

Doxing sebagai kejahatan digital terhadap jurnalis = Doxing as a digital crime against journalists

Andry Haryanto, author

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20527189&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

Tesis ini membahas fenomena kejahatan digital terhadap jurnalis di ruang siber dengan modus doxing atau menyebarkan identitas target di berbagai platform media sosial dengan sengaja dan niat jahat sebagai respons pemberitaan atau kerja-kerja jurnalistik oleh individu atau kelompok. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengetahui dampak doxing terhadap kebebasan pers serta doxing sebagai pintu masuk kejahatan terhadap jurnalis. Fenomena doxing dijelaskan dengan menggunakan Teori Masyarakat Jaringan, Teori Panoptikon, dan Teori Transisi Ruang. Penelitian kualitatif ini dilakukan terhadap 20 jurnalis sebagai subjek riset. Adapun metode pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara mendalam dan data sekunder dokumen dan jejak digital jurnalis korban doxing. Temuan penelitian adalah bahwa praktik penyebaran identitas dengan sengaja dan niat jahat berpengaruh terhadap kebebasan jurnalis dalam pemberitaan dan aktivitas jurnalistik. Beberapa jurnalis menjadi korban kejahatan usai identitasnya disebar seperti pelecehan, perisakan, ancaman pembunuhan, peretasan akun berbayar daring, serta penyalahgunaan identitas oleh pelaku untuk pinjaman online (pinjol).

.....This thesis is to study the digital crime against some journalists in cyber space by Doxing. Doxing is the act of publicly revealing previously private personal information without any consent which has a bad purpose as a response to their works by a solo or groups. On the other hand, the purpose of this thesis is to reveal the doxing's impact on freedom of the press, including the entry gate of criminalization to the journalist. Moreover, a doxing phenomenon is explained with some theories. The first is Network Society Theory, the second is Panopticon Theory, and the third is Space Transition Theory. In this case, the source of qualitative research comes from 20 persons with various background reports. They consist of 10 fielder journalists, three of them are represented by their supervisor and the rest of them through their digital traces who have ever been doxed. To conclude, the research reveals doxing is delegitimate to journalists' work and freedom. Some of them are victims of bullying, abuse, death threats, and hacking online payments, including data manipulated by illegal loaners.