

Implementation of B2GBPS (Broadcasting Behavior Guidelines and Broadcast Program Standards) in Disaster Journalism: Study on Cold Lava Flood News on Kompas TV May 2024 Edition

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Abstract

Indonesia is a disaster-prone country. The high frequency of natural disasters occurring in Indonesia makes the mainstream media in this country, especially television, always flooded with coverage of these events. However, it is not uncommon for the news content to violate Article 25 of the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission's (IBC) 2012 Broadcasting Behavior Guidelines And Broadcast Program Standards (B2GBPS). This research aims to find out how Kompas TV implements Article 25 of the Broadcasting Behavior Guidelines And Broadcast Program Standards (B2GBPS) on the Cold Lava Flood Disaster in West Sumatra in the May 2024 edition. The researcher used qualitative research model and content analysis approach. As a result, Kompas TV has not fully implemented Article 25 of the Broadcasting Behavior Guidelines And Broadcast Program Standards (B2GBPS) with 13 news samples taken during the cold lava flood disaster in West Sumatra, May 2024 edition.

Keywords: *Disaster Journalism, Flood, News, Television, KompasTV.*



A. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is known as a country that is prone to natural disasters. This important event has caused the national mass media, especially television media, to be flooded with many news related to natural disasters. Floods, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, landslides, tsunamis, droughts, and forest fires are some of the disasters that often occur in Indonesia. News coverage on mass media and the internet can be influenced by various factors, including political, economic and social interests that can sometimes affect the objectivity and accuracy of the information conveyed (Jemat, 2014). For example, the economic interests of a mass media can present news that attracts the attention of the public so that people become interested in watching or reading the news that is being broadcast. In addition, mass media and online media play a crucial role in stimulating the formation of public opinion and influencing people's perceptions of issues and events (Zahra et al., 2024).

May 2024 in Indonesia there was a natural disaster of cold lava flooding, more precisely in Padang, West Sumatra. This disaster was caused by heavy rains and transported volcanic ash material from Mount Marapi. There are four regencies

affected by the cold lava flood disaster, namely Tanah Datar Regency, Padang Panjang Regency, Agam Regency and Pariaman Regency. According to BNPB records, 62 people were reportedly killed, hundreds of people were seriously and slightly injured, hundreds of houses were damaged, and hundreds of hectares of agricultural land were damaged by mud and wood. This cold lava flood is interesting to discuss because it was triggered by high rainfall intensity and the impact of volcanic earthquakes on Mount Marapi.

News of the cold lava flood disaster above has become a hot topic in the mass media, ranging from online media, electronic media to print media. Every day the mass media is filled with news of cold lava floods. One of the media covering the cold lava flood disaster is Kompas TV. Kompas TV attracts a lot of attention for always presenting the news that the community needs, every day the community is presented with news related to this cold lava flood.

Based on the events of natural disasters and the many news reports related to natural disasters, this has led to a term in journalism, namely disaster journalism. The concept of disaster journalism can be a guideline for the media to carry out its function as a provider of information and influence the community in taking appropriate action in responding to disaster events. In an effort to avoid mistakes that occur when covering disasters, it is necessary to implement disaster journalism on television media. This requires the media to equip journalists to know how they cover disasters that occur in the field.

In the world of coverage, there are regulations for news reporters/journalists as well as the media in terms of reporting and publishing news. Article 25 of the Broadcasting Behavior Guidelines And Broadcast Program Standards (B2GBPS) passed by the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (IBC) regulates the process of covering and broadcasting news involving disaster-affected parties that should be guided by broadcasters. In particular, they must comply with the following provisions: (1) Covering disaster-affected subjects with due consideration to the recovery process of the victims and their families; (2) Not adding to the suffering or trauma of people and/or families in emergency situations, accident victims or crime victims, or people who are grieving by forcing, pressuring, and/or intimidating the victims and/or their families to be interviewed and/or photographed; (3) Broadcast images of victims and/or people in a state of suffering only in a context that can support the broadcast; (4) Not interfere with emergency response workers who are working to help victims who may still be alive; and (5) Not use images and/or sounds of disaster victims and/or people in a state of suffering in fillers, bumpers, ramps that are broadcast repeatedly.

Some news broadcast by television media sometimes still found many discrepancies or mistakes in presenting news, such as the news related to the natural disaster of Mount Marapi in West Sumatra in December 2023 broadcast by the Kabar Siang program entitled "*Full of Volcanic Ashes! Here's a Video of Climbers Trapped in Mount Marapi Eruption*" on TV One television station. In the news, this television media showed a video of one of the victims who was in pain and begging for help.

The broadcast contradicted the broadcast program regulations, which state that images of victims or those in pain cannot be shown in journalistic broadcasts on disaster news because they can cause trauma to the victims and their families. Such news usually relates to events that are dramatic and horrific in nature, often featuring tears, sad facial expressions, or the suffering of the victims presented under the pretext of promoting empathy. (Masduki, 2007).

Kompas TV media was chosen by researchers because according to the initial observations that researchers have made on Kompas TV media, especially on the news of the cold lava flood natural disaster that occurred in West Sumatra, there are still several videos that violate Article 25 of B2GBPS besides that another reason is that this media is owned by Kompas Gramedia as a large media company in Indonesia which is known for its commitment to the quality and accuracy of information and has a high rating level. Kompas TV itself is an Indonesian national private television channel that focuses on the production of news content, but not infrequently there are also cartoon broadcasts. Most of Kompas TV's programs are factual and current news programs, as well as entertainment news. One of the news that is often broadcast is natural disaster news. The news in Kompas TV media can influence readers in interpreting the event. Kompas TV as a news media that can be accessed by the public through electronic mass media television and online media Kompas TV, so that people easily get updated news every day.

The explanation of a series of news broadcasting phenomena related to natural disasters by television media above and the initial observations that researchers have made on Kompas TV media make researchers interested in conducting a deeper study of the Broadcasting Behavior Guidelines And Broadcast Program Standards (B2GBPS) on Kompas TV media to find out the implementation of B2GBPS on Kompas TV television media. The purpose of using a descriptive content analysis approach by researchers is to provide a detailed description of a particular text or message. Content analysis research is based on the content of video archives in Kompas TV media which is then researched to be more easily revealed through the content of the news.

The theoretical framework examined in this research is then based on the previously mentioned ideas. The categories show conformity with Article 25 of the Broadcasting Behavior Guidelines And Broadcast Program Standards (B2GBPS) related to disaster coverage, which consists of five articles. The table below shows the news categories:

Table 1. Categories of Disaster Journalism Ethics Based on Article 25 B2GBPS

No	Categories of Disaster Journalism Ethics Based on Article 25 B2GBPS	Description
1	Covering subjects affected by disasters with the obligation to consider the recovery process of victims and their families.	In the news broadcast, it is necessary to identify the presence or absence of journalist activities that take the recovery process of

		victims and their families into consideration.
2	Do not add to the suffering or trauma of people and/or families who are in emergency conditions, victims of accidents or victims of crime, or people who are grieving by forcing, pressuring, and/or intimidating victims and/or their families to be interviewed and/or taken pictures.	In news broadcasts, it is necessary to pay attention to the presence or absence of elements that can aggravate trauma and add to the burden of suffering of the person or family of the victim.
3	Broadcast images of victims and/or people in distress only in a context that supports the broadcast.	When airing news broadcasts, it is necessary to pay attention to whether or not the broadcast shows victims affected by the disaster in a state of suffering in order to strengthen the content of the broadcast.
4	Does not interfere with emergency response workers who are working to help victims who may still be alive	In news broadcasts, it is necessary to pay attention to the presence or absence of footage that shows the disruption of emergency response workers in evacuating living disaster victims.
5	Do not use images and/or sounds of disaster victims and/or people in distress in fillers, bumpers, ramps that are broadcast repeatedly.	In news broadcasts, it is important to pay attention to the presence or absence of shows that feature the use of images of victims in bumpers, fillers, ramps, which are broadcast repeatedly.

Source: B2GBPS, IBC 2012

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Television

The word *“television”* is a combination of the words (tele, *“far”*) from Greek and visio (*“vision”*) from Latin, so television can be defined as *“a long-distance communication tool that uses visual media.”* Television is a pictorial broadcast capture device, which is in the form of audio visual and video broadcasting by broadcasting. This term comes from the Greek words tele (far) and vision (see), so it literally means *“seeing far away”*, because viewers are far from the TV studio (Ilham Z, 2010). Television news has its own interest because in it there is information about facts or events that are happening in a writing, image, audio-visual that is made completely through mass media to be enjoyed so that this can be useful for the community. There

are three kinds of television characteristics, namely Audiovisual, Thinking in Pictures, and More Complex Operation (Elvinaro, 2007).

2. Television News

According to a Journalist in London, Tom Clarke, said that originally according to an admittedly untestable story, the word NEWS (news) comes from an abbreviation namely: North, East, West and South. With this abbreviation Clarke wants to illustrate how news is something that can fulfill the needs of human curiosity instincts by providing news from all corners of the world. The types of television news according to JB Wahyudi are divided into two, namely current news which is divided into straight news and in-depth news, the second is periodic news consisting of exploratory reports, typical reports (features), analysis news, human interest and air magazines (Wahyudi J.B, 1996).

3. Disaster Journalism

Disaster journalism is a form of journalism that focuses on reporting and delivering accurate, fast, and reliable information about natural disasters and humanitarian crises (Nazaruddin, 2007). In covering news through television media, the principles and ethics of journalism that are commonly used refer to the B2GBPS (Broadcasting Behavior Guidelines And Broadcast Program Standards) issued by the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (IBC). P3SPS is a guideline and standard for broadcasting activities both TV and radio in Indonesia. According to Indonesian Broadcasting Commission, based on Law 32 year 2002 (Broadcasting Law), it is authorized to regulate and create regulation in broadcasting field. Through this authority, KPI creates broadcasting regulations in the form of B2GBPS (Broadcasting Behavior Guidelines And Broadcast Program Standards).

4. Press Theory of Social Responsibility

The social responsibility theory was born out of discomfort with the excessive freedom of the liberal press theory. This problem began in the 20th century, when liberal theories held sway. However, the freedom of the press was misused and became irresponsible. Usually, the theory of social responsibility is applied in countries that adhere to a democratic system, one of which is Indonesia. The theory of social responsibility considers that in freedom there is an equal responsibility.

C. METHODS

The methodology that researchers use in their research combines a descriptive approach with qualitative research methods. Descriptive method is a method used by researchers in analyzing data by providing a description of the data obtained in detail (Sugiyono, 2019). Researchers decided to use a descriptive qualitative approach in order to collect data and information about the application of cold lava flood disaster journalism in Kompas TV media. The descriptive approach is believed to reveal more detailed information and simplify the verbal presentation of research findings.

Content analysis is a scientific study method used to describe the characteristics of content and draw conclusions from it (Eriyanto, 2015). In this study, researchers analyzed the video archive of the May 2024 edition of cold lava flood news broadcast by Kompas TV media.

The implementation of Broadcasting Behavior Guidelines And Broadcast Program Standards (B2GBPS) in Kompas TV media is the focus of this research. While the object of the research refers to the news about the cold lava flood aired by Kompas TV station in May 2024. The researcher chose the cold lava flood tragedy from the many tragedies that occurred in Indonesia because the place had a large enough natural disaster and took many lives. Therefore, researchers use qualitative methods in examining this news text, so the needs of researchers are taken into consideration in choosing research samples. The researcher sampled several news articles about the cold lava flood disaster that occurred from May 15, 2024 to May 23, 2024, during the disaster emergency response period.

The basic data for this research came from Kompas TV's YouTube video archive for May 2024, and also collected additional supporting data from various sources. Researchers in compiling their research conducted data analysis using descriptive methods, first classifying the data obtained based on categories, then pouring the results of the study in the form of conceptual frameworks and theories to characterize the data.

D. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data collection of video archive documentation of cold lava flood news broadcasts on Kompas TV media, obtained 13 news articles from May 15 to May 23, 2024. Here are some of the news titles obtained:

Table 2. List of news titles of West Sumatra Cold Lava Floods

No.	Broadcast program	Edition	Headline
1	Kompas Siang	May 15, 2024	Marapi Rain Lava Floods, 58 People Killed
2	Sapa Indonesia Pagi	May 16, 2024	The Massive Impact of Marapi Rain Lava Flood Disaster
3	Breaking News	May 16, 2024	Impact of Marapi Rain Lava Flood
4	Breaking News	May 16, 2024	Testimony of Marapi Rain Lava Flood Victims
5	Breaking News	May 16, 2024	Impact of Marapi Rain Lava Flood
6	Breaking News	May 16, 2024	Search and Rescue Team Finds 3 Bodies of Lava Flood Victims
7	Kompas Petang	May 16, 2024	Search and Rescue Team Finds 1 Body of Cold Lava Flood Victim
8	Kompas Siang	May 17, 2024	Tanah Datar government to relocate residents to safe locations

9	Kompas Siang	May 17, 2024	Lava Rain Flood Victims Need Clothing
10	Kompas Petang	May 17, 2024	Marapi disaster victims, 31 identified
11	Kompas Pagi	May 19, 2024	31 victims of cold lava flood in Tanah Datar
12	Kompas Pagi	May 19, 2024	Searching for 11 Victims of Mount Marapi Rain Lava Flood, Hard to Reach Terrain and Uncertain Weather are Obstacles
13	Kompas Pagi	May 23, 2024	Search and Rescue Team Finds Last Victim of Lava Flood

Source: <https://youtube.com/@kompastv>

The following discussion is based on an examination of how journalists' ethics are applied in disaster reporting, using Article 25 of the Broadcasting Behavior Guidelines And Broadcast Program Standards (B2GBPS) approved by the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (IBC) in 2012, related to the coverage of the cold lava flood disaster in Kompas TV media and the following is an explanation of the category points:

1. Covering subjects affected by disasters with the obligation to consider the recovery process of victims and their families.

There were 13 news broadcasts on the issue of cold lava floods in West Sumatra broadcast by Kompas TV media and it was found that some of them did not consider the healing/recovery process of individual disaster victims and/or affected families. The news was titled (1) Massive Impact of Marapi Lava Flood, (2) TIMSAR Finds 3 Bodies of Lava Flood Victims and (3) Impact of Marapi Lava Flood. These three news articles are still found in sections that have not or pay less attention to the recovery process of victims and their families affected by the cold lava flood disaster. This can be seen with the broadcast of pictures of the disaster site conditions showing the situation of cold lava floods taken from the air. The video also shows many damaged houses that were submerged in the mud of the cold lava flood and damaged various other buildings, then the video also shows the conditions around the neighborhood showing damaged houses carried by rushing water after being hit by the cold lava flood disaster. Other broadcasts included images of victims who died and were evacuated from the disaster site, with the images and news repeated under two different headlines.



Figure 1. Evacuation Process and Condition of Residents' Houses in Cold Lava Flood Disaster

Source: <https://youtu.be/Z4x6gDhq9q8?feature=shared>

The rise of natural disaster cases that occurred in Indonesia made the media flock to present news related to natural disasters. Natural disaster events broadcast by the media, especially television media, sometimes still broadcast news that is traumatizing for the families of victims. Based on this situation, there are at least two factors that contribute to the low quality of disaster journalism: first, the inexperienced journalistic skills of Indonesian journalists, especially in the context of disaster coverage; second, the ideology of commercial capitalism that has penetrated into every aspect of media and journalism, and has become a common perspective adopted by media managers and their staff. (Nazaruddin, 2007).

Inaccurate information can cause uncertainty that can make things worse (Rudianto, 2015). In the event of a natural disaster, positive information is needed so that the community knows how to deal with the disaster that will occur and the people who are victims do not panic.

2. Not to increase the suffering or trauma of people and/or families who are in an emergency condition, victims of accidents or victims of crime, or people who are grieving by forcing, pressuring, and/or intimidating victims and/or their families to be interviewed and/or taken pictures

The results of data collection, there are 13 news items reported by Kompas TV media, identified 2 news with the titles (1) Testimony of Cold Lava Flood Victims and (2) Claiming Trauma, Residents Affected by Marapi Rain Lava Floods Ask to Be Relocated. In this news, the Kompas TV reporter interviewed a resource person who witnessed the cold lava flood disaster named Masrizal. An elderly man (M. Rajdi) was also interviewed in front of his house which was being cleaned of a lot of mud. Although the interview process is still below the safe threshold, the points of questions asked by Kompas TV journalists to disaster victims are considered to trigger the emergence of trauma in victims. In the news title "*Testimony of the Cold Lahar Flood Victims*" Kompas TV Media journalists asked questions such as "*You and your wife and*

then your child walked and ran like that, sir, to save themselves?" Which was then accompanied by the question *"What are you doing?"*. Which was then accompanied by the question *"Then what about other neighbors, if I'm not mistaken it was midnight, sir?"*. From the questions given, it can make victims recall the events that have occurred, and this can create a sense of trauma for victims and families related to natural disasters that have occurred.

Interviews are a must-do and important in covering disasters to get the right data and information about the occurrence of certain events or phenomena. However, in the interview process, there are things that must be done and considered before conducting an interview. Starting from choosing sources, ethics and behavior, and also preparing questions asked to sources. Kompas TV media journalists still do not pay attention and consider the questions given, this can be seen from the archive of the cold lava flood natural disaster video entitled *"Claiming Trauma, Residents Affected by the Marapi Rain Lava Flood Ask to Be Relocated"*, in the video shows a video of an elderly father who has lost several family members, The father was interviewed in front of his house which was being cleaned from the mud caused by the cold lava flood, in the video the Kompas TV media journalist asked questions that could traumatize the victims such as *"When talking about damage, there are families who died and the damage to the house itself was destroyed, right sir?"*. Questions like this can remind the victim's memory of their family.

Not all parties can be used as a source of information related to the facts that explain the phenomenon in the news. Some of the parties or institutions do not know anything or do not want to share what they know. These people cannot be used as informants on the events that occur (Purnama, Nugraheni, & Andreas, 2016). Dennis McQuail stated that commercial logic encourages the media to deliberately and methodically expose various types of natural disaster events through direct means such as presenting news or broadcasts in sequence, on the spot, and interactive by using a rating system to classify news that is processed naturally as an advertising target (Masduki, 2007).

When we see news of natural disasters being aired in the mass media, sometimes we often hear questions given by journalists such as *"How do you feel about the natural disasters that occurred"*. Questions like this are a form of insensitivity towards journalists when covering disaster news. This question was also asked by Kompas TV Media Journalists with the news title *"Testimony of Cold Lava Flood Victims"* the question was in the form of *"At that time you and your family were resting or how sir, can you tell me"*, in the video the Kompas TV media journalist asked the victim to tell about the cold lava flood that hit the West Sumatra area. This is in line with what Joe Hight, as Managing Editor of The Oklahoma and President of the Dart Center for Journalism & Trauma Executive Committee of Washington University, stated that such questions will only remind interviewees of their pain and can make them grieve again (Dart Center, 2006). What should be remembered is that victims or families who are being affected by disasters are survivors and are struggling with the conditions faced in the midst of the disaster that has befallen them. Therefore, even when deadlines are their

enemy, journalists still need to deal with victims in a way that is much more appropriate and what they want others to do with them. Even if the victim ultimately chooses not to participate in the interview (Purwadi, 2009).

Media coverage of natural disasters differs from coverage of political events in that it does not have the backdrop of ongoing political shifts. For example, a natural disaster will not trigger a social uprising against the current government. It does not even aim to overthrow the current government. On the other hand, it can result in moral panic, a form of prolonged social anxiety (Hartley, 2002).

While interviews and broadcasts are conducted with the intention of providing important information, they can actually have a psychological impact, especially on the individuals involved, without reporters, cameramen, editors and news anchors who are also interviewers realizing it. For those affected by the disaster, this can be a second trauma. The general coordinator of Yayasan Pulih, Irma S. Martam, reports that media coverage of disasters has been the subject of complaints from some affected residents. It is true that some media coverage has further traumatized the victims. (Purwadi, 2009).

Interviews with disaster victims may not be considered by journalists or interviewers who believe that such interviews do not contribute to psychiatric problems. There are three aspects that actually contribute to traumatic psychiatric disorders: first, traumatic experiences (hearing about subsequent floods, witnessing the number of injured or dead victims). Loss (spouse, children, parents, relatives, friends, property and means of livelihood) is the second element. Third, post-disaster stressors include recalling painful experiences, hearing about similar events, and observing similar events (Rahmat Hidayat in Purwadi, 2009). Victim interviews can be stressful because they have to recall the events that happened to them during the interrogation process.

3. Broadcast images of victims and/or people in distress only in a context that supports the broadcast.

There were three news articles in this category, in particular the following, which featured images of victims who had survived only a little: (1) Cold Lava Flood Victims in Tanah Datar 31 People, (2) Search for 11 Mount Marapi Rain Lava Flood Victims, Medan Difficult to Reach and Uncertain Weather an Obstacle, (3) SAR Team Finds Last Victim of Rain Lava Flood. Three news programs were found to be used solely to promote news broadcasts. The news program showed victims of the cold lava flood tragedy being evacuated. The victims who were evacuated were those who had already died, and they were transported through a river route with a large amount of water. The researchers also found other news stories showing the evacuation process through difficult terrain with various titles describing the evacuation of cold lava flood victims. The images from this collection of news videos depict how disaster victims were evacuated:

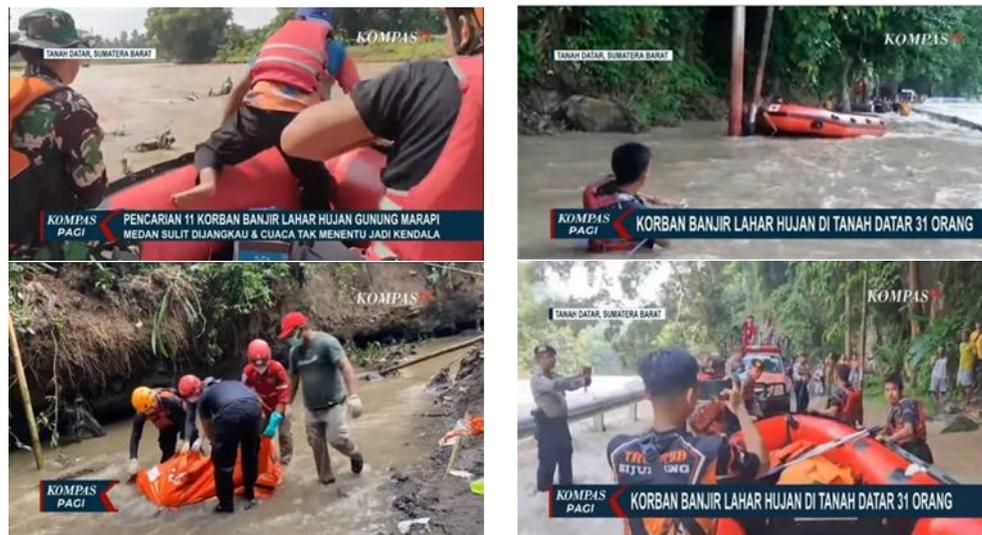


Figure 2. Evacuation Process of Victims of Cold Lava Flood Natural Disaster

Source: https://youtu.be/_0mVGU45d5Y?feature=shared

The media in disseminating news about disasters has both positive and negative sides, the positive side can make people know the truth about information about disasters and know how to anticipate disasters that will occur. However, on the negative side, the media can influence the community so that people become afraid and panic about the events that are being broadcast by the media. On the other hand, the purpose of the media in disclosing this information is to increase the marketability of the coverage (Wahyuni, 2008).

Communities can benefit from the media's help in identifying solutions, such as raising material donations such as funds to help disaster victims (Arimbi, 2014). The public's right to accurate and comprehensive information about disasters should be a top priority, and the media should play a role in this. But sometimes the media does not pay attention to this, the media only shows video shows only for ratings and economic interests.

4. Does not interfere with emergency response workers who are working to help victims who may still be alive

In this category, out of the 13 news articles, there were no news articles about the obstruction of emergency response workers who were carrying out their duties in helping and evacuating victims who might still be alive. In emergency situations, emergency response workers play a very important role in saving lives and providing assistance to victims. Emergency response workers save lives and reduce the impact of natural disasters that occur by ensuring the safety of themselves and others when a disaster occurs, emergency response workers work with rescue teams and related agencies to provide assistance, emergency response workers can provide information and training to the community about disaster preparedness. And Assist in post-disaster recovery by distributing aid and setting up shelters. This is what the media and journalists should realize not to interfere with emergency response workers.

Disaster management involves not only the ability to help financially, but also involves moral support (Susanto 2011). Moral support for disaster victims is essential

to help them overcome the trauma and mental distress caused by disasters. With the right moral support, disaster victims can more easily cope with the impact of disasters and restore their lives.

5. Do not use images and/or sounds of disaster victims and/or people in distress in fillers, bumpers, ramps that are broadcast repeatedly

This last category relates to refraining from using often-broadcast images or sounds of disaster victims or people suffering as fillers, bumpers or ramps. There are 4 video news shows included in this category, as for the news titles, namely: (1) SAR Team Finds Last Victim of Rain Lava Flood, (2) Marapi Disaster Victims, 31 Victims Identified, (3) SAR Team Finds 3 Bodies of Rain Lava Flood Victims, (4) SAR Team Finds 1 Body of Cold Lava Flood Victim. In the four videos above, the evacuation process of cold lava flood victims was broadcast, while the images broadcast were the bodies of disaster victims who were transported from the disaster site through difficult terrain, and there were videos showing the handover of dead victims to their families. Although the images presented are not included in fillers, bumpers, and ramps, the dramatic atmosphere of the evacuation seconds is broadcast repeatedly. In Indonesia, the value of news dramatization is still a guideline in the practice of disaster coverage journalism (Nazaruddin, 2007). News dramatization is news that is presented dramatically and reinforced by the addition of emotional spices that aim to produce a dramatic effect for the audience whose output is none other than to increase the selling value of the news. This can be seen from the themes of disaster news in Indonesia that center on gloomy facial expressions, crying victims, and dramatic disaster stories, or highlighting the suffering of victims while ostensibly promoting social solidarity (Masduki, 2007).

E. CONCLUSION

Based on Article 25 of B2GBPS IBC 2012, Kompas TV did not carry out disaster coverage ethics properly in covering the cold lava flood disaster in West Sumatra in the May 2024 period. This conclusion is based on the analysis conducted by researchers. However, most of the 13 news articles analyzed in this research did not apply disaster journalism ethics. From the news related to the cold lava flood published in Kompas TV media, the author found 12 reports that fell into the category of violating the Broadcasting Behavior Guidelines And Broadcast Program Standards

An equally important component in the process of disseminating information, especially information about natural disasters, is the media. In terms of helping and easing the burden of disaster victims in the rehabilitation process, the media is very important. However, there are still some cases where the function of the media and current media practices are inversely proportional. In order to ensure that disaster news does not add to the trauma experienced by victims, their families and the community, the findings of this study suggest that all media organizations, including editors, journalists and other staff involved in covering and disseminating information about disasters, continue to uphold the ethics of disaster journalism.

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