

Framing Analysis of Online Sexual Harassment News Against Online Motorcycle Bikes by Online Media Detik.com and Viva.co.id

Hanifan Ma'ruf^{1,a)}

¹⁾ Communication Science Study Program, Universitas Airlangga Surabaya

^{a)} author correspondence : hanivanmaruf@gmail.com

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<p>Article History: Received August 05th 2022</p> <p>Revised March 25th 2023</p> <p>Accepted March 28th 2023</p>	<p>ABSTRACT</p> <p>The issue of sexual harassment through online or online networking is a topic that is being seriously highlighted by various parties and comes to the fore in the term Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV). This research focuses on the perspective of mass media reporting in bringing up a phenomenon of online sexual harassment to the public. Specifically, the study discusses the phenomenon of online sexual harassment cases that are actually experienced by men, namely Online Motorcycle Taxi (Ojol) drivers. This fact was analyzed textually using Robert Entman's model framing analysis method of two news manuscripts from two different online media, namely Viva.co.id and Detik.com. This research with a qualitative descriptive approach aims to find out the framing efforts and construction of reality made by the two online media around online sexual harassment cases against Ojol drivers through their respective news texts. The results of the study concluded that the two news stories on the online media had tried to insist on participation to the managers of the application service to provide protection to Ojol drivers which showed the partiality of the media to the victims. Based on the theory of media setting agendas, both news stories have included the agenda of the media and the agenda of the audience, but have not given a significant portion to the authorities as a policy agenda to come up with a solution to this problem of online sexual harassment</p> <p>Keywords: <i>online sexual harassment; online media; ojol drivers; framing analysis.</i></p> <p>ABSTRAK</p> <p>Isu pelecehan seksual melalui sarana jejaring online atau daring menjadi topik yang sedang disoroti serius oleh berbagai pihak dan mengemuka dalam istilah Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Online (KBGO). Penelitian ini berfokus pada perspektif pemberitaan media massa dalam mengemukakan sebuah fenomena pelecehan seksual daring ke hadapan publik. Secara spesifik penelitian membahas fenomena kasus pelecehan seksual daring yang justru dialami oleh laki-laki yaitu pengemudi Ojek Online (Ojol). Fakta tersebut dianalisis secara tekstual menggunakan metode analisis framing model Robert Entman terhadap dua naskah berita dari dua media online yang berbeda yaitu Viva.co.id dan Detik.com. Penelitian dengan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif ini bertujuan mengetahui upaya pembedahan dan konstruksi realitas yang dibuat oleh kedua media online tersebut seputar kasus pelecehan seksual daring terhadap pengemudi Ojol melalui masing-masing teks beritanya. Hasil penelitian menyimpulkan kedua berita pada media online tersebut telah berusaha memberikan desakan partisipasi kepada pengelola layanan aplikasi untuk memberikan perlindungan kepada pengemudi Ojol yang menunjukkan adanya keberpihakan media kepada korban. Berdasar pada teori agenda setting media, kedua berita telah mencakup agenda media dan agenda khalayak, namun belum memberikan porsi yang signifikan kepada pihak-pihak pemegang otoritas sebagai agenda kebijakan untuk memunculkan solusi terhadap masalah pelecehan seksual online ini.</p> <p>Kata Kunci: <i>pelecehan seksual daring; media online; pengemudi ojol; analisis framing</i></p>
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INTRODUCTION

Along with the development of communication technology devices, the issue of sexual violence and harassment no longer occurs physically, but technological devices, especially the internet, commonly used to communicate have now become a new space for these crimes. This phenomenon began to be known as Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV). Records from Komnas Perempuan have occurred 940 cases of OGBV in Indonesia throughout 2020. This number has tripled compared to 420 cases in 2019 (Komnas Perempuan, 2021). This phenomenon is allegedly inseparable from changes in the basic way of communicating between humans who began to use technological intermediaries. Cultural shift towards digital culture in human life for practical and flexible reasons (Ghofur & Rachma, 2019) Supported by the massive penetration of internet technology developments. The Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association (APJII) stated that 171.7 million people or 64 percent of the country's population have been connected to the internet (Wahyudiyono, 2019). Meanwhile, violence itself is all forms of behavior, both verbal and non-verbal, carried out by a person or group of people towards others that cause negative physical, emotional and psychic effects for the target person (Hayati, 2000). As for the forms of sexual violence or harassment included in OGBV or online sexual violence, which are usually carried out through social media can be in the form of online harassment (harassment through unwanted messages, attention or contacts), abusive comments, threats of sexual violence, online content that portrays women as sex objects, to humiliating women for exposing non-normative views (SAFEnet, 2019).

This attention to the issue of sexual violence and harassment is usually directed at women as victims. In some cases of sexual harassment, generally known from the media, it illustrates that women are often the main targets of these crimes in certain spaces or communities, one of which is also OGBV. The discourse that arises is related to the cause of this phenomenon, one of which is due to the concept of patriarchal culture that is deeply rooted in society (Fadhillah et al., 2022). As is known, patriarchy is a concept that describes men as superior figures and have a power influence over the opposite sex. According to Spradley in Israpil patriarchy is a perception that considers men as figures who have a big role in life, so women are only seen as passive figures to create a balance of social and harmonious structures (Israpil, 2017). But in recent times, the picture of the phenomenon of sexual harassment that will "only" target women seems to be no longer entirely correct. Therefore, some mass media have revealed that men who are associated with the patriarchal culture can also be subjected to sexual harassment, even through online networks.

One of the real facts revealed by the mass media about sexual harassment of men is the sexual harassment by passengers to online motorcycle taxi (Ojol) drivers, which is carried out not only physically, but also through online means. One of them is using an online transportation application used by drivers and passengers to transact in these services. An Instagram social media account called @dramaajol in June 2022 uncovered some evidence of conversations in screenshots showing sexually harassing comments and sentences from passengers directed at online motorcycle taxi drivers who are men. Not just one, there are four examples of evidence of indecent conversations in the chat feature of the online transportation application put forward by the account aimed at several different Ojol drivers (Sugianto, 2022). The upload then became the subject of media reports, especially online media, which raised the phenomenon that was included in the OGBV category.

Although departing from the phenomenon revealed through social media, the presence of news from online media on the phenomenon above can bring out certain contexts related to the direction and tone of the news. As revealed by Thacker (Thacker, 2017), the media has the ability to shape construction and reality through news texts and framing carried out against the reported facts. Moreover, as is known, the issue of sexual violence is a promising commodity for the media to be reported, especially by online media (Nuzuli et al., 2021). Therefore, the fact that sexual harassment of men, especially Ojol drivers, is carried out by passengers online, and then reported by online media with news production processes including framing and selecting topics highlighted, becomes interesting to research. The reason is, the media, especially online media, certainly have interests behind the news products they display, one of which is the interest in obtaining the greatest profit through the number of visitors or traffic of their news pages (Handoyo, 2016). As an institution that also performs an economic function, the way media industrialization works has the potential to encourage the media to do such a way to package news about the violence so that the audience is interested in opening and reading it. So it is not uncommon for the media to tend to exploit news about victims starting from the chronology and background of the victim to attract readers and be impressed without paying attention to the condition of the victim of sexual abuse (Rossy & Wahid, 2015). Such a way of reporting is considered to be able to form a construction of reality in society that tends to blame victims and is not in accordance with the guidelines for reporting on sexual matters regulated in the Code of Journalistic Ethics article 5 "Indonesian journalists do not mention and broadcast the identity of victims of moral crimes".

This research will review online media coverage of the phenomenon of online sexual harassment by passengers against Ojol drivers through framing analysis. The news selected for analysis in this study focused on two news stories from two different online media, which have reported on this phenomenon, namely Detik.com and Viva.co.id. The news from Detik.com about sexual harassment was titled "Viral, Rampant Ojol Drivers Hit by Sexual Harassment by Passengers", published on June 20, 2022. While the headline published by Viva.co.id was "Viral, Ojol Driver Alleged Victim of Passenger Sexual Harassment," which was published on the same day. Researchers want to see how the two media outlets on a national scale through their respective stories framed a fact about online-based sexual harassment in the Ojol case, to compare the form of framing between the two stories against the facts. Then conclude an overview of the way the media frames news about Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV).

METHODS

Methodology is a collection of methods used by humans to obtain knowledge about reality, either in part or in whole aspects (Sayidah, 2018). Research methodology functions in finding information and data needed to solve the problem under study. This research sees the phenomenon as a product and cognitive reality of human beings, so this research on the reporting of online sexual harassment by online media will focus on the paradigm of constructivism. In a sense, the paradigm of constructivism views reality that appears in social life not as a natural reality, but a phenomenon that is formed and is the result of media construction (Hanitzsch, 2001). To be able to see the framing construction carried out by the mass media on the issue

of online sexual harassment, therefore the methodology used in this study is a qualitative method. To reach objects and collect data to be studied, this study focuses on textual analysis of mass media reports, especially on two news stories from online media to be studied. As explained by Sobur, media text analysis is research that seeks to understand the content (content) contained in media texts both in print and visual form (Sobur, 2001).

This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach to explain descriptively the naturalistic and interpretive perspectives of human experience. The method used in this study is a framing analysis method to see how a reality or phenomenon is framed by mass media, especially online media. The framing analysis method is one part of textual analysis in the study of mass media with a qualitative approach, which is used to see how the media constructs a reality (Eriyanto, 2002). Framing analysis is used to analyze media texts by examining strategies for selecting issues and prominence of facts in a story, which is carried out to provide certain context for the news to the most interesting aspects or facts, or to lead to the interpretation of the audience in accordance with the objectives and interests of the media reporting on the phenomenon (Sobur, 2001).

The data collection process in this study is adjusted to the type of data used in qualitative descriptive research. This study used the framing analysis method, therefore primary data were collected with documentation techniques. According to (Arikunto, 1983) documentation technique is a technique of finding data related to certain variables in the form of notes, transcripts, newspapers or news. In this study, researchers took one of the news text documents on the Detik.com and Viva.co.id news pages that reported on cases of online sexual harassment against online motorcycle taxi drivers. The two news stories from each online media source will be the main data researched and analyzed using framing analysis and relevant theories to find out how each media frames the phenomenon in its news text. Secondary data in this study are reports of cases related to online sexual harassment, especially those experienced by Ojol drivers through screenshots of chat applications, to records documents of related parties that show data on online gender-based violence (OGBV).

The data collected through the research method carried out then enters the stage of data analysis. The data analysis stage is carried out as a process to determine the quality assessment of research carried out (Rachmat Kriyantono, 2014). Data analysis in this study was carried out through the stages of data collection and classification, then identifying and categorizing data to sort out the data to be compiled in each analysis framework, then interpretation and analysis of news texts from the two online media using Robert Entman's framing analysis model. Robert Entman's concept of framing analysis focuses on the process of selecting issues in the news and the facts highlighted in the news text (Eriyanto, 2002). There are four stages in the framing analysis of the Entman model, namely (1) Problem Identification (2) Causal Interpretation (3) Moral Evaluation (4) Treatment Recommendation.

All stages of data analysis through Robert Entman's framing analysis model were carried out on both news texts about online sexual harassment of Ojol drivers. Each news manuscript goes through the same analysis process, then, the results of the analysis of the news manuscript will give birth to conclusions about the way each online media organizes the frame for the issues that arise in the news.

The results of the analysis based on framing analysis are then reviewed again using agenda setting theory to determine the dimensions of the agenda proposed by each news manuscript. Agenda setting is understood as setting a specific agenda, event or activity. Littlejohn Stephen W. Littlejohn said the setting agenda operates in three parts as follows: a) The media agenda itself must be formatted. This process will raise the issue of how the media agenda occurred the first time; b) Media agenda in many ways it influences or interacts with the public agenda or the interests of a particular issue for the public. This statement raises the question—how much power the media is capable of influencing the public agenda and how the public is doing it; c) The public agenda influences or interacts into the policy agenda. The policy agenda is the creation of public policies that are considered important to individuals (Littlejohn & Foss, 2009). In the framing analysis research method, there are aspects related to the selection of issues and the protrusion of certain facts in a news story (Eriyanto, 2002).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The two news texts about online sexual harassment experienced by some Ojol drivers were chosen purposively, because the two news manuscripts contain data and describe the phenomena that occur around the OGBV. Previously it was known that Viva.co.id and Detik.com are two online media institutions with a national scale in Indonesia that come from different corporations. Viva.co.id is an online media channel under the auspices of PT. Viva Media Baru, while Detik.com which in fact is the pioneer of online news portals in Indonesia that has existed since 1998 is one part of the convergence of media owned by PT. Viva Media Baru. Trans Corporation, made by Chairul Tanjung. The difference in the background of the parent media company between the two gives the assumption that there are differences in the perspective and system of journalistic work carried out by the two media on the news they produce.

As for the issue of online sexual harassment of Ojol drivers published in the news portals of the two media, both of them made almost the same news headline because they were both preceded by the word "Viral!". But the two headlines also haven't conveyed full information about the sexual harassment in question is online sexual harassment and not in-person sexual harassment. Judging from the publication time of the two news, although it was published on the same day, the news from Detik.com was published first at 10.51 WIB. Meanwhile, a similar news story made by Viva.co.id was published 5 hours later at 16.37 WIB. Based on the results of the framing analysis that has been carried out, it illustrates as follows:

Table 1. News Samples on Sexual Harassment of Ojol Drivers

No.	News title	Media
1.	Viral! Driver Ojol Diduga Korban Pelecehan Seksual Penumpang	Viva.co.id (20 Juni 2022)
2.	Viral! Marak Driver Ojol Kena Pelecehan Seksual Oleh Penumpang	Detik.com (20 Juni 2022)

Source: Processed Researcher

1. Viva.co.id News Framing Analysis

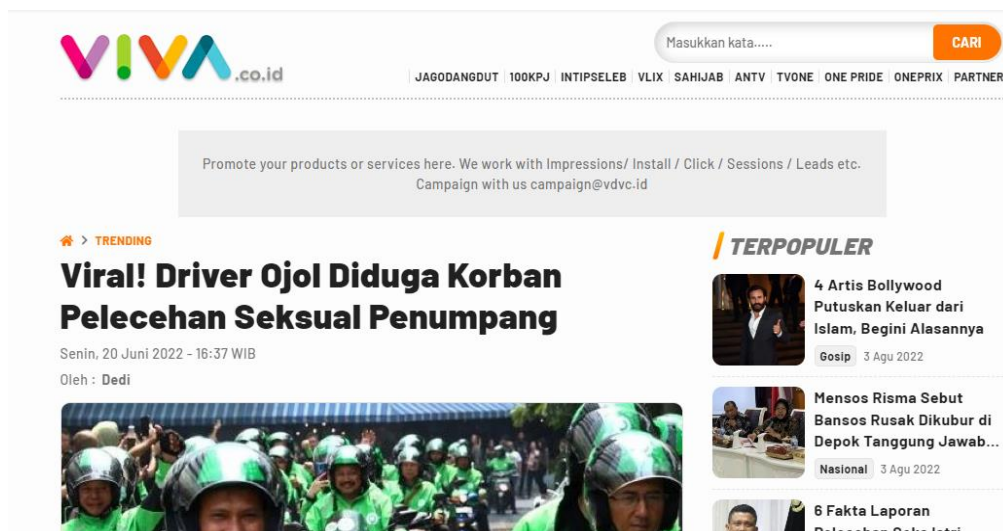


Figure 1. The Viva.co.id news page

The headline featured Viva.co.id in this issue is "Viral! Ojol Driver Alleged Victim of Passenger Sexual Abuse". In general, the news published on the four pages of the website describes how the process of sexual harassment to Ojol drivers occurred accompanied by responses from netizens' comments about the incident (Dedi, 2022). In the last part of the news, Viva.co.id listed a glimpse of the legal umbrella that has regulated the types of sexual harassment or Online Gender-Based Sexual Violence (OGBV) through the Law on the Crime of Sexual Violence (TPKS). The framing analysis of the news is:

Define Problem (Define Problem)

The problem raised in this news is the sexual harassment committed against Ojek Online drivers by their passengers. Most of the Ojol drivers are known to be men, which in this news shows that they have not escaped acts of sexual harassment even through online communication means or even transportation applications that they use for daily work. In this issue, Viva.co.id seeks to highlight the problem that acts of sexual harassment can target anyone and do not know gender or gender, which usually sexual harassment tends to be directed at women as targets. This is illustrated through the core sentences of the news listed by the news writer, namely;

"Sexual harassment can apparently happen to anyone regardless of gender or gender. Recently, the public has been shocked by an act of sexual harassment allegedly committed by a passenger to an Ojol driver" (p1).

In addition, the prominence of the issue of sexual harassment regardless of gender and gender is also corroborated by the statement of netizens which is displayed as an excerpt in the content of the news:

"You say what, who feels harassment is not Just a girl. Guys, too. Ga Just a form of grip but it can be verbal too. That's why we have to defend the victim whether he is a girl or a boy. Don't make it joken" (p13).

The problem that this news also seeks to define has to do with efforts to prevent harassment behaviors such as those experienced by Ojol drivers from being normalized and considered commonplace and jokes. Because cases of sexual harassment, which were initially considered only verbal and only targeted personally, can potentially trigger a wider impact of crime due to local cultural and social values that normalize these actions (Holilah, 2020). Viva.co.id emphasized this issue as a wrong and legally questionable act through several quotes derived from account captions that exposed the phenomenon, netizens' comments, and also gave rise to the types of sexual harassment regulated in the TPKS Law at the end of the news.

"It's good for the application to pay attention to the sekshara (sexual harassment) that occurs to drivers from its users," wrote the account @dramaojol.id caption for the upload quoted on Monday, June 20, 2022" (p3).

"Sexual harassment like this should not be normalized by laughing or just being considered a joke. If it goes into rape later, how about it? Just want to move? The applicator must have a standard of protection for partners who can counter events like this," added another." (P12).

Causal Interpretation

In the news script, readers can identify the cause of the problem that arises through the figure and aspects associated with the problem. On the issue of online sexual harassment to Ojol drivers, news from Viva.co.id suggests that the main party as the source of the problem of online sexual harassment behavior is customers or users of online transportation applications. In the news, Viva.co.id described how Ojol customers who should use the online transportation service for daily needs such as changing places or buying food and sending goods, instead expressed their sexual desires to Ojol drivers through the messaging feature in the application, or other short message applications using the Ojol driver's contact number that has been recorded in the application. The picture put forward by Viva.co.id in his news formed the perception that the main party that triggered this phenomenon was the behavior of customers who misused transportation services as a means of sexual harassment.

The emphasis on the customer as the source of the problem can be seen from several sentences such as;

"There are 4 screenshot images that are alleged to be acts of sexual harassment committed by customers to ojol drivers" (p2).

"On the post, an ojol driver earned five stars from a customer but with harassing comments. In the review section, the customer wrote down the profanity thrown out for the driver" (p4).

Moral Evaluation

Based on the definition of the problem described in Viva.co.id news about the sexual harassment of Ojol drivers, accompanied by the causes of the problems that triggered the phenomenon, the construction of the message built by this Viva.co.id news leads to the insecurity of the online transportation application system from potential acts of sexual harassment both to the driver

and to his customers. In addition, the main moral issue that is most highlighted is the behavior of customers who are considered to have crossed reasonable limits so as to lead public opinion so that the issue of sexual harassment is not only fixated on one party, and favors anyone who is a victim and condemns the actions of anyone who is a perpetrator of sexual harassment. Because if not given serious attention, this act of sexual harassment can negatively affect the psychological condition of the victim, more generally on the social life of the community (Dewi, 2019).

In this case, the victims were ojol drivers, most of whom were men, it is known from the description of the news script that shows that the sentence of abuse in question was aimed at a male figure. Therefore, news texts Viva.co.id try to bring up the interpretation that sexual harassment is not only targeted at a certain gender, but the potential for sexual harassment can occur based on the moral condition of the human being itself, both male and female.

Treatment Recommendation

The recommendation for a solution to provide a solution to this problem conveyed by Viva.co.id in his news is the standard of protection that should be provided by the application operator. Using excerpts from netizens' comments on this phenomenon on @dramaojol Instagram account, the role of the applicator in protecting the comfort and safety of the Ojol driver profession as a partner is considered important, because the application operator has the authority and power in the transportation application system used by the driver or user. The opinion was also expressed Viva.co.id by captioning @dramaojol account when posting the phenomenon which also encouraged application managers to pay more attention to the potential for sexual harassment that could be experienced by drivers.

"It's good for the application to pay attention to the sekuhara (sexual harassment) that occurs to drivers from its users," wrote the account @dramaojol.id for the upload quoted on Monday, June 20, 2022" (p3).

The applicator must have a standard of protection for partners who can counter events like this," added another." (P12).

The encouragement conveyed by Viva.co.id news about the protection of Ojol drivers shows the partiality of application managers who must be comprehensive and not only oriented towards customer comfort and safety. Meanwhile, the survival and security of their partners, namely Ojol drivers, seem to be neglected even though they have the same security and safety risks as their customers.

After going through a series of framing analyses using Robert Entman's model, the conclusions related to the framing of news carried out by online media Viva.co.id through the news "Viral! Ojol Driver Alleged Victim of Passenger Sexual Harassment" is constructing the reality that potential acts of sexual harassment including through social media and online means are not fixated on one particular gender that is in the position of perpetrator or victim. Men are parties who are often identified as perpetrators of sexual harassment to women because of patriarchal doctrines based on men's desire to control women (Indainanto, 2020) it turns out that they can also be targeted by online sexual harassment and have the same rights to be protected and supported. The second

construction of reality that Viva.co.id wants to build is so that the act of sexual harassment is not normalized as a common phenomenon in the eyes of society and encourages those who have authority in this case the application operator to step in to provide protection and also provide instruments to overcome the problems experienced by the Ojols as partners.

The framing narrative expressed by the online media Viva.co.id through its news has had an ideal purpose and construction as a mass media. In accordance with the first point in the journalistic principle of Kovach and Rosentiel (Kovach & Rosenstiel, 2001) that the main orientation of journalists is to truth. Viva.co.id as part of the mass media has agreed in its news that the sexual harassment behavior committed by Ojol's customers was a mistake, even encouraging him to be taken seriously. In his news narrative regarding the issue, Viva.co.id did not place the victim as the object and source of the problem, and has appropriately targeted Ojol's customers as the cause of the problem. This shows Viva.co.id partiality as the mass media is still siding with victims of sexual harassment.

But statements supporting opinions formed through Viva.co.id news are not based on the wider authority. The responses and opinions that are sources in the news only come from netizens' comments and captions from account owners who post the phenomenon, so that the opinions formed do not have strong social ties and do not put forward concrete solutions that can be done by parties related to the business and activities of this online transportation service. Based on the theory of media agenda setting, this Viva.co.id news has included a media agenda dimension in the form of visibility of the highlighted issue of online sexual harassment that can meet the information needs of the audience on this issue. Then news has also been included in the dimension of the audience's agenda because news from Viva.co.id has tried to make the audience aware of the phenomenon of online sexual harassment that occurs, one of which is through netizens' responses regarding the issue. However, this news does not include the dimensions of the policy agenda, because none of the policyholders from both the application operator, the Ojol driver community and also the government are involved in bringing up policy discourses that can be done to prevent similar phenomena from happening again.

2. News Framing Analysis Detik.com



Figure 2. The Detik.com news page

News about a similar issue posted by Detik.com news channel titled "Viral, Rampant Ojol Drivers Hit by Harassment by Passengers". The news, which was published about 5 hours earlier than Viva.co.id, used an infographic cartoon illustration photo of an online motorcycle taxi driver riding a motorcycle from behind. Detik.com also included a sample screenshot of evidence of harassment thrown by Ojol customers at drivers through the review column of the ride-hailing app they used. In this news, Detik.com not only described the picture of the sexual harassment phenomenon, but also provided a response space from Ojol's representatives through the Presidium of the Two-Wheeled Action Association (Garda), Igun Wicaksono, to add context and confirm the truth of the phenomenon of sexual harassment experienced by his colleagues. Detik.com also took advantage of the existence of the resource person to provide encouragement for the solution of the problems faced by Ojol enthusiasts.

Define Problem

The problem that Detik.com news is trying to raise regarding this issue is the phenomenon of sexual harassment of Ojol drivers through electronic messages or the online transportation application itself. Detik.com through the facts placed on the lead or terrace of the news, trying to emphasize that online sexual harassment of Ojol drivers is a real phenomenon.

"There was a series of acts of sexual harassment allegedly committed by passengers to ojol drivers. The information was spread with screenshot evidence of the majority of electronic written messages". (P1)

"One of the accounts that uploaded the series of incidents was @dramaojol.id. There are 4 screenshot images that are alleged to be acts of sexual harassment committed by customers against ojol drivers" (p2).

The second problem is the lack of response and follow-up from the application operator or the online transportation application company to provide support and protection for Ojol drivers as partners. This can be seen from the quote from the caption of @dramaojol's Instagram account that uploaded the phenomenon of online sexual harassment on Instagram.

"It's good for the application to pay attention to the sekuhara (sexual harassment) that occurs to drivers from its users," wrote @dramaojol account quoted on Monday (20/6/2022). (P3)

The caption quote is the first of four sentences created by the account owner as a caption. The caption sentence was chosen to be published as a news excerpt because it was judged to have represented the whole problem that caused the emergence of the phenomenon of online sexual harassment in the Ojol driver's environment. It also shows the push from the news script Detik.com that there is a responsibility from the application company to address the problem.

Causal Interpretation

The source of the problem highlighted in this news is the behavior of customers who take advantage of the electronic messaging feature and also the review column on the online transportation platform to express their sexual

desires to Ojol drivers. Detik.com gives a glimpse of what the ojol driver did, supported by screenshot evidence included at the end of the news text. In addition, the cause of the problem of the phenomenon of online sexual harassment is mentioned because there is no transparency from the application service provider to protect Ojol drivers, even though the driver has reported to the company. This is supported by a statement by the Garda presidium, Igun Wicaksono, who revealed that he did not know whether the reports submitted by the Ojol driver had been followed up or not.

"Igun said that some reports have been followed up by the application company. However, he did not know the form of follow-up carried out by the application company" (p8).

"Some have been followed up but of course the application company also used their SOPs to freeze the accounts of the passengers of the sexual harassers," he said (p9).

Moral Evaluation

The moral value formed from Detik.com news about online sexual harassment is the potential risk of online sexual harassment through online transportation application platforms. The online harassment made Ojol drivers hesitate to complain about the problem to the application operator. In addition, the lack of concrete steps to follow up with the application manager makes Ojol drivers feel doubtful and reluctant to report if something similar happens. This phenomenon has led to fears that this act of online sexual harassment will be regarded as commonplace and potentially widespread.

Treatment Recommendation

The recommended solution through Detik.com news is the courage of the Ojol driver who experienced the sexual harassment case to report his case to the authorities, one of which is the application operator so that the operator can take preventive steps and crack down on the account or customer who committed the harassment. However, through this news narrative, there is also a push for application operators or companies that house it to be more responsive and transparent in providing protection to Ojol drivers, one of which is by freezing the accounts of sexual harassers.

"Some have been followed up but of course the application company also uses their SOPs to freeze the accounts of the sexual harasser passengers," he said (p10).

In general, Detik.com news unravels the problem of lack of reporting from victims of sexual harassment caused by the absence of transparency and concrete steps taken by application companies to protect their partners. The situation resulted in a series of phenomena that occurred repeatedly to Ojol drivers. The situation can certainly cause discomfort to Ojol drivers and fear if the sexual harassment is potentially not only carried out through online media but can occur in person. Detik.com has also provided context and verification of the phenomenon by giving space to representatives of Ojol drivers through the

Garda presidium as speakers. The selection of sources itself is one of the steps in the formation of framing as an external factor of journalists in building the construction of reality through the news he makes (Vreese, 2005). The statement quoted from the Garda presidium also provides a basis for support for Ojol drivers victims of sexual harassment to actively report cases so that the application managers are more serious in implementing an Ojol driver protection and privacy system from possible online-based sexual harassment acts.

When studied with agenda setting theory, news from Detik.com has covered the entire three dimensions of the agenda in a news story. The phenomenon put forward through the selection of the word "Viral!" in the title section has included a media agenda to show this phenomenon of online sexual harassment of Ojol drivers is something interesting and relevant to look at. Then a brief description and description of the incident of sexual harassment has also sent a message to the audience to be vigilant and pay attention to the potential for this phenomenon. The placement of Ojol driver representatives as resource persons to confirm and provide responses has also included a policy agenda, because the Garda as a forum for Ojol drivers has the power to advocate for this phenomenon in order to get concrete policy steps from the authorities or application operators.

CONCLUSION

The phenomenon of online sexual harassment through various social media platforms has invited the concentration of various parties to take concrete steps to avoid it. In this case of online sexual harassment of Ojol drivers, the role of the online media especially Viva.co.id and Detik.com has legitimized that sexual harassment with men as victims also deserves to be looked at seriously and dealt with comprehensively, due to the development of the previously raised assumption that victims of sexual harassment tend to happen to women only. Through the framing carried out by the two media, a large framework emerged that urged participation to the managers of application services to provide protection to Ojol drivers in carrying out their work. In addition, the framing carried out by the two media also does not corner the victim as the cause of the problem, because it places the harassing behavior as an act of disrespect that shows the partiality of the media to the victim.

In addition, the attitudes of the parties involved in providing responses and context to this phenomenon are also a pattern of framing that takes a large part in shaping opinions and constructing the reality of the facts stated by the news. The direction of the news is conceptualized to avoid the normalization of acts of sexual harassment even though it is carried out online through virtual media. However, this phenomenon will get more audience attention if each media involves more relevant parties in this issue. The selection of competent speakers such as the government, police, and application managers can make the discourse of this sexual harassment phenomenon more prominent to become a serious public spotlight. Therefore, further research related to the phenomenon of reporting online sexual harassment as part of Online Gender-Based Violence (OGBV) can be carried out with a critical discourse analysis method to reveal further related to the discourse, discussion and motives behind the occurrence of a phenomenon through mass media news

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