



An Analysis of the Application of the Journalistic Code of Ethics in Online Reporting on Sexual Harassment Via the Detik.com Media Portal

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ABSTRACT

The journalistic code of ethics serves as a guideline for journalists, helping them understand the boundaries of their profession in gathering, producing, and broadcasting news. There were 244 news articles on the Detik.com media portal covering sexual harassment from January through the end of March. The research method used was Klaus Krippendorff's content analysis, beginning with data crawling that yielded 244 relevant news articles. This study employed descriptive qualitative data analysis, using techniques of online observation, documentation, and literature review. Of the news reports on sexual abuse, 114 (50.89%) did not fall into any of the seven categories of sexual abuse defined by KOMNAS Perempuan; 77 (31.56%) fell under the category of physical abuse; 16 (6.56%) covered nonverbal sexual abuse; 25 (10.25%) reports meeting the criteria for extrafamilial sexual abuse, 41 (16.80%) reports on pedophilia, 10 (4.10%) reports on verbal abuse, 12 (4.92%) cases of incest, and 1 (0.41%) report falling under the category of child pornography. Regarding the application of the journalistic code of ethics, there were 3 (1.23%) out of 244 cases where Detik.com journalists failed to comply with Articles 1, 3, and 5. Article 1 concerns an imbalance in the choice of news perspective; two news stories under Article 5 exposed victims of sexual crimes; and one news story used vulgar language in its coverage of sexual harassment. Regarding Article 3, which addresses the need for balance among relevant parties in news coverage, one news story focused solely on the victim without providing information about the perpetrator, resulting in incomplete information for the public.

Keywords: *Content Analysis, Journalistic Code of Ethics, Sexual Harassment, Media Portal.*

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INTRODUCTION

According to a report by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), there are cases of physical, verbal, or nonverbal sexual abuse involving approximately 2.5 million young women who were subjected to such acts before the age of 15; thus, the victims are recorded as being minors. In 2017, it was estimated that victims of sexual abuse ranged in age from 2 to 17 years old, with approximately 1 billion victims of sexual abuse (UNICEF 2017 in Roni 2020).

The Guidelines for the Prevention of Sexual Harassment in the Workplace, a book published by the Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration, states that perpetrators of sexual harassment come from various backgrounds including family members, relatives, coworkers, strangers, neighbors, teachers who harass students or vice versa, and cases where the victim is in a lower social or occupational position than the perpetrator, making it difficult for the victim to refuse the perpetrator's advances (Ministry of Manpower and Transmigration 2011).

A father could rape his own child a baby just a few months old who cannot even speak yet. Family ties do not guarantee that a victim will be spared from sexual harassment. Victims of sexual harassment are not only women but also men and children. The definition of "children" here is outlined in Law No. 35 of 2014, which states that anyone under the age of 17 is considered a child, including those still in the womb (Law of 1999). News coverage often does not help victims; instead, it further corners or harms them. Therefore, journalists must prioritize humanity over the urge to publish news faster without regard for applicable regulations. This code of ethics signifies equality, clarity, and boundaries within the profession. This Code of Journalistic Ethics is not intended solely for journalists or by journalists alone. Rather, it serves as a safeguard against anarchy, malpractice, and unhealthy competition among journalists.

The Press Council first conducted a verification process for media outlets in 2018. A total of 74 media outlets were officially recognized by the Press Council in September of that year, including Detik.com. This verification confirms that these media outlets are trustworthy in the eyes of the public and, of course, have adhered to the provisions of the 2006 Journalistic Code of Ethics (Pers 2024). Detik.com ranks among the most trusted media outlets in Indonesia, alongside four others: Kompas, CNN, TVRI, and SCTV (Liputan6), according to a YouGov survey of 2,012 respondents in Indonesia, conducted via an online questionnaire from late January to early February 2023 (Annur, n.d. 2023). Detik.com was selected for this study because it appeared as the top result in Google search recommendations after entering the keyword "sexual harassment news" using several different Google accounts. The study was conducted during two distinct observation periods: from late 2023 through early January 2024, followed by a second observation period in April 2024.

Detik.com also features a substantial volume of news articles, making it highly suitable for this study. Furthermore, according to the 2023 YouGov survey, Detik.com ranks among the media outlets most trusted by Indonesian respondents. Therefore, to uphold press freedom and ensure the public has access to accurate information particularly regarding the sensitive topic of sexual harassment the researchers aim to examine Detik.com's reporting practices, including its adherence to appropriate journalistic ethics codes for each sexual harassment story. This also applies to reports of sexual harassment where the perpetrator holds a position of power over the victim. In the news article posted on the detiksumsel website, there are violations involving the use of graphic language, and the victim's identity is still exposed. The passage describing the indecent acts committed by the perpetrator states, "...forcing the victims to kiss on the lips, hug, and the perpetrator also groped the victims' breasts" (Mustika 2024).

Forms of sexual harassment are highly diverse; they are not limited to non-consensual physical contact with a person's intimate areas, but can also include solicitations, demands, or pressuring someone to engage in sexual activities. Such acts include soliciting, coercing, demanding, exposing victims to indecent material, showing pornography to victims or individuals who lack the power to refuse, engaging in sexual intercourse, making physical contact with the victim's genitals, and viewing the victim's genitals without physical contact outside of medical procedures. Meanwhile, according to the Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)—a "sexual abuser" is "a person who likes to belittle or disparage others regarding sex (gender) or regarding sexual intercourse between men and women" (KBBI 2008).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is a qualitative study using a content analysis approach. Qualitative research produces descriptive data by providing a more detailed picture of a phenomenon (Prasetyo and Jannah 2005). The researcher employed a descriptive approach because the focus is solely on describing how the KEJ framework is applied in news reports on sexual harassment published on the Detik.com channel. The data sources for this study consist of primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained by directly searching the Detik.com online news portal for reports on sexual harassment published from January through March 2024. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained from documents and files related to official statements regarding violations of or provisions in the Journalistic Code of Ethics, as well as verified documents such as data on the Kominfo website and from the Press Council that support and are relevant to the issues addressed in this study, serving as references and points of comparison.

The data collection technique used in this study was online content observation and documentation, which involved gathering written records such as images, text, or articles related to sexual harassment news published on the Detik.com website. For data analysis, the researcher employed Klaus Krippendorff's content analysis technique, which uses text as data for analysis, interpretation, and drawing research conclusions. The stages involved are crawling, coding, and abstracting. Sugiyono discusses various triangulation methods in his book; however, in this study, the researcher chose technical triangulation as the method for testing the credibility of the research data. This credibility-testing technique involves observation, literature review, documentation, and data crawling from the selected media.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Reports of Sexual Harassment on Detik.com

Based on the coding results, researchers found that the media portal Detik.com reported the highest number of sexual harassment cases, specifically physical harassment including groping victims, rape, and coercing victims into sexual intercourse. Many of these cases involved threats, and in several instances, perpetrators suddenly hugged or kissed their victims. Of the 244 news articles filtered from a search for "sexual harassment" on Detik.com, 113 reported only on the occurrence of sexual harassment without specifying the nature of the harassment experienced by the victims; consequently, these 113 articles could not be classified by the specific types of cases reported on the Detik.com media portal. In second place, with the highest number of reports, were cases of pedophilia, with 41 published news stories. The pedophilia category included a variety of cases, particularly those occurring in schools specifically, 21 news stories involving sexual abuse by teachers against their students, all of whom were labeled as minors. Children aged 18 and under are still considered minors (Press 2006).

There were 4 news reports of sexual abuse committed by minors against other minors. Some of these cases involved abuse within the family, where minors were abused by uncles, fathers, mothers, or older siblings who were adults totaling 8 news reports as well as 4 reports of sexual abuse of kindergarten children, such as a case at a mosque where a kindergarten child was molested while performing wudu by elderly men who were later found to have mental illnesses; the men hugged the child, groped her breasts, and pressed their sarongs against her body. There were 7 news reports on cases of pedophilia and sodomy. Abuse involving child victims that occurred outside the family context such as at playgrounds, educational institutions, daycare centers, and public places totaled 25 news reports, with the majority of these cases occurring in educational settings. In these instances, the perpetrators held more power than the victims, such as teachers. Several cases of extrafamilial sexual abuse occurred in public places, and 3 reports were located at playgrounds.

The category of nonverbal sexual abuse comprised 17 news reports: 6 reports involved perpetrators exposing their genitals to victims; 3 reports involved rubbing their genitals against the victim's body without direct skin-to-skin contact; 2 reports involved lewd gazes directed at victims; and 6 reports involved the taking of photos, videos, or engaging in sex via video calls. Incest cases committed by family members against minors totaled 12 reports. These incest cases were predominantly committed by male family members against their children, and it was not uncommon for other immediate family members to also abuse the victim. Many of these cases occurred long ago and were only uncovered after the victim complained of physical pain. In such incest cases, victims often choose to remain silent out of fear of being abandoned or harmed. Verbal abuse typically takes the form of statements, sexually suggestive remarks, and questions alluding to sexual activity, accounting for 8 news reports. One report involved jokes about physical appearance, body parts, and sexual references, with the perpetrator claiming they were merely "just joking."

2. Implementation of the KEJ

Table 4. 12 Percentage of News Articles Compliant with the KEJ

NO	IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KEJ	RESULTS	PERCENTAGE
1	Menerapkan KEJ	141 Berita	$(141 : 244) \times 100 = 98,77\%$
2	Menyalahi KEJ	3 berita	$(3 : 244) \times 100 = 1,23\%$

The article "Former Celta Vigo Captain Faces Criminal Charges for Harassing the Club Mascot," published on January 31, 2024, and written by journalist Bayu Baskoro on the Detik Sepakbola channel, violates Article 4, Point 3 of the Journalistic Code of Ethics writing news articles containing obscene elements. "He grabbed the victim's breast with his hand and began making movements..." "Journalists must write in accordance with the opinions expressed by their sources. As is well known, journalists cannot publish obscene news that describes behavior in an erotic manner whether through photos, videos, or text nor news that arouses sexual desire in the reader."

The article titled "Viral: Instagram Influencer Claims She Was Drugged and Raped by Another Influencer at a Party," published on February 23, 2024, by Hestianingsih Hestianingsih on the Wolipop Lifestyle channel of detik.com, does not comply with several provisions of the existing journalistic code of ethics. Under Article 1, point on balance, the reporting focuses solely on the victim's perspective based on a single source, resulting in a biased article. Under Article 3, point on balance of parties, this report features only the victim's side without including the perpetrator's perspective. Additionally, there is a violation of Article 5, which states that journalists must not disclose the identity of victims of indecent acts since such acts violate social norms and involve shame, sexuality, repulsive behavior, or actions that arouse others' lust and thus victims of sexual harassment fall under this category.

Journalists have shown a lack of balance in their coverage by siding with either the victim or the perpetrator, publishing the identity of victims of immoral acts without using initials or even using full names and displaying photos of the victims taken directly from their social media accounts. In accordance with Article 5: "Journalists do not have the right to broadcast or disclose the identity of victims of sexual crimes, nor may they disclose the

identity of perpetrators who are minors or children.” The explanation states that “identity” refers to all data and information concerning an individual that makes it easier for others to locate them. The third news article, titled “The Heartbreaking Story of ‘Barbie Police’ Who Moved Countries Due to Death Threats,” published on January 19, 2024, in the International section of the Detik Jabar channel and written by the Wolipop team, also violated the same article as the previous report, namely Article 5. Journalists are not permitted to disclose the identity of victims of sexual assault or simply post photos of the victims, nor are they allowed to reveal the location of the victim’s workplace or residence.

Although the victim is a well-known figure, disclosing the identity of a sexual assault victim especially when the perpetrator is from the victim’s own circle and publishing the victim’s photo remains unacceptable in the realm of journalistic professionalism. While every journalist aims to achieve the highest engagement rates by covering well-known figures, this should not be done by exposing sexual assault victims, let alone by including their photos. The overall application of the 2006 Journalistic Code of Ethics comprising 11 articles included by the researcher in Chapter Two yielded a compliance rate of 98.77%, meaning that 241 of the 244 news articles selected by the researcher adhered to the code of ethics. Based on the theory of the journalistic code of ethics which represents the aspects of each article outlined in this code there are three news stories the researcher will discuss. In the case of non-compliance with Article I: Indonesian journalists must act independently, without malicious intent, and produce accurate and balanced news.

The independence of journalists’ conduct in this article indicates the absence of interference from other parties in the writing of news stories; such interference is prevented because the reports written by journalists use clear sources of citation, and the content of the news is based on a police report, thereby demonstrating the journalist’s neutrality. The absence of malicious intent means that journalists do not intend to disparage any of the parties involved, whether perpetrators or victims. The news story titled “Stir Over Judge Reported to Police for Exposing Genitals to Personal Assistant” is deemed accurate and balanced because it cites multiple sources and includes statements from police sources, as the case has already been filed as a police report.

Bali - Seorang hakim di Bandar Lampung, SE dilaporkan mantan asisten pribadinya, SF (23) ke polisi atas dugaan pelecehan seksual. SE disebut kerap memamerkan kemaluannya kepada SF.

Dilansir dari **detikSumbagsel**, Sabtu (27/1/2024), SE merupakan hakim aktif yang berdinis di Pengadilan Tinggi Tanjung Karang. Selain kerap menunjukkan kemaluan, SE disebut beberapa kali mengajak korban berhubungan seks.

Kasat Reskrim Polresta Bandar Lampung Kopol Dennis Arya Putra membenarkan adanya laporan tersebut.

Figure 4.14 Example of a news article on the application of Article 1

Source: Detik.com (20/08/24)

Article II: When carrying out journalistic duties, reporters must adhere strictly to professional standards. In the news article titled “Polish National Allegedly Sexually Harassed at a Spa in Kuta,” the reporter must adhere strictly to professional standards; there are indications that reporters must respect everyone’s privacy by not revealing the identities of the parties involved in the report.

"Kami segera menindaklanjuti kejadian tersebut. Kami lakukan penyelidikan," tegasnya.

Soal kronologi kejadian, CD mengaku mendatangi tempat spa bersama teman prianya. Ada dua terapis yang memberi layanan pijat kepada CD dan teman prianya.

Baca juga:

Ajakan Kawin Lari Ditolak, Pria Lombok Tega Perkosa Pacarnya Saat Pingsan

Mereka mendapat layanan pijat kepala dan kaki hingga pukul 21.20 Wita. Setelah selesai, salah satu terapis meminta CD menuju ke kamar di lantai atas untuk dipijat bagian kepala.

Sementara satu terapis lain meminta teman pria CD untuk menunggu. CD mengaku dilecehkan oleh terapis saat dipijat di lantai atas.

Figure 4.15 Example of a news article applying Article 2

Source Detik.com (20/08/24)

Article III: Always select verified information, report in a balanced manner, do not mix facts with the opinions of journalists or other parties that are judgmental or could be perceived as such, and do not violate the principle of the presumption of innocence. The news article titled "Islamic Boarding School Caretaker in Malang Who Molested His Students Sentenced to 15 Years in Prison," written by journalist Muhammad Aminudin, demonstrates the application of Principle 3 in this report by presenting verified, balanced information that covers each party proportionally.

"Kami segera menindaklanjuti kejadian tersebut. Kami lakukan penyelidikan," tegasnya.

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Figure 4. 15 Examples of news reports on the application of Article 2

Source: Detik.com (20/08/24)

Journalists also adhere to the principle that facts must not be mixed with their personal opinions when writing news stories, and they do not apply the presumption of innocence, as every news story reported by journalists includes clear citations of sources, quotes from interviewees, and contains no judgmental statements, nor does it include unsourced speculation or opinions that could misrepresent or judge the victim or the perpetrator.

Article IV: Indonesian journalists may not produce false, violent, obscene, or defamatory news. The news headline "Elementary School Student in Yogyakarta Allegedly Abused by a Teacher, "Here's What the Acting Mayor Says" already complies with Article IV. The report does not contain false information, as the case is under police investigation and a

suspect has been identified; it does not include violent language or phrases, nor does it contain obscene elements; and it is not defamatory, as the mayor is actively overseeing the case until a suitable resolution is reached to punish the perpetrator's actions.

Article V: Journalists do not have the right to broadcast or disclose the identity of victims of sexual crimes, nor may they disclose the identity of perpetrators who are minors or children. An example of the application of the journalistic code of ethics can be seen in the article "Rector of Pancasila University in the Wake of a Sexual Abuse Case," which does not mention the victim's full name at all but only lists the initials of both the victim and the perpetrator. No news stories involving underage perpetrators have ever appeared on the official Detik.com portal among the 244 news stories that mention underage offenders.

Article VI: Journalists are prohibited from accepting bribes in exchange for information and from abusing their profession. Taking the news story titled "Monk Reports Sexual Harassment in Restroom, Turns Out to Be a Misunderstanding" as an example where all provisions of the journalistic code of ethics have been fully applied, as demonstrated in Article Five this story, sourced from a Phuket News report, shows that the journalist did not compromise their professional integrity, let alone accept or offer bribes to obtain the story.

Article VII: Journalists have the right to refuse to publish information to protect sources who do not wish to have their identities or whereabouts disclosed, to withhold background information, to lift embargoes, and to keep information "off the record" as agreed upon. The news story "Police: Junior High School Teacher Accused of Harassing Female Student in Bogor Suspended" features a source who chose not to be named; in fact, the family requested that the matter be resolved solely through the school and within the family to protect the victim's psychological well-being. This aligns with the agreement between the journalist and the source. As per Article VII, this news story complies with the applicable code of ethics.

Article IX: The Indonesian Press respects the right to the privacy of its sources, except when it is in the public interest. In the news story "Head of the West Sulawesi Regional Office of the Ministry of Religious Affairs Allegedly Attempted to Rape an Employee; Victim Claims She Was Threatened," the report does not intrude upon the victim's private life.

Article X: Indonesian journalists must promptly correct, retract, or amend news reports that are erroneous or inaccurate. This must be accompanied by an apology to the public, recipients, or listeners. While every published news story has a headline, if errors are found in names, dates, information, or on-the-ground facts, every journalist is obligated to make corrections and rectify the errors.

Article XI: Indonesian journalists must have the right to respond, provide clarification, and exercise the right to correction on an equal footing. This is mandatory for every media outlet, because if this right is not upheld, the audience that trusts detik.com may switch to another media source. This right to correction involves promptly rectifying errors and omissions made by journalists while meeting deadlines, addressing misunderstandings, and other such issues.

CONCLUSION

Regarding the application of the journalistic code of ethics on the Detik.com media portal, 98.77% of the news articles—241 out of 244—have properly adhered to the code of ethics. There were 3 news articles that did not comply with several principles outlined in Article 5 of the journalistic code of ethics. There were two indicators in two news articles: Article 5, regarding the principle that the identity of victims of sexual crimes should not be disclosed. One indicator in one news report under Article 1 concerns the principle of balance in selecting news sources and presenting various perspectives. Then, under Article 3, there is an indicator that is similar but not identical to Article 1—namely, the balanced inclusion of relevant parties

in the news, especially since this is a highly sensitive story. News reports that did not comply with Article 3 contained obscene language in their writing. The description of the activities experienced by the victim should not be depicted too explicitly, using less jarring word choices. Thus, there are five indicators across these three articles that represent Detik.com's shortcomings in applying the journalistic code of ethics, based on the two key issues the researcher selected to narrow down the scope of the analysis.

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