because apart from the fact that children have little strength to fight back, children usually cannot understand what has happened to them (Chomaria, 2014: 86). The context of sexual violence against children is a form of sexual violence where children are objects of violence or can be interpreted as victims of sexual violence. Sexual violence against children with the term child sexual abuse is defined as an act of coercion to have sexual relations or other sexual activities, carried out by adults against children, with violence or not, which can occur in various places regardless of culture, race and community literature. The victims can be boys or girls, but girls are more often the targets of sexual violence than boys (Hairi, 2015: 7).

News

An event can be called news if it has been broadcast, reported, or informed. News in print media can be seen in newspapers, in the news there is always information where the information is based on news elements. News is a report about mass facts or ideas, which can attract the attention of readers, because something extraordinarily important includes the human interest side such as humor, emotion and tension (According to Assegaf in Sumadiria, 2015: 64-65). According to George Fox Mott in the New Survey of Journalism (2018 in Sumadiria, 2015: 71-79) put forward eight mass media news concepts, namely: (1) News as the fastest report as a report that focuses on the most important factors in a news story; (2) News as a recording is documentation that can be presented in the news as the voice of the source; (3) News as an objective fact is a news report about facts as they are; (4) News as interpretation is a report containing facts, background, consequences, situations and relationships; (5) News as a sensation as an elementary experience that does not require verbatim, symbolic and conceptual parsing; (6) News as an interest in science is a report that is not only important, but must give rise to feelings of pity, emotion and concern; (7) News as a prediction where the news is able to indicate the impact of an event or situation; (8) News as an image, in the world of journalism, the aximo is known as one image, a thousand words.

Framing

Framing analysis according to Robert N. Entman is the process of selecting various aspects of reality so that certain parts of an event are more prominent than other aspects. It also includes placing information in a specific context so that certain sides receive greater allocation than other sides. Framing analysis is one of the media analysis methods, such as content analysis and semiotic analysis. Framing in simple terms is framing an event (Kriyantono, 2016:255). Framing is used to find out what perspective or point of view journalists use when selecting issues and writing news (Sobur, 2013: 162). This point of view and perspective ultimately determines what facts are taken, which parts are highlighted and omitted and where the news will go. Framing is a method of presenting reality in which the truth about an event is not totally denied, but is subtly distorted, by highlighting certain aspects, by using terms that have certain connotations, and with the help of photographs, caricatures and other illustrative



tools. When something is placed in a frame, there are parts that are thrown away and parts that are visible (Sudibyo, 2012: 186).

METHODS

This type of research uses qualitative research methods. Qualitative research methods are research methods used to examine natural conditions of objects (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is the key instructor, data collection techniques are carried out in a triangulated (combined) manner, data analysis is inductive and research results emphasize meaning rather than generalizations. . Based on this, it can be stated that qualitative research was carried out intensively (Sugiyono, 2005:1). The main aim of qualitative research is to understand phenomena by providing explanations in the form of clear depictions of these phenomena in the form of a series of words or sentences. Qualitative research has a flexible research design to adapt the plans made to the symptoms in the actual research location (Sukardi in V. Wiratna, 2014:26).

RESULTS

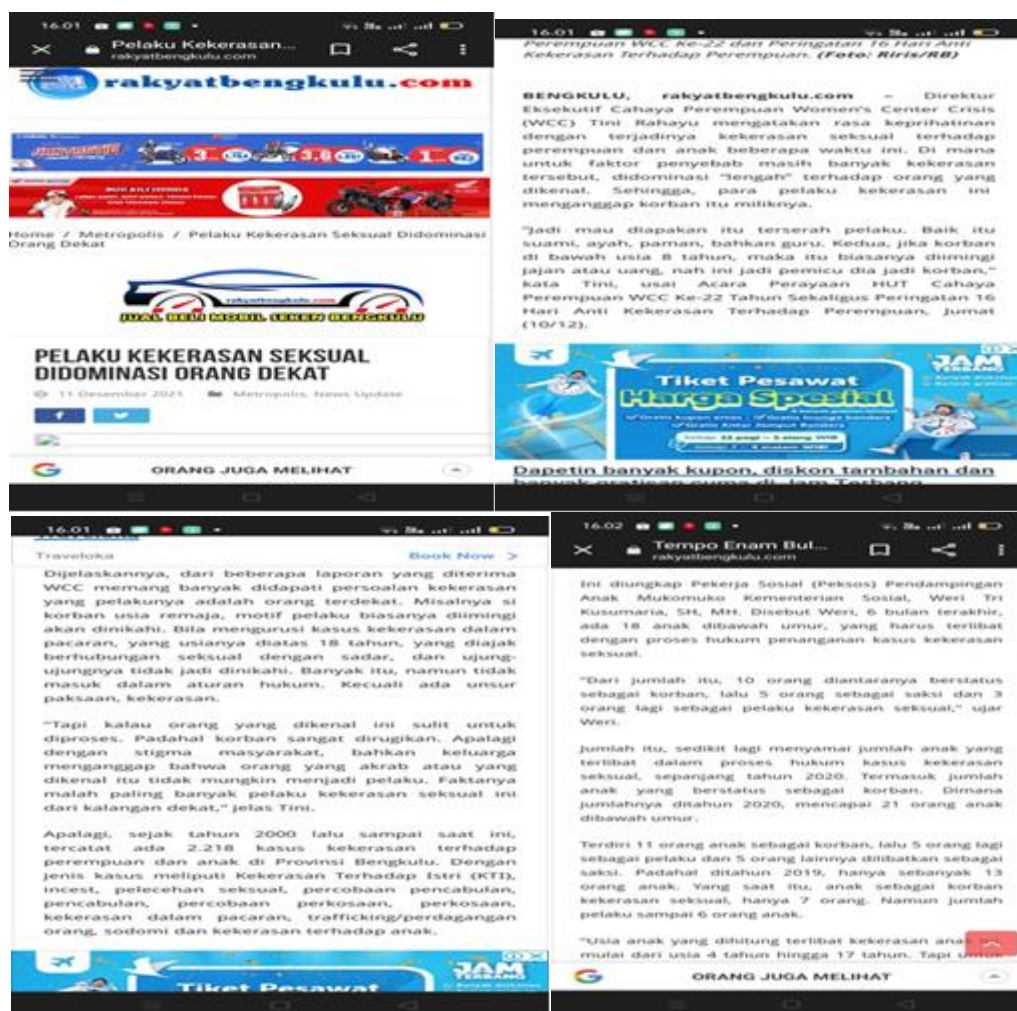


Figure 1 News 1 Perpetrators of Sexual Violence Dominated by Close People

Sexual violence is increasingly becoming a topic of conversation that is quite familiar among the public, and it has even become interesting news to be published by the press media. The press adds to the long story about sexual abuse of children which continues to be widespread in society. The press as an institution, its intensity stands alone. He lives in the midst of society, but is not part of society. He is within a country, but is not part of that country's government. The press influences society, but society also influences the press. On this basis, the press competes to create news that is packaged in a very attractive way so that the public feels that their information needs are met. Based on the news published by Rakyatbengkulu.com regarding sexual harassment above, RakyatBengkulu.com displays news about sexual harassment where the news only explains, reminding that sexual violence is dominated by close people so that readers are more alert. This news does not show the chronology, who the victims are and what the conditions of the victims are.

Causal Interpretation

The news published by Rakyatbengkulu.com explains about cases of sexual violence against children, namely that the perpetrator is someone close to them, if this becomes known to the wider public then the family will feel embarrassed.

Moral Evolution. The moral value framing in this news is that things that are considered unedifying do not need to be included, in fact this news can destroy victims who have experienced sexual crimes. The name of the victim should not be used by the perpetrator of sexual violence. According to Komnas PA, in child-friendly news, we must not mention the identity of the victim or the identity of the perpetrator. Treatment Recommendation, there is a balance in cases of sexual violence against children, where the DP3A2KB Service and the authorities should follow up on these cases to stop similar cases from recurring. This needs to be done because children are the nation's next generation

The following are the results of the interview: "Oh yes, because we, especially for minor victims, we still adhere to the guiding principles of PPRA child-friendly reporting, in accordance with PPRA, so in child-friendly reporting we are not allowed to mention the identity of the victim or the identity of the perpetrator or anything that could Revealing the identity of the victim and the identity of the perpetrator, we are still guided by that, so we really guard the confidentiality of the identity of the victim and the perpetrator, especially in cases where the victim is a minor, so for reporting like this, our journalists usually collect the facts that are in the field, the facts in the field are apart from official statements from the police, so we also apart from official statements, we are also in the field also collecting other facts which cannot possibly not be revealed by the police like that so we reveal from many sides.

Based on the results of interviews with the informant, namely Mrs. Hj. Dewi Darma M.Si (Head of DP3A2KB Service). An explanation regarding throughout 2021 what sexual harassment cases are like and what they are, here is the answer from the informant: "From the end of 2020 into 2021 we have had several cases but they are not too exposed because the cases have been handled but can be resolved in a friendly manner, but towards the end Last year, from the start of August until the end, cases increased greatly, especially cases of sexual abuse committed by biological fathers, siblings and also some violence against children carried out by neighbors and close friends, until the end of the year we had 49 cases. In the case of these victims, they are children or what, Ma'am, yesterday we were invited by the District Attorney's Office to carry out direct outreach, which was provided by the Attorney General herself, but the facilitation was for us to invite our partners, even though some of the victims were victims who had already become victims of sexual harassment themselves. "

From the cases that occurred in 2021 which attracted so much public attention that it always resulted in the KADIS DP3A2KB of Bengkulu city having to go the extra mile to handle which cases. The following is the explanation from the informant: "What happened yesterday



was the rape of a child by a minor which happened in that area, which was very sad because the child had done it several times and finally the victim reported it and it was only discovered after several victims, namely "Four children have had post mortems and all of them have had cases which we categorize as damaging the children's future."

Based on this case, how is the news reported? Are there any special things given by DP3A2KB to several media for reporting this because we know that sexual violence is of public concern, here is the explanation from the informant: "We hope this news is revealing but we also hope that the victim remains protected, meaning no there is too much vulgarity for the victim and they or whatever because the law is that victims cannot be exposed, meaning we hope that the trauma that occurs to the victim by the treatment of the perpetrators will become traumatized again. What's the news if the news that is done puts too much pressure on the victim? So there are also times when victims feel that instead of being protected, they feel cornered by the news, so we ask the media to remain stable in reporting but also continue to balance it by coordinating with us for the reporting so that we can get the trauma that happened to the victim. recover by providing counseling and psychological assistance."

Diagnose causes

This can be seen in the following news quote: Make moral judgment. The moral value framing in this news is that things that are considered unedifying do not need to be included, in fact this news can destroy victims who have experienced sexual crimes. The name of the victim should not be used by the perpetrator of sexual violence. According to Komnas PA, in child-friendly news, we must not mention the identity of the victim or the identity of the perpetrator.

The following are the results of the interview: "Oh yes, because we, especially for minor victims, we still adhere to the guiding principles of PPRA child-friendly reporting, in accordance with PPRA, so in child-friendly reporting we are not allowed to mention the identity of the victim or the identity of the perpetrator or anything that could Revealing the identity of the victim and the identity of the perpetrator, we are still guided by that, so we really guard the confidentiality of the identity of the victim and the perpetrator, especially in cases where the victim is a minor, so for reporting like this, our journalists usually collect the facts that are in the field, the facts in the field are apart from official statements from the police, so we also apart from official statements, we are also in the field also collecting other facts which cannot possibly not be revealed by the police like that so we reveal from many sides.



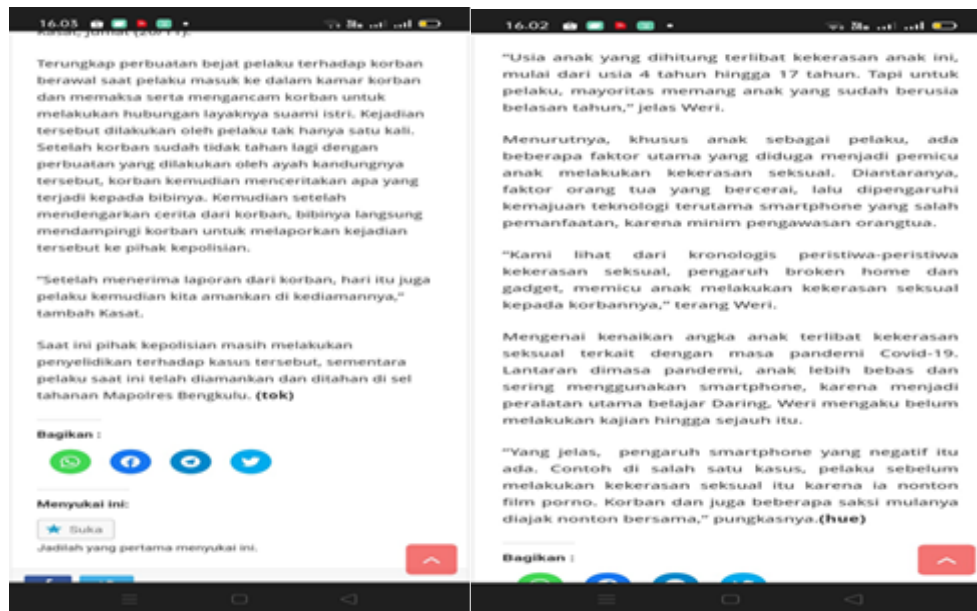


Figure 2 News 2 Time Six Months, 10 Children Become Victims of Sexual Violence

Based on the news published by Rakyatbengkulu.com regarding sexual violence above, RakyatBengkulu.com displays news about sexual violence where the news only explains, reminding that sexual violence is quite high so we all have to be alert. This news does not show the chronology, who the victims are and what the conditions of the victims are.

Framing

News from Rakyatbengkulu.com: Gauli's biological child from elementary to high school, worker arrested by police. The following is an explanation of the framing analysis of the news. Problem Identification. The problem raised in this news is related to the suggestion made by Komnas PA that perpetrators of sexual violence must wear a chip so that their whereabouts are known. Rakyatbengkulu.com's framing of the problem is that cases of sexual harassment should not appear in public. Causal Interpretation. The problem with this news is that Rakyatbengkulu.com displays news about sexual harassment because there are cases where the news only explains, reminding that sexual violence is dominated by close people so that readers are more alert.

Moral Evolution. The moral value framed by Rakyatbengkulu.com in this news is that it is feared that perpetrators of sexual violence will not feel deterred and will repeat their actions. Komnas PA believes that news framing is very necessary because looking at the context of sexual crimes, perpetrators of sexual crimes are not allowed to show themselves in public. This is shown in the following quote:

Treatment recommendations. The solution offered in this news is that Komnas PA asks that the perpetrators of sexual violence not appear in public, the victims remain protected, meaning nothing too vulgar for the victims and them or anything else because the law is that victims cannot be exposed. The following is Komnas PA's statement regarding the solution in this news: "We hope that this news will be exposed, but we also hope that the victims will still be protected, meaning there will be nothing too vulgar for the victims and them or anything else because the law is that victims cannot be exposed, meaning we hope Don't let the trauma that occurs to the victim through the treatment of the perpetrators become traumatized again. If the news that is done puts the victim in too much of a corner, sometimes the victim feels that instead of being protected, he feels cornered by the news, so we ask that to the media to



remain stable in reporting but also keep up with us by coordinating with us for reporting so that we can recover from the trauma that occurred with the victim by providing counseling and psychological assistance.

What is Mrs. Dewi's message and hope so that this does not happen and can reduce cases of sexual harassment to children and also to the media, which we know has the right to expose it, but in some cases, perhaps she is not enough to publish it. The following is the answer from the informant:

"We especially hope that the family environment will take care of children, especially girls, to be extra careful because within the family environment itself, victims can occur, from that to the immediate family, neighbors, it could also be that the family becomes seriously traumatized for the victim. because sometimes the victim has become a victim of sexual harassment committed by his own family but still meets every day with the perpetrator, because this case usually has not been brought to justice the perpetrator has not been tried, meaning he is still meeting with the victims so in the future we hope there will really be a home safe for the victim, which means that if the victim is traumatized they will not return to the house where the perpetrators were treated."

Next, the interview was conducted with Heri Aprizal, SP as editor-in-chief of Rakyatbengkulu.com. regarding the reasons for reporting on cases of sexual violence in the Bengkulu people's mass media on the current agenda at keradsian Rakyatbengkulu.com, here is the explanation from the informant: "Indeed, reporting on sexual violence is one of the most sought after topics for the characteristics of readers in Bengkulu, because readers in Bengkulu In fact, judging from some of our news regarding sexual violence regarding this kind of news, it can be said that readers are quite sought after when there is news about sexual violence, the interest is seen from our posts on our social media and then on our own website, which is generally true. There are a lot of people commenting and there are also a lot of readers. It's one of the issues that we really like, in the real sense it's also sad and the news about sexual harassment, but however, the tendency of reporting things like that is really liked by the characteristics of our readers because maybe you can see it too. from several characteristics of our readers from our analysis, in general, 60% of our readers are dominated by men, then 40% are women, the distribution is largest in the city of Bengkulu, then apart from the city of Bengkulu, it is also in several districts and includes outside the province of Bengkulu, such as Jakarta and then in parts of Java.

Regarding whether reporting about cases of sexual violence in the media Rakyatbengkulu.com in 2021 will have an impact on traffic on RakyatBengkulu.com, here is the explanation from the informant: "This impact is quite good for increasing traffic, because when we have several examples of cases of reporting about sexual violence Our daily traffic has indeed increased rapidly. Normally our daily traffic is around 25 thousand per day. When there is news about sexual violence like that, the traffic can reach 45 thousand, we have even reached 140 thousand per day, in this case. What gets the most attention? "What's the title of the news? I forget what the title is, but it's about sexual violence."

According to the informant himself, as the editor-in-chief of Rakyatbengkulu.com, what kind of sexual violence cases currently constitute criminal cases? Was it accidental, planned, or was there another motive behind the sexual violence case which was then made public by Rakyatbengkulu.com. The following is the explanation from the informant: "In general, in cases of sexual violence, most cases of sexual violence against children are usually carried out by people closest to them. In some of the reports we have published, it is dominated by cases of sexual violence against children. The child and the perpetrators come from the biological father, then the stepfather, uncle, then there are also neighbors like that, so the portrait is indeed like that. For the reporting itself, we still refer to the results of the police investigation. So far, from the process of reporting on news about sexual violence, many posts have been posted by

Rakyatbengkulu.com. Was this case carried out on purpose or what? Generally, the perpetrators already had a plan, because in several of the cases that were revealed, the perpetrators were tempted by gifts, for example to give them money to buy a cellphone of that model, so it was indeed planned and there was a motive for persuasion there, from several cases of sexual violence, more Do you think there's a lot of enticement from the suspect to continue his goal? And generally the victims are minors, predominantly minors."

As for the process of making the news regarding cases of sexual violence on Rakyatbengkulu.com, are there any special tips from other news stories? The following is the explanation from the informant: "Oh yes, because we, especially for minor victims, we still adhere to the guiding principles of PPRA child-friendly reporting, in accordance with PPRA, so in child-friendly reporting we are not allowed to mention the identity of the victim or the identity of the perpetrator or things that can reveal the identity of the victim or the identity of the perpetrator, we still adhere to that, so we really guard the confidentiality of the identity of the victim and the perpetrator, especially in cases where the victim is a minor, so for reporting like this, our journalists usually collect the facts. in the field, the facts in the field are apart from the official information from the police, so we also, apart from the official information, we also in the field also collect other facts which cannot possibly not be revealed by the police like that, so we revealed from many sides,

Of the several aspects that will be observed, it is more dominant to take observations from the police or the journalists' own analysis of the news. The following is the explanation from the informant: "Yes, because we still adhere to the principle of caution, the reporting still refers to official information from the police, but we still confirm the data that we get in the field, which means it is more emphasized, yes, for several cases published by journalist" At times like this, cases of sexual violence are really a matter of public concern for the people of Bengkulu.com. Here's the explanation from the informant: "Yes, actually we have also tried to ensure that our reporting is not just a portrait but can also be a reference. educational material or maybe it could be a show from other institutions to emphasize cases of sexual violence against children, sexual violence against children and adult women, we also have several partners, starting from the Pukas Foundation, right? We also have good relations with the Buka So Foundation. Every time we are realists about cases of sexual violence like that, we continue to try to establish communication with the Buka foundation because their concept is in that field, namely handling women and children and there are also things we have published from the Buka foundation itself, which has published releases. regarding cases of sexual violence like that, and we back that up. So far, providing information to the public regarding several cases faced by Bengkulu regarding sexual abuse of children, it turns out that there is a solution provided by the people of Bengkulu.com, the point is that we are not just reporting, we are not just taking photos, but it is hoped that later this news will be a lesson that can be learned. become material for analysis by related parties"

Based on the results of Robert N Entman's framing model analysis, the researcher found that Rakyatbengkulu.com, when reporting on news about sexual violence, tends to highlight this incident as legal and humanitarian, where there are many laws that require the elimination of sexual violence against children, but this cannot be fully implemented because The family covered up the case which they considered a disgrace.

Framing

News from Rakyatbengkulu.com: Gauli's biological child from elementary to high school, worker arrested by police. The following is an explanation of the framing analysis of the news. Define problems. The problem raised in this news is related to the suggestion made by Komnas PA that perpetrators of sexual violence must wear a chip so that their whereabouts are known. Rakyatbengkulu.com's framing of the problem is that cases of sexual harassment should not



appear in public. Diagnose causes. The problem with this news is that Rakyatbengkulu.com displays news about sexual harassment because there are cases where the news only explains, reminding that sexual violence is dominated by close people so that readers are more alert.

Make moral judgment. The moral value framed by Rakyatbengkulu.com in this news is that it is feared that perpetrators of sexual violence will not feel deterred and will repeat their actions. Komnas PA believes that news framing is very necessary because looking at the context of sexual crimes, perpetrators of sexual crimes are not allowed to show themselves in public. This is shown in the following quote: Treatment recommendations. The solution offered in this news is that Komnas PA asks that the perpetrators of sexual violence not appear in public, the victims remain protected, meaning nothing too vulgar for the victims and them or anything else because the law is that victims cannot be exposed. The following is Komnas PA's statement regarding the solutions in this news:

"We hope that this news will be exposed, but we also hope that the victims will remain protected, meaning there will be nothing too vulgar for the victims and them or anything, because the law is that victims cannot be exposed, meaning we hope that trauma will not happen to the victims due to the treatment of the perpetrators. What news will become re-traumatizing if the news is carried out too much to corner the victim, so sometimes the victim feels that instead of being protected, he feels cornered by the news, so we ask the media to remain stable in reporting but also keep in balance with us. coordinate with us for the reporting so that we can recover from the trauma that occurred with the victim by providing counseling and psychological assistance."

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of Robert N Entman's framing model analysis, the researcher found that Rakyatbengkulu.com, when reporting on news about sexual violence, tends to highlight this incident as legal and humanitarian, where there are many laws that require the elimination of sexual violence against children, but this cannot be fully implemented because The family covered up the case which they considered a disgrace. It is proven in the problem identification section, the news published by Rakyatbengkulu.com explains about cases of sexual violence against children, namely that the perpetrator is someone close to them, if this becomes known to the wider public then the family will feel embarrassed. Casual Interpretation, this section of Rakyatbengkulu.com highlights cases of sexual violence which often occur in the world of education and use the pretext of being a teacher so the victim is easily subdued and threatened in order to carry out the action. Moral Evolution, Rakyatbengkulu.com highlights cases of sexual violence against children where the child complies with the perpetrator's wishes because of a lack of understanding about sexual violence, also accompanied by lures and threats by the perpetrator.

Treatment Recommendation, there is a balance in cases of sexual violence against children, where the DP3A2KB Service and the authorities should follow up on these cases to stop similar cases from recurring. This needs to be done because children are the nation's next generation.

Several factors that cause sexual violence that you need to know:

1. Lack of attention and handling from the government. The government tends to consider cases of sexual violence unimportant. So there is no special and serious treatment for this case. In fact, the impact caused by acts of sexual violence is very large for the victims who experience it
2. Unequal ways of thinking. Sexual violence actually occurs starting from an unequal way of thinking that causes one party to be made a sexual object. Very often the victims of sexual violence are women and children. Sadly, the victim is often blamed in these cases. As a result, victims are afraid to report what happened to them.
3. Minimal education regarding sex and social ethics. Sexual violence often occurs due to a lack of introduction to children about sex education. This is because there is a taboo view when discussing things related to sex. Sex education from an early age is very important so that children can know all the parts of their body and their functions. Children can know what they can and cannot show other people about their body parts.

The psychological impact on the victim's mental state is enormous, namely fear, trauma, loss of self-confidence, and even their inability to live their lives as usual. The Indonesian Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) reminded the mass media to continue to comply with the journalistic code of ethics (KEJ) and law number 40 of 1999 concerning the press when reporting on cases of sexual violence. In detail the chronology of the violence without confirmation and consent from the survivors. A practice that AJI often encounters is the use of diction in rape cases such as "screwing", "turning", or "staining". Such diction eliminates the element of crime and strengthens the message that women are sexual objects. In AJI's view, the media should not use cases of sexual violence as a commodity to gain clicks for the media. The media should prioritize its role in fighting for justice and truth as regulated in Article 6 of Law Number 40 of 1999. regarding the press the journalistic code of ethics generally regulates how journalists should work.

- Article 2: "Indonesian journalists use professional methods in carrying out journalistic duties."
- Article 4: "Indonesian journalists do not create fake, slanderous, sadistic and obscene news."
- Article 5: "Indonesian journalists do not mention and do not broadcast the identities of victims of immoral crimes and do not mention the identities of children who are perpetrators of crimes."
- Article 8: "Indonesian journalists do not write or broadcast news based on prejudice or discrimination against someone or based on differences in ethnicity, class, skin color, religion, gender and language and do not demean the dignity of the weak, poor, sick, mentally handicapped or physically handicapped. ."

AJI views that in the context of the issue of sexual violence, the 4 articles in the KEJ clearly emphasize that journalists must not have the deliberate intention to cause harm to other parties. In this context, journalists must respect the privacy rights of survivors of sexual violence and respect the traumatic experiences of sources in presenting images, photos and voice.

Not only that, AJI considers that the media should be a safe space for survivors of sexual violence so that they can speak out without worrying about the confidentiality of their identity, in this case the media can help survivors get justice and encourage policies that can prevent and eliminate violent behavior. Based on this description, AJI urges :

1. Journalists and media companies comply with press laws and journalistic codes of ethics. Companies can provide ethical education to increase knowledge in reporting sexual violence cases with a more victim perspective.
2. Media companies avoid using cases and victims of sexual violence as commodities with clickbait practices to solely pursue profit.
3. The press council must be active in monitoring and reprimanding media that violate the journalistic code of ethics when reporting cases of sexual violence. Apart from that, the press council needs to immediately create guidelines for covering the issue of sexual violence so that they can serve as a guide for journalists in covering sensitive cases like this.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers, the following are the conclusions obtained: The framing of news about cases of sexual violence in the People of Bengkulu Online mass media in 2021 where rakyetbengkulu.com tries to report on cases of sexual harassment that prioritizes concern for preventing cases from happening again. sexual harassment. In several news reports, Rakyatbengkulu.com does not highlight the chronology of the incident or who the victims were. What is shown is the number of cases, how it happened so that it maintains the feelings of the victims, displays words that are only general in nature but easy to understand by readers so that it does not cause anything sensitive to read, and does not harm victims. The media is a safe space for survivors of sexual violence. so that they can speak out without worrying about the confidentiality of their identity.

LIMITATION

1. In constructing news, Rakyatbengkulu.com has its own ideology and authority in publishing news, so that even though it contains the same issue, it will have different views depending



- on each media. Even though they have the right to convey an issue, they must be aware that every media must provide clear and informative information to the public so that it can be understood well by the public. Rakyatbengkulu.com in describing news must also pay attention to writing rules so that the information provided can be understood by the public.
2. In presenting the news, Rakyatbengkulu.com is expected to be more balanced so that the news does not give rise to bias towards certain parties and the media should not shape public perceptions. It would be even better if the audience, when receiving information, can first filter the content of the news so that it does not give rise to their own perceptions.

REFERENCES

- Abdul Wahid, Muhammad Irvan. 2011. *Perlindungan Terhadap Korban Kekerasan Seksual Advokasi Atas Hak Asasi Perempuan*, Bandung: PT. Refika Aditama.
- Abdurouf, Moh. 2013. "Masa Transisi Remaja". Jakarta: Triasco Publisher.
- Ahmadi, Abu dan C. Narbuko. 2019. *Metodologi Penelitian*. Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara.
- A.Muri, Yusuf. 2014. *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif & Penelitian Gabungan*. Jakarta: Prenadamedia Group.
- Ariadne Nagathe Kaurrany. *Analisis Wacana Sara Mills Terhadap Berita Kriminal Perkosaan Di Harian Umum Koran Merapi*.
- Ashadi. Siregar, dkk. 2018. *Bagaimana Meliput dan Menulis Berita Untuk Media Massa*, Yogyakarta: Kanisius.
- Bayu, Rahanatha. 2018, *Skema Pembentukan Positioning Terhadap Pendengar Dari Sebuah Stasiun Radio*, Jakarta : Visuo.
- Berger, Arthur Asa. 2013. *Media Analysis Technique*. Second Edition. Yogyakarta. Departemen. Pendidikan Nasional. 2005. *KBBI (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia)*. Jakarta: PT (Persero).
- Eriyanto. 2014. *Analisis Wacana (Pengantar Analisis Teks Media)*. Yogyakarta: Lkis.
- Eriyanto. 2012. *Analisis Framing (Konstruksi, Ideologi, dan Politik Media)*. Yogyakarta: LkiS.
- Gunadi. 2018. *Himpunan Istilah Komunikasi*. Jakarta: PT Grasindo.
- Kurniawan, Agung. 2015. *Transformasi Pelayanan Publik*. Yogyakarta: Pembaharuan.
- Kriyantono, Rachmat. 2016. *Teknik Praktis Riset Komunikasi*. Jakarta.
- Mc Quail, Dennis. 2017. *Teori Komunikasi Massa: Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Mc Quail, Dennis. 2015. *Mass Communication Theory: Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta.
- Nurudin. 2017. *Pengantar Komunikasi Massa*. Jakarta.
- Sobur, Alex. 2012. *Analisis Teks Media*. Bandung.
- Sudibyo, Agus. 2019. *Citra Bung Karno (Analisis Berita Pers Orde Baru)*. Yogyakarta: Bigraf.
- Sugiyono. 2015. *Metode Penelitian Bisnis*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Surjaweni, V. Wiratna. 2014. *Metode Penelitian: Lengkap, Praktis, dan Mudah Dipahami*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Baru Press.
- Soekanto, Soerjono. 2012. *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.