

DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF ONLINE NEWS MEDIA ON SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN NORTH MALUKU

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the phenomenon of sexual violence in North Maluku with discourse analysis, based on reports made by *Tribunnews.com*, *Kompas.com*, *Kumparan.com*, *Malutpost.id*, *Halmaherapost.com*, and *Tandaseru.com*, in 2020 and 2021. Qualitative-descriptive research was used in this study. The results showed that from the media chosen by the author, the media with the highest number of reports in the 2020-2021 period was *Tandaseru.com*. Meanwhile, on average, the intensity of reporting based on the type of sexual violence most frequently mentioned by the news media is rape. The relationship between the perpetrator and the victim also varies, ranging from close people, people who are known, actors who are in state institutions, to people (perpetrators) who are not known. In addition, the cluster analysis in NVivo 12 plus shows that each media has a relationship with a different level of relationship closeness value, which indicates that each media has produced narratives and opinions related to sexual violence in North Maluku.

Keywords: *Sexual Violence; News Media; North Maluku*

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan fenomena kekerasan seksual di Maluku Utara dengan analisis wacana, berdasarkan pemberitaan yang dilakukan oleh *Tribunnews.com*, *Kompas.com*, *Kumparan.com*, *Malutpost.id*, *Halmaherapost.com*, dan *Tandaseru.com*, pada tahun 2020 dan 2021. Penelitian kualitatif-deskriptif digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa dari media yang dipilih penulis, media dengan jumlah pemberitaan dalam kurun waktu 2020-2021 terbanyak yakni *Tandaseru.com*. Sementara itu, dalam rata-ratanya, intensitas pemberitaan berdasarkan jenis kekerasan seksual yang paling banyak disinggung oleh media pemberitaan adalah perkosaan. Relasi pelaku-korban pun bermacam-macam, mulai dari orang dekat, orang yang dikenal, pelaku yang berada dalam institusi kenegaraan, hingga orang (pelaku) yang tidak dikenal. Selain itu, analisis cluster dalam NVivo 12 plus menunjukkan bahwa setiap media memiliki relasi dengan tingkat nilai keeratan hubungan yang berbeda-beda, yang mana hal ini mengisyaratkan bahwa setiap media memproduksi narasi dan opini yang berhubungan dengan kekerasan seksual di Maluku Utara.

Kata Kunci: *Kekerasan Seksual; Media Berita; Maluku Utara*

INTRODUCTION

The UN Declaration on Human Rights in 1948, has emphasized that "everyone is born with the right to equal freedom and dignity". This affirmation is a symbol of community life with a vision of the need to respect the humanity of everyone without distinction of race, skin color, religion and political beliefs, language, and gender. The world community recognizes that women have the right to enjoy and obtain the protection of human rights, in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil, and other fields (Herawati et al., 2021). Thus, all forms of violence, especially sexual violence, are violations of human rights and crimes against human dignity as well as forms of discrimination that must be abolished by the country (Komnas Perempuan, 2017).

In research conducted by WHO regarding the prevalence of violence against women globally and regionally, it was stated that physical and sexual violence against women had reached epidemic levels (World Health Organization, 2013; 3). Meanwhile, based on National Commission on Violence against Women Annual Records/*Catatan Tahunan Komnas Perempuan* (CATAHU), sexual violence throughout 2019 was 2,807 cases (25%) (Komnas Perempuan, 2020; 1) and 962 cases (55%) in 2020 (Komnas Perempuan, 2021; 2). Of course, this number does not include unreported cases (Zulfiani et al., 2018), as well as data connectivity between the center and the regions.

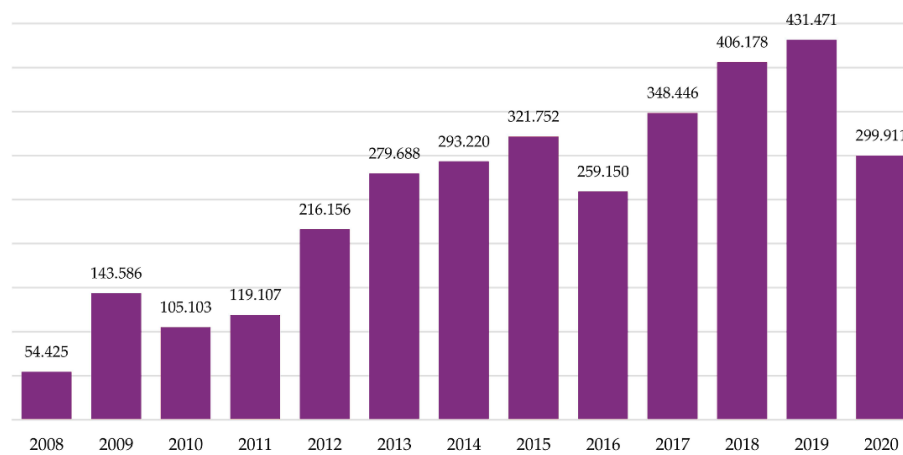


Figure 1. Number of women victims of violence based on Indonesia Identity Card/KTP (2008-2020)

Source: National Commission on Violence against Women (Komnas Perempuan, 2021; 8)

Regarding data connectivity between the center and the regions, this can be seen in the information written in CATAHU 2021, where because no questionnaires were returned from North Maluku province, the data on violence against women in North Maluku province is empty

(Komnas Perempuan, 2021; 7). In fact, North Maluku also experienced a similar emergency. Based on the narrative of the Head of the North Maluku Empowerment and Child Protection Service (DPPPA), Musfira Alhadar, there were 144 cases of violence against women and children in 2020, where most cases were sexual violence with 44 cases (Yahya, 2021). Furthermore, based on the statement by the Director of the North Maluku Women's Sovereign NGO (Daurmala), Nurdewa Safar, as reported by Kumparan.com on December 10, 2021, sexual violence in North Maluku in 2021 recorded 109 cases (Husni, 2021). Meanwhile, based on data from the North Maluku DPPPA, from 1 January 2021 to 20 December 2021, there were 156 cases of sexual violence recorded (Harianhalmahera.com, 2021).

Despite data limitations, cases of sexual violence in North Maluku can be found in local media sections (even on a national scale), both online and in print. Most cases of sexual violence in North Maluku were dominant against children and young women, and the perpetrators were on average close to the victims. In fact, some of the perpetrators in the North Maluku sexual violence case were police and teachers, who actually had to be protectors and guardians for the community and children. Regarding victims of sexual violence, the Deputy for Child Protection of the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (KemenPPPA), Nahar, also said that sexual violence has become the most dominant case against children, at least since the last three years (Adyatama, 2021). Even worse, most sexual crimes against children are the victims' relatives or closest people (Mardiya, 2017; Fadhli, 2017).

Currently, in addition to being constructed through conventional media, and discourse in people's lives, online media also plays a role. The internet culture, which is increasingly rampant with all its ease of access, influences the choice of online media as a reference medium for seeking and obtaining information (Safira et al., 2022). The media plays an important role in presenting facts by paying special attention to aspects that are considered important (Aristi et al., 2021). Furthermore, discourse itself is defined as the communication of thoughts with words, the expression of ideas or ideas, conversations or conversations (Suharyo, 2018). In his elaboration, Leech (1974) as quoted by Silaswati (2019) classifies discourse into five types, including (a) expressive discourse, (b) phatic discourse, (c) informational discourse, (d) aesthetic discourse, and (e) directive discourse. The news discourse in the mass media is a type of informational discourse.

Many previous studies have been carried out in relation to sexual violence by analyzing discourse in online news media. Rossy & Wahid (2015), shows that news writing is dominated by chronological narrative, and in fact, the perpetrators are male and the victims are female.

Meanwhile, in Widiyaningrum & Wahid (2021), it is shown that *Tribunnews.com* still places women as objects (in line with patriarchal culture in general), which is the opposite of *Tirto.id*. Furthermore, Gufran et al. (2021) in his research explained that *Kompas.com* did not provide room for perpetrators to defend themselves to the public based on the perpetrator's point of view, while *Detik.com* in some of its reports actually did the opposite. In line with that, the research by Aristi et al. (2021), shows that *Kompas.com* has attempted to cover from two points of view (both sides of the story) compared to *Okezone.com* even though the focus of the news still describes the background of the victims. Meanwhile, in a study conducted by Safira et al. (2022), it is shown that the reporting carried out by *Republika Online* is still not in favor of the victim.

As for the gap and novelty, the objectives of this research are the composition of the online news media used, the data analysis tools used which make it possible to process a lot of news, the research locus, and the research focus which is more focused on discourse in cases of sexual violence. based on the classification of sexual violence and the locations raised by the media, the intensity of the coverage, to the relations between types of sexual violence based on the narratives of each media.

METHOD

The research method used is qualitative-descriptive, with the aim of knowing and describing sexual violence in North Maluku based on reports carried out by six online news media (1 January 2020 to 31 December 2021). Qualitative research is carried out by collecting data/information in a comprehensive manner so that it is possible for researchers to understand phenomena as a whole (Hardani et al., 2020: 41-42). In this process, the author uses the NCapture feature. Meanwhile, descriptive analysis is used by analyzing records or documents as data sources, by collecting official documents, as well as documents that have a high level of validity (Hardani, Auliya, et al., 2020: 72). Descriptive analysis in this study used NVivo 12 plus software, namely crosstab analysis, cluster analysis, and word frequency analysis. The online news media used in this research are national-scale mainstream media which are considered the best based on the *Alexa.com* survey on February 14, 2022 (*Alexa.com*, 2022), as well as local-scale online news media which report the most about sexual violence. in North Maluku. The reason for choosing online news media analysis is that the number of internet users is already more than 200 million users (Agustini, 2021), while choosing NVivo 12 plus is based on the fact that NVivo

is known to be effective and efficient in strengthening the validity and reliability of data, both digital and non -digital (Utama et al., 2019).

Table 1. The name of the online news site, the site's ranking by Alexa.com, and the number of news items by search keyword (2020-2021)

Online Media Name	Site ranking on Alexa.com	Number of news
Tribunnews.com	6	57 news
Kompas.com	8	17 news
Kumparan.com	19	39 news
Malutpost.id	-	27 news
Halmaherapost.com	-	68 news
Tandaseru.com	-	102 news
Total		310 news

Source: By author (2022)

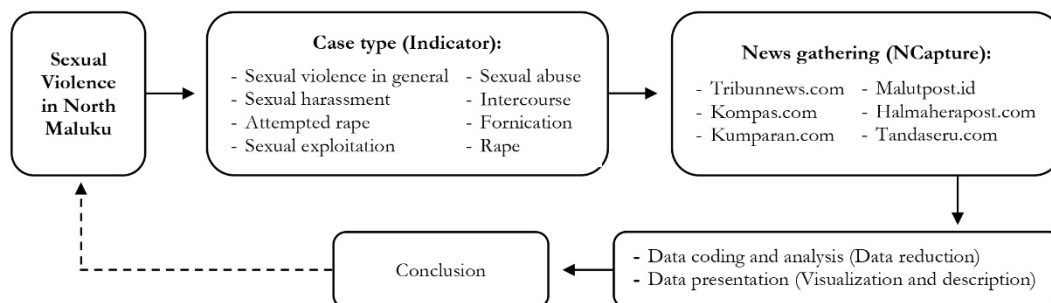


Figure 2. Theoretical framework

Source: By author (2022)

The researcher divides indicators of sexual violence based on the types of sexual violence in the 2017 Academic Paper on the Draft Law on the Elimination of Sexual Violence (RUU PKS) proposed by Komnas Perempuan together with the Service Providers Forum/*Forum Pengada Layanan* (FPL) (Komnas Perempuan, 2017), as well as CATAHU Komnas Perempuan in 2021 (Komnas Perempuan, 2021). Furthermore, the author captures news on selected online news media using NCapture. After that, the writer then reduced the data through NVivo 12 plus, by reading them one by one and then entering them into the previously made nodes to then visualize them using the crosstab, cluster analysis, and word frequency features. The data that has been visualized is then described (concluding) by looking at the nodes (indicators/types of sexual violence) that have been previously codified.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Reporting Intensity on Sexual Violence in North Maluku

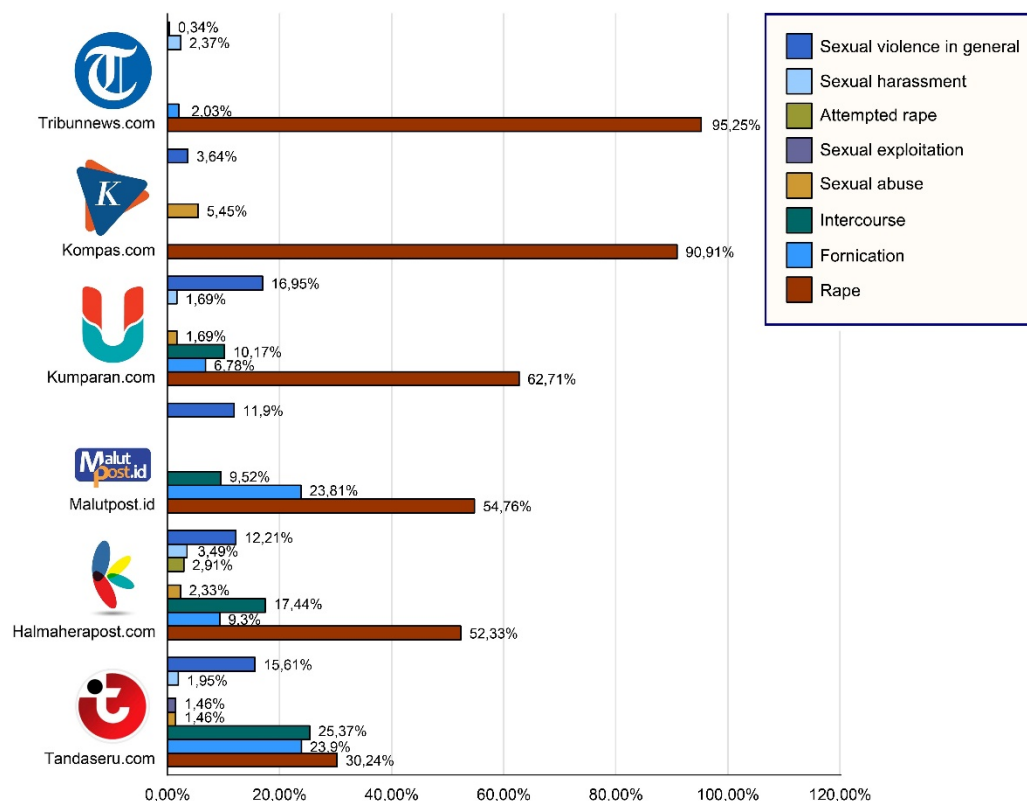
Initially, in Komnas Perempuan's identification, 15 types of sexual violence occurred in various contexts, namely: (1) Rape; (2) Sexual intimidation (including threats or attempted rape); (3) Sexual Harassment; (4) Sexual Exploitation; (5) Trafficking of women for sexual purposes; (6) Forced prostitution; (7) Sexual slavery; (8) Forced marriage; (9) Forced pregnancy; (10) forced abortion; (11) forced contraception; (12) Sexual torture; (13) Inhuman punishment with sexual nuances; (14) Traditional practices that endanger women; and (15) Sexual control (Sabrina, 2019). Furthermore, together with the Service Providers Forum/*Forum Pengada Layanan* (FPL), Komnas Perempuan proposed the RUU-PKS on 26 January 2016, which contained 9 types of sexual violence, namely; (1) Sexual harassment; (2) Forced marriage; (3) Forced Contraception; (4) forced abortion; (5) Rape; (6) Sexual exploitation; (7) forced prostitution; (8) Sexual slavery; and (9) Sexual torture (Komnas Perempuan, 2017). In its actual development, on August 30, 2021, in the draft RUU PKS (which was later changed by the DPR to the RUU TPKS/Criminal Acts of Sexual Violence), 5 types of sexual violence were deleted again, so that they became: (1) forced sexual intercourse (no longer using rape diction); (2) forced use of contraceptives; (3) sexual exploitation; and (4) sexual harassment (Permana, 2021). Apart from this, the analysis used in positioning equality between women and men to create a more equal social constellation can be called gender. Thus, gender can be classified as an operational instrument in carrying out measurements of women's and men's problems, especially those related to the division of roles in society (Nurdiansyah et.al., 2021).

Based on the author's search for sexual violence in North Maluku for two full years (1 January 2020-31 December 2021) which was then analyzed using NVivo 12 plus (Table 2), it can be seen that online news media reported the most about sexual violence in North Maluku are local media, namely; Tandaseru.com with 60 news, Halmaherapost.com with 35 news, and Malutpost.id with 27 news. Meanwhile, the national-scale mainstream media that reported the most about sexual violence in North Maluku were Kumparan.com with 20 news stories, Tribunnews.com with 18 news stories, and Kompas.com with 12 news stories. However, the number of news stories is not coherent with the length of each news article, which can be seen from the number of codifications (quoting sentences or paragraphs that are included in the node indicators/types of sexual violence) which depend on the length and substance of the news.

Table 2. Number of citations/codifications of sexual violence in North Maluku based on media

CASE TYPE	ONLINE NEWS MEDIA						TOTAL
	Tribun news.com	Kom pas.com	Kum paran.com	Malut post.id	Halmahera post.com	Tanda seru.com	
Sexual violence in general	1	2	10	5	21	32	71
Sexual harassment	7	-	1	-	6	4	18
Attempted rape	-	-	-	-	5	-	5
Sexual exploitation	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Sexual abuse	-	3	1	-	4	3	11
Intercourse	-	-	6	4	30	52	92
Fornication	6	-	4	10	16	49	85
Rape	281	50	37	23	90	62	543
TOTAL	295	55	59	42	172	205	828
TOTAL NEWS	57 news	17 news	39 news	27 news	68 news	102 news	310 news

Source: By author using NVivo 12 plus (2022)

**Figure 3.** The intensity of reporting on sexual violence in North Maluku

Source: By author using NVivo 12 plus (2022)

Based on crosstab query analysis using NVivo 12 plus (Figure 3), it was found that rape is the type of sexual violence that is most mentioned in each news media, where Tribunnews.com and Kompas.com are the media that have the largest percentage of reporting about rape cases,

while Malutpost.id and Kumparan.com have a half percentage and Halmaherapost.com and Tandaseru.com which have a percentage of approximately one-third of all news about sexual violence in North Maluku. Apart from rape, sexual violence in general is an indicator alluded to by all the media as well as being the second most dominant indicator. This is aimed at sexual violence in North Maluku which is not classified as a type of sexual violence, so it is codified as sexual violence in general. Meanwhile, obscenity became the type of violence that was most often alluded to afterward, by every news media except Tribunnews.com and Kompas.com. The intensity of the reporting that has been analyzed is dominated by rape, inversely proportional to the accumulation of cases in the personal and community domains in CATAHU 2021 (in CATAHU 2021 the North Maluku sexual violence data is blank because the questionnaire was not returned from North Maluku) that rape is a type of sexual violence the most dominant after sexual immorality (Komnas Perempuan, 2021; 15 & 21). Moreover, each type of sexual violence apart from sexual violence in general and rape has differences in coverage, where one/several types of sexual violence are not reported in one media but are reported in other media, and vice versa.

Dominant Keywords and Connectivity Between Online News Media

In addition to analyzing the intensity of online news media coverage in raising the issue of sexual violence in North Maluku, the author also analyzes the topics most frequently touched upon by online news media Tribunnews.com, Kompas.com, Kumparan.com, and Malutpost.id, Halmaherapost.com, and Tandaseru.com. In word frequency analysis using NVivo 12 plus, it is known that out of 171 reports carried out by six online news media, the topics/words most often touched upon concerning sexual violence in North Maluku are topics around victims, children, women, police, police, regional police, rape, protection, police, *briptu*, family, sexual abuse, to teenagers. The list of topics/words that appear most often in each news report can be seen in Figure 4, where the size of the topic is directly proportional to the number of appearances in the news (the bigger it is, the more often it is mentioned), as well as in Table 3, which is a list of topics with a frequency of mention in each report.



Figure 4. Topics most frequently touched on
Source: By author using NVivo 12 plus (2022)

Tabel 3. List of the most dominant keywords

Word	Count	Word	Count
<i>korban</i> (victim)	2332	<i>Ternate</i>	379
<i>kasus</i> (case)	1382	<i>perempuan</i> (women)	365
<i>pelaku</i> (perpetrator)	1249	<i>umur</i> (age)	342
<i>anak</i> (child)	1052	<i>anggota</i> (officer)	337
<i>polisi</i> (police)	631	<i>hukum</i> (law)	317
<i>kekerasan</i> (violence)	555	<i>perlindungan</i> (protection)	276
<i>Polres</i>	509	<i>Morotai</i>	233
<i>Halmahera</i>	494	<i>polri</i>	218
<i>oknum</i> (person)	486	<i>keluarga</i> (family)	217
<i>briptu</i>	482	<i>pencabulan</i> (obscenity)	215
<i>tersangka</i> (suspected)	471	<i>remaja</i> (teenager)	210
<i>Polda</i>	455	<i>Jailolo</i>	197
<i>Polsek</i>	453	<i>pidana</i> (criminal)	185
<i>pemerksaan</i> (rape)	440	<i>persetubuhan</i> (intercourse)	184
<i>seksual</i> (sexual)	416	<i>dugaan</i> (guess)	181

Source: By author using NVivo 12 plus (2022)

From Figure 4 and Table 3 above, it can be understood that the issues that are most often raised by the six online news media are issues that represent cases of sexual violence that often occur in women, children, and adolescents as well as in the personal (family) sphere. This can be seen on topics such as children, women, youth, and families. Also from the word frequency analysis, it can be seen that the types of sexual violence that often occur in North Maluku are

rape and obscenity. Furthermore, from Figure 4 and Table 3 it can also be seen that several cases of sexual violence in North Maluku dragged the name of the police as the perpetrators, where these incidents occurred in South Jailolo (West Halmahera), North Halmahera and Morotai Island. This can be seen in topics such as police, regional police, regional police, members, police, to briptu. Meanwhile, for the scene of the incident, the six media outlets often covered cases of sexual violence that occurred in Halmahera, Ternate, and Morotai.

Furthermore, to see and visualize the closeness of the relationship between media, the authors analyzed the Pearson correlation using the cluster analysis feature on the NVivo 12 plus software. Pearson correlation itself is a statistical analysis tool used to measure the closeness of the linear relationship between two indicators/variables (Azhar & Zulkarnaini, 2013). The value interval in the Pearson correlation coefficient is between -1 to 1 (Mu et al., 2018), where the closer to 1 means the stronger the relationship between indicators/variables, and vice versa. The positive and negative signs on each value of the correlation coefficient indicate the direction of the relationship, where the positive sign means that the relationship between media is directly proportional, while the negative sign means the relationship between media is inversely proportional. Meanwhile, for the interpretation of the value, the Pearson correlation coefficient has a value interpretation; 0 to 0.2 (very weak relationship), 0.2 to 0.4 (weak relationship), 0.4 to 0.7 (moderately strong relationship), 0.7 to 0.9 (strong relationship), 0.9 to 1 (very strong relationship).

In addition to showing the relationship between several media and obtaining several problem variables in participation, cluster analysis also shows that the high or low values of the density of connectivity (number of connecting lines) between media are relevant and selected according to the popularity of the media. From Figure 5 and Table 4 above, it is shown that each media has a relationship with the other, with different levels of closeness values. The media that have a very strong relationship with each other, namely the media Tandaseru.com with Halmaherapost.com, Tandaseru.com with Kumparan.com, Kumparan.com with Halmaherapost.com, and Malutpost.id with Halmaherapost.com, because it has a correlation coefficient value above 0.9. Meanwhile, the closeness of the relationship between the following media is considered strong, because it has values in the interval of 0.7-0.9. These content similarity values indicate that each media produces narratives and opinions related to the issue of sexual violence in North Maluku.

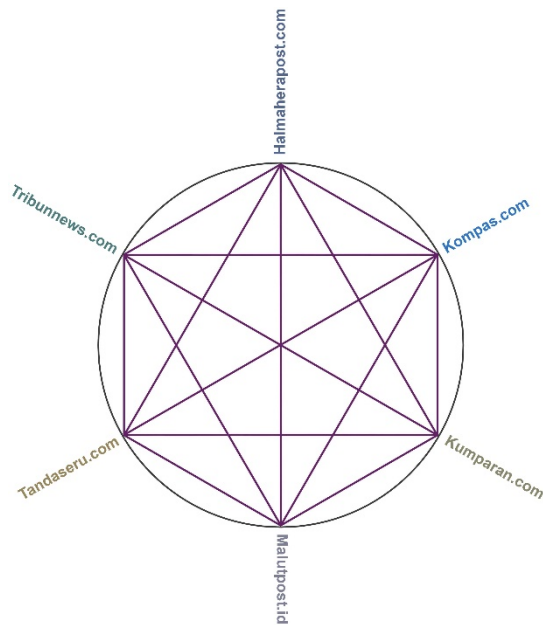


Figure 5. Correlation between media
Source: By author using NVivo 12 plus
(2022)

Table 4. Correlation between media value




Code A	Code B	Pearson correlation coefficient
Tandaseru.com	Halmaherapost.com	0.956246
Kumparan.com	Halmaherapost.com	0.943156
Tandaseru.com	Kumparan.com	0.927637
Malutpost.id	Halmaherapost.com	0.902475
Malutpost.id	Kumparan.com	0.898927
Tandaseru.com	Malutpost.id	0.898233
Tribunnews.com	Kompas.com	0.830098
Tribunnews.com	Kumparan.com	0.788139
Tribunnews.com	Malutpost.id	0.765939
Tribunnews.com	Tandaseru.com	0.757995
Tribunnews.com	Halmaherapost.com	0.753975
Tandaseru.com	Kompas.com	0.740471
Kumparan.com	Kompas.com	0.730818
Kompas.com	Halmaherapost.com	0.729784
Malutpost.id	Kompas.com	0.704234

Source: By author using NVivo 12 plus (2022)

Comparison between Online News Media in Reporting on Sexual Violence in North Maluku

Based on data from the North Maluku DPPPA, in 2020 cases of sexual violence were spread across all districts/cities in North Maluku with 144 cases, where Ternate City was the area with the highest number of cases, namely 54 cases, followed by West Halmahera Regency 23 cases, North Halmahera 17 cases, Sula Islands 14 cases, East Halmahera 14 cases, South Halmahera 10 cases, Tidore Islands City and Morotai Island Regency 4 cases, Central Halmahera 3 cases, and Taliabu Island Regency 1 case (Tandaseru.com, 2021; 1). Meanwhile, from the same institution, from 1 January 2021 to 20 December 2021, 156 cases of sexual violence were recorded, spread across all districts and cities, where the most cases occurred in North Halmahera with 31 cases, Sula Islands 28 cases, and West Halmahera. 22 cases (Harianhalmahera.com, 2021). Based on these data and the accumulated reports that have been collected, the author then performs a crosstab query analysis on the NVivo 12 plus software, where each indicator (type of sexual violence) based on media is read one by one to be codified (by area) (Table 5).

Table 5. News specifications about sexual violence in North Maluku based on the type of case, number of reports, and area (2020-2021)

Media	Indicators	Number of news	Area*
 Tribunews.com	Sexual violence in general	1 news	Weda (Central Halmahera)
	Sexual harassment	2 news	South Jailolo (West Halmahera)
	Fornication	1 news	North Halmahera
	Rape	55 news	South Jailolo (West Halmahera), & North Halmahera
 Kompas.com	Sexual violence in general	1 news	Maluku Utara (<i>in general</i>)
	Sexual abuse	1 news	South Jailolo (West Halmahera)
	Rape	16 news	North Tidore (Tidore Islands) and South Jailolo (West Halmahera)
 Kumparan.com	Sexual violence in general	6 news	Tobelo (North Halmahera), Mangga Dua (Ternate), Ternate (<i>in general</i>), to North Maluku (<i>in general</i>)
	Sexual harassment	1 news	Kasturian (Ternate)
	Sexual abuse	1 news	Weda (Central Halmahera)
	Intercourse	6 news	North Tobelo (North Halmahera), South Ternate (Ternate), South Jailolo (West Halmahera), to West Halmahera (<i>in general</i>)
	Fornication	4 news	North Ternate (Ternate), North Tidore (Tidore Islands), and North Halmahera
 Malutpost.id	Rape	26 news	Central Ternate, South Ternate, and West Ternate (Ternate City), Weda (Central Halmahera), South Jailolo (West Halmahera), Morotai Island, and Ternate (<i>in general</i>)
	Sexual violence in general	4 news	Tobelo (North Halmahera), and <i>in general</i> (Sula Island and Ternate City)
	Intercourse	4 news	Sanana (Sula Island), Tafure (Ternate), Ternate, and Sula Island (<i>in general</i>)
	Fornication	9 news	Tafure (Ternate), Sanana (Sula Island), Morotai Island and North Halmahera, Sula Island (<i>in general</i>), to North Maluku (<i>in general</i>)
 Halmaherapost.com	Rape	19 news	South Jailolo (West Halmahera), Weda (Central Halmahera), Sanana (Sula Island), Tafure (Ternate), North Tidore (Tidore Islands), Morotai Island and North Halmahera, to North Maluku (<i>in general</i>)
	Sexual violence in general	9 news	<i>In general</i> (Morotai Island, West Halmahera, North Halmahera, Sula Island, and Ternate), to North Maluku (<i>in general</i>)
	Sexual harassment	4 news	Jailolo (West Halmahera), Tobelo (North Halmahera), North Halmahera, and West Halmahera (<i>in general</i>)
	Attempted rape	3 news	South Tobelo (North Halmahera)
	Sexual abuse	3 news	Weda (Central Halmahera), Sanana (Sula Island), to Sula Island (<i>in general</i>)
	Intercourse	17 news	Weda (Central Halmahera), Maba (East Halmahera), Tobelo (North Halmahera), South

			Ternate (Ternate), North Halmahera and Morotai Island, Sula Island (<i>in general</i>), and Ternate (<i>in general</i>)
Fornication	11 news		Weda (Central Halmahera), Jailolo (West Halmahera) Maba (East Halmahera), South Tobelo (North Halmahera), North Halmahera and Morotai Island, Sula Island (<i>in general</i>)
Rape	45 news		Weda (Central Halmahera), Maba (East Halmahera), South Jailolo & Jailolo (West Halmahera), South Tobelo (North Halmahera), Sanana (Sula Island), South Ternate (Ternate City), North Halmahera, Morotai Island, and Tidore Islands
Sexual violence in general	18 news		Jailolo (West Halmahera), Maitara Island (Tidore Islands), Morotai Island, <i>in general</i> (East Halmahera, West Halmahera, Sula Island, Ternate, Tidore Islands), to North Maluku (<i>in general</i>)
Sexual harassment	4 news		Dufa-Dufa (Ternate) and Morotai Island
Sexual exploitation	2 news		Morotai Island and Ternate
Sexual abuse	3 news		Central Maba (East Halmahera), Loloda (West Halmahera), and South Morotai (Morotai Island)
Intercourse	32 news		East Sahu, South Jailolo (West Halmahera), North Tobelo, Tobelo, and Galela (North Halmahera), Maba (East Halmahera), Tubo and Tafure (Ternate), North Halmahera, South Halmahera, Morotai Island, Ternate, and Tidore Islands), and <i>in general</i> (South Halmahera and East Halmahera)
Fornication	29 news		Central Maba (East Halmahera), East Tobelo and Tobelo (North Halmahera), North Ternate (Ternate), South Morotai (Morotai Island), North Halmahera, West Halmahera, East Halmahera, Sula Island, and <i>in general</i> (East Halmahera, South Halmahera, Morotai Island, and Ternate City)
Rape	41 news		Weda (Central Halmahera), Loloda and South Jailolo (West Halmahera), Maba (East Halmahera), Central Mangoli (Sula Island), West Ternate and South Ternate (Ternate), North Tidore (Tidore Islands), North Halmahera, Morotai Island, and Sula Island, South Halmahera (<i>in general</i>)



Source: By author using NVivo 12 plus (2022)

Notes:

* The area referred to here is the crime scene/*Tempat Kejadian Perkara* (TKP), the places where the perpetrators carried out their actions, where the perpetrators were reported [Local Police (Polsek) and Resort Police (Polres) (if the TKP is not specified)], as well as information on the place at the beginning of the news before entering the news content (if the TKP not specified). Furthermore, all of the "general" information referred to refers to statements and data (figures) on sexual violence from the Office of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection/*Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak* (DP3A), related institutions, to statements that do not include detailed crime scenes.

From Table 5, it can be seen that each area in each media has differences, which indicates that there are reports of cases of sexual violence in one area that are not mentioned by one media

but are raised by other media. Furthermore, it was also shown that of all the regencies/cities in North Maluku, only Pulau Taliabu Regency had never been mentioned in the news. As for Taliabu, it was only mentioned in reports that contained comparative figures of sexual violence cases for districts/cities throughout North Maluku (statistically). It can also be seen that the overall number of sexual violence that occurred during 2020 and 2021 was not fully reported and only a few cases were reported. Furthermore, the information "in general" listed in the area section, represents that the content of the news reports informs about the number of cases of sexual violence, both on a district/city and provincial scale.

Table 6. Description of cases by region and year

Region	Number of cases				Gender of the victim	Gender of the suspect	
	DPPPA North Maluku data		KemenPPPA data		DPPPA North Maluku data	KemenPPPA data	
	2020	2021	2020	2021		Male	Female
West Halmahera	23	The data presented is uncertain. Sometimes it's called 285, sometimes it's called 292, sometimes it's called 293.	24	37	Not specifically mentioning the number (accumulatively-statistically in 2020 and 2021), it was only stated that the victims were dominated by women.	-2020 (118 suspect) -2021 (266 suspect)	-2020 (19 suspect) -2021 (33 suspect)
East Halmahera	14		15	19			
Central Halmahera	3		3	21			
North Halmahera	17		20	40			
South Halmahera	10		10	33			
Sula Islands	14		14	45			
Morotai Island	4		4	9			
Taliabu Island	1			7			
Ternate City	54		55	58			
Tidore Islands City	4		6	21			
Total	144		151	290			

Source: By author from various sources (2022)

It can be seen in Table 6 above that the number of cases of violence against women and children in North Maluku has increased from 2020 to 2021. However, there are differences in the data presented by DPPPA North Maluku and KemenPPPA. According to the North Maluku DPPPA, the number of cases of violence against women and children in 2020 was 144 cases, with the most cases being cases of sexual violence with 44 cases – another statement said 48 cases – (Yahya, 2021). Meanwhile, data from KemenPPPA shows 151 cases, with 51 cases of sexual violence. The inconsistency of the North Maluku DPPPA is also seen in the number of cases in 2021, where the statement from the Head of DPPPA, Musrifah Alhadar, is always changing, even though the data mentioned is data from previous years, which should have become final data. To Kieraha.com media, Musrifah said the number of cases was 285 in 2021

(Nurdiana, 2022), to *Kumparan.com* Musrifah said 292 cases (Sardi, 2022), while to *Timesindonesia.co.id*, Musrifah mentioned 293 cases (Yahya, 2022). The data shown by *KemenPPPA* is 290 cases. This indicates that *DPPPA* does not have clear coordination with *KemenPPPA*. Not to mention, data based on region (regency/city) in 2021, *DPPPA* did not specifically mention. Furthermore, data on the sex of the victims were not specified by the *DPPPA*. However, *DPPPA* North Maluku stated that the majority of victims of violence were women. By *KemenPPPA*, data on the number of victims by sex was also not shown. *KemenPPPA* only shows data on the sex of the perpetrator.

The cases of sexual violence raised by the media during 2020-2021 mostly dragged down the status of the perpetrators who were the victims' families, namely the victim's father (biological father, stepfather, and adoptive father), grandfather (biological grandfather and step-grandfather), to the victim's uncle. On the other hand, the identity of the perpetrator who is supposed to protect society (the victim) is doing what he should be protecting. This can be seen in several cases of sexual violence that dragged the name of the police, namely in South Jailolo (West Halmahera), Morotai, and North Halmahera. In fact, in several cases, it was shown that the victims experienced sexual torture. This happened in the case of sexual violence in Central Halmahera, where the victim was raped by the victim's boyfriend and girlfriend, resulting in psychological trauma and death.

Furthermore, based on the author's reading of reports about sexual violence perpetrated by online news media, it was found that on average local scale online news media still often mistakenly classify types of sexual violence in their news coverage. On several occasions, the boundaries between violence and sexual violence could not even be separated by the local media, and they were even mixed up. In addition to the media's misconception about the classification of sexual violence, *DP3A* itself, which is an official government institution, has on several occasions misrepresented information about sexual violence. The performance of *DP3A* is questionable because the data collected will not reach *Komnas Perempuan* in 2021 (*Komnas Perempuan*, 2021; 7).

CONCLUSION

The phenomenon of sexual violence from year to year shows increasingly ironic data. Decorative media rubric, almost every day never forget the news of sexual violence. The relationship between the perpetrators and victims also varied, ranging from close people, people

they knew, perpetrators who were in state institutions, to people (perpetrators) who were not known. Of the six online news media chosen by the author, the media with the most reports in the 2020-2021 period, namely Tandaseru.com. Meanwhile, on average, the intensity of reporting based on the type of sexual violence that the news media mostly mentions is rape. In addition, the cluster analysis in NVivo 12 plus shows that each media has a relationship with different levels of closeness values, which represents that each media produces narratives and opinions that are interconnected with the phenomenon of sexual violence in North Maluku.

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