JURNAL ILMU KOMUNIKASI ACTA DIURNA
Vol. 22, No. 2, Oktober 2026
ISSN 1978-1261 (print); 2548-9496 (online)

Advocacy Journalism in Educational Institution OGBV Coverage: A Framing Analysis of Kompas.com

Jurnalisme Advokasi dalam Pemberitaan KBGO di Institusi Pendidikan: Analisis Framing Kompas.com

Gita Juniarti [*1], Afdaliza[2], Mike Indarsih[3], Gusmia Ariyanti[4], Yessy Marga Safitri[5]

[1]Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, Kota Gorontalo, Indonesia
[2]LSPR Institute, Jakarta, Indonesia
[3]Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika, Jakarta, Indonesia
[4]Universitas Al-Azhar Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia
[5]IPB University, Bogor, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

The rising escalation of online gender-based violence in higher education demands active media engagement to dismantle systemic institutional silence. This qualitative study analyzes how Kompas.com frames the digital sexual harassment case involving law students at Universitas Indonesia to advance survivor justice. The research method applies Robert N. Entman's framing analysis combined with Caroline Fisher's continuum of advocacy theory to a sample of 30 news articles published on April 13–14, 2026. The generated research results indicate that [suspicious link removed] produces coverage evolving across five distinct narrative stages, progressing from initial administrative responses to national political pressure. In the analysis and discussion, comparing these results with prior research confirms that Kompas.com successfully transcends conventional media tendencies toward prejudice or victim-blaming. The news outlet moves dynamically from subtle procedural advocacy toward overt survivor-centered advocacy that directly amplifies student demands. In conclusion, advocacy journalism proves highly effective in transforming internal university crises into national public accountability agendas. Consistent survivor-centered reporting serves as a crucial catalyst for driving fair, transparent, and transformative campus policy reforms.

Keywords: Advocacy journalism; Educational institution; Framing; News; OGBV

ABSTRAK

Peningkatan kasus kekerasan berbasis gender online di perguruan tinggi menuntut keterlibatan media massa untuk mengatasi budaya keheningan institusional. Penelitian kualitatif ini bertujuan menganalisis pembingkaian berita Kompas.com terhadap kasus pelecehan seksual digital mahasiswa hukum di Universitas Indonesia. Metode yang digunakan adalah analisis framing model Robert N. Entman yang digabungkan dengan teori kontinum advokasi Caroline Fisher terhadap sampel 30 artikel berita yang terbit pada 13–14 April 2026. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Kompas.com menghasilkan data pemberitaan yang berkembang melalui lima fase narasi, mulai dari respons administratif awal hingga eskalasi tekanan politik nasional. Dalam analisis dan pembahasan, perbandingan dengan penelitian terdahulu mengonfirmasi bahwa Kompas.com berhasil melampaui kecenderungan media konvensional yang sering terjebak dalam prasangka atau sikap menyalahkan korban. Media ini bergerak secara dinamis dari advokasi terselubung berupa pengawalan prosedur menuju advokasi terbuka yang sepenuhnya berpusat pada hak-hak penyintas. Simpulan penelitian menegaskan bahwa jurnalisme advokasi terbukti efektif mentransformasi isu internal perguruan tinggi menjadi agenda akuntabilitas publik nasional. Keberpihakan media yang konsisten berfungsi sebagai katalisator utama untuk mendorong reformasi kebijakan kampus yang adil dan berperspektif korban.

Kata Kunci: Berita; Institusi pendidikan; Jurnalisme advokasi; KBGO; Pembingkaian

[1]***Authors Correspondence:** gita@ung.ac.id

INTRODUCTION

On April 13, 2026, a social media account on X named @sampahfhui disclosed a collection of screenshots featuring a WhatsApp group conversation titled “Basecamp Puri Asih.” The chat involved 16 students from the Faculty of Law, Universitas Indonesia (FH UI), who engaged in verbal sexual harassment within a digital space. This case presents a stark ethical paradox, wherein aspiring legal professionals pursuing education at a prominent law institution were themselves perpetrators of violations against human dignity. As documented in various news outlets detailing the timeline of events up to April 2026, the involvement of students holding leadership positions in campus organizations highlights a power asymmetry that facilitated this collective and sustained harassment. Consequently, out of the 16 reported students, 15 were subjected to academic sanctions—specifically suspension ranging from one to three semesters (Marsha et al., 2026).

Mass media had previously reported on online gender-based violence (OGBV) at Universitas Indonesia in 2017, involving the non-consensual dissemination of explicit video content featuring a student from the university. Analysis revealed that online media platforms entirely objectified women, with internet users even producing memes and jokes targeted at the victim (Juniarti, 2020). Building upon these insights, this study re-examines the issue of OGBV, particularly verbal harassment, occurring within the same university context.

Sexual violence in higher education institutions has escalated into a systemic crisis that jeopardizes academic integrity (Jones, 2025). Prior research indicates that students who participated in university-led sexual harassment prevention programs still perceived them as mere "administrative formalities" rather than effective solutions (McQueen et al., 2025). Therefore, the role of mass media through advocacy journalism becomes critical in transforming what is often dismissed as a routine administrative matter into a public agenda demanding genuine accountability. By adopting victim-centered framing, news media can drive more substantial and justice-oriented institutional policy reforms.

A shift in news media framing regarding the complexity of sexual violence is evident in coverage by *The New York Times*. Evolutions since the 1980s reflect a heightened media comprehension of the multifaceted nature of sexual violence, although shortcomings persist, including the resurgence of victim-blaming attitudes and the underrepresentation of specific victim demographics (Layman, 2020). Layman's (2020) findings demonstrate that mass media exerts a pivotal influence on shaping public perceptions of sexual violence, perpetrators, and victims. Conversely, inaccurate or distorted framing can exert tangible harm on survivors and the broader public (Egen et al., 2020; Trisko Darden et al., 2026).

Although media holds substantial potential to catalyze reforms and champion justice for survivors of sexual harassment, existing literature indicates that news reporting frequently remains entangled in victim-blaming myths (Andrews et al., 2026; Layman, 2020). Studies focusing on the Indonesian context similarly reveal that while the disparities between news outlets are subtle, variations exist in how victims of sexual harassment are represented. Specifically, one media outlet relied exclusively on police statements, whereas another

balanced its coverage by incorporating perspectives from the victim's family (Juniarti et al., 2025).

Advocacy journalism is essential to amplify the voices of marginalized groups who need to be heard. Regrettably, the degree to which advocacy values are embedded within journalism is influenced by factors across multiple levels: macro-level influences including social, cultural, and legal contexts; organizational dynamics; routine work processes and deadlines; information sources; and personal factors such as individual journalistic values (Fisher, 2016). Previous studies have observed that several Indonesian media outlets actively publish news reflecting advocacy journalism toward victims of sexual violence, including Konde.co (Martalena & Yoetad, 2019), Magdalene.co (Fahima et al., 2021), and Suara.com (Juniarti et al., 2025).

Conversely, empirical evidence indicates that coverage of sexual harassment in *Kompas.com*—one of Indonesia's most prominent news brands—exhibits discursive structures that fail to afford narrative justice to survivors (Lasmidewi & Hamdani, 2025). Yet, *Kompas.com* itself has explicitly documented that violence against women is no longer confined to physical spaces, but has increasingly proliferated in digital environments (Siregar, 2023). Despite extensive research examining various mass media portrayals of sexual violence (Juniarti et al., 2025; Lasmidewi & Hamdani, 2025), studies specifically analyzing media framing of online gender-based violence (OGBV) within higher education institutions remain remarkably scarce. Addressing this gap, the present study contributes to understanding evolving media framing trends regarding university-based OGBV victims in Indonesia.

This study employs Robert N. Entman's framing analysis framework to dissect news construction across four primary dimensions: defining problems, diagnosing causes, making moral judgments, and suggesting remedies (Eriyanto, 2002). Another study examining news framing of digital sexual violence in local media explores victim positioning, identifying five distinct archetypes, namely the innocent girl, the forever-ruined victim, the greedy victim, the local and working-class victim, and the heroic victim (Uldbjerg, 2025). Similarly, the application of advocacy journalism is evident in media coverage addressing sexual offenses such as forced child marriage. Within these news texts, advocacy organizations and survivors are actively interviewed, serving as credible sources to address the phenomenon (Gupte & Anitha, 2024). Nevertheless, these studies do not address OGBV within higher education institutions nor the specific role of advocacy journalism in that context, thereby establishing the primary novelty of the present study.

In the discussion section, these framing outcomes are synthesized with the theoretical framework of advocacy journalism. Accordingly, this study addresses the following research question: How does *Kompas.com* frame the case of OGBV at Universitas Indonesia? In alignment with this core question, the objective is to analyze the news framing constructed by *Kompas.com* regarding campus-based OGBV and to evaluate the extent to which advocacy journalism discourses are reflected within that reporting.

METHOD

This study adopts a qualitative approach utilizing Robert N. Entman's framing model. This framework allows for a critical examination of how narratives within the data are constructed to highlight specific aspects of the reality surrounding this case (Eriyanto, 2002). The empirical data consists of textual materials retrieved from *Kompas.com*, collected through a systematic selection process to identify coverage relevant to the sexual harassment case at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Indonesia (FH UI).

Using the hashtag #FHUI, a total of 115 articles were initially retrieved from the online news platform. Of these, 79 articles directly pertained to the sexual harassment case at FH UI, whereas the remaining 36 merely referenced the faculty without any substantive connection to the incident. Subsequently, the analytical sample was restricted to news items published under the "News" and "Education" (*Edukasi*) sections. Notably, several articles concerning the case were also identified across other sections, such as "Trends" (*Tren*), "Cahaya", and "Tech" (*Tekno*).

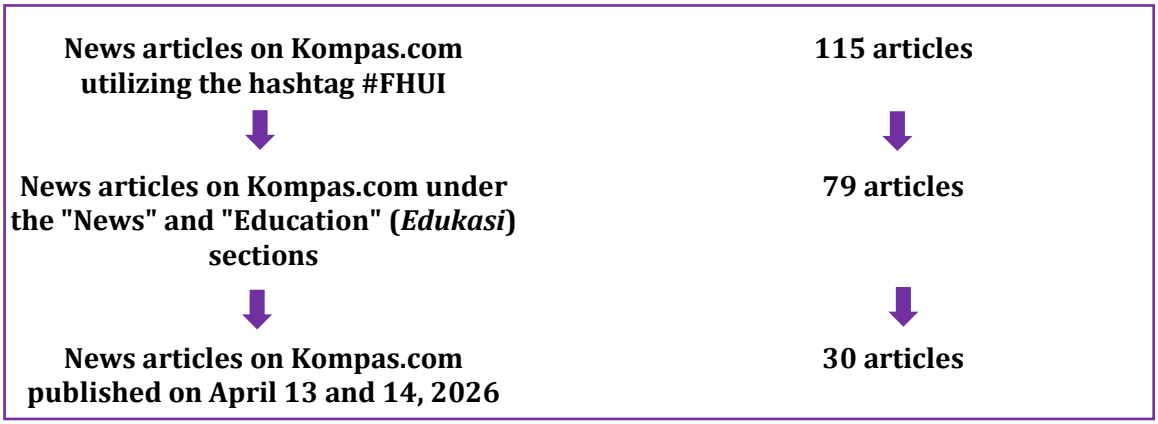

Figure 1. News article selection process on *Kompas.com* regarding the sexual harassment case at FH UI

From these 30 news articles, the framing analysis examines how the underlying narratives are structured to highlight specific dimensions of the reality surrounding the sexual harassment case at FH UI. The framing elements commence with problem definition, encompassing the core components: defining problems, diagnosing causes, making moral judgments, and suggesting remedies (Eriyanto, 2002). The empirical findings derived from this framing analysis are subsequently synthesized with the conceptual framework of advocacy journalism (Fisher, 2016). These insights demonstrate that the news media functions not merely as a passive reporter of facts, but as an instrument for driving justice that demands maximum accountability from both the FH UI institution and the perpetrators involved.

RESULT

This study adopts a qualitative approach utilizing Robert N. Entman's framing model. The analysis under this model is conducted by examining problem definitions, causal attributions, moral evaluations, and treatment recommendations. The news articles retrieved as research samples from *Kompas.com* are categorized into two structural tables: articles published on April 13, 2026, and those published on April 14, 2026.

Tabel 1. Robert N. Entman's Framing Analysis of News Coverage Concerning Sexual Harassment at FH UI in *Kompas.com* on April 13, 2026

No.	News Headline	Problem Definition	Causal Attribution	Moral Evaluation
1.	16 UI Students Allegedly Harassing Female Student Dismissed from All Student Organizations	The problem is defined as the organizational consequences or administrative sanctions incurred by the perpetrators.	The cause is identified as the involvement of these students in alleged harassment, which damages organizational integrity.	Assesses the conduct as unacceptable for organizational members, rendering the removal from positions a morally imperative step.
2.	16 FH UI Students Allegedly Commit Sexual Violence Against Female Student	The problem is defined as a ethical offense or the act of sexual violence itself.	The cause is identified as collective behavior that violates norms and the dignity of female students.	Evaluates the act as a grave violation of integrity for prospective legal professionals, given that the perpetrators are future law graduates from Universitas Indonesia.
3.	16 UI Faculty of Law Students Apologize, Admit to Harassing Female Student	The problem is defined as an admission of guilt and remorse on the part of the perpetrators.	The cause is identified as acts of harassment intentionally committed by the law students.	Evaluates issuing an apology as an initial moral imperative, while simultaneously reinforcing their official status as self-confessed perpetrators.
4.	Alleged Verbal Sexual Harassment at FH UI, Campus: Investigation Ongoing	The problem is defined as a legal ambiguity that requires verification through official campus procedures.	The cause is identified as reports or emerging public discussions that triggered internal institutional investigation mechanisms.	Evaluates the importance of the presumption of innocence and institutional professionalism in handling the crisis
5.	16 FH UI Students Harass Female Student in Group Chat, Here Is the Campus Response	The problem is defined as a digital space harassment incident (group chat) that demands institutional attention.	The cause is identified as acts of verbal harassment carried out by a group of students within a private communication platform.	Evaluates the incident as a serious matter demanding institutional accountability to prevent tarnishing the university's reputation.

On April 13, 2026, *Kompas.com* published five news articles concerning the sexual harassment case at FH UI. As illustrated above, Article 1 adopts a more responsive-administrative frame, in which the media outlet highlights tangible actions taken by the campus community to penalize the perpetrators. Conversely, Article 2 displays an informative and substantive framing, emphasizing the perpetrators' status as FH UI students alongside the specific nature of their offense. Consequently, its primary focus centers on the perpetrators' identities and the exact character of the violation.

Regarding Article 3, the news story opens with a headline that prominently features the terms "Apologize" (*Minta Maaf*) and "Admit" (*Akui*). Through this choice of headline, *Kompas.com* constructs a narrative establishing that the occurrence of harassment is undeniable. This deliberate word choice effectively closes any avenue for the perpetrators to engage in gaslighting or subsequent denials. In contrast, the headlines of the fourth and fifth articles demonstrate a more bureaucratic stance by positioning the university as the central reporting authority. While this strategy affords the university platform space to demonstrate active engagement, from an advocacy perspective, such headlines are heavily scrutinized by the public to ensure that terms like "investigation" do not serve as a mechanism to stall proceedings or conceal the case internally.

Tabel 2. Robert N. Entman's Framing Analysis of News Coverage Concerning Sexual Harassment at FH UI in *Kompas.com* on April 14, 2026

No.	News Headline	Problem Definition	Causal Attribution	Moral Evaluation
6.	The Irony of Harassment by 16 FH UI Students, Law Violations in the Learning Place of Law	The problem is defined as a moral crisis and a profound ethical paradox within a legal education institution.	The cause is identified as a failure to internalize legal and human values among students expected to become future law enforcement figures.	Delivers a severe moral evaluation, pointing out the stark discrepancy between theoretical law taught in the classroom and the actual conduct of the perpetrators.
7.	FH UI Investigates Students Allegedly Involved in Sexual Harassment, Sanctions Apply If Proven	The problem is defined as the execution of a formal and tiered internal campus disciplinary mechanism	The cause is identified as the institution's duty to follow up on alleged student ethical violations in accordance with prevailing regulations.	Evaluates that justice must be achieved through legal certainty and an objective evidentiary process (the presumption of innocence).
8.	Moment 16 FH UI Students Exposed During Open Session Regarding Harassment, Collectively Booed	The problem is defined as the pinnacle of public accountability and the public imposition of social sanctions.	The cause is identified as intense public pressure and demands for transparency that led to revealing the perpetrators' identities in an open session.	Evaluates that the perpetrators deserve "social punishment" and that the jeering represents an expression of collective public outrage over their actions.
9.	Harassment Case in Group Chat, UI Considers Severe Sanctions for 16 Law Students	The problem is defined as the institutional potential for imposing severe	The cause is identified as the gravity and scale of the violation committed by the 16 students, necessitating	Evaluates strict sanctions as a moral necessity to preserve institutional dignity and provide a

No.	News Headline	Problem Definition	Causal Attribution	Moral Evaluation
		punishment for the violations committed.	an extraordinary (firm) response.	sense of justice for the victim.
10.	Chronology of the Exposure of Sexual Harassment by 16 FH UI Students via Group Chat	The problem is defined as the reconstruction of events or sequence of incidents that led to the case being exposed to the public.	The cause is identified as digital space activities (group chat) that were leaked or reported by individuals aware of the content.	Evaluates the importance of factual transparency so the public grasps the systematic nature of the harassment carried out over a period of time.
11.	16 FH UI Student Perpetrators Present, Nearly Mobbed by Dozens of Female Students at Open Session	The problem is defined as mass tension and overwhelming collective outrage from the victims/female students.	The cause is identified as the physical presence of the perpetrators in a public space (open session), which triggered trauma and anger among female students.	Evaluates the female students' anger as a human response to the pain experienced, while simultaneously reflecting the diminished dignity of the perpetrators in the public eye.
12.	The Origin of the Exposure of FH UI Student Sexual Harassment Case, Perpetrators Suddenly Apologize in Cohort Group Chat	The problem is defined as a turning point or moment when the group chat secrets were revealed through the perpetrators' own admission.	The cause is identified as feelings of guilt or situational pressure that prompted the perpetrators to issue an abrupt apology in a large cohort group chat.	Evaluates the apology in the cohort group as a form of social confession that automatically validates the harassment allegations.
13.	FH UI Sexual Harassment Case, ILRC: When Prospective Legal Thinkers Manipulate Legal Principles	The problem is defined as the misuse of intellectuality and the manipulation of legal principles by prospective law enforcers.	The cause is identified as an arrogant attitude or "intellectual superiority" that leads the perpetrators to believe they can exploit legal mechanisms to harass others.	Evaluates the act as a betrayal of justice values that should be upheld by Faculty of Law students.
14.	6 Facts of the Sexual Harassment Case by 16 FH UI Students: Exposed via Group Chat to Facing Criminal Prosecution	The problem is defined as a compilation of crucial facts summarizing the entire incident from its inception to potential criminal sanctions.	The cause is identified as a series of actions within a digital space (group chat) that have satisfied the elements of criminal law violations.	Evaluates the conduct not merely as a campus ethical violation, but as a criminal offense carrying serious legal consequences.
15.	FH UI Case, JPPI: The Paradox of a Legal and Justice Learning Hub Becoming a Site of Sexual Violence	The problem is defined as an institutional contradiction wherein an institution intended to teach justice instead becomes a space for criminal acts.	The cause is identified as a failure of the legal education system to instill moral values, thereby creating an environment permissive toward violence.	Evaluates the incident as a major paradox and a profound disgrace to legal education in Indonesia.
16.	Parents Briefly Detain 14 FH UI Students,	The problem is defined as an external obstacle or an attempt	The cause is identified as protective attitudes from the students'	Evaluates withholding the perpetrators from the hearing as an act of non-

No.	News Headline	Problem Definition	Causal Attribution	Moral Evaluation
	Preventing Attendance at Harassment Hearing	to obstruct the campus disciplinary enforcement process.	parents, who sought to shield their children from legal or social consequences.	compliance with ethical standards and an obstruction of justice for the victim.
17.	Group Chat Sexual Harassment Case Involving FH UI Students, Campus Prepares Sanctions Up to Expulsion	The problem is defined as the threshold for the maximum academic sanction facing the perpetrators.	The cause is identified as the severe impact of harassment within the group chat, which violated the university's ethical standards.	Evaluates the perpetrators' actions as exceptionally grave, warranting consideration for expulsion (*drop out*) from the university.
18.	Case of 16 FH UI Student Perpetrators of Harassment, Vice Chair of Commission X: Firm Action Must Be Taken	The problem is defined as a national issue requiring attention and oversight from high-level political authorities (DPR RI).	The cause is identified as an urgent imperative to safeguard the integrity of educational institutions from practices of sexual violence.	Evaluates allowing the case to go unresolved without firm action as a systemic failure that must not occur in higher education.
19.	Victims of Harassment by 16 FH UI Students: 20 Female Students and 7 Lecturers	The problem is defined as a massive scale of violation, with the number of victims far exceeding initial estimates.	The cause is identified as predatory behavior by the perpetrators targeting various individuals across campus, including teaching staff.	Evaluates the actions as an assault on the dignity of the entire academic community, given that victims include both female students and faculty members.
20.	FH UI Sexual Violence Case, Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Technology Urged to Intervene	The problem is defined as an institutional crisis that can no longer be handled solely at the university level.	The cause is identified as the necessity for higher authority involvement to guarantee objectivity and the strict enforcement of sanctions.	Evaluates ministry intervention as a moral necessity so that justice is not hindered by internal campus bureaucracy.
21.	16 FH UI Students Allegedly Commit Harassment, JPPI: Serves as a Loud Alarm	The problem is defined as an emergency warning (a loud alarm) for the national education system regarding safe spaces on campus.	The cause is identified as systemic vulnerabilities within higher education institutions that still enable the occurrence of sustained, collective harassment.	Evaluates this case as a grave failure that must serve as a moral turning point for institutional reform across educational entities.
22.	Case Involving FH UI Students, Women's Empowerment Minister: Firm Action Required Regardless of Family Background	The problem is defined as a test of legal integrity that must not yield to the social status or family influence of the perpetrators.	The cause is identified as potential impediments to justice if intervention occurs based on the perpetrators' influential family backgrounds.	Evaluates equality before the law as the supreme moral value that must be upheld in this case
23.	How the FH UI Students' Harassment Group	The problem is defined as a deliberate information leak (by a	The cause is identified as the act of one perpetrator who	Evaluates a paradox in the perpetrator's behavior: committing

No.	News Headline	Problem Definition	Causal Attribution	Moral Evaluation
	Chat Was Exposed: Perpetrator Leaks Details to Victim	perpetrator) to the victim, which initiated the collapse of the group's secrecy.	directly provided digital evidence to the victim.	harassment while subsequently becoming the source of its disclosure.
24.	The Origin of the Group Chat Harassment Case by 16 FH UI Students	The problem is defined as the chronological starting point of a major scandal involving multiple perpetrators.	The cause is identified as the existence of an exclusive digital space utilized collectively for acts of harassment.	Evaluates the importance of chronological transparency so the public understands that this incident is not an isolated event, but a patterned one.
25.	Sexual Violence Case at FH UI, Women's Empowerment Minister: An Act Demeanor to Women's Dignity!	The problem is defined as an assault on human dignity, specifically women's rights within the academic environment.	The cause is identified as harassing behavior that damages social integrity and degrades the position of women.	Evaluates the perpetrators' actions as undignified conduct that directly contradicts the values of protecting women.
26.	16 FH UI Students Allegedly Commit Harassment, Member of Parliament: An Alarm for Legal Education	The problem is defined as a systemic failure or a stern warning for legal education institutions in Indonesia.	The cause is identified as oversight loopholes and weak ethical internalization within a legal study center expected to be the vanguard of justice.	Evaluates the incident as a shameful moral contradiction for national legal education.
27.	FH UI Student Harassment Group Chat Named Basecamp Puri Asih, Originated from a Boarding House (*Kosan*)	The problem is defined as organized harassment activities within a digital platform (*group chat*) bound to a specific physical location.	The cause is identified as intensive interactions within a residential boarding house (*kosan*) environment that fostered a toxic digital community and hideout dubbed "Basecamp Puri Asih" (spanning both digital and physical realms).	Evaluates the incident not merely as a spontaneous occurrence, but as behavior rooted in an identity and headquarters that facilitate deviant conduct.
28.	KemenPPPA Promises to Oversee the Handling of the Sexual Harassment Case Involving FH UI Students	The problem is defined as the necessity for external oversight to ensure that legal proceedings are conducted fairly and transparently.	The cause is identified as potential vulnerabilities within internal case management, thereby necessitating the involvement of the relevant ministry.	Evaluates victim protection as a state priority, asserting that any handling procedure must remain entirely free from external interference.
29.	FH UI Sexual Harassment, Minister of Higher Education, Science, and Technology: I Will Coordinate	The problem is defined as the necessity for high-level bureaucratic oversight to guarantee the integrity of	The cause is identified as widespread public anxiety, prompting the Minister to implement managerial intervention regarding	Evaluates that the ministry bears supervisory responsibility to ensure the university does not exercise negligence in addressing sexual violence.

No.	News Headline	Problem Definition	Causal Attribution	Moral Evaluation
	with the Rector to Monitor This Case	institutional processes on campus	the university leadership's response.	
30.	Victims of Harassment by 16 FH UI Students Demand Perpetrators Be Expelled (*Drop Out*)	The problem is defined as unfulfilled aspirations and demands for justice from the perspective of the survivors.	The cause is identified as the severe and enduring trauma impacts alongside the sustained violations committed by the perpetrators over a long period.	Evaluates that sanctions falling short of expulsion (*Drop Out*) are disproportionate to the survivors' suffering and constitute a betrayal of justice.

In contrast to the coverage published by *Kompas.com* on April 13, 2026, the volume of news articles on April 14, 2026, expanded significantly to 15 articles. Consequently, Articles 6 through 10 demonstrate a shift in *Kompas.com*'s reporting pattern when constructing information regarding the sexual harassment case at FH UI. The coverage commences with an ethical condemnation in Article 6, before transitioning into the internal institutional process in Article 7. Articles 8, 9, and 10 subsequently reflect an escalation into public pressure and demands for maximal sanctions (Article 9), culminating in the consolidation of evidence through a detailed chronological account.

Regarding the reporting on April 14, 2026, Article 6 adopts a critical and reflective lens, highlighting the stark contradiction between the perpetrators' status as law students and their unlawful conduct. Morally, Article 6 frames the case as a profound ethical crisis within an institution intended to be a hub for legal learning. Conversely, Article 7 exhibits an administrative and institutional orientation, emphasizing internal campus disciplinary mechanisms and the principle of the presumption of innocence. Article 8 is characterized by its focus on social sanctions and transparency, featuring the open session where the perpetrators' identities were exposed to the public. Meanwhile, Article 9 centers on severe sanctions that reflect academic decisiveness, framing potential maximal penalties such as expulsion (*drop out*) or long-term suspension. In Article 10, *Kompas.com* presents a narrative of factual reconstruction, analyzing the sequence of events that led to the exposure of the group chat harassment. The objective of Article 10 is to preserve robust evidentiary documentation supporting further legal or ethical proceedings, thereby enabling the public to grasp the systematic nature of the perpetrators' actions.

Furthermore, Article 11 is distinguished by its emphasis on public mass tension, highlighting how the physical presence of the perpetrators at the open hearing triggered collective outrage among female students. In contrast, Article 12 focuses on revealing the turning point when the group chat's secrets were exposed through a confession by one of the perpetrators. Finally, Article 13 addresses the issue of intellectual misuse by prospective legal thinkers who manipulated legal principles to commit harassment. This is attributed to an attitude of "intellectual superiority" and arrogance, which led the perpetrators to believe they could exploit the law.

Article 16 reveals attempt by the perpetrators' parents to withhold their children from attending the hearing. *Kompas.com* frames these actions as misplaced parental protection, constructing a barrier to the pursuit of justice. In Article 17, *Kompas.com* conveys the university's readiness to impose the maximum sanction—namely expulsion (*Drop Out*). The objective of this framing is to signal to the public that the university maintains non-negotiable ethical standards regarding perpetrators of harassment.

In Article 18, a defining characteristic is the inclusion of commentary from Commission X of the House of Representatives (DPR RI). *Kompas.com* constructs the case no longer as merely an internal campus issue, but as a matter of national concern impacting the integrity of Indonesia's education system. Meanwhile, Article 19 is distinguished by its alarming statistical data, exposing that the number of victims harassed by the 16 FH UI students reached 27 individuals, comprising 20 female students and 7 faculty members. The framing in this article diagnoses the perpetrators' behavior as a massive, predatory campaign that disregarded academic hierarchy by targeting educators.

Article 19 specifically highlights these statistical figures to underscore the scale of sexual harassment victims at FH UI, emphasizing that the perpetrators' actions transcended academic hierarchies by targeting teaching staff. Furthermore, Article 20 is characterized by an escalation to the highest executive level, centering on demands for the direct intervention of the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Technology (*Kemendiktisaintek*). In this coverage, *Kompas.com* posits that internal campus bureaucracy is deemed insufficient, thereby necessitating state authority to ensure the objectivity and imposition of commensurate sanctions upon the perpetrators.

In Article 21, the reporting is marked by framing the case as an emergency signal for the national education system. The article quotes statements from JPPI asserting that the sexual harassment committed by FH UI students serves as a "loud alarm" regarding safe spaces on campus. Conversely, Article 22 shifts toward the narrative of equality before the law. This article is distinguished by its emphasis on indiscriminate firm action, as the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection stresses that sanctions must be applied decisively regardless of the perpetrators' family backgrounds. Through the Minister's statements, the article reinforces the core value that social status or family influence must not constitute an impediment to the enforcement of justice, or equality before the law.

A distinguishing feature of Article 23 is its revelation of the irony underlying the case's exposure, as *Kompas.com* reports that the group chat's secrecy began to crumble when one of the perpetrators leaked the information directly to the victim. *Kompas.com* diagnoses this as a paradox wherein a perpetrator of harassment inadvertently serves as the initial source of digital evidence for the victim. Meanwhile, Article 24 is characterized by its emphasis on chronological transparency, with the narrative focusing on constructing the initial timeline of how the group chat harassment transpired. In Article 25, the narrative incorporates the perspective of the Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (*KemenPPPA*),

who characterizes the actions of the 16 FH UI students as behavior that degrades women's dignity.

The narrative in Article 26 illustrates *Kompas.com*'s framing of the case as a structural issue within academia. The article focuses heavily on statements from a Member of Parliament (DPR RI), who analyzes oversight loopholes and the failure to internalize ethics within an institution expected to serve as the vanguard of justice. In Article 27, *Kompas.com* centers its coverage on the perpetrators' identities and the physical location of the incident, asserting that the harassment committed by the 16 suspects was not a spontaneous occurrence, but rather one facilitated by an organized digital community with an established "headquarters."

Furthermore, the narrative in Article 28 frames the accountability of state executive bodies, focusing on Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection's (*KemenPPPA)* commitment to directly oversee case proceedings to ensure transparency. For Article 29, *Kompas.com* emphasizes high-level ministerial bureaucratic intervention, as evidenced by statements from the Minister of Higher Education, Science, and Technology (*Mendiktisaintek*) promising direct coordination with the Rector of UI to monitor the case. Finally, Article 30 centers on survivors' demand for justice, focusing on their insistence that all 16 perpetrators face maximal sanctions in the form of permanent expulsion (*Drop Out*). *Kompas.com* notes that survivors view any penalty short of expulsion as disproportionate to their trauma and a fundamental betrayal of justice.

Across the sequence of news coverage analyzed above, Articles 6 through 10 exhibit a shift in reporting patterns: originating from ethical condemnation, transitioning into internal institutional procedures, escalating into public pressure, progressing to survivors' demands for maximal sanctions, and culminating in the consolidation of evidence through chronological reconstruction. While Articles 6 through 10 primarily focused on initial procedural responses, the subsequent cluster comprising Articles 11 through 15 emphasizes demands for moral and intellectual accountability. Here, the media begins to probe deeper into the identities of the perpetrators, highlighting the academic background of the 16 students—who were expected to become future legal practitioners—while examining how the conversation was ultimately exposed and how the public and legal experts view the systemic nature of this moral failure.

Furthermore, Articles 16 through 20 characterize a phase of escalation and national oversight. This is evidenced by the media's framing of the case as a national crisis requiring direct intervention from state institutions, specifically the House of Representatives (DPR RI) and relevant ministries. Such intervention became imperative following revelations that the victims also included faculty members. In this phase, the media no longer merely reports on campus administrative procedures; rather, it actively mobilizes political pressure through quotes from government ministers and lawmakers to ensure that no interference occurs from the perpetrators' influential families. Additionally, the media presents technical details—such as institutional actions taken by the university and specifics surrounding the group chat leak—to solidify the argument that the existing evidence is incontrovertible.

DISCUSSION

To initiate the analysis of *Kompas.com*'s approach to advocacy, a mapping table outlining the narrative and framing evolution of the sexual harassment case at FH UI was constructed. This table serves a vital role within the study, functioning as an analytical instrument to describe how *Kompas.com* frames news coverage concerning sexual harassment at one of Indonesia's premier higher education institutions. This narrative mapping is detailed in Table 3 below:

Tabel 3. Mapping of Narrative Cases of FH UI Harassment in *Kompas.com*

News Cluster	Primary Narrative Focus	Framing Characteristics	Media's Role in Advocacy
Articles 1-5	Scandal Initiation & Initial Response	News framing leans toward administrative and procedural aspects, focusing on removal from organizational positions and the initiation of campus investigations.	*Kompas.com* validates the perpetrators' legal status through coverage of apology admissions and ensures transparency in initial investigations.
Articles 6 – 10	Moral Paradox & Accountability	News framing is critical-reflective, highlighting the contradiction of perpetrators as prospective law enforcers alongside the execution of open hearings.	As an online medium, *Kompas.com* frames news surrounding social sanctions invoked by survivors and fellow students at Universitas Indonesia. Social sanctions are voiced through open sessions, constructing a narrative of deterrence for the academic community.
Articles 11 – 15	Fact Validation & Intellectual Critique	News framing is confrontational and analytical, highlighting survivors' trauma, female students' outrage, and sharp critique from authoritative experts capable of commenting on the case	*Kompas.com* constructs the perpetrators' actions as a systematic criminal offense rather than an ordinary ethical breach. Sanctions imposed must be commensurate with their conduct.
Articles 16 – 20	Scale Escalation & Political Pressure	News framing is institutional-national. Sources reveal obstruction by the perpetrators' families, alongside interventions by the House of Representatives (DPR) and education ministries directed toward the university.	*Kompas.com* frames coverage by elevating the issue to the national domain, exposing the massive scale of victims among students and faculty to invite commentary from state institutions.
Articles 21 – 25	State Intervention & Legal Integrity	News framing reflects authoritative advocacy, focusing on a national emergency warning and decisive enforcement regardless of social status.	*Kompas.com* upholds the principle of equality before the law by interviewing state officials, aiming to suppress interference from influential families seeking to shield the perpetrators.
Articles 26 – 30	Pinnacle of Advocacy & Final Resolution	News framing is solution-driven and victim-centered, focusing on ministerial oversight, site-specific details, and demands for expulsion (*Drop Out*).	*Kompas.com* grants full agency to survivors to demand maximal justice, ensuring a commitment to case resolution at the highest institutional levels.

During the initial phase of the case's exposure, *Kompas.com* embarked on an advocacy path characterized by subtlety. The reporting commenced with administratively and

procedurally oriented coverage, such as detailing the removal of perpetrators from organizational positions and the initiation of internal campus investigations. Although seemingly normative, *Kompas.com* covertly engaged in advocacy by highlighting the perpetrators' admissions of guilt and securing binding institutional statements from the university, thereby ensuring that the "investigation" narrative could not be exploited as a loophole to delay proceedings or conceal the case internally.

As events unfolded, the news framing shifted from routine administrative reporting toward critical evaluation. *Kompas.com* decisively constructed a narrative centered on a profound paradox: how prospective legal professionals from a premier higher education institution became perpetrators of sexual violence. The media outlet amplified social sanctions by covering the open hearing, allocating substantial reporting space to the trauma and outrage of survivors, and framing the perpetrators' actions as organized misconduct within a digital group chat. Consequently, the narrative established by *Kompas.com* no longer evaluated the incident as a minor ethical infraction.

The advocacy stance of *Kompas.com* was further fortified by statistical data revealing that the number of victims reached 20 female students and 7 faculty members. The media elevated the case into the national public sphere by referencing authoritative figures from bodies such as Commission X of the House of Representatives (DPR RI), the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (*KemenPPPA*), and the Ministry of Higher Education, Science, and Technology (*Kemendiktisaintek*). Within Fisher's (2016) conceptual framework, the inclusion of these macro-level sources was leveraged by the media to uphold the principle of equality before the law. *Kompas.com* explicitly exposed attempts by the perpetrators' parents to withhold their children from the hearing, framing such actions as conduct requiring stern evaluation and recognizing them as deliberate obstructions to the survivors' pursuit of justice.

At its peak phase, *Kompas.com* reached a point of overt advocacy that adopted an entirely survivor-centered perspective. The media outlet granted full agency and a prominent platform to survivors to demand the most severe academic sanction: permanent expulsion (*Drop Out*) for all perpetrators. This framing no longer positioned victims as passive objects, but rather as arbiters of justice standards, asserting that any penalty short of expulsion constituted a fundamental betrayal of the survivors' trauma.

The preceding analysis demonstrates that advocacy journalism practices operated incrementally across a continuum of advocacy. News framing evolved from a subtle advocacy phase—which safeguarded procedural aspects and initial investigation transparency (Yang & Li, 2025)—to an overt advocacy stage entirely centered on survivors, amplifying demands for the harshest academic sanction against the perpetrators at FH UI. These findings illustrate the ideal potential of mass media to shape public opinion and demand institutional accountability within higher education.

However, when juxtaposed with prior research on sexual violence cases at Universitas Sriwijaya, a stark contrast emerges regarding media framing patterns. In that context, news

outlets actively reproduced prejudices against the victim by constructing her as a "troubled" figure, highlighting thesis-related delays, and exposing location details as well as visual identities that risked violating privacy rights and triggering discrimination through clickbait headlines (Rosilawati & Fadilla, 2023). This comparison indicates that media stance and advocacy are not institutionally static; rather, they remain highly dynamic, contingent upon crisis escalation and the underlying social dynamics of the reported case.

The complexity and structural impediments media face in realizing true advocacy journalism are further confirmed across various international studies. Research conducted in Australia reveals that news media frequently remain trapped within cautionary tale narratives and victim-blaming dynamics, localizing sexual violence as merely an isolated issue of individual behavior (Clinnick et al., 2024). Echoing these findings, two other studies demonstrate that journalists' heavy reliance on official sources, alongside market-driven pressures to seek an "ideal victim," often silences the autonomous voices of survivors and perpetuates rape myths (Chen, 2025a, 2025b). Collectively, this comparison underscores that a media transition toward genuine advocacy journalism necessitates a sustained ethical commitment to avoid reverting to objectification or an institutional culture of silence.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of *Kompas.com*'s coverage regarding the online OGBV case at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Indonesia, this study yields key findings that directly address the urgency of institutional silence and the tendency of higher education institutions to treat the management of sexual violence as a mere administrative formality. The coverage by *Kompas.com* demonstrates that mass media operating through an advocacy journalism perspective can effectively mitigate institutional silence. Consistent framing successfully transforms OGBV cases from routine internal matters into a national public agenda demanding accountability and transparent legal enforcement. Furthermore, the practice of advocacy journalism is shown not to be rigid or binary; rather, it evolves dynamically along a continuum of advocacy.

This practice originates with a subtle advocacy phase, wherein coverage initially safeguards the transparency of campus investigations to bind the university's commitment against concealing the case. Second, it progresses to an authoritative escalation phase, during which the media exposes the ethical paradox of the perpetrators as prospective law enforcers and engages macro-level sources among policymakers to dismantle power asymmetry interventions and guarantee equality before the law. Third, it culminates in an overt advocacy phase, where the reporting adopts framing that grants full agency to survivors (*survivor-centered*), establishing the most severe academic sanction—permanent expulsion (*Drop Out*)—as a non-negotiable minimum threshold of justice.

Ultimately, this study underscores that survivor-centered advocacy journalism is paramount in reporting sexual violence within higher education. The media functions not

merely as a chronicler of events, but as a catalyst for institutional policy reform that drives the creation of an academic environment that is safe, equitable, and responsive to survivors.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Andrews, K., Jaffer, S., & Shariff, S. (2026). Powerful yet Disempowered: A Thematic Literature Review Exploring the Challenges of Media Reporting on Sexual Violence. *Journal of Communication Inquiry*, *50*(1), 30–51. https://doi.org/10.1177/01968599251348248

Chen, S. (2025a). Chinese Journalists' Tactics for Reporting on Sexual Violence Against Women. *Journalism Practice*, *19*(8), 1779–1796. https://doi.org/10.1080/17512786.2023.2297780

Chen, S. (2025b). "I Know It is a Stereotype, but People Love to See It": Chinese Journalists' Perceptions of Sexual Violence Victims. *Journalism Studies*, *26*(16), 2150–2164. https://doi.org/10.1080/1461670X.2024.2313624

Clinnick, I., Ison, J., & Hooker, L. (2024). "Paralysed and powerless": A feminist critical discourse analysis of 'Drink spiking' in Australian news media. *Feminist Media Studies*, *24*(4), 760–782. https://doi.org/10.1080/14680777.2023.2226831

Egen, O., Mercer Kollar, L. M., Dills, J., Basile, K. C., Besrat, B., Palumbo, L., & Carlyle, K. E. (2020). Sexual Violence in the Media: An Exploration of Traditional Print Media Reporting in the United States, 2014–2017. *MMWR. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, *69*(47), 1757–1761. https://doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm6947a1

Eriyanto, E. (2002). *Analisis Framing: Konstruksi, Ideologi, dan Politik Media*. LKiS.

Fahima, S., Nurbaya, S., & Ridho, K. (2021). Pemberitaan Kekerasan Seksual terhada Perempuan di Magdalena.co dalam Prespektif Jurnalisme Gender. *Jurnal Studi Jurnalistik*, *3*(1), 35–47. https://doi.org/10.15408/jsj.v3i1.20052

Fisher, C. (2016). The advocacy continuum: Towards a theory of advocacy in journalism. *Journalism*, *17*(6), 711–726. https://doi.org/10.1177/1464884915582311

Gupte, M., & Anitha, S. (2024). Gender violence or tradition?: Media coverage of child/forced marriage in US newspapers. *Feminist Media Studies*, *24*(1), 34–50. https://doi.org/10.1080/14680777.2023.2180650

Jones, J. (2025). Power and possibility: An intersectional perspective of campus sexual violence disclosure. *BMC Global and Public Health*, *3*(1), 41. https://doi.org/10.1186/s44263-025-00163-9

Juniarti, G. (2020). *Has Online Media Fulfilled Journalism Ethics for News Coverage of Revenge Porn Victims?* The Asian Conference on Ethics, Religion & Philosophy 2020 Official Conference Proceedings.

Juniarti, G., Tamu, Y., & Nasiru, L. O. G. (2025). The Narrative of News about Women's Position as Victim of Revenge Porn Case. In *Proceedings of the International Joint Conference on Arts and Humanities 2024 (IJCAH 2024)* (Vol. 879, pp. 1166–1172). Atlantis Press SARL. https://doi.org/10.2991/978-2-38476-317-7_112

Lasmidewi, R. N., & Hamdani, A. (2025). *Representasi Perempuan dalam Berita Kekerasan Seksual Melalui Wacana Kritis Sara Mills*. *14*(2).

Layman, K. E. (2020). *The Representation of Rape and Sexual Assault Within News Media*. Portland State University.

Marsha, R. A., Putri, E. M., Sofa, S. A., Ramadhani, S. P., & Witasari, A. L. (2026). Analisis Kasus Kekerasan Seksual Digital di Lingkungan Akademik Fakultas Hukum Perguruan Tinggi di Jakarta. *JURNAL MEDIA AKADEMIK (JMA)*, *4*(6).

Martalena, M., & Yoetad, G. (2019). Kekerasaan Seksual di Mata Konde (Analisis FramingKekerasaan Seksual terhadap Perempuan pada Rubrik Perspektif Konde Edisi November dan Desember 2018). *Koneksi*, *3*(1). https://doi.org/doi.org/10.24912/kn.v3i1.6137

McQueen, K., Murphy-Oikonen, J., & Hamm, J. (2025). Campus Sexual Assault: A Qualitative Review and Meta-Synthesis of Students' Experiences of Campus Prevention Initiatives. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, *26*(5), 922–937. https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380241297332

Rosilawati, Y., & Fadilla, Q. Y. (2023). Victims of Sexual Violence on Campus in the News: Between Discrimination and Impartiality. *Jurnal ILMU KOMUNIKASI*, *20*(2), 297–314. https://doi.org/10.24002/jik.v20i2.5816

Siregar, D. S. (2023). Fenomena Kekerasan Berbasis Gender Terhadap Perempuan. *Yurispruden: Jurnal Fakultas Hukum Universitas Islam Malang*, *7*(1), 40–58. https://doi.org/10.33474/yur.v7i1.19593

Trisko Darden, J., Steflja, I., & Wintersieck, A. (2026). Framing victims and perpetrators: Local and international reporting on the International Criminal Court case against Dominic Ongwen. *Media, War & Conflict*, *19*(1), 289–307. https://doi.org/10.1177/17506352241312086

Uldbjerg, S. (2025). Stories of digital sexual assault: An analysis of victim positions in news media. *Feminist Media Studies*, *25*(2), 427–442. https://doi.org/10.1080/14680777.2024.2328047

Yang, J., & Li, P. (2025). Dynamic and Function of Framing in Journalism: A Model Based on 9/11 News Reports. *Sage Open*, *15*(4), 21582440251405175. https://doi.org/10.1177/21582440251405175