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FRAMING OF NEWS ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN THE
HOUSEHOLD
ANALYSIS OF THE CRIMINAL NEWS SHOW PROGRAM
“PATROLI” ON INDOSIAR TELEVISION STATION

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(Naskah diterima: 1 April 2025, disetujui: 28 April 2025)

Abstract

Cases of domestic violence with female victims in Indonesia are very high. The evidence of cases reported to the authorities, as well as to the system created by related institutions, is very high and continues to increase from year to year. The high incidence of violence against women in the household cannot be separated from the patriarchal culture that our society still adheres to. The number of incidents is believed to be like an iceberg because not all incidents are reported to the authorities and resolved legally. The fact of the occurrence of cases of violence against women in the household is not only in the form of reported data, but can also be known to the wider community through news coverage in the mass media, one of which is in the crime news show program “Patroli” on the Indosiar National Television Station. Mass media such as television, which contains a combination of audio and visual information, has the potential to influence the way people think and their opinions, through the framing of the news coverage of cases that are aired.

Keyword: Domestic violence against women, crime news coverage

Abstrak

Kasus kekerasan dalam rumah tangga dengan korban perempuan di Indonesia sangat tinggi. Buktinya kasus yang dilaporkan ke pihak berwenang, serta ke sistem yang diciptakan lembaga-lembaga terkait angkanya sangat tinggi dan terus meningkat dari tahun ke tahun. Tingginya kasus kekerasan terhadap perempuan dalam rumah tangga tak lepas dari budaya patriarki yang masih dianut masyarakat kita. Angka kejadian dipercaya seperti gunung es karena tidak semua kejadian dilaporkan ke pihak berwenang dan diselesaikan secara hukum. Fakta terjadinya kasus kekerasan terhadap perempuan dalam rumah tangga tak hanya berupa data yang dilaporkan, namun juga bisa diketahui masyarakat luas melalui pemberitaan di media massa, salah satunya di program tayangan berita kriminal “Patroli” di Stasiun Televisi Nasional Indosiar. Media massa seperti televisi yang memuat kombinasi informasi audio dan visual, sangat berpotensi mempengaruhi cara berpikir masyarakat dan opininya, melalui framing pemberitaan kasus yang ditayangkan.

Kata Kunci: Kekerasan terhadap perempuan dalam rumah tangga, Tayangan berita kriminal

I. INTRODUCTION

Cases of violence against women in Indonesia in the last two years have shown an increasing trend. Data from the synergy of three state institutions that open complaint services and manage their cases, namely SIMFONI-PPA (Ministry of Women's



Empowerment), Sintas Puan (National Commission on Violence Against Women) and FPL (Service Provision Forum) recorded a total of 32,687 cases of violence against women reported to the three institutions throughout 2022. In 2023 the number of reports increased to 34,682 cases. Meanwhile, in terms of age, women aged 0 to 17 years experienced the most violence, which amounted to almost half of all reported cases, namely 49.9 percent, followed by those aged 18 to 40 years with the number of cases reaching 35.8 percent (1).

Cases of violence against women recorded in the synergy data of the three official institutions mostly occurred in unmarried women, in the form of sexual violence. Meanwhile, the violence that occurs in the household is mostly in the form of physical violence (2).

In addition to data from official state institutions, the high number of cases of violence against women can be seen from the frequent reporting of cases of sexual violence and domestic violence in the mass media, both digital-based online media and television media. One of them is the news on the Indosiar Television Station in the crime news program "Patroli".

However, based on observations of a number of crime news broadcasts on television stations and online media, cases of domestic violence that are chosen as the object of news are mostly cases that have been reported and handled by the police, or are being handled by community institutions, which are engaged in the protection of women and children.

Looking at the category, the mass media tends to only report cases of violence against women if they are related to sexual violence, or cases of violence that cause the victim to lose their life. This means that there has been a sorting of news coverage of cases of violence against women as a whole. However, on the other hand, the media has the authority to choose priority events to be reported, namely events that have a large impact or have a magnitude that can arouse the attention of its audience. Second, mainstream mass media in reporting events requires confirmation, clarification and statements from the authorities, to ensure that the information broadcast is accurate, neutral and balanced.

Seeing the policy of the mass media that creates criteria and priorities in reporting cases of violence against women so that not all cases of violence against women are broadcast, it is believed that the number of gender-based crimes is much greater than that reported through social institutions and the police. This makes the actual number of cases of violence against women like an iceberg phenomenon in the ocean.

The high number of cases of violence against women is more or less influenced by the patriarchal ideology that is still commonly held by Indonesian society. This ideology results

in gender injustice, subordination and stereotypes. As a result, acts of violence against women are not considered surprising events. The patriarchal ideology itself originated from the division of roles between men and women in eastern culture, where men take on the role of public responsibility while women play a greater role in the domestic area (3)

The mass media as a means of public information has a major role in disseminating information related to the status of women in Indonesia, through reporting on cases of violence that occur. The mass media also plays a major role in building public opinion because of its ability to disseminate and frame news, in this case related to cases of violence against women. Seeing its potential to build public opinion and become an agent of change, research on mass media in framing news about cases of violence against women is very important (4).

On the other hand, scientific research and previous studies that specifically discuss the framing of cases of violence against women using a database of crime news broadcasts on television stations are still rare. In fact, the results of scientific research are very much needed to be a reference and scientific data for officials in making policies related to the protection of women.

II. THEORETICAL STUDIES

Mass media has the ability to disseminate events through broadcast news content. However, in packaging news content, mass media first frames events and determines the news perspective that will influence the opinions and views of its audience on the issues it reports. Therefore, mass media already has an agenda and compiles news according to the media's own perspective, which is called agenda setting.

The news perspective will greatly influence the values of life and mass opinion which in turn influences their attitudes and behavior in facing similar events. Therefore, mass media has great potential to be used as a tool to educate the public, as well as build public attitudes

Maxwell McCombs and Donald Shaw, the originators of the agenda setting theory, saw how the media builds mass opinion not by telling the public what to think about an issue, but by directing the public how the issue should be thought about. Mass media has the ability to emphasize certain issues so that they become a priority in public thinking (5).

The emphasis on issues by the media has an impact on society if the reporting is carried out in the long term and consistently. George Grebner and Larry Gross, who pioneered the cultivation theory, saw the long-term effects of media exposure on its audience. Both believe

that long-term and consistent exposure to mass media can shape and cultivate public perceptions of a social reality(6).

Previous Research

Gender inequality which is the result of patriarchal culture has various social impacts on women, one of which is domestic violence. Jovanka Yves Madiono in her journal "The Influence of Patriarchal Culture and Its Relation to Domestic Violence", found that patriarchal culture originated from a culture that developed during the colonial era, where only men had the right to formal education, and also held important positions and government positions. This superior position of men directly weakened the position of women (7).

In turn, many women do not receive proper education and are financially powerless, so they become dependent on men, in this case their husbands. Powerlessness often makes women less valued and easily treated arbitrarily, even becoming objects of violence in the household.

Patriarchal culture in eastern society according to research that causes women's position to be in the second line also starts from the division of areas of responsibility, where men have more responsibility in the sustainability of the household and women are more responsible in the domestic area, so that

Cases of violence against women have begun to become a topic of discussion in society along with easy access to information by the public from the internet. A study conducted by Amaranggana Pradnya Paramita Kusumah in 2024 showed public interest and attention to cases of violence against women who are public figures. The many highlights and comments from the public on social media regarding the case show the role of the mass media in reporting or disseminating information about cases of violence against women so that society takes a stance, which in turn will later become a public stance (8)

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted using a qualitative method, in the form of a literature study with primary data in the form of a collection of news broadcast materials on cases of violence against women on the crime news program "Patroli" on Indosiar Television Station. The data was deliberately taken from television news programs because they contain information in the form of sound and moving images, which greatly influence the emotions and perceptions of its viewers.

Data in the form of news reporting on cases of violence against women was

deliberately taken from the crime news program "Patroli" with the consideration that the patrol news program on Indosiar has consistently aired every day for 26 years.

Judging from the length of the broadcast period, it shows that the Patrol crime news program has consistently been able to attract advertisers, who always consider the share and rating of a television program to buy advertising slots.

A program broadcast on a private television station survives because its share and rating consistently benefit the company. This means that public interest and the number of viewers for the program are quite high, so that the news broadcast has the potential to have a wider impact on the audience than similar programs on other television stations.

Data was taken from episodes of the crime news program "Patroli" which contained news about cases of violence against women from January 2024 to December 2024.

Gamson & Modigliani Framing Analysis

Data from the crime news program Patroli on the Indosiar television station that was collected was analyzed using the Gamson and Mogdigliani framing model analysis. Both experts focus on media discourse analysis to understand how news coverage of an event is framed, disseminated and maintained. Gamson and Modigliani use frames to understand how the media selects certain aspects of an event, then arranges them in a narrative that can shape public opinion. The two experts use four components in conducting news framing analysis, namely:

1. Metaphor (how the media organizes and expresses an event to convey a message to its audience),
2. Main statement (the use of terms or phrases repeatedly to form a certain perspective on a case),
3. Historical Example (the use of examples of similar cases that have occurred before),
4. Visual Image (how victims and perpetrators are presented in the news)
5. Symbolic Devices (how symbols are used in the news package that is broadcast)

IV. RESEARCH RESULTS

The application of the Gamson and Modigliani framing model analysis to news broadcasts about domestic violence cases in the Indosiar Patrol crime news program is as follows:

News packages about domestic violence cases with female victims, in this case wives or children, are often delivered with metaphorical sentences to describe the cruelty of the perpetrators. Sentences such as; even tigers know how to protect their cubs, but this man is

cruel to his child, are used to describe the perpetrator who should be a protective figure, but instead commits acts of violence against people who should be loved and protected. Tigers are known as wild animals that do not hesitate to attack and injure animals they want to prey on. However, tigers show affection and loving care for their children. The victims, in this case, daughters or wives, are depicted as weak children who need protection. Meanwhile, the triggers of the problem are identified as economic problems, infidelity and jealousy

In compiling news packages about domestic violence cases and against women, the "Patroli" news program uses the terms "perpetrator", "suspect", for people who commit acts of violence, not with the words husband or father. Meanwhile, the actions carried out are described using the words "sadistic", "cruel", "ironic". The words perpetrator and suspect are language commonly used in the legal realm, which implies the actions of the husband or father as unlawful behavior and have legal consequences. The triggering factors for violence are described with the sentences "domestic turmoil" and "bickering". Likewise, the use of the words "husband and wife" to refer to the perpetrator and victim.

In compiling a news package on domestic violence cases, the Patroli crime news program repeatedly uses the words "cruel", "heartless" and "sadistic" to describe the actions of the perpetrator of violence. On the other hand, the words "pathetic", "tragic" and "sadistic" are used to describe the victim. Meanwhile, at the end of the news, it is always closed with the words "threat of punishment" or "threatened to be punished" for the perpetrator. The emphasis on the law that was violated is always displayed at the end of the news by mentioning the type of article that was violated along with the threat of punishment that ensnares the perpetrator.

Domestic violence cases are reported independently, because the motives of the perpetrators are often different. However, when a fairly large case occurs, such as a murder in the form of mutilation, the news will be linked to similar cases that have occurred.

Crime news package with the same mode is often arranged by linking to previous events, namely by using the words "it happened again", "similar case", "similar case". In addition, there are also news packages that are combined with previous cases, so that events that have been reported are then brought up or retold into a news consisting of a series of similar cases. Calling or reconnecting old cases that have similarities, serves as a reminder of similar cases that have received great attention from the public.

From a visual perspective, the perpetrators and victims of domestic violence cases broadcast in the Patroli crime news are not shown clearly or are blurred. Likewise, the images

of the injuries suffered by the victim are not shown clearly on the screen. From all the data analyzed, the victim's visuals are less than the perpetrator's visuals.

Crime news packages that tell the chronology or storyline of the crime are very unlikely to be presented visually. In addition to being able to cause horror for viewers, they also have the potential to be an example for people who have the same evil intentions. However, without telling the chronology of events, crime news is often difficult to digest. As a solution, the visual news package in the section that tells the chronology will be represented by a collage or photos of news headlines from online newspapers about the case. In addition, illustrations or depictions are also used that are made vague, in the form of several still images combined with narrative sound. This method is also used to protect the victim's identity and emotions.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the framing analysis of the Gamson and Modigliani model of news broadcasts on domestic violence cases in the Patroli Indosiar crime news program, it can be concluded that,

In compiling news packages on domestic violence cases, the Patroli crime news program repeatedly uses the words cruel, cruel and sadistic to describe the actions of perpetrators of violence that are unacceptable to community norms. On the other hand, the words pathetic, tragic and sadistic are used to describe victims, showing sympathy and siding with victims as the weak party who deserve to be defended. Economic factors, infidelity and jealousy are the main causes of domestic violence. The use of the words quarrel, chaos, describes a disharmonious couple life, likewise the use of the words husband and wife to refer to the perpetrator and victim is a labeling of domestic life. Meanwhile, at the end of the news, it is always closed with the words threat of punishment or threatened with punishment for the perpetrator, indicating a reminder to the public of the legal consequences that must be borne by perpetrators of domestic violence, which is an effort to prevent similar cases from occurring in the future.

Domestic violence cases are often reported as stand-alone, because the motives of the perpetrators are often different. However, when a major case occurs, such as a murder in the form of mutilation, the news will be linked to similar cases that have occurred. Summoning or reconnecting old cases that have similarities serves as a reminder of similar cases that have received great attention from the public.

The perpetrators and victims of domestic violence cases broadcast in the Patrol crime news are not shown clearly or are blurred. Likewise, images of the injuries suffered by the victim are not shown clearly on the screen. From all the data analyzed, the visuals of the victim are less than the visuals of the perpetrator. In addition to showing the ethics of respecting the privacy of domestic life, visual restrictions by blurring certain parts indicate the aim of protecting the feelings of the victim, the family such as the victim's parents and the children of the couple involved in the violence from public judgment, with the news of the case. From a visual perspective, the injuries suffered by the victim are deliberately not shown in addition to avoiding negative effects on the audience, also to lead the audience to focus more on the story of the event, not on the horror.

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