



CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW WITHIN THE ONLINE MEDIA FRAME

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A B S T R A C T

In a variety of mass communication literature, such as McQuail, Baran and Davis, or John Vivian the topic of media and its role toward children is always being discussed. However, although it plays a strategic role in the lives of children, not all media institutions have a child-friendly orientation. These can be seen, one of them through the news of children in conflict with the law that lately often reported, along with a significant increase in numbers from year to year. Although on the one hand the news has a positive impact as a means of public advocacy for victims' families, but on the other hand, media coverage, especially the online mass media, has the potential to form a negative stigma against children in conflict with the law with its tendentious language and trial (trial by the press). Using the Critical Discourse Analysis model of Norman Fairclough, this study reveals how children in conflict with the law are still discriminated through coverage that ignores the best interests of the child. Although there is a policy that regulates the issue of children in conflict with the law, but in the reality, there is no law enforcement over the mistakes made by the media. The patriarchal ideology that still exists in society and the lack of journalist sensitivity to child-friendly coverage is some of the reasons behind the ignorance.

INTRODUCTION

Talking about mass media and children's issues is always interesting. From some literatures of mass communication book, it appears that the study of children in relation to the media is an important study to be noticed. At least it refers to four things: First, the advancement of information technology that makes the media become a daily life in society today without exception, including children in it. So, it is difficult to counter the influence of media on children. Second, that the child is a media audience who have a weak position, mainly weak from the maturity of thinking and passive tendency in receiving the information. What appears in the mass media, especially violence, often has a direct effect on the child's

behavior without going through a cognitive filter like in adults. Third, based on the 2010 Population Census projection, in 2014 Indonesia's population is estimated to reach 252.2 million people, and about 82.85 million people (32.9 percent) or one-third are those aged 0-17 years (included in the children age category According to Child Protection Act). So, to examine the problem of children in relation to the media, is also examine the issue of a one-third of the population of Indonesia who acts as the next generation of the nation. Fourth, equally important is that the media as a community institution has a strategic responsibility in the fulfillment of rights and protection for children.

No wonder if the various policies of the government of the Republic of Indonesia that concerning to children, the elements of the media became on thing that are not spared mentioned.

For example, on the policy of District / city fit for children, in cluster institutions, child-friendly media institutions become one of the assessment points that influence the achievement of a district / city as the District / city fit for children. In addition, in the Child Protection Act, the role of the media is also mentioned with detail tasks to disseminate information and educational materials that are useful from the social, cultural, educational, religious, and health aspects of the child by taking carefully of the best interests of the child. More specifically, the Indonesian government also regulates how the role of the media in its responsibilities to children facing the law as one of the groups of vulnerable children. In this case, the media is required to fulfill the rights of the child and provide protection to them while maintaining the confidentiality of the child's identity, in the long-term interests of the child. However, although it plays a strategic role in the lives of children, not all media institutions have a child-friendly orientation. This can be seen from the news about children in conflict with the law these days, which reported run in to significant increase from year to year. In fact, one of the cases involving children in conflict with the law has been given the sharp spotlight from the public, people's representatives, as well as the president, which led to the inception of Government Regulation in Lieu of Law (PERPPU) better known publicly as *PerppuKebiri*. The case is a case of rapeaccompanied with the killing of YN by 14 men – which 7 of them are still children.

YN, a 14-year-old junior high school student from Rejang Lebong County, Bengkulu Province, had to end his life in a tragic way in early April of 2016, after becoming a victim of crime by the perpetrators reportedly drinking alcohol before committing the crime. The reconstruction of YN's murder which describes in detail the acknowledgment of the perpetrators raised by the mass media not only provoked public anger, but also the anger of the president. Various actions were carried out as a form of empathy towards YN, one of them is a solidarity

action conducted in front of Istana Negara with the ignition of 1,000 candles and the sound of car horns as a form of concern over the rampant cases of sexual violence that occurred.

Since it first appeared in the mass media, YN's case has never ceased to get a large portion of the news. Although 7 of the perpetrators are still children, it does not seem to be an obstacle for the mass media to provide the most complete and up to date information on YN's case law development. Starting from the arrest of the perpetrators, the search for the perpetrators who are still fugitive, until the verdict of the court verdict inflicted on the child offenders, all did not detach from the media spotlight. From 1 May 2016 to 10 May 2016 when a court verdict was read, no less than 1200 articles from 10 print media and online, reviewing YN case. Not to mention for electronic media such as TV and Radio which also massively follow the progress of this YN case.

Although on the one side the news has a positive impact as a means of public advocacy for victims' families, but on the other side, media coverage, especially the online mass media, has the potential to form a negative stigma against children in conflict with the law with its tendentious language and trial by the press. Whereas one of the mandates of the Child Protection Act for the media, be it public or commercial media, is to safeguard the best interests of the child, all children, including children in conflict with the law. However, in some coverage of cases involving children as perpetrators, children are equally positioned as adults, and are treated in how adults are prosecuted. The assumption that if children are guilty, they should be rewarded in accordance with their mistakes to be justified. The childless preaching is dangerous for the child's interests in the future. Moreover, it is contrary to the spirit of the Convention on the Rights of the Child that Indonesia has ratified 27 years ago.

With the most severe punishment of 10 years imprisonment, a child in conflict with the law still has plenty of time after his retention period. He will return to the community (reintegration) with all the things he has been through while in detention. The process of reintegration will work well when people are able to receive them with their track record. In

this case, both public media and commercial media are expected to play an important role as an institution that constructs children in conflict with the law in the public sphere through the news in it. Because after all, the stigma formed by the media has will influence on the mindset of the people, which in turn will also affect the re-admission of children in conflict with the law in the community.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK & RESEARCH METHOD

Ideology

Ideology is the way of thinking of a person or a group; Ideology is the idea, theory, and purpose which is a social-political program. Raymond William (in Eriyanto: 2001) classifies the use of ideology into three domains. First, ideology as a belief system that belongs to a particular group or class. In this sphere, ideology takes the form of a set of attitudes and is formed and organized in a coherent form. Ideology accepted society as something they received and seen in their attitude. Ideology can also be different for people in different places, or even between individuals in the same group of people is not always the same.

Secondly, ideology as a system of beliefs made-false ideas or false consciousness-can be resisted with scientific knowledge. In this case ideology is a set of created categories and false consciousness in which the dominant group uses it to dominate other groups. Ideology is disseminated through various instruments from education, politics, to the mass media. Third, ideology in the realm of the general process of meaning and idea, in which ideology works in producing meaning in accordance with the ideological values that exist.

In this case, the researcher will borrow the ideological thought according to Louis Althusser, which is not only 'false consciousness' as Marx expresses it, but something that is profoundly unconscious, as things are deeply unaware. Ideology is everything that has been embedded in the individual throughout his life; History turn into nature, where ideology becomes a product of history that transforms something natural from infancy to death, human life with ideology. Althusser states ideology in the interpretation of a real economic idea used for the benefit of man. This ideology is already full of unilateral interpretations of man which automatically also

affects the second world of the structure above. In this case, it is ideology that forms the structure itself. Humans as reflective beings do not digest ideas directly, but through the interpretations that are formed and at the same time shaping human beings.

Althusser distinguishes two concepts of ideology; Repressive State Apparatus (RSA) and Ideological State Apparatus (ISA). RSA refers to actors who play an important role in interpreting and applying ideology among human beings. In this aspect, Althusser views RSA as the repressive powerholder to strictly apply it to every citizen. ISA leads to the ideology itself that goes into every human life. This ideology is summarized in religious, educational, legal, family, political, communication, and morality aspects.

Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) Model Norman Fairclough

Wodak (Haryatmoko: 2017) stated that CDA is a new method in the study of the social and cultural sciences. In the symposium in Amsterdam 26 years ago, experts received three postulates about the CDA, namely; First, all approaches should be oriented to social problems, thus requiring cross-disciplinary approaches; Second, the main concern is defining ideology and power through systematic research of semiotic data (written, oral, or visual); And third, always reflective in the research process, which means to distance themselves to check the value and ideology of the researcher.

As a social praxis, CDA is interested in the way in which language and discourse are used to achieve social goals, including to build social cohesion or social changes. CDA honed the instrument to raise awareness and show direction of change. Through CDA also, various existing discourse will be unmasked because behind it hiding engineering and interests. CDA Objects are all data sources, can be documents, papers, discussions, parliamentary debates, speeches, photos, newspapers, or other sources of mediation, including political treatises and pamphlets. In CDA, text analysis not only stops at the motorcycle taxi in front of it but must also be taken into account the analysis of counter-discourse and other forms of expression of resistance.

There are at least three principles covering critical discourse analysis, namely: (1) understanding of text and context. The text or

object must be data taken from reality, may be tapes or videos that record speakers or events, or text used in mass media. Contextual context shows that discourse / text is studied as part embedded in local, global, and socio-cultural contexts. Then the context of the structure needs to be observed and analyzed in detail. (2) Obedience and intertextuality. Obedience shows that the implementation of discourse is considered linear and sequential, meaning that the order of order occurs in both production and understanding of discourse in the form of speech or text. The language user operates by reinterpreting or refining the previous understanding or action. Then the element of intertextuality must also be considered. Intertextuality is a form of the presence of elements from other texts in a text which may be quotes, references, or content. (3) Principles of construction and synergy. CDA presupposes constructiveness, meaning that discourse is the result of construction. The nature of this construction cannot be separated from its function, meaning that the analysis of the function of the discussion is not only a matter of type of discourse, but also depends on the analyzer, the reader, and the expert. As for strategy is meant that language users know and implement interaction strategies so that understanding is effective, and the realization of communication and social goals is achieved.

This study applies critical discourse analysis because it aims to increase awareness and sensitivity of the community to the position of children in conflict with the law. Therefore, in this study researchers will try to see the various strengths and interests behind the news about children in conflict with the law by using Norman Fairclough model. Fairclough offers four steps in the CDA method, namely; (1) focusing on a social irregularity in its semiotic aspect; (2) identifying constraints to deal with social irregularity; (3) consider whether social order requires such social irregularity; (4) identify possible ways to overcome these obstacles.

Considering the process of semiosis that occurs, according to Fairclough, CDA must pay attention to its three dimensions: text, discursive practice, and social praxis. First, the text, all of which refers to speech, writing, graphics, and its combinations or all forms of linguistic text (words, grammar, syntax, metaphorical structures, rhetoric). Fairclough sees text in various levels. A text not only shows how an

object is depicted, but also how the relationship between objects is defined. There are three basic elements in the Fairclough model:

(1) Representation: How events, people, groups, situations, circumstances, or anything are displayed and represented in the text; (2) Relation: How the relationship between the reporter, audiences, and news participants is displayed and depicted in the text; (3) Identity: How the identity of journalists, audiences, and news participants is displayed and illustrated in the text.

Secondly, discursive practice, ie all forms of production and consumption of text. In this dimension there is a process of linking the production and consumption of texts or already existing interpretations. The focus is on how the author of the text takes on existing discourses and genres by looking at how power relationships are played. The text is formed through a practice of discourse that will determine how the text is produced. The news text involves the practice of complex and complex discourses. Discourse practice is what determines how the text is formed.

In Fairclough's view, there are two sides to the practice of discourse, the production of text on the part of the media, and the consumption of text on the part of the audience. In addition, there are three important aspects in the practice of this discourse, i.e. from the side of the journalist itself. Secondly, in terms of how the relationship between journalists with media organizational structure, both with fellow members of the editorial, as well as with other fields in a medium. Third, work practices / work routines of news production ranging from news search, writing, editing, to appear as writing in the media.

Third, social praxis, usually embedded in the objectives, networks, and praxis of broad social culture. In this dimension, it has begun to enter the understanding that the text is shaped by and constitutes social praxis. Therefore, critical discourse analyzes look at the ways in which language and discourse are used to achieve social goals, including to build social cohesion or social changes. The reason researchers use this model as an applied model is because with this model, in the view of researchers, able to explain comprehensively about the reality of children in conflict with the law in various levels of analysis

Based on the explanation above, the question in this research can be formulated as:

(1) How is the child in conflict with the law is framing in the online mass media? (2) How is the dominant ideological role in shaping the framing of children conflict with the law in the online mass media?

Research paradigm

This study uses a critical paradigm. Lincoln, Lynham, and Guba (2011) describes four types of paradigms in social science research, namely positivism, post-positivism, critical, and constructivism. The four paradigms have a fundamental difference ontology, epistemology, axiology, and methodology. A nontological reality is a "virtual reality" reality that has been formed by historical processes and social, cultural, and political-political forces. In terms of epistemological relations researchers with the studied are always bridged certain values. An understanding of a reality is value mediated findings.

Axiologically, the critical paradigm views values, ethics, and moral choices as an integral part of research. Researchers position themselves as transformative intellectuals, advocates and activists. The research objectives in this paradigm are a social critique, transformation, emancipation, and social empowerment.

As methodologically critical paradigm prioritizes comprehensive analysis, contextual, and multi-level analysis can be done through placement of themselves as activists/participants in the process of social transformation. Criteria for the quality of research in this paradigm views of the extent of the research attention to the historical context, social, cultural, economic, and political (historical Situatedness), as well as the extent of study is holistic, avoid partial analysis (wholeness). By using the critical paradigm of this study wanted to know how the mass media construct the discourse of children in conflict with the law and see more about how the ideologies that are in communities that encourage the formation of such construction.

Research Approach

This research uses qualitative approach. Qualitative approach according to Hennink, Hutter, Bailey (2011) seek to gain an understanding of the reasons, beliefs,

motivations, and perceptions. The goal is to understand why and how the process of a social reality takes place, as well as what influences and in what context the reality occurs. The resulting data are words (textual data) that describe, identify, and explain behavior, beliefs, or an action. Meanwhile Bryman (2008) describes three types of qualitative research traits, namely inductive, interpretive, and constructionist. The nature of the constructionist explains an ontological position that social reality is the result of interaction and meaning between individuals. Through a qualitative approach, researchers want to see how the conflicting child's construction process with the law in the media takes place, and what are the implications for the child's life in particular, as well as for society in general.

Research Strategy

This study uses a critical discourse analysis research strategy, taking the model of Norman Fairclough. Norman Fairclough's analysis is based on the big question, how to link the micro text with the macro community context. Fairclough seeks to build a model of discourse analysis that contributes to social and cultural analysis, so it combines a tradition of textual analysis that always sees the language in enclosed spaces with broader community contexts. The big point of attention from Fairclough is seeing language as a power practice. In this case, the analysis is focused on how the language is formed and shaped from social relations and specific social contexts. With this research strategy, researchers hope to be able to explain the reality of children in conflict with the law from the start of the text, to how the context in the wider society.

RESULTS & ANALYSIS

In this research, there are at least 6 news from 2 different online media, namely okezone.com and antaranews.com. The two media were taken as representations of two different institutions with different ideology, Antara News with its position as a public media institution and Okezone as a private / commercial media institution. The six news stories from the two media were juxtaposed to see how the news pattern between public media and commercial media. In this case, the case studied is the case

of rape and murder of YN which also involves the children as perpetrators in it. The case was taken for being the most significant case in sparking a new policy, namely PERPPU KEBIRI. The coverage of the two media was devoted to the May 2016 reporting only on the record that at that time, the YN case was at the peak of the spotlight from the public.

Text Proclamation Analysis of Children in Conflict with the Law

To get a deeper analysis on the microstructural (text) level, here the researcher uses a framing device from Robert Entman as a scalpel that will illustrate the big picture of each of the stories studied. Entman sees framing in two major dimensions, namely the selection of issues and emphasis or highlighting certain aspects of reality / issues. The projection in this case is a process that makes the information more meaningful, more interesting, more meaningful, or more memorable to the audience. Reality presented prominently or prominently has greater possibility to be noticed and influence the audience in understanding a reality.

There are four concepts used by Entman to see how an event is marked and interpreted mainly by journalists. The four concepts are: 1) Defining Problem or problem definition. He emphasizes how an event is understood by journalists, as well as being the most important frame compared to others, because the same event can be interpreted differently by this different meaning. 2) Diagnose Causes, estimating the cause of the problem, is a framing element for framing who is considered an actor of an event. The cause here is not only what, but also who. 3) Make Moral Judgment, or make a moral choice, i.e. the framing element used to justify or argue for defining a problem already made. 4) Treatment Recommendation / Suggest remedies or emphasize completion. This element is used to assess what the journalist wants in his reporting as a tool in solving the existing problems.

The following implementation of the analysis in this study:

Okezone.com:

Polling Okezone, Netizen Minta Pemerkosa Yuyun Dihukum Mati

Defining Problem: Okezone held a poll to find out the punishment that the offender deserves. Almost half of them wanted the perpetrators sentenced to death.

Diagnose Causes: Chairman of the National Commission for Child Protection (Komnas PA), Arist Merdeka Sirait interpreted that people's expectations were not met in Yuyun's case.

Moral Judgement: The government is ignorant in terms of protecting children. The existing punishment was unable to make a deterrent effect.

Suggest Remedies: The firmness and seriousness of the government in handling cases of violence against children

Okezone.com: Yuyun Diperkosa, Adhyaksa: Anak Indonesia Butuh Rasa Aman

Defining Problem: Chairman of Kwarnas Scout Movement Adhyaksa Daut growled against the 14 perpetrators of YN killing. Adhyaksa said the 10-year prison sentence for seven perpetrators was light. They should be sentenced to death.

Diagnose Causes: The age of 16 is considered no longer belonging to the category of children but has been categorized as youth. But contrary to the Criminal Justice System Law.

Moral Judgement: Perpetrators should be sentenced to death to provide a sense of security for other children

Suggest Remedies: Judicial Review of Law No. 11 of 2012 on the Criminal Justice System of Children

Okezone.com: Vonis terhadap Tujuh Pemerkosa Yuyun Terlalu Ringan

Defining Problem: Seven defendants in the rape and murder case of Yuyun (14), junior high school students in Padang UlakTanding, Rejang Lebong District, Bengkulu were sentenced to 10 years in prison.

Diagnose Causes: Women Crisis Center Women's Crisis Center (WWC) judge, the decision of the Curup District Court is very light and has not given a sense of justice for the families of the victims.

Moral Judgement: The judge's verdict is unfair to the victim's family.

Suggest Remedies: The seven defendants should have been sentenced to the left, in order to account for their actions against Yuyun.

AntaraneWS.com: Tujuh PemerKosa dan Pembunuh Yuyun Dituntut 10 Tahun

Defining Problem: Seven of the 12 suspected perpetrators of the rape and murder of Yuyun, a junior high school student in Padang UlakTanding sub-district, Rejanglebong district, Bengkulu province, were sued by the Curup District Court panel of 10 years in prison.

Diagnose Causes: Chief Eko Curup Eko HeningWardhono after the trial said the seven suspects are prosecuted for violations of Article 80 paragraph 3 and article 81 paragraph 1 juncto article 76d Act No.35 / 2014, on Child Protection.

Moral Judgement: The trial is in accordance with the procedure with reference to applicable positive laws.

Suggest Remedies: The problem of the age of the child should not be questioned because the seven suspects based on the information of parents and also proven by birth certificate of each suspect proved still in the age of the child.

AntaraneWS.com: Pembunuh Yuyun berstatus Dibawah Umur Tetap disidangkan

Defining Problem: The Curup District Court official, Rejanglebong District, Bengkulu Province, said he would still try YN's rape and murder perpetrators, although he was still underage.

Diagnose Causes: The trial process is conducted to obtain legal certainty in question, although later he will not be detained and will undergo rehabilitation.

Moral Judgement: Child perpetrators are victims.

Suggest Remedies: Handling of minors with legal issues will be based on the juvenile justice system and under special law the Child Protection Act No.35 / 2014.

AntaraneWS.com: Pemerintah Akui Pornografi Memicu Tindakan Asusila

Defining Problem: The Social Minister shared his dialogue with the immoral perpetrator that led to the killing of YN, a junior high school

student in Bengkulu, where the teenagers and underage actor admitted watching porn videos using cell phones.

Diagnose Causes: Pornographic content in the network can lead to sexual immorality and sexual violence.

Moral Judgement: Children are victims of pornographic shows that circulate with ease.

Suggest Remedies: The case of immoral must be handled from upstream to downstream. From downstream in the form of punishment penalty and the existence of additional punishment, while in upstream with closer service and place of complaint, including parenting and wooing of parent to their child.

From the analysis, at least there are some findings that we can take, namely: (1) There is a difference in the perspective of news coverage, between two media institutions examined. Okezone as a private / commercial media institution emphasizes its preaching on punishments that must be imposed on all perpetrators, including children. While Antara as a public media institution is more focused on the legal process of the perpetrator without any particular tendency that blame children as perpetrators of crime. Instead, children are placed as victims of the wrong system in their environment; (2) The emphasis is seen from the selection of words as well as the selection of sources taken in the news. All the sources quoted Okezone reveal about how lenient punishment received by the perpetrator, compared with what happened to victims. The perpetrators of evil in the viewpoint of Okezone proclamation means bad people, and every wicked person without exception must get a worthy relationship in order to make others deter. In contrast to Legal, Antara precisely cites the authorities directly involved in the legal process of children in conflict with the law. The sentences are neutral tone with emphasis that those who are still a child also must be accountable for what he has done. Although in a different way with the perpetrators who are still included in the adult category; (3) Given the differences of viewpoint, ultimately impact on

differences in solutions offered by each media. As a private media, Legal appeals a judicial review solution related to the SPPA Act, especially regarding the age range of the questionable child. Okezone also suggested that the government be more assertive in giving punishment to perpetrators of violence (in general, including those who are still children). In contrast to legal standing, *Antaranews* views that existing regulations can be applied for now, land await for additional punishment as a deterrent effect, and also by improving the quality of complaints and parenting services from parent to child.

Behind the Production and Consumption News About Children in Conflict with the Law

Okezone as Commercial Media

Okezone.com is an online news and entertainment portal that focuses on Indonesian readers both in the homeland and those living abroad. Okezone.com has a variety of content from general news, politics, events, international, economy, lifestyle, celebrity, sports, ball, auto, technology, Travel, Food, Hajj, Muslim, Coffee Shop, and Rubik Okezone.

Okezone.com was officially launched (Commercial Launch) as a news portal on March 1, 2007 and was the forerunner of the first online business owned by PT Media Nusantara Citra Tbk (MNC), the largest integrated media company in Indonesia and in Southeast Asia. MNC also owns and manages the TV media business (RCTI, MNC TV, Global TV), print media (Seputar Indonesia newspaper, Genie Tabloid, Mom & Kiddie Tabloids, HighEnd magazine, and Trust), radio media (SINDO, Trijaya FM, ARH Global, Radio Dangdut Indonesia, V Radio), as well as a number of other media businesses (mobile VAS, Artist Management, film production houses, advertising agencies, etc.).

As a commercial media Okezone also business instances that pursue profits behind the news. Therefore, interesting news packaging will be very influential in getting high traffic for online news pages. Currently, okezone.com occupies the 17th most popular website in Indonesia according to alexa.com. While in the same category, namely the online news portal, okezone.com ranked 6th after detik.com, tribunews.com, liputan6.com, and merdeka.com.

Uniquely, as the most widely accessed news sites, detik.com actually seen using a more careful language in the news text in the same case. For example, by not mentioning at all-not even mention the initials-of the victims of rape and sadistic murder. Detik.com calls YN a 14-year-old girl from Bengkulu. Unlike okezone.com which uses the original name of the victim without initials, and also includes the full address of the victim who is none other than the address of the perpetrators who are the neighbors of the victim.

In a critical point of view, given the factual fact that okezone.com is less popular with other online news portals, it should be suspected of attempting to boost the traffic of readers through the preparation of vulgar news by uncovering what other online news portals do not reveal popular. However, the uniqueness of trading is the key to making buyers in this audience, interested in reading a story. If a popular trader does not provide these 'commodities', then as a competitor's medium it is a good potential loophole to provide these 'commodities' in order to remain able to meet the audience's need for information.

In this case, the description is in line with the exposure to market characteristics conveyed by McManus (1994). He identifies that market journalism can apply to media familiar to our daily lives, and it is characterized by the following characteristics; 1) Quality and value are defined by the consumer rather than the producer or the government; 2) Responsive to

consumers; 3) Self-correct, if it turns out what is served is not in accordance with the wishes of consumers; 4) The constant motivation of market participants to compete; 5) To streamline the allocation of resources; And 6) Freedom to choose.

In addition, something else worth noting is a unique step Okezone not done by other media, in this case that is doing a poll on the appropriate punishment according to his audience. The poll was then 'rung' through the mouth of a famous figure in the world of child protection, the Chairman of National Commission of Child Protection Aris Merdeka Sirait and also a member of the famous Fahira Idris. Attempts to choose a resource that is not kidding is certainly not just a coincidence, but a deliberate design to strengthen his argument for a thing. In this context that is about the punishment for perpetrators of murder and rape of YN.

Although choosing tendentious sentences, on the other hand it should also be remembered that in contrast to the public media that is still under the 'watch' from State, commercial media can more freely in voicing what his opinion when crossing the government. For example, in terms of setting the age limit of different children and overlap between one rule with another rule. Age of children who are set from 0-17years according to Child Protection Law in viewpoint Okezone coverage has been considered to be reviewed, especially related to children in conflict with the law to meet the sense of fairness primarily for the victim's family.

AntaraneWS as Public Media

The Public Corporation of the National News Agency Between (or abbreviated Perum LKBN Antara) is a news agency in Indonesia, owned by the Government of Indonesia. Perum LKBN Between State-Owned Enterprises is given the task by the Government to perform the coverage and dissemination of information fast, accurate,

and important, to the entire territory of Indonesia and the international world.

When Antara previously made news deliveries using transmitters and printed bulletins, in 1976 it was replaced by a teletext system and then using a computerized system. Starting in the late 90s, news delivery to 300 subscribers was using satellite / VSAT and since 2001 Antara news can be accessed via the internet. Abroad, since 2007 LKBN Antara has office bureaus in Kuala Lumpur, Tokyo, Beijing, London, Canberra, and New York. Due to reasons of high operational expenses, the number is shrinking compared to before 2007 which once had 14 representative offices abroad.

Antara produces a variety of text, photo and video news content targeting over 300 media subscribers. The change of status of State Institution into Public Company (*Perum*) was started based on PP 40/2007 dated July 18, 2007. The granting of *Perum* status to facilitate the work of the struggling news agency to face the era of media convergence and the increasingly global media business challenge. Expected with legal entity General Company (*Perum*), LKBN Antara can develop various lines of business-based content, communication, data management and media education. Some news for the media market is formatted to the public through the public portal www.antaraneWS.com.

As a public medium, Antara has the responsibility to comply with legally enforceable positive regulations within the State of Indonesia, including the Law on Child Protection, and the Law on the Criminal Justice System of the Child. These responsibilities are probably the fences that keep the framing of each story to conform to the prevailing values and regulations. Especially as the official media office, Antara also became the representation of Indonesia in global society. So, it is not surprising that the sentence sequence used in the

news Antara impressed neutral by returning a reality to the positive rules that apply to it.

Dominant Ideology: The Platform of Conflicting Child Construction with Law in Mass Media

The presence of negative stigma against children in conflict with the law in media coverage on the other hand is a form of unequal relationship between adults and children who are not aligned (asymmetric) and not egalitarian. And the imbalance of these relations, no other is the effect of patriarchal ideology that still exists in our society. The principle of patriarchy itself is basically two, namely male shall dominate female, and elder male will dominate younger (Millet, in Clough, 1994). So patriarchy applies not only to men who dominate women, but also adults who dominate the younger ones. It then makes the adults as authoritarian and the child becomes subordinate who has no right to speak and the right to get a balanced portion of the news. Adults, in this case are represented through adult-controlled media coverage, as if perpetuating dominance that adults are more capable, stronger, smarter, and more understanding about children because they feel they have been children. So, when a child commits a crime, an adult sees it in adult eyes: that the child must take responsibility and take the risk of his deeds as the adults do.

Though many of the adults do not understand, that the child of the perpetrator is actually a victim as well (Supeno: 2012). It may be proven that the child is doing something that violates the positive law that causes unrest among the community. However, he is a victim. Victims of mistreatment of their parents, victims of the education of their teachers, victims of local government policies, victims of the social environment that put psychic pressure on the child to do something he should not do. If we look further, the condition of the community where the perpetrator comes from is a crime

prone area that even get the nickname Texas so many criminal acts in the region. So, when a child grows in that environment and then he errs, is it fair to put pure mistakes only on the child? And of course, we all understand the role of the environment in shaping the mindset and behavior of a person, especially for children who do not have good mental maturity in choosing and sorting out good deeds.

Of particular concern is the fact that 80 percent of children who are dealing with the law come from families whose parents are living by construction workers, factory workers, small traders, drivers and smallholders (Supeno: 2012). Similarly, in the case of YN where the perpetrators are children of garden workers. As for the inmates of the prison children, it is known that most of them are poor families. This must be a big question, is it because they are poor and then criminalized, because they have no bargaining power in the presence of law enforcers? Is it because then also the media can talk anything about them? Will the same conditions occur when the child in conflict with the law comes from among people who have and have a high social status in public? This also became a big note in this study.

Another thing that should be criticized later is the issue of child issues as an issue that is not too priority. Admitted or not, children's problems are generally understood only partially and are assumed to be resolved by themselves if welfare, poverty, human rights, and other matters have been met. In contrast to the status of women who look more gender-conscious and empowered, the social status of children in society however remains the same, politically has not the right to vote, is considered not independent alias dependent, which eventually makes the child becomes the object of exploitation and relatively prone to be mistreated. For example, children are in conflict with those mistreated by the mass media through reports that do not accommodate their best interests in the long term.

In fact, one day children who conflict with the law will return to the community (reintegration). Unfortunately, however, most of our mass media will only focus on news during the judicial process, regardless of the longer process than just the judicial process itself. There will be many other issues that are more actual and worthy to be the agenda of media coverage in the future, in addition to only cases involving children in conflict with the law. However, the mass media should, however, pay close attention to the long-term effects of children's conflicts with the law, and how they affect their return to society. This is an important thing that should be a common concern, because basically children are the next generation. Therefore, of course, the spirit that should be guarded is the spirit of caring for these children to avoid negative labeling in the community, so that later after completing the sentence, they can grow and develop as a useful generation in nation building. In this case the mass media has a significant role as a form of public opinion that will be very influential in the smooth process of reintegration of children into the community.

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATION

Based on the results of the research above, it can be summarized the following conclusions and suggestions: (1) Children in conflict with the law are constructed differently in the mass media. Commercial media, in this case Okezone, tend to preach them as a potential commodity to increase selling power. This is evident from the prominent issues raised in the news related to it. Unlike the Antara media as a careful public media representation in proclaiming and avoiding the existence of tendentious sentences that could harm the future of children in conflict with the law; (2) The existence of neglect of the best interests of children in conflict with the law, on the one hand is the impact of a very tight competition between the mass media. This is related to the

political economy of a media institution. However, it does not stop just there, because there are other reasons that become the driving force of media neglect of the best interests for children, namely patriarchal ideology. The existence of patriarchal ideology makes the issue and position of children in the community is still substituted. And that abandonment has the potential to be layered when it happens to vulnerable children, one of which is a child who is in conflict with the law and comes from a lower middle-class family; (3) The role of the media is very strategic in protecting children- especially through child-friendly coverage and promoting improved relationships between the perpetrator and the victim's family and helping smooth the reintegration process by avoiding negative labeling of children in conflict with the law. In relation to the media's role for society, the media must put themselves in balance by accommodating the growing opinions in the public sphere concerned with justice for the victims (public accountability), while still providing enlightenment efforts on a new perspective on the possible criminal justice system Has not been widely understood by the public (legal accountability); (4) As a concrete step, an official indicator on child-friendly media should be developed, just as UNESCO and KPI do in preparing gender-sensitive media, in an effort to educate the public on which media is child-friendly, and which media is harmful For children. Thus, the public as an audience is expected to better understand the child-friendly values and can firmly determine the attitude towards the media that are harmful to children, similar to UNESCO's principles.

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