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2012 ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE ALLIANCE OF INDEPENDENT JOURNALISTS (AJI)

Digitalization and Social Media: Blessing or Curse?

2012 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ALLIANCE OF INDEPENDENT JOURNALISTS (AJI):

Digitalization and Social Media: Blessing or Curse?

Contribution of all AJI Indonesia Executive Boards for the period of 2011-2014

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Foreword

AS usual, AJI Annual Report Book is released along with AJI's anniversary, 7 August. This book contains of notes concerning some events documented by AJI's board of management during 2011-2014, related to journalistic and media issue with AJI's involvement throughout 2011-2012.

The condition of media in Indonesia today has turned far away. Compared with the previous era, media has developed to be a big industry that gives a lot of job opportunities for journalists and media workers, as well as becoming the source of trusted public information. However, the development of media industry also raises AJI's concerns, such as, among others, the increasing of violence cases toward journalists, the weakness of company's protection toward journalists, labor affairs, and the changing of media character as being more politic and partisan.

The challenge faced by AJI today is indeed different with the condition at the time of AJI's first establishment on August 7, 1994. At that time, the state's repression, threat of violence by security forces, and monopoly of journalism organization made the struggle spirit from the member of AJI founder felt more "heroic". However, in point of fact, the challenges encountered by the journalists today are also not easier to be handled. In the past, a reporter could be imprisoned, kidnapped, and co-opted

by the state apparatus, and now the same threat still haunts the reporter with more sophisticated way and not always resulting into bloody threat.

Physical threat and censor are no longer coming from the state, but from the parties who extremely dislike free and critical press, whoever they are. The journalists in the regional scope often experience terror and intimidation from “the small kings”, because of the news coverage or considered dangerous in their region. Often, a journalist becomes a victim of fatal physical violence, while the impunity practice by the state tends to strengthen and cannot be impregnable yet by the sword of justice.

In addition, beside physical attack and law suit, threat toward the profession of journalist today can come from the media owners who create the media as their economic and politic vehicle. Some labor cases, such as termination of employment and monopoly of media ownership which leads to oligopoly of the power (politic and business), become special notes for AJI.

At the same time, the era of digitalization and media convergence which penetrates into today’s media life leaves some big questions: what are the impacts of media convergence for the journalists? Where are the roles of media worker and the public in the new media era? How does AJI respond toward this changing media climate: being a soluble player, passive viewer, or the actor for a better change?

Stepping on the age of eighteen, AJI attempts to respond those various challenges with concrete program and action. AJI has committed to keep guarding the freedom of the press, opposing the practice of violence and impunity toward journalists, improving the standard of conduct for its journalist profession through Journalists’ Competency Test, increasing the capacity of AJI in the City from Papua

to Aceh, and struggling for the journalists' welfare through the establishment of media labor union in various media. The whole unanimous determination, efforts of struggle, and notes from AJI's members are manifested in 2012 AJI Annual Report.

A big special thank is deeply expressed to Ignatius "Kumkum" Haryanto whose tireless effort to compile this book has lasting effect as worthy reading. I would also like to be thankful to all Coordinators and AJI executive board members of the period of 2011-2014 with their continued supports in giving preliminary report for the writing of the report, as well as to the AJI staffs in Kwitang. Special appreciation is dedicated to Chairman of the Committee for AJI's Eighteenth Anniversary, Dandy Koswara, and the Coordinator of Advocacy Division, Aryo Wisanggeni, who contribute their outstanding and valuable help for the writing of 2012 AJI Annual Report.

Jakarta, 7 August 2012

Eko Maryadi

President of the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI)

DIGITALIZATION AND SOCIAL MEDIA: BLESSING OR CURSE?

CHAPTER I

The Hustle and Bustle of Digital Media World

2012: The industry of media in the country is showing a more and more tempestuous condition. Indonesia is considered as one of the countries having the dynamics of media industry that must be taken into account, not only in the level of Asian countries, but in the world level as well. Notwithstanding, the United States of America and West Europe countries are mourning with the shutting of some critical newspapers, along with the reduction of media worker numbers in those countries, however the growth of media in Indonesia is still regarded as having progress and showing significant development in recent years.

Nowadays, the development of mainstream mass media in some places gets serious challenge as the result of the emergence of new media forms, whether it is in the form of digital media or in the various forms of social media, both of which contain journalistic elements or not. How is this conclusion formulated? Especially, will both existences be negating each other or indeed supporting each other? Thus, various experiments and opportunities are continually attempted by its actors. The journalists, today, are required to keep being aware with various developments in the type of new media technology and to keep trying

the insertion of journalism in it in order that such media content can still be relevant for the wider public interest.

A researcher in the subject of new media from Arizona State University, named Merlyna Lim ¹, stated that two main characteristics which were marking the media industry after 1998 were the return of freedom of expression in Indonesia, and more rapid infiltration done in the market toward the industry which had ever undergone the imprisonment during the era of Soeharto, from 1966 to 1998. At the same time, when the industry of mainstream media developed (newspaper, radio, and television), the new media, such as internet, along with the presence of increasingly spreading social media, gave new contribution toward the production, consumption style, and distribution pattern of information in Indonesia at present time.

In broadcasting, the government ensures that Indonesia is entering the era of digital television and has given the end limit of total switch-off analog in 2018. The authority of International Telecommunication or International Telecommunication Union (ITU) has determined June 17, 2015 as the deadline for all countries in holding digital broadcasting. In Indonesia, field trial of digital broadcasting had been done since August 13, 2008.² Afterward, it will be continued with a joint broadcasting of analog television with digital television – often referred to as simulcast – which will be held during 2012 to 2014, in order to prepare total migration to digital form in 2014 until 2016.³

This changing of media landscape gives lots of implication. Not only from the side of technological development, it is also

1 Merlyna Lim, @Crossroads: Democratization & Corporation of Media in Indonesia, Participatory Media Lab at Arizona State University & Ford Foundation, 2011, hal. 1.

2 Soft launching for field trial of Digital Television Broadcasting in Indonesia by the Vice President of Republic of Indonesia, Yusuf Kalla, in TVRI studio, Senayan – Jakarta. <http://digitaltv4indonesia.blogspot.com/2009/05/peluncuran-tv-digital.html>

3 See “Konglomerat di Rimba Bisnis TV Digital”, *Warta Ekonomi* no.02, 23 January – 8 February 2012, ppl.26.

changing the constellation of media business, among others, a claim for the workers involved in this business, journalistic practice or media activity, until the challenge from the side of communication/ journalistic ethics.

Such problem had been felt by AJI in a couple of recent years. Therefore, AJI held Annual Conference of Online Media (as entering the second year of its implementation) on February 23, 2012 themed “Online Media: Between the Reader, Profit, and Ethics”.

It is undeniable that a new media through internet in Indonesia has rapidly spread. In the last five years, people who access internet continually rise in line with the availability of infrastructure which is wider, more affordable, and cheaper. In 2011, the number of internet user in Indonesia had reached 55.23 million, rising from 42.16 million people in 2010. It means that a quarter of Indonesia’s people have known internet.

Nevertheless, data of Indonesia’s Central Statistics Body (*Badan Pusat Statistik/BPS*) in 2010, as quoted from the book entitled ‘Indikator Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi (TIK) Indonesia 2011’, stated that the number of household with television ownership is still the most one compared with the ownership of radio and computer (PC).

Table 1.1 Households having Television, Radio, and Computer in Indonesia, 2010

Equipment	% of HH
Television	95.56%
Radio	55.52%
Personal Computer	32.64%

SOURCE : KEMKOMINFO, BUKU INDIKATOR TIK INDONESIA 2011, JAKARTA, 2011, P. 20 AND P. 23.

On the other side, online media becomes an industry with unstoppable movement. Trans Corp, in June 2011, acquired 100 percent shares of Detikcom, a news portal. Lippo Group

named its media group with BeritaSatu, taken from the name of news website which had just been acquired. Meanwhile, Djarum business group, also in the middle of 2011, had owned the biggest social network website, namely Kaskus.

Slowly but surely, the dynamic of industry will meet the society's changing pattern in accessing information: from conventional media to digital media. The society begins to be more depending on such new media in the way they interact, including finding information by accessing some rapidly developing news portal, such as Detikcom, Tempo.co, Kompas.com, Hukum Online, VIVAnews, Okezone, Beritasatu, Kapanlagi, and many others. In line with this phenomenon, the development of "mobile internet" is also progressively greater than ever. Until 2011, not less than 29 million people had been connected with *mobile internet* for interacting and accessing digital information.

Indeed, such condition is still viewed as usual phenomenon experienced by the urban society in big city, in which adequate internet access makes people can continuously be connected with internet and they are able to know the latest information from those various media. Until the end of 2008, the number of internet media user was still less than 5%. However, in the last couple of years, the consumption of internet using is higher, until it reaches more than 50 millions people in Indonesia.

Table 1.2 Weekly Media Use Frequency

Media	2006	2007	2008
Television	95 %	97 %	97 %
Radio	50 %	44 %	35 %
Newspaper	22 %	17 %	16 %
Internet / online	2 %	3 %	4 %
SMS	6 %	5 %	9 %

SOURCE: @CROSSROADS: DEMOCRATIZATION AND CORPORATION OF MEDIA IN INDONESIA⁴

⁴ Merlyna Liem, "Table 3: Weekly Media Use Frequency for News", @Crossroads: Democratization

Between Speed and Accuracy

Although the development of digital media comes increasingly up to the surface, but in the term of accuracy and quality of information, there is still a fairly big homework to be done. Those new media are generally treated as the contributor of first information only. In order to be more trusted and able to be a guideline, verification process upon the published information must be applied.

Here, a problem of communication ethics or journalistic ethics is arising, especially relating to accurate information. We often hear about “dilema” between the speeds of information delivery with the demands of information completeness and accuracy. In television media, rating becomes the language for showing the competition among stations, while online media has mechanism of “page-view” for calculating the number of people accessing and reading the information presented. There is a kind of contest among online media to make its each product read by people as many as it can be. Consequently, such “contest” often causes a bombastic title, unexplained issue, no verification, and even there is online media giving ‘information’ which is lately not proven true.

In the changing conditions faced now, the journalists are demanded to intensely keep up with the current development, either related to the technology of communication which is increasingly more sophisticated or the emergence of new issues related to media development. The emerging new issues are, for example, relating to:⁵

& Corporation of Media in Indonesia, Participatory Media Lab at Arizona State University & Ford Foundation, 2011, p. 2 quoting from InterMedia, 2010. Base:n=3000, April 2009; n=3012, December 2007; n=3013, November 2006.

5 Some points are summarized from several sources, such as Economist, “Bulletins from the Future”, Special Report of the News Industry, July 9, 2011; Bill Kovach & Tom Rosenthal, *Blur: How to know the truth in the age of information overloaded*, New York: Bloomsbury USA, 2010; Jan Leach “Creating Ethical Bridge from Journalism to Digital News”, Nieman Reports Fall, 2009, and also John

- What is information? How to differ information which contains gossip, *hoax* (a false report), or hidden advertisement (relating to the separation between the content of the media with commercial or paid media/ advertisement)?
- Who is the provider of information today? Is it still dominated by the journalist? Or, are there other parties who have role as the producer of information? It is starting from common people, non-governmental organization, politicians, artists, and others.
- How to differ information which has been verified and one which still contains uncertainty?
- Does the reporter still have dominant function when the information can be produced by anyone else? (the presence of social media makes people become the producer of information as long as he/ she has media outlet for spreading the information)
- When the duty of reporting is replaced by other people, thus is the profession of reporter still relevant? Where exactly the relevancy of profession or method of journalistic is needed at recent times?

Some questions aforementioned are important to be thought about by the journalist in these days, remembering that the condition faced today is different with one dealt with in two or three decades ago. Different media industries today do not want to be left behind to completely provide its industry with new media wing in order to strengthen its existence. Now, a printed media company has television (or otherwise), online media, and using social media network for spreading information. Meanwhile, the social media network sometimes

is used as material of information by conventional media (lots of journalist *follow* twitter account of some people, such as politician, opinion leader, artist, and many others) with the aim of finding expression, or opinion said by particular people in the cyber world.

Viewing this increasingly rapid development, AJI attempts to respond the current development by enhancing the professional ability of its members. It is in line with one of main programs held by AJI Indonesia in 2011-2014, which is enhancing the professionalism and bargaining position of *freelance* journalist, correspondent, and contributor, in the era of media conglomeration, convergency, and multiplatform.

In order to increase the bargaining position – and eventually – the welfare of journalist-contributor, it requires an increase on journalistic technical ability, which is not limited in one form of media, such as printed, radio, or television only. Every freelance journalist, contributor, or correspondent who get their income from selling news, must be mastering more than ability in producing the type of media. By laying on the current program and the effort of division's contribution, the board of management in AJI Indonesia holds training program for television journalism and *video production* in some AJI of the City. During three years of the board of management (2011-2014), AJI Indonesia is hoped to complete the training program for as many as AJI's members can be in 35 cities, especially they whose status are freelancer, correspondent, and contributor. Some cities which have been holding the intended training, among others: Ambon (April 2012), Mataram (April 2012), Bandung (May 2012), Surabaya (June 2012), and Medan (June 2012).

DIGITALIZATION AND SOCIAL MEDIA: BLESSING OR CURSE?

CHAPTER II

Media Industry and Its Labors: Fighting Against the Tyranny of Investor

THE main problem of media labor in Indonesia nowadays is focused on the arbitrariness of the media owner who arbitrarily fires the labor, does mutation and non-jobs the employees, declares that the company is in a crisis, or applies salary cutting unilaterally. In some cases, those pitiful decisions come out when the journalists who are considered “in trouble” just going to or intends to do initiation for the establishment of Labor Union in their media. This portrait is seen at least in the non-job cases (which ends up with termination of employment) as experienced by Luviana in Metro TV, termination of employment for 13 journalists of Indonesia Finance Today (IFT), and the reduction of Semarang Daily’s (*Harian Semarang/ Harsem*) employees.

Deactivation case experienced by Luviana, a journalist in Metro TV, on January 31, 2012, can be viewed from many aspects, mainly from the basic reason stated by the company to displace its employee. The first aspect is to silence a critical employee. Critical action developed by Luviana as producer’s

assistant for Metro Malam program is shown by giving input concerning how the television news show can be more ethical, not violating Human Rights, and more critical toward gender issue. Such critic is expressed by Luviana related to the news program which often openly shows the face of the suspect, the face of Commercial Sex Worker who is chased by the security officers, or the shows which exploit violence in a vulgar manner.

Luviana's case is also predicted as Labor Union "busting", although Metro TV definitively has no Labor Union yet. Since February 5, 2012, Luviana was transferred from editorial division to division of Human Resource Department, because she was considered to be the initiator in planning a meeting for Metro TV's employees in order to raise an employee's association or a 'union'. This association, initially, is aimed to discuss the income/ bonus gap among the employees which is considered unfair. Here, transparency and accountability of the company toward its employees are required to be a priority.

The Management of Metro TV then accused Luviana for defaming the company's good name because she told the case of her deactivation to another party outside the company. The end of that accusation was termination of employment for Luvi since the end of June 2012. The management of Metro TV said that the action of employment termination for Luviana had already been according to the recommendation from Labor Department of West Jakarta, although the suggestion for termination of employment was rejected by Luviana.

Luviana had met directly with the owner of Metro TV, Surya Paloh, in the beginning of June 2012. At that time, Surya Paloh promised to ask Luvi work again, but the fact was the opposite: Luviana was finally fired through Industrial Relations Court.

Beside Luviana's case in Metro TV, there is another promi-

ment case over the last year, which is the firing of 13 *Indonesia Finance Today* (IFT) journalists, following the statement from IFT management as being in financial crisis. For AJI, this case shows the lack of transparency and accountability concerning the company's 'health' condition to its employees, as well as the negation of the company toward the existence of IFT Labor Union.

The unilateral firing of 13 IFT journalists was suspected having strong relation with the action of IFT Labor Union which was demanding IFT management for returning the unilaterally salary cutting as much as 5%-27.5% since February 2012. The Labor Union also demanded the company to pay cash compensation toward the arrears of Social Guarantee for Workers (Jamsostek) for more than a year, and to pay the arrears of medical coverage in 2011. All demands from the employees are actually a normative right which has been regulated in Cooperation Agreement (Working Contract), but it was violated by IFT management itself.

The editorial employees who were fired came from various levels, such as reporter, editor's assistant, editor, and managing editor. All letters of unilateral firing were signed by Rosalie Ticman (Director of PT Indonesia Finanindo Media). The termination of employment toward IFT employees was acted by the management's intimidation with bringing unknown people in the meeting of Board of Directors with the board of management and members of IFT Labor Union who would be fired.

Another case which has more or less similar condition is also experienced by journalist in Semarang, in which 12 journalists from *Harian Semarang* (*Harsem*) newspaper were fired unilaterally by their company. The unilateral termination occurred after *Harsem* joining with *Suara Merdeka*, the biggest printed media in the area of Central Java. With that acquisi-

tion, *Harsem* terminated its publishing on February 28, 2012, then starting to publish again on 12 March with new newspaper. However, in that publishing, a dozen of employees' names who had worked previously were not included, and the company even employed new employees.

The attempt to hold a dialog had never been accomplished because the company regarded that the contract of those fired employees had finished. Finally, a dozen of employees complained to Department of Labor and Transmigration in Semarang, asking them to be a fair mediator in that problem.

Another labor case is happening in Gorontalo. Adiwinata Solihin, a photographer for Gorontalo Post, on March 2012, was punished with a suspension without any reasons and without a clear time limit.

Meanwhile, in Palu, Central Sulawesi, Yardin Hasan, a member of AJI Palu in Radar Sulteng Newspaper, was fired unilaterally by the management of PT Radar Sulteng Membangun on September 2011. Firstly, Yardin asked permission for not going to work because of Lebaran homecoming to Maros, South Sulawesi. However, while still in his work permit period, Yardin received a notification through a short message that he and two other employees were terminated. Finally, because he felt that he was treated unfairly, Yardin resigned without any severance money after eight years of working in Radar Sulteng.

Tempest of the Correspondent

Besides that the media company is easy to terminate its employees, the journalist is also in weak bargaining position, mainly when working in the position of correspondent/ contributor.

The dispute between a dozen of Tempo's correspondents

joined in Tempo's Correspondent Labor Union (*Serikat Pekerja Koresponden Tempo/ Sepakat*) came up to the surface as the result of a deadlock in gaining meeting point between the correspondents and Tempo's management concerning their status and work agreement. The correspondents demanded strong Work Agreement/ Collective Labor Agreement (*Perjanjian/ Kesepakatan Kerja Bersama (PKB/KKB)*), with the consequences of basic salary, medical coverage, transportation claim, communication fee, and so on. Meanwhile, Tempo's management required that their work relationship occurred in "outright sale and purchase" system through Sale and Purchase Agreement.

Correspondent/ contributor are categorized as vulnerable group in media business. Correspondent often works without contract, or on another side, their work contract is not clear and without assurance bonds, such as for health or accident. In most media, correspondent works in condition not guaranteed by the company, and only a few media guarantees their welfare. Such situation is worsened by uncertainty of career level, as well as their life after pension. Although they have dedicated for years in a media, but the correspondent's life is still unclear.

One which makes a deep concern is that the "stringer" phenomenon or a reporter who becomes "correspondent" from full-time correspondent gets mediocre compensation and not registered as an official employee in a media company. This condition mostly happens in television media. The coverage resulted by 'stringer' usually will be claimed as journalistic work of the correspondent. This kind of working practice, besides opposing with canons of journalism, has no legal accountability, is also applying an outsourcing system which is unfair and mostly rejected by the employees.

There are still a lot of media companies that employ report-

er and correspondent without contract or with a contract but in certain period and frequently repeated, no clear status, and paid under the standard of fair wage. There is also a working contract in the form of words/ orally between the giver and the receiver of the work. Beyond that, a lot of fake media companies are letting their journalists be extortionists wherever they are with as they bring press ID card. However, at the same time, the established media company practices labor exploitation by violating the Law of Labor, neglecting the standard of fair wage and the journalists' welfare, including the correspondents or contributors.

At this time, most of correspondents only get salary from the news that is published. They only depend on their income from the news with the range of price as much as Rp 9,500 – Rp 60,000 (for online media), Rp 50,000 – Rp 350,000 per news (printed media), Rp 12,500 – Rp 60,000 per news (radio), and Rp 50,000 – Rp 250,000 per news (for television).

With such condition, a lot of correspondents and their family cannot life appropriately. They also cannot get health service sufficiently. If they are sick or getting occupational hazards, they themselves must furiously look for the medical treatment cost. Furthermore, without a clear working bound, the company can reject to pay the medical claim of the correspondent/ contributor. Maximally, the company will give donation to the degree necessary for medical treatment cost.

Low Consciousness of Association

Facing the problem of journalist's low welfare, the press labors attempt to bond themselves in a press labor organization by forming labor union. But, a lot of media companies reject the presence of Journalist Union. The media company argues that Labor Union (LU) can disrupt the company's operations.

In fact, the existence of LU, the industrial relationship between the employees and the company can be better, since it provides the mechanism of dispute settlement on labor cases which will be beneficial for both sides.

The condition of the media worker's low bargaining power is also seen from the fact that the growth of media labor union in Indonesia is only a few. Some factors that are causing the growth of labor union in this media sector becomes so slow, among others: the majority of journalists still identify themselves as a professional/ exclusive group who is reluctant to be called as "labor class", the negative stigma toward labor union, and the low degree of defense and solidarity among workers in the union.

Seeing this condition, AJI attempts to change the campaign tactic by prioritizing the demand of fair wage for the journalist and media workers. According to AJI, low wage—with high risk of profession—is today's real problem faced by the journalist in general. The tactics echoed nationally, no exception by AJI's members in many cities, are still rising on the importance of media workers for demanding their welfare through Labor Union.

AJI's latest survey concerning the journalists' condition in 7 cities (Jakarta, Aceh, Medan, Lampung, Bandung, Surakarta, and Palu) has collected 192 respondents. The result is: 83.7% among them are confirming that the existence of labor union in a media company is greatly crucial¹, and from the majority of respondents surveyed, there are 82.8% stating that they are interested in joining with media labor union.

Still, from the same survey, the respondents state that the aspects that must be struggled by Labor Union is concerning

¹ See Winuranto Adhi (ed.) *Masih Bertumpu Pada Sang Pelopor: Survei Serikat Pekerja di Perusahaan Media*, Jakarta: Aliansi Jurnalis Independen Indonesia, 2010.

the wage and welfare (agreed by 63% respondents), termination of employment (agreed by 57% respondents), and most of respondents who are interested in joining the labor union (82.2%).

Early Retirement

In the middle of 2012, the media world is shocked by an action from PT Televisi Transformasi Indonesia (Trans TV) owned by Trans Corporation and Chairul Tanjung, a businessman, offering an early retirement program to 25 employees from news division. The company argues that the condition in the management is not good, related to the decrease on rating and sales, thus it must be an assessment. Those employees, at first, do not know that the assessment will end up with restructuring, until the offering of early retirement comes to 25 people from various levels, such as executive producer, producer, producer's assistant, coordinator of coverage, editorial secretary, reporter, and some correspondents in the regional level. The main point of early retirement is to resign from the job with certain severance money.

Although it is ended up with the grant of severance money, the request of resign/ early retirement from the company to the employee cannot be regarded as a pleasant decision. It is because the appeal/ offering of early retirement shall come from the employee, not pushed by the management/ company. Furthermore, cumulatively, Trans TV still has the ability to reach financial profit.

Various labor cases in media sector increasingly shows the weakness of employee's position, including journalist, in facing the capital owner. The owners seemingly can do anything they want in any conditions. When the company wants to reach target of income/ rating, the employees are pressured

and forced to work hard for fulfilling the target made. But, when the company feels that the profit starting to decrease, the employees become the first victim as they must be get rid of, for the sake of efficiency. The media employees, until today, are never regarded as asset, but only as nut, screw, or bolt. The employees are only part of production tools that can be replaced by whoever and their role are reduced when they are no more needed.

In the previous years, the labor cases in the media company happened quite a lot. In 2008-2009, Legal Aid Institution for Press in Jakarta recorded that there were 28 complaints concerning labor cases in the media company. It means that in one year, there are approximately 14 cases complained, although not all cases are processed in the court, and 19 from 28 cases are more representing as legal consultations.²

The labor case also happens in television media. In February 2009, for example, some RCTI's employees were proposing complaint regarding the management's plan for liquidating news division and moved to SUN TV which was under the *holding* of RCTI. At the time of their complaint, SUN TV had no broadcast permit, but -uniquely- it already had frequency.

In 2010, Indonesian AJI's Division of Labor Union recorded some mass firings in several television and printed media. For example, there were firing toward 217 workers of Indosiar television station, 144 employees in Berita Kota newspaper after being acquired by Group of Kompas Gramedia, and 50s employees of Suara Pembaruan Daily.

² Lihat Abdul Manan, *Ancaman Itu Datang Dari Dalam*, Jakarta: Aliansi Jurnalis Independen Indonesia, 2010, hal. 13.

Digitalization of Media and Its Impacts on Labor Affairs

Today's development of digital world is actually holding less encouraging potentials, viewed from the labor side. The development of media to digitalization, then convergence, as well as the media features in many platforms, raises questions related to the labor world in media industry.

The primary questions that must be proposed: will the main functions done by journalists at present time or in the past be reduced by the new condition? Is it only needed fewer journalists in the digital media condition for conducting any tasks in the media world? Is it realistic to demand journalists at present time to work with *multi tasking* (different abilities) – starting from the ability to report in writing, to write a report in fast for online media, to take picture with video camera, to record voice for the radio, as well as to portrait with a photo camera??

Is it possible for a journalist to bear multi tasks and give various news outputs –on online media, journalistic photograph, and video at once? Will the condition of media digitalization or media convergence, from the labor side, become the reduction of labor in journalistic field? If the basic principle of media convergence which is the speed of information delivery becomes the most crucial part, (from online news, video, newspaper, magazine, and even radio), then how can the public get deeper information?

Moreover, how can the public get the meaning of contextual and relevant information for their daily living needs? Yet, how can the public enjoy the investigative journalistic works –often seen by the media owner as the products of the press which are “dangerous, requiring big fund, taking a long time, and forcing a lot of energy”— if the products of the press are made like a uniform of an instant coverage model only?

Those questions can possibly be answered now, but it is important to be proposed as a guideline in viewing the media world which drastically changes. No matter how we wish that journalism will be relevant for serving the public interest, the media content is not only about entertainment. Whenever it is possible, it must reduce the sensational contents or gossips which are too much exposed, and on another side, it must deliver a wider benefit for the public.

Minimum Wage for Indonesian Journalists

Without fair wage, it is impossible for the journalist to work professionally and produce qualified journalistic works. A low wage from the media company for the journalists makes them easily tempted with a bribe. A low wage also causes a lot of journalists forced to look for additional income from odd jobs in order to fulfill their daily needs or by doing any actions that deface the profession of reporter.

Today's practices prove that the growth of the media company is not directly proportional with the level of journalist's welfare. Many media, in one side, can increase the numbers of reporter who are paid under the fair wage. In many cases, the basic right of the journalists, such as base salary, work contract, health insurance, and old age benefits are not fulfilled by the company. Still, a lot of journalists are paid under the standard of Minimum Wage by Municipality determined by the government.

The effort to improve the standard of fair wage for the journalist had been started six years ago, in Jakarta, 2006. The formulation model of the journalists' fair wage was not different with the Wage Board at the time of calculating the workers' wage components. The different was only seen in the items of needs included in the standard components of the journal-

ists' decent living needs. When the result of fair wage was announced, there were various reactions. Some of the journalists were considered that the formulation of fair wage standard was a positive effort for "matching" the minimum wage standard determined by the government. Some others were regarded such fair wage as a hoax. In the campaign and *road show* done by AJI, there is no media businessman who rejects the components of fair wage proposed by AJI. Generally, they say that they still cannot fulfill the last number of journalists' fair wage in AJI's version.

In 2012, for example, AJI Jakarta campaigns the media worker's minimum wage in the region of DKI Jakarta as much as Rp 4.9 millions. That number arises based on the calculation of price increase on primary needs, as well as other costs for enjoying their leisure times and self-development.³

In this fair wage, the components calculated are the whole daily living needs, such as eating-drinking, housing, and clothing. AJI also includes some components which are considered as important ones for supporting the journalists in doing their profession, such as computer, modem, camera, as well as readings like newspapers and books.

With all those considerations, out of the minimum fair wage, every media company obliges to:

1. Give guarantee (insurance) of work safety for its journalists.
2. Give health insurance for every journalist and their family, such as outpatient medical treatment, outpatient of specialist doctor, inpatient in the hospital, pregnancy and childbirth treatment, as well as other health services.

³ See <http://www.tempo.co/read/news/2012/05/01/173400961/AJI-Jakarta-Tuntut-Upah-Minimal-Pewarta-Rp-49-Juta>

3. Give social guarantee for worker to the journalists and their family, such as occupational accident allowance, disability benefit, death insurance caused by occupational hazards or occupational disease, saving for old age which will be given when the journalist is 55 years old, permanent disability benefit, or died, including benefits for the heirs.
4. Give rights of leave according to the applicable regulations of law.
5. Give allowance for the journalist's family member (at least 10% x salary for the wife's allowance and 5% x salary for two children).
6. Give training for the journalistic skill to every journalist periodically.
7. Provide nutritious food and drink, as well as maintain the female journalist's security who works at 23.00-07.00 o'clock. The company must also provide operational vehicle for pick-and-drop service for the female journalist who goes to/ comes from work at 23.00-05.00 o'clock.
8. Not employ a pregnant female journalist at 23.00-07.00 o'clock if according to the doctor's statement, her work can endanger the safety of her pregnancy and herself.
9. Give bonus to its journalist who has good achievements.

DIGITALIZATION AND SOCIAL MEDIA: BLESSING OR CURSE?

CHAPTER III

From Problems of Ethics, Guidelines of Cyber Media, To Democratization of Broadcasting

AJI's Program of Journalist Competency Test

Press Council has determined the Standard of Journalist Competency (SJC) as the basic ability of a professional journalist. In order to apply the Standard, the Press Council requires a Journalist Competency Test done by the agency of journalist competency examiner which meets the requirements and recognition from the Press Council.

Through the Decree Number 15/SK-DP/IX/2011, the Press Council determines the Alliance of Independent Journalist (*Aliansi Jurnalis Independen/AJI*) as one of Journalist Competency Examiner Agencies in Indonesia. Therefore, AJI Indonesia as the holding of AJI by Municipality in the national level has the right to organize journalist competency test for its members. AJI itself had held the first Journalist Competency Test (JCT) in the end of April 2012 which was followed by thousands of journalists from 23 AJI by municipality.

As an organization of journalist profession, AJI has the obligation to conduct the regulations from the Press Council concerning SJC. Remembering that AJI's membership bases are located in many cities, thus the first phase of AJI's JCT is prioritized for its members spread in various cities or regions. For AJI, Journalist Competency Test is not only a symbol as giving the competency certificate. JCT, at the same time, becomes a kind of proof that AJI's members are professional journalists who have ethics and indeed deserve to bear the profession of journalist.

The implementation of AJI's first JCT was preceded with "Training of Examiner" (ToE) or training for the candidate of competency examiners from all over Indonesia. ToE is held in order that AJI has internal examiner from various cities. In this activity, the candidate of AJI's competency examiners get a training of competency test module based on AJI's version which is prepared by the Bureau of Education and Training according to Regulation of the Press Council Number 1/Peraturan-DP/II/2010 concerning the Standard of Journalist Competency (SJC). The phases of JCT and ToE contain of training for examiner candidate, apprenticeship for examiner candidate, and then establishment as the competency examiner. The results of first JCT and ToE in the end of April 2012 are that now AJI has had nine key journalists as journalistic examiners for AJI's members, and proposing other dozen of names as key journalists to the Press Council.

The Essence behind Journalist Certificate¹

The journalist certificate seen from its first idea is something positive. The certificate is a logic consequence from a

¹ Sejumlah bagian argumentasi ini mengambil dari tulisan Ignatius Haryanto, "Apakah Wartawan Perlu Sertifikasi?", Sinar Harapan, 10 Februari 2012.

set of Press Council's programs, starting from preparing the standard of journalist competency, training/ apprenticeship for competency examiners, to the implementation of Competency Test. The journalists who can pass this competency testing are deserved to receive a certificate. The certificate is a kind of stamp or mark that they are professional journalists and having journalistic standard required.

However, the implementation of this "certification" program must also be monitored in order to achieve the basic objectives for producing professional journalists with good ethics. *Firstly*, it must be seen that this certification is voluntary and not as a forcing. *Secondly*, this certification of journalist must not be a new way for doing manipulation or used as a way to bribe. *Thirdly*, it must be ensured that SJC program is done by a credible and truthful institution or organization of competency examiner.

The fraud concerning the certificate of journalist competency must be prevented from the beginning. For this purpose, it requires a mechanism of internal control toward the organization or institution as the certificate giver, along with a mechanism of reporting for the public who feels harmed by unprofessional journalist. In addition, it seemingly needs to apply assertive sanction for the offenders of journalistic or reporter's code of conducts who openly misuses the reporter's certificate for the interest out of the journalistic and mission to the public. If this kind of control mechanism is applied, we can wish that the certification is indeed directed to the effort for improving Indonesian reporter's professionalism.

The Guidelines of Cyber (Online) Media News

In the beginning of 2012, the Press Council has legitimized the Guidelines of Cyber Media News. This is the result of a set

of discussion among the managements of cyber media which are facilitated by the Press Council since the middle of 2011 involving journalist organization and journalists from various online media. The emergence of the guidelines for cyber media news is very crucial, especially in the middle of increasingly cyber media growth, and which is often pointed as doing unethical journalistic practice.

The speed of information delivery as the main character of cyber media is often resulting in unbalanced news, or presenting only one side of coverage by the reason of being in a rush or in a competition for reporting. As a matter of fact, according to journalistic theory, the coverage must be balance and having two sides of coverage. Consequently, when there is a party who raises his/ her objection toward the content of the news, it is then responded in the next news. The accuracy also often becomes the impact from the rashness in the cyber media while delivering information.

Basically, the guidelines of cyber media news want to emphasize that the cyber media is even bond with the basic principles of news coverage, in which the accuracy and balance become the aspects that must be applied in any conditions. One of important points from the guidelines is confirming that: “Principally, any news must be passing a verification process”, and “The news that harm another party needs verification on the same news in order to comply with the principle of accuracy and balance.”

Upon the verification, there are some exceptions when concerning to the following items:

1. The news really contains of urged public interest;
2. The first news source is a clear source with his/ her identity, as well as credible and competent ones;

3. The news subject which must be confirmed is not known for its existence and/ or can not be interviewed;
4. The media gives an explanation to the readers that the news still need further verification which is tried as soon as it can. The explanation is published in the end part of the same news, in the bracket, and using italic letters.

In fact, the Guidelines of Cyber World has not been known widely yet by the journalist from various cyber (online) media. It is proven from the monitoring of Special Capital Territory's Regional Heads Election by AJI Jakarta, showing that cyber media still uses the news pattern which is emphasizing on the way of one-side reporting – it is means that there is no balance or coverage of both sides from another troubled party – and regarding that the news balance can be done in the coverage of other items. This kind of view is completely wrong. The balance aspect must be always shown in each item of news that is published. A mistake in the cyber media coverage must be prevented since the early step, when the news will be published, and it cannot be simply “paid” in the next news.

Broadcasting Media and 2014 Public Election

If we see the presentation of Indonesian television, we will see a quite clear portrait on how the television owner in Indonesia, especially who also a politician, uses their television broadcast for campaigning themselves. It has become a common acknowledgement that the owner of Metro TV is Surya Paloh who also becomes the founder of Democratic National Party (*Partai Nasional Demokrat/ Nasdem*). Then, in the beginning of November 2011, the owner of MNC Group, Hari Tanoesoedibyo, also joined in Nasdem Party.

After such ‘merger’ of political interest, some televisions, es-

pecially from MNC group (RCTI, MNC TV, and Global TV), and Metro TV are bombarded with various political advertisements which promote Democratic National Party (*Nasdem*) and its figures. Whether there is any relations or not, but it is then known that *Nasdem* Party can finally pass the verification in Public Election Commission for participating in 2014 Public Election.

Besides the political advertisement broadcasted in the television stations of MNC group, another television station, such as Metro TV, also often shows news program or special coverage which gives more priority for Surya Paloh as the main figure in the news. In the coverage with 7 to 8 minutes of duration, the figure of Surya Paloh is presented dominantly in various activities of the party. Similarly, now, Hari Tanoesoedibyo is more often seen in his television station, from the opening of Democratic National Party's branch, the inauguration of the party's youth wing, to other ceremonial events of *Nasdem* Party.

How about TV ONE and ANTV? According to AJI's observation, those two television stations are quite often showing Aburizal Bakrie or Ical, the owner of both television stations. Besides becoming the owner of Bakrie's business group, Ical is also the chairman of Functional Groups (*Golkar*) Party, and it is clear that he wants to be the candidate in 2014 President Election.

At that event, the public will see media –especially, television broadcasting– as a part of political promotion and as a partisan media. Such partisan media are present without any facades and as if they do not feel awkward to promote themselves or to make positive self-image through the media they own. So far, there has no serious comment or statement yet from the media regulatory agency, such as Press Council, concerning this phenomenon. 2014 Public Election still has to

wait two years from now, but the intensity of the media (especially, television) in promoting the figure of media owner arise certain concerns. How can the frequency for the public mandated to that broadcasting institution is used instantly only for political interest, in which, in fact, its impacts for the public benefits still cannot be ensured yet. Prior to 2014 President Election, numbers of political promotions through media are predicted to be more flare up and massive.

Since the beginning of 2011, AJI involved itself in the struggle of broadcasting democratization, along with some civil organization, named ICBD or Independent Coalition for Broadcasting Democratization. AJI sees that the broadcasting industry which rapidly develops nowadays had dominated three interests at once: politic, market, and the public, through the domination of broadcasting station which tends to be monopolistic and harmful the public interest. Until this report is written, Independent Coalition for Broadcasting Democratization (ICBD) and AJI still wait for the result of interpretation test to the Constitutional Court regarding the Law of Broadcasting Number 32 Year 2002 article 18 concerning the ownership and article 34 related to the transfer of frequency permit. AJI hopes that the result of Constitutional Court's decision will return the broadcasting world in Indonesia to the right direction, which is more democratic and giving biggest benefits for the public widely.

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CHAPTER IV

Violence Toward Journalist: State and Citizens Become More Neglectful

NOT less than 49 cases of violence toward journalist happened from December 2010 to December 2011, in which 17 cases among them were physical violence, such as beatings and mistreatment. Threat and terror happened ten times, while prohibition for coverage and expulsion happened eight times.

East Java becomes the province with the most records of violence cases (9 cases). Jakarta and Surabaya are two cities with the most violence cases in Indonesia, in which its numbers of violence cases can reach seven and five cases.

However, the most dangerous place for the journalists in the time period of December 2010 – December 2011 was Kisar Island, Southwest Maluku District, Maluku Province. The Chief Editor of Pelangi Weekly, Alfrets Mirulewan, who was investigating the oil fuel smuggling case was killed and his body was found floating near the Port of Wonreli Beach, Kisar Island, on December 18, 2010.

Table 4.1 Data Tabulation on the Threat toward Press Freedom in 2011 Based on the Actor's Background

No	Actor	Total
1	Cadre of political party & legislative candidate	1
2	Prosecutor/ Judge	1
3	State apparatus	7
4	Unknown person	10
5	Indonesian National Armed Forces	2
6	Pancasila Youth	1
7	Police	5
8	Thugs	1
9	University student	2
10	Unknown mass	1
11	Businessman	4
12	Manager of educational foundation	1
13	Security	5
14	Kaili Youth Front	1
15	Individual	3
16	High School Student	2
17	Islamic Defenders Front (FPI)	1
18	Staff of Public Relation in US Consulate Generals in Surabaya	1
	Total	49

Data on violence toward journalist or threat toward press freedom in 2011 and 2012, if viewed from the type of violence, can be seen in the following table:

Table 4.2 Data Tabulation on Threat toward Press Freedom in 2011 Based on the Type of Violence

No	Category	Total
1	Killing	1
2	Expulsion and prohibition for coverage	8
3	Censor	3
4	Physical attack	17
5	Claim/ law suit	2
6	Destruction of the equipments	3
7	Threat & terror	10
8	Demonstration & mass mobilization	2
9	Destruction of the office	2
10	Kidnapping/ confinement	1
	Total	49

Meanwhile, if viewing data on threat toward press freedom in 2011 and 2012 from the crime scene, it can be seen as in the following table:

Table 4.3 Data Tabulation on the Threat toward Press Freedom in 2011 Based of the Distribution of Province

No	Province	Total
1	DKI Jakarta	7
2	Banten	2
3	South Sulawesi	3
4	Southeast Sulawesi	5
5	Gorontalo	1
6	North Sumatera	3
7	Central Java	1
8	Riau	2
9	NTT	2
10	NTB	-
11	West Java	4
12	East Java	9
13	NAD	2
14	Central Sulawesi	2
15	Papua	2
16	Maluku	2
17	West Sumatera	2
	Total	49

The above data will become interesting when compared with the numbers on the last couple of years.

Table 4.4 Data Tabulation on the Threat toward Press Freedom in 2008-2011 Based on the Actor's Background

No	Actor	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
1	Cadre of political party & legislative candidate	20	4	2	1	27
2	Prosecutor/ Judge	3	3	1	1	8
3	State apparatus	11	7	9	7	34
4	Unknown person	1	1	7	10	19
5	Indonesian National Armed Forces	8	1	2	2	13
6	Pancasila Youth	-	-	1	1	2
7	Police	11	3	6	5	25
8	Thugs	1	2	2	1	6
9	University student	-	2	2	2	6
10	Unknown mass	-	3	3	1	7
11	Businessman	-	1	4	4	9

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No	Actor	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total
12	Manager of educational foundation	-	-		1	7
13	Security	-	3	2	5	10
14	Kaili Youth Front	-	-		1	1
15	Individual	1	-	3	3	7
16	High School Student	-	-		2	2
17	Islamic Defenders Front (FPI)	-	-	1	1	2
18	Staff of Public Relation in US Consulate Generals in Surabaya	-	-	-	1	1
19	Employee of a company	-	2	-	-	2
20	Doctor	-	-	1	-	1
21	Teacher	-	-	-	-	0
22	Member of Regional House of People's Representatives	-	-	1	-	1
23	Civil Service Police Unit	-	-	1	-	1
24	Activist of a non-governmental organization	2	-	-	-	2
	Total	68	32	48	49	197

Meanwhile, if we view from the region (province) which is regarded as the most dangerous by the journalist, below is the table:

Table 4.5 Data Tabulation on the Threat toward Press Freedom Based on the Distribution of Violence toward Journalist per Province in 2007-2011

No	Province	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total of cases
1	Nangroe Aceh D.	8	-	-	2	2	12
2	North Sumatera	8	-	3	4	3	18
3	West Sumatera	-	-	-	1	2	3
4	Jambi	-	-	1	1	-	2
5	Bengkulu	-	-	-	-	-	0
6	Riau	-	-	-	-	2	2
7	Riau Islands	-	-	1	1	-	2
8	South Sumatera	-	-	1	2	-	3
9	Lampung	-	-	-	-	-	0
10	DKI	17	9	6	8	7	47
11	Banten	-	-	1	1	2	4
12	West Java	10	-	1	1	4	16
13	Central Java	-	-	2	2	1	5
14	DI Yogyakarta	-	-	-	3	-	3
15	East Java	14	6	6	3	9	38
16	West Kalimantan	-	-	1	3	-	4
17	Central Kalimantan	-	-	-	-	-	0
18	Central Kalimantan	-	-	-	-	-	0
19	East Kalimantan	-	-	-	1	-	1
20	South Kalimantan	-	-	-	-	-	0
21	North Sulawesi	-	-	1	-	-	1

No	Province	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total of cases
22	Central Sulawesi	-	-	-	-	2	2
23	Southeast Sulawesi	-	-	-	-	-	0
24	South Sulawesi	-	-	5	3	3	11
25	Southeast Sulawesi	-	-	-	2	5	7
26	Gorontalo	-	11	-	3	1	15
27	West Sulawesi	-	-	-	-	-	0
28	Bali	-	-	2	1	-	3
29	NTT	-	5	1	1	2	9
30	NTB	-	-	2	1	-	3
31	Maluku	-	-	-	3	2	5
32	North Maluku	-	5	1	-	-	6
33	Papua	-	-	2	2	2	6
	Total			37		49	

From the table above, we will be able to view a province which becomes a place with the most violence toward journalist in the last four years:

1. DKI Jakarta (47 cases)
2. East Java (38 cases)
3. North Sumatera (18 cases)
4. West Java (16 cases)
5. Gorontalo (15 cases)
6. Aceh (12 cases)
7. South Sulawesi (11 cases)

Meanwhile, based on the type of violence experienced by the journalist, we will see various types of violence felt by the journalist in the last four years.

Table 4.6 Data Tabulation on the Threat toward Press Freedom Based on the Type of Violence in 2007-2011

No	Category	2008	2009	2010	2011	Total of cases
1	Killing	-	1	4	1	6
2	Expulsion and prohibition for coverage	9	3	7	8	27
3	Censor	3	2	3	3	11
4	Physical attack	21	18	16	17	72
5	Claim/ law suit	6	7	6	2	21
6	Destruction of the equipments	-	-	2	3	5
7	Threat & terror	18	-	6	10	34
8	Demonstration & mass mobilization	1	3	2	2	8
9	Destruction of the office	-	-	4	2	6
10	Kidnapping/ confinement	1	2	-	1	4
11	Harassment and intimidation	-	1	-	-	1
12	Mysteriously died	-	-	1	-	1
	Total	59	37	51	49	196

From the table above, we can see that the pattern of violence experienced by the journalist is mostly in the form of:

1. Physical attack (72 cases)
2. Threat or terror (34 cases)
3. Expulsion/ prohibition for coverage (27 cases)
4. Censor (11 cases)

The violence keeps continuing. During January – May 2012, there were 20 cases of violence. Those cases completed the long series of violence case toward the journalist. Indonesian Alliance of Independent Journalist (AJI) recorded that, since January to May, there were at least 20 cases of violence toward the journalist.

The actors contained of bad police (5 cases), member of Regional House of People's Representatives (2 cases), regional government civil service (3 cases), bad person from Indonesian Indonesia's National Armed Forces (2 cases), societal organization (2 cases), student's organization (1 case), mass/

citizens (3 cases), security officer of the company (1 case), and unknown people (1 case).

The case quality of the violence becomes more worrying, because the actors do the violence based on the willingness to prevent journalists in distributing the information. From 20 cases happened in January – May 2012, in which eight cases among them are done by damaging or taking away the journalist's working tools during the coverage in the field.

Denial that Shallows

Some examples of violence happened toward the journalist in this year, for example, in the city of Padang, was when a journalist experienced violence done by a number of Marines. This story was begun from the raid conducted by Civil Service Police Unit together with the people who were inspecting along the cottages in the area of Bukit Lampu, Sungai Baremas Village, Lubuk Begalung Sub-district, Padang City. At the time the raid was conducted in the end of May 2012, there was no violence at all, although this raid had emerged a protest from a number of kiosk owners.

Afterward, the situation drastically changed when tens of soldiers from Defense Marines Battalion of Indonesian Navy Main Base II Padang ambushed the Civil Service Police Unit and the people who would go home after the raid. All of sudden, the soldiers foolhardy beaten the people. Tens of journalists who were covering the raid had a chance to capture the marines' amuck as they blindly beaten up the people and the Civil Service Police Unit. When the marines were aware that their action was recorded by the journalists' cameras, then those tens of marines rushed for chasing the journalists.

A journalist from *Global TV*, Budi Sunandar, was injured

in his ears because of the beatings and he had seven sutures for the wound. Meanwhile, Budi's recording cassette that captured the beatings event was also forcibly taken away by the soldiers. Another victim, Julian (a journalist from *Trans 7*) was also beaten up until his ears were bleeding, and his camera was destroyed.

Jamaldi's face, a reporter from *Favorit Televisi*, was beaten black and blue, but the marines seemingly never got satisfied. They took away and destroyed Jamaldi's camera. Then, Afriandi, a journalist from *MetroTV*, was also beaten up and trampled on while his cassette containing the recording of that incident was taken away.

The same bad treatment was also experienced by a journalist from *Trans TV*, Deden, as he was strangled and beaten up. Andora Khew, a journalist from *SCTV*, had his mouth torn and his temple was blue bruised. The memory card belonged to Sy Ridwan, a photographer from *Padang Ekspres*, containing all photos of the marines' violence, was also forcibly taken away. It was horribly Tuesday.

This incident triggered many censures upon the action of those marines. However, unsympathetic response, in fact, came from the Commander of Indonesian National Armed Forces, Admiral Agus Suhartono, who said that he understood the incident. At the yard of State Palace, when contacted by the journalists, the commander denied that his soldiers mistreated tens of journalists in Padang. "It was not a mistreatment. No one was targeted to be mistreated intentionally," said Agus, Wednesday (30/5).¹

Prior to the statement of the Commander was said, there was a meeting between hundreds of journalists in the Build-

1 <http://www.tempo.co/read/news/2012/05/30/173407147>

ing of Regional House of People's Representatives of West Sumatera with the Commander of Indonesian Navy Main Base II Padang, Brigadier General of Indonesian National Armed Forces (Mar) Gatot Subroto, on Wednesday (30/5). In that meeting, the Commander of Indonesian Navy Main Base II Padang admitted the misconduct done by eleven members of Lantamal Defense Marines Battalion II Padang. Those eleven members of Marines had been imprisoned in Bilik Hukuman Pomal Lantamal II Padang, according to him.

Gatot also admitted that the suspicion on some of his members who provide a service of protection for the manager of some discotheques in the area of Gates Nan XX Village, Lubuk Begalung Village, Padang City, had been proven. Those discotheques, during those times, had been strongly alleged as the places for immoral acts.²

After the Commander of Indonesian National Armed Forces, Admiral Agus Suhartono, said that the beatings of those journalists "was not mistreatment", he then said something that is more misleading on Thursday (31/5). When in the Building of House of People's Representatives of Republic of Indonesia, Senayan, Jakarta, Agus said that the beatings case which was done by the members of Indonesian Navy Forces toward the journalists in Padang had been finished as the perpetrators and the victims had already reconciled.³

That statement shows how low the public officials' sensitivity concerning the danger of violence toward the journalists. Instead of elating to admit the misconduct of his members, the Commander of Indonesian National Armed Forces more chose to act defensively, simplified and understated the impact of incident happened in Padang. The Commander of Indone-

2 <http://regional.kompas.com/read/2012/05/30/16245383/LBH.Pers.Padang.Gugat.Pernyataan.Panglima.TNI>

3 <http://nasional.vivanews.com/news/read/319165-panglima-tni--marinir-wartawan-sudah-berdamai>

sian National Armed Forces also blurred the fact that the mistreatment toward the journalists was as if only a complaint of offence, in which its prosecution process could be deleted with reconciliation between the victim and the perpetrator. In fact, the violence toward the journalists is a criminal act, in which its legal liability cannot be deleted with reconciliation.

More than that, the statement of a Commander of Indonesian National Armed Forces who “protected” the soldiers as the perpetrators of the violence could hamper the legal process which had been started by Military Police of Indonesian Navy Main Base II Padang. The statement saying that the beating of the journalists in Padang “was not a mistreatment” and “had reconciled” also grew an attitude of being more arrogant from the state apparatus, and made the state apparatus more neglectful concerning a journalist as a profession protected by the law.

Continuing Violence

The neglectful and arrogant act of other state apparatus can also be seen clearly from a series of violence cases experienced by the journalists during 2011 and 2012. One of the cases that obviously show the state apparatus’ arrogance is the beating by a member of Civil Service Police Unit of Rote Ndao Regency, Jhon Terik, toward a journalist from *Erende Pos*, Endang Sidin, on December 16, 2011.

The beating happened because Endang was on the coverage about an alleged auction brokering of the government’s project in Rote Ndao Regency Government. On 15 December, Endang interviewed the committees for the project auction of Kuli Village office and laneway totaling Rp 187 millions which was using the fund of Village Infrastructure Development Program (VIDP) from 2011 Regional Budget. The project

was won by CV Tugu Mandiri, a company which was alleged owned by Jhon Terik.

On Thursday, 22.00 o'clock, Endang was called by Terik and asked about his interest in the alleged auction brokering of the government's project. Endang admitted that he was threatened for not writing the story he was investigated. "If I join in the tender, why you feel furious," Terik said. As Endang quoted Terik's call, Endang said that when he had not finished yet explaining, Terik directly slammed the phone.⁴

On 16 December, Endang came to Rode Ndao Regent's office in order to interview the Regional Secretary, Agustinus Oragero. "As I arrived in Regent's office, JT chased me from behind while brandishing his hand to hit me. Then, I stepped aside to save myself and take cover inside the office room of Regional Secretary."

"He then stood in the front of the door of Regional Secretary's office room, while showing his fist to me," said Endang. Feeling threatened, Endang had a chance to call the Head of Rote Ndao District Commands, Police Grand Commissioner Adjutant Widy Atmono, via his mobile phone, but no one picked it up.

"I called a member of DPD RI, Sarah Lery Mboeik, and told about the threat and captivity. Mistress Lery then called the Head of NTT Provincial Police Commands, and 30 minutes later I am was evacuated by a traffic unit car of Rote Ndao District Commands from the Regional Secretary's office room," told Endang.⁵

The beatings and threat toward Endang was one of seven violence cases toward the journalists done by the civil service

4 <http://nasional.vivanews.com/news/read/272745-wartawati-disekap-dan-diancam-oknum-satpol-pp>

5 Ibid

during December 2010 to December 2011. The violence done by the upholders of law is also a lot. During December 2010 – December 2011, the police was involved in five violence cases, while the member of Indonesian National Armed Forces was in two violence cases.

The characteristic of the perpetrators of violence toward the journalists becomes worst as the police and Indonesian National Armed Forces occupied the top rank. From 20 violence cases toward journalists, five violence cases are done by bad police, and bad person of Indonesian National Armed Forces is involved in two other cases. The most concerned case is the summon of all *Sumedang Ekspres* Daily's crews to the Headquarter of Sumedang Police District Commands on 17 April under the command of the Head of Sumedang Police District Commands, Police Grand Commissioner Adjutant Eka Satria Bakti.

The General Manager of *Sumedang Ekspres*, Maman Juherman, explained that the incident of arrestment was starting when all editorial crews of *Sumedang Ekspres* Daily participated in a carnival celebrating Sumedang's anniversary. In that carnival, the carnival car of *Sumedang Ekspres* brought a poster of page in *Sumedang Ekspres* newspaper.

"There are three pages of the newspaper placed in our carnival car, and one of them is the news about "*Rogue Police Officer Goes Berserk*,"" said Maman.⁶

A police who shall become the protector and upholder of the law does not understand that a journalist is a profession protected by the Law Number 40 Year 1999 concerning the Press. Furthermore, in the level of officers and Indonesia's National Police officers, it has also no understanding toward the Law.

6 <http://nasional.vivanews.com/news/read/305268-redaksi-sumedang-ekspres-ditangkapi-polisi>

Violence by the Member of House of People's Representatives

The bad system of political recruitment and human resources quality in Indonesia's political parties also give impacts toward freedom of the press in Indonesia. In 2012, there are at least two cases of violence toward journalists conducted by the member of Regional House of People's Representatives.

That case happened in Sumenep (a killing threat said by Subaidi, Head of Commission D in Sumenep's Regional House of People's Representatives, to Ahmad Saie, a journalist from local television) and in Bau Bau City (Wa Ode Himawati, a member of Buton Regency's Regional House of People's Representatives, destroyed a camera owned by Ilor Syamsuddin, a correspondent for SCTV).

Another concerned case is the involvement of three leaders from regional government institution in three violence cases toward journalists. Those three cases happened in Jember (Muhammad Tamrin, the Head of Bappekab Jember, asked Sutrisno, a journalist from *Memorandum*, to fight), then in Surabaya (Imam Sonhaji, the Head of Surabaya's Public Work Department, beaten a journalist from Lensa Indonesia.com, named Dimas), and at last, in Lampung (a journalist from *Harian Bongkar*, Darwis Yusuf (52) was jabbed by the Head of North Lampung's Fishery Department, Kadarsyah).

During January – May 2012, the State also became more neglectful in fulfilling the right over freedom of expression, rights over information, and freedom of the press. The security apparatus, such as polices, keep themselves abide and let the religious societal organization doing their own unilateral judgment toward the freedom of expression and press freedom in Indonesia.

On 3 May, a journalist from TA TV, Solo, was injured by

a Molotov bomb exploding in the middle of dispute between the people and the mass of societal organization in Gandekan, Solo. On the next day, three journalists who would cover the effort of conflict settlement by the Mayor of Solo were threatened and expelled by the mass of societal organization in Semanggi. They were Sri Rejeki (Kompas), Susilo (a reporter from *TV Borobudur*), and Agung (*Meteor*).

The Freedom of Expression is also Threatened

The freedom of expression in Indonesia also declined, as a result of the unilateral judgment by some community groups which, according to them, were acting on the behalf of religion. Two cases of disbandment in Irshad Manji's book discussion by Islamic Defender Front become one of the worst cases.

The disbandment of book discussion entitled 'Irshad Manji's book discussion: *Allah, Liberty and Love*' in Komunitas Salihara happened on May 4, 2012. The discussion disbandment started from 19.26 o'clock was involving the Head of Pasar Minggu Sub-district Police Commands, Police Commissioner Adri Desas Furyanto, who interrupted the discussion and stated that the discussion was not completed by a permission letter.

Meanwhile, a group of people wearing cloak broke down the fence while shouting "Allahu Akbar!" and "Disband!". They started to enter the yard of Komunitas Salihara heading to the yard of Serambi Salihara. The Head of Sub-district Police Commands kept pressing the committee to terminate the book discussion, and he even threatened if the committee did not disband the event, then the police would not secure the participants of discussion from the protesters. The discussion

was finally terminated at 20.15.⁷

On the next day, 5 May, the Alliance of Independent Journalist (AJI) in Jakarta also held Irshad Manji's book discussion. Although the discussion can be held until the end of the event, dozen of people who were said as Islamic community also came to the location of discussion at AJI Jakarta office, asking for disbanding the discussion. Irshad finally left the location of discussion with police escort, and the protesters dissolved themselves.

The disbandment of Irshad's book discussion also happened in Bantul, Special Territory of Yogyakarta, on May 9, 2012. Two hundreds masses of Majelis Mujahidin attacked LKiS' marquee in the area of Sorowajan Bantul. They held a discussion by Irshad Manji, and they suddenly stopped after the discussion had been about one hour since 19.00 o'clock.

"You must disband. Where is Irshad Manji?" shouted hundreds of people riding a motorcycle, wearing black jacket and helmet when attacking the discussion held by LKiS and Yogyakarta's Women Network on Wednesday night, May 9, 2012.

The attack was almost a half hour and causing injured to some participants. The group of Majelis Mujahidin also beat all participants, women and men. One of the injured participants was Emely, Irshad Manji's assistant. She was hurt in her right arm because of being beaten up by an attacker from Majelis Mujahidin. The camera she brought was broken.⁸

The result of that event, on May 10, 2012, was that Komunitas Salihara reported the Head of Pasar Minggu Sub-district Police Commands, Police Commissioner Adri Desas Furyanto

7 <http://salihara.org/community/2012/05/05/kronologi-pembubaran-paksa-diskusi-irshad-manji>

8 <http://www.tempo.co/read/news/2012/05/09/058402825/Buntut-Diskusi-Irshad-Manji-Majelis-Mujahidin-Serang-LKiS>

SH, and the Head of South Jakarta District Police Commands, Grand Commissioner Imam Sugiyanto MSi, to Division of Profession and Security in the Headquarter of Indonesia's National Police. Both were reported because they had let a unilateral judgment from a mass group who rejected Irshad Manji's book discussion.

Komunitas Salihara reported two officials from Indonesia's National Police for being not professional while letting a group of protesters entered the yard of Komunitas Salihara, destroyed the fences and disturbed the order, intimidated the committee and participants of discussion, and arbitrarily disbanded the discussion which was the citizen's rights guaranteed by Constitution of State of Rebuplic of Indonesia of 1945.

The disbandment of discussion and mistreatment toward the parties involved in that discussion confirm that the State has been neglectful to fulfill the citizen's rights for freely searching, gaining, saving, and distributing information as guaranteed by Constitution of State of Rebuplic of Indonesia of 1945. The State even lets a particular community group doing violence toward the expression of other community groups. The Indonesian Police lets the honor of its institution is destroyed by the action of its officials who are submissive to the perpetrators of violence.

Impunity which Sets Violence

Either in the case of violence toward journalist or the case of deprivation of the citizen's freedom of expression, the state keeps running the impunity practice. The State through its upholders of law conducts various actions in order to ensure that the perpetrators of violence toward journalist and the usurper of rights of expression can escape from the punishment.

The practice of impunity toward the perpetrators of violence toward journalists keeps on going. Not only neglecting the case of minor violence or threat which hampers the journalistic work, but the police also neglects various cases of murder happened since 1996. Since 1996 until now, there have been eight cases of journalist murders that are never revealed, and the perpetrators are left untouched by the law.

Eight cases of journalist murders which have never been solved are the murder of Fuad Muhammad Syarifuddin alias Udin (a journalist of *Bernas Daily* in Yogyakarta, on August 16, 1996), Naimullah (a journalist from *Sinar Pagi Daily* in West Kalimantan, found died on July 25, 1997), Agus Mulyawan (a journalist from *Asia Press* in Timor Timur, on September 25, 1999), Muhammad Jamaluddin (a camera journalist from *TVRI* in Aceh, found died on June 17, 2003), Ersia Siregar (a journalist of *RCTI* in Nangroe Aceh Darussalam, on December 29, 2003), Herliyanto (a freelance journalist of *Delta Pos* tabloid in, Sidoarjo, East Java, found died on April 29, 2006), Adriansyah Matra'is Wibisono (a journalist of local television in Merauke, Papua, found died on July 29, 2010), and Alfred Mirulewan (a journalist from *Pelangi* tabloid in Maluku, found died on December 18, 2010).

On the celebration of International Press Freedom Day, AJI Indonesia, together with 35 AJI by municipality, declares their demands to the State to immediately end the impunity practice toward the perpetrators of violence toward journalists. The practice of impunity must be ended by starting the re-open of investigation on the murder of Fuad Muhammad Syarifuddin alias Udin. That case must be revealed because it was threatened to be expired. If until August 16, 2014, that case has not been revealed yet, thus there will be no possibility for the state to prosecute Udin's murderers.

After the lawsuit, the Provincial Police Commands of Yo-

gyakarta had re-formed an investigator team in order to find Udin's murderers. Although, until now, there has no significant development in revealing Udin's murderer, but the re-investigation may give a hope that the State is willing to end the impunity practice toward the perpetrators of violence toward journalists.

Unfortunately, in other regions, the upholders of law, either in Indonesia's National Police, military police of Indonesian National Armed Forces, and Supreme Prosecutor of Republic of Indonesia, even continues the impunity practice. The most real form of the last impunity is the failure of prosecutors in executing three accused murderer toward a journalist of Sun TV, Ridwan Salamun.

Ridwan Salamun was murdered by a group of people when covering a clash among villages in Fiditan Village, Dullah Utara District, Tual, Maluku, on August 21, 2010. In that case, Tual District Court had investigated and judged three accused, named Hasan Tamnge, Ibrahim Raharusun, and Sahar Renuat.

On March 9, 2011, the panel of judges in Tual District Court chaired by Jimy Wally decided that those three accused were free from the punishment. The decision which gained censure from many parties was finally cancelled by the Supreme Court through the decision of appeal Number: 1455 K/PID/2011, on January 5, 2012.

The supreme panel of judges consisted of R Imam Harjadi SH MH, Dr Salman Luthan SH MH, and H. Mansur Kartayasa SH MH, declared that those three accused were proven guilty and punished with four years of imprisonment. The copy of Supreme Court's decision had been received by Tual District Prosecutor on 16 April ago. However, the Public Prosecutor, Jafet Ohello, did not immediately execute the decision from the Supreme Court. Since May 15, 2012, until now, the exis-

tence of those three accused were not known, and the Supreme Court's decision was failed to be executed.

The practices of impunity for the perpetrators of violence toward the journalists make the public and the state apparatus never learn that journalist is a profession protected by the law, and the freedom of expression is the basic right protected by the state. The public who is seeing various letting on the perpetrators of violence toward journalists and the usurper of the freedom of expression will be more neglectful. Violence to violence keeps happening, with more various perpetrators, including done by the society.

The conditions of impunity and the continuation of violence toward journalists in Indonesia make the ranking of press freedom in Indonesia decrease from time to time, seen from the ranking made by Reporters Sans Frontiers, according to the following table:

Table 4.7 RSF Ranking (Reporters Sans Frontiers) Concerning Freedom of the Press in Indonesia, 2002-2010

Year	Ranking	Total of countries	Score
2002	57	139	20
2003	110	166	34.25
2004	117	167	37.75
2005	102	167	26
2006	103	168	26
2007	100	169	30.5
2008	111	173	27
2009	101	175	28.5
2010	117	178	35.83

DIGITALIZATION AND SOCIAL MEDIA: BLESSING OR CURSE?

CHAPTER V

Heading to The Law Defending for Freedom of The Press: a Utopia?

OVER times, any kinds of violence and negligence from the state are still added with more and more rules of law which limit the journalist's work, and, in fact, it is potentially imprisoning the journalist. On October 11, 2011, Plenary Session of the House of People's Representatives agreed the Bills of Intelligence and legitimized to be the law.

The agreement was followed by the next step from President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono to legitimize the bills to be the Law Number 17 Year 2011 concerning the State's Intelligence (Law of Intelligence) on November 7, 2011.

The Law of Intelligence is a back step toward the guarantee in the citizen's rights for getting information. Various formulations of multi-interpretation articles threatened the fulfillment of citizen's rights for communicating and getting information with the aim of self-development and its social environment, as well as potential for being misused in order to imprison the journalist.

The formulation of “multi-interpretation articles” is including but not limited to the definition of “intelligence secret” (Article 1 number 6) which recklessly widens the definition of *exceptional information* as regulated in the Law Number 14 Year 2008 concerning the Freedom of Public Information.

The multi-interpretation formulation of “intelligence secret” is combined with the authority of various public bodies, such as the ministry/ governmental institution of non-ministry (READ: all governmental institutions in every level), to conduct the intelligence activity as regulated in Article 9 letter e of the Law of Intelligence. It is widely opened for the authority to transfer numbers of public information in various ministries/ governmental institutions of non-ministry to be “*intelligence of the ministry/ governmental institution of non-ministry*”.

The multi-interpretation formulation of “intelligence secret” and various authorities of the state’s intelligence executors for categorizing public information in their authority as “intelligence information” would threaten the public’s rights over information. It means that every effort done by the press for conducting the monitoring, critic, correction, and advice toward any matters relating to the public interest can be criminalized as a form of opening and/ or exposing the Intelligence Secret.

Article 44 in the same Law states that every person/ legal entity that intentionally opens and/ or exposes the Intelligence Secret, then he/ she will be threatened by 10 years of imprisonment and/ or a penalty in the amount of Rp 500 millions. Meanwhile, the person who as the result of his/ her negligence opens the Intelligence Secret, then he/ she will be threatened by 7 years of imprisonment and/ or a penalty in the amount of Rp 300 millions.

Besides threatening the citizen’s rights over information and freedom of the press, the Law of Intelligence is also poten-

tial for causing the misuse of power and the violation of other human rights. The intelligence setting shall give affirmation that every intelligence organizer must have special and specific function (*lex stricta* and *lex scripta*), thus on one side, there is no overlapping authority, and on the other side, closing the possibility of misuse or intelligence actions that goes beyond the authority. Through differentiation system of intelligence function, it can be realized a mechanism of *checks and balances* in internal intelligence community.

AJI had participated in Initiative Association of Participative Society for Justice Transition (*Perkumpulan Inisiatif Masyarakat Partisipatif untuk Transisi Berkeadilan/ IMPAR-SIAL*), Institution of Study and People's Advocacy (*Lembaga Studi dan Advokasi Masyarakat/ ELSAM*), Indonesian Legal Aid Institution (*Yayasan Lembaga Bantuan Hukum Indonesia/ YLBHI*), Setara Community Association, together with 13 Indonesian citizens (Mugiyanto, Hendrik Dikson Sirait, Asiah, Dorus Wakum, Abd Bashir, Suciwati, Bedjo Untung, Edi Ar-sadad, Rizal Darma Putra, Haris Azhar, S.H., M.A., Choirul Anam, S.H., Ulin Ni'am Yusron, and Mariam Ananda, S.IP) to propose the application for testing the Law of Intelligence by Constitutional Court.

AJI and the applicants are, among others, asking the Constitutional Court to decide the application of material test with a decision that Article 1 paragraph (4); Article 1 paragraph (6); Article 1 paragraph (8); Article 6 paragraph (3) along the phrases stating "and/ or Opponent Party who harms the national interest and security"; Article 22 paragraph (1) along the phrases stating "the organizer of State's Intelligence as referred to as Article 9 letter b, letter c, letter d, and letter e"; Article 25 paragraph (2); Article 25 paragraph (4); Article 26 jo. Article 44 jo. Article 45; Article 29 letter d jo; the explanation of Article 29 letter d; Article 31 Jo. Article 34 jo; the explanation of Article 34 paragraph (1); the explanation of Ar-

ticle 32 paragraph (1) along the phrases saying “the meaning of “regulations of laws” is this Law”; and Article 36 in the Law of Republic of Indonesia Number 17 Year 2011 concerning the State’s Intelligence contrary to the Constitution of State of Rebulic of Indonesia of 1945.

Furthermore, the application for material testing from AJI Indonesia along with 4 non-governmental organizations and 13 individuals has not been decided yet by the Supreme Court, the House of People’s Representatives of Republic of Indonesia instead legitimizes another law which is also potential in hampering the journalist work. That new policy is the Law Number 7 Year 2012 concerning the Handling of Social Conflict.

In implementing their duties and obligations, the journalists often come to the conflict area in order to speak up the condition of the people in particular conflict area, to reduce the tension in the conflict area, as well as to ensure that the apparatus does not misuse their authority. Through their journalistic works, the journalists must be a part of every effort of conflict resolution and the recovering of civil society after the conflict.

Nevertheless, Article 26, Article 27, and Article 28 in the Law on the Handling of Social Conflict, in fact, are regulating the authority of the Regent/ Governor/ President to limit the access to go in/ come out from the conflict area without any exceptions for the defenders of human rights and journalists. Such formulation is dangerous, remembering that various cases of violence involving the security apparatus and state officials, actually, show the low consciousness of the security apparatus and the state officials concerning the functions and roles of the press and the journalist work as well.

Until now, the government limits the foreign journalist’ access to enter the conflict are, such as Papua. Nevertheless, the

Law of the Press still can be the foundation for national journalists in implementing their duties and obligations in the area conflict, such as Papua. But, now, the right of access is threatened by Article 26, Article 27, and Article 28 in the Law on the Handling of Social Conflict which is giving the authority to the Regent/Governor/President to limit anyone's access to enter or leave a conflict area.

The birth of both laws which can send the journalist to jail are completing the long list of laws product in the reformation era which endangers the freedom of the press. AJI Indonesia has recorded that, at least, there are other four laws which are also potential to be a highway to send journalist to jail, namely:

- Law No. 32 year 2002 concerning the Broadcasting; some articles in the Law on Broadcasting contains a violent legal politic. The content of the broadcast which is considered insulting or maligning, untrue, threatened with five years of imprisonment, and also a penalty in the maximal amount of Rp 10 billions.¹
- Law No. 10 year 2008 concerning the Public Election of House of People's Representatives, Regional Representatives Council, and Regional House of People's Representatives; Article 97 of this Law is stating that "Printed mass media provides fair and balance pages and times for news and interview publication, as well as for the advertisement of campaign of the Public Election's Participant. When there are media violating this article, then they can be forced to be closed, as referred to Article 99 paragraph (1). Article 18 paragraph (2) of the Law on the Press is stating that "anyone who threatens conducting a censor and prohibiting will be threat-

1 Manan, Abdul (ed.), 2008, Pencemaran Nama Baik di Asia Tenggara, AJI Indonesia, pp 48-49.

ened with maximally two years of imprisonment and the maximum penalty of Rp 500 millions”.²

- Law No. 11 year 2008 concerning the Information and Electronic Transactions (IET); the development of information technology has effected to the resistance and development of printed media industry which has to keep up with the media convergence. Besides distribution through the printed media, today’s product of the press can be accessed via online and through the radio station, television, and internet. Mainstream media like *Kompas*, *Media Indonesia*, and *Tempo* can be accessed now in the form of electronic media. Article 27 paragraph (3) and Article 45 paragraph (1) in the Law of IET are stating that a media which spreads the product containing insult and defamation in electronic form can be imprisoned for six years and/ or maximum penalty of Rp 1 billion. Another paradox of the Law on IET is Article 28 paragraph (2) which referring to criminal sanction to everyone who spreads information that can cause racial conflict, religious tension, and/ or ethnicity problems. This article can be taken from Article 134, Article 136, and Article 137 of Indonesian Criminal Code which was cancelled by Constitutional Court on December 6, 2007.³
- Law No. 14 year 2008 concerning the Disclosure of Public Information; the Law on the Disclosure of Public Information legitimized on April 2008 is also threatening the freedom of the press and can be misused to imprison the journalist. The title of this Law is about a Disclosure, but the content is containing the threat of imprisonment. This Law regulates the secret informa-

2 Ibid

3 Ibid

tion and public information. The public information shall be disclosed for the public access, but this Law contains of threat that, “anyone who misuses the public information is threatened to be imprisoned for maximally one year.” This article will hamper the effective investigation journalism in the use of public information for limiting the corruption of bureaucracy and of the state owned company.⁴

If the reformation era has freed the national press from the threat of banning, thus, in another side, the effort of restraint the press freedom has not stopped yet. If, in the past time, the power holder repressed the press company by threatening to revoke Press Publication Business License, then, now, many parties, the power holders, and the society suppress the freedom of the press with negligence and violence toward the journalists. Self-censor by the press, now, becomes the main threat for the fulfillment of citizen’s rights over information.

Furthermore, AJI together with numbers of other groups participate in the Independent Coalition for Democratization of Broadcasting (ICDB), which since the last year of 2011 had proposed a claim to the Constitutional Court for the issuance of more expressly regulation concerning the articles of cross ownership in the Law of Broadcasting. Until the end of June 2012, the Judge of Constitutional Court had not decided yet the result of claim proposed by ICDB to the Constitutional Court.

4 Ibid

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CHAPTER VI

The Working Condition of Female Journalists in Indonesia

NOWADAYS, from the total members of the Alliance of Independent Journalist as much as 1,985 people, 495 among them are women. Therefore, it is important to attempt for establishing women division in AJI in order to be more focused on the struggle of fair working condition for the female journalists in Indonesia.

Women Division in the Alliance of Independent Journalist in 2011 had held a research concerning the working condition of female journalists in Indonesia. The research was conducted in seven cities in Indonesia, namely Jakarta, Makassar, Surabaya, Papua, Pontianak, Yogyakarta, and Medan. Those seven cities chosen are the centers of the city and considered as the representation of the female journalists' condition in Indonesia. Such research is very rarely done, instead of the fact that the condition of female journalists, if related to Beijing Platform, is included in 12 Critical Fields, stating as the importance of widely effort to increase the women's participation and opportunities for their expression and taking decision within and through mass media. The following is a table describing the

number of respondent involved in this research:

Table 6.1 Number of Respondent in Each Location

City	Number of Respondent (person)	%
Jakarta	71	52.59%
Yogyakarta	18	13.33%
Surabaya	17	12.59%
Medan	12	8.89%
Papua	7	5.19%
Makassar	6	4.44%
Pontianak	4	2.96%
Total	135	100%

Female journalists who became respondents of this research were mostly working in the printed media as placed in the biggest percentage (41.80%), followed by female journalists working in television media (25.93%), female journalists working in the radio (23.81%), and at last, female journalists working in online media (8.47%). This composition was almost similar in all cities chosen as the location of research.

Meanwhile, seen from their age, 49.21% of respondents were 25-29 years old, continued with the age of 30-34 years old (20.63%) and 20-24 years old (14.81%). This range of age was considered as a very productive age. However, the survey also succeeded to embrace 2.12% of the respondents with 50-55 years old and 1.06% of respondents with 45-49 years old.

In this research, in a whole, it was noted that 56.61% of female journalists were full-time employees, while 40.74% were contracted employee. There were still 2.12% of freelance journalists and 1 woman journalist (0.53%) admitting to be semi-organic employee. Although the number of reporter and respondent were biggest than other cities, 65.93% of female journalists in Jakarta, seen from their status of employee, were still in contract. Meanwhile, Yogyakarta was in the highest position with 57.96% of respondents who had already been full-time employees, and then followed by Pontianak (55.56%)

and Medan (50%). On the other sides, female journalists with freelance status could only be found in Makassar, Surabaya, and Yogyakarta.

In this research, there were totally 77.78% of respondents admitting that they had ever followed journalistic education or training, but 22.22% of them had never participated yet in journalistic training. Relating to the gender issue, 17.46% of female journalists said that they had ever followed gender training, while 82.56% of them said that they never got training on gender.

Relating to the working hour, most of female journalists worked during the working hour of 40-50 hours per week. However, the respondents in Makassar and Surabaya evidently had the longest working hours each week, in which 60.00% and 57.69% of them were more than 50 hours per week. Meanwhile, the respondents who worked less than 40 hours per week still gained quite big percentage, such as in Makassar (40%) and Yogyakarta (34,62%).

Totally, there were 91.53% of female journalists who had received routine salary per month, without considering their status as full-time or contracted employee. But, there were still 8.47% of them who had not received routine salary yet. This fact happened because there were still freelance female journalists. Makassar became the first city which had not given routine salary as shown in its biggest percentage of 20.00%, because 20% of respondent in Makassar were still freelance.

In five locations, such as Makassar, Medan, Pontianak, Surabaya, and Yogyakarta, the average *take-home pay* was about Rp 1-2 million per month. It is different with Jakarta and Papua (Rp 2-3 millions per month). This different is used to explain the difference of Regional Minimum Wage in every location.

It is also found that the media company in each city of re-

search has been conscious about the insurance facility. The highest ranking is filled by the media in the Capital city with 80.22% of population, and then Surabaya (69.23%), Pontianak and Medan (respectively 66.67%). Unfortunately, media companies in Yogyakarta which not giving insurance were bigger (57.69%) than the ones which providing insurance (42.31%).

Besides the insurance, the regulations of labor in Indonesia also oblige each company, which has fulfilled some criteria, provides Social Guarantee for Workers (*Jaminan Sosial Tenaga Kerja/Jamsostek*) for its employees. In this research, the result was very significant, in which almost all media (71.96%) had provided *Jamsostek*, although there were 28.04% of them which had not been yet the participants of *Jamsostek*.

Media in Jakarta is known as having most *concerns* toward the protection for its employees, in which 92.21% of them have become the participants of *Jamsostek*. In another region, the comparison between media that follows and not follows *Jamsostek* is quite balance, in which the range of comparison is 60% : 40%. However, like in the insurance facility, Yogyakarta, again, became the location with a majority of its media had not participated yet in *Jamsostek*. Makassar also followed the condition in Yogyakarta, where only 40% of its media registered as *Jamsostek's* participants.

As much as 72.49% of respondents said that their media had given food allowance for its employees. Meanwhile, Papua and Surabaya (respectively, 88.89%) are in the highest position of the media giving this allowance. This condition almost happened in all regions where the percentage of the media with and without that allowance was in the comparison range of 70% : 30%, except in Medan. In Medan, there were still 55.56% of media without this kind of allowance. The female journalists said that there was no difference in receiving the allowance

between female journalists and male journalists.

Another quite important allowance for the journalist is transportation allowance. The result of survey shows that 73.02% of female journalists admitted that they had received this kind of allowance. In the meantime, totally, in all cities, there were 51.85% of respondents said that they had not received food allowance for night shift, but the rest of them (48.15%) had been given this kind of allowance.

In this research, 91.53% of female journalists said that the media where they were working had given annual leave, but Makassar (20.00%) and Surabaya (19.23%) were listed as two cities in which its media had not given the annual leave. It is still in line with the condition of employment status, in which, in both cities, the journalists who were not full-time employees (contracted, freelance, and others) were bigger than other cities.

The company which did not give leave for menstruation was totally reaching 64.02%, and only 35.98% of them had socialized this rule toward its employees. Viewed from each region, this rule was mostly practiced in Medan (55.56%), then Jakarta (47.25%) and Pontianak (44.44%). Still, quite significant result was found in Makassar, in which 90% of the companies had not implemented this rule at all, also respectively followed by Surabaya (88.46%) and Yogyakarta (84.62%).

Upon the maternity leave, the result of survey showed 91.53% of media in Indonesia had given maternity leave for three months to its employees. However, unfortunately, there were still 8.47% of them which had not implemented that rule. In fact, maternity leave and leave for menstruation have been regulated in the Law Number 13 Year 2003.

Management of lactation is mostly regulated by the female journalists. Generally, most of respondents (59.79%) admitted

that there had no regulation concerning this matter from the media they worked. Almost all regions experienced the same thing, but only Medan and Pontianak (respectively, 55.56%) had known giving more concerns on the management of lactation for the mothers, although there were 44.44% of them had not concerned yet.

Medan was placed in the highest position (50%) relating to the company which had already provided a special room for giving Breast Milk. In Pontianak, no single media had provided a special room for giving Breast Milk, as well as in Surabaya. Other regions had already provided that special room, although the range of percentage was about 15%-20% from the total of existing media. In fact, there has been an obligation to provide a place for breastfeeding as regulated in the Government Regulation Number 33 Year 2012 concerning the Giving of Exclusive Breast Milk.

The facility of Child Care Center still becomes one rare concern in Indonesian mass media. It is seen that only 7.94% of media providing this facility. In Medan, 27.78% of its media had this facility, and then followed by Jakarta (9.89%) and Surabaya (3.85%).

The working condition of female journalists in Indonesia is still far from the ideal condition, and thus, it requires a lot of efforts to be done in order to create a better working condition for the female journalists. Generally, this working condition is only one of the aspects that can be seen on how the women can be more expressing themselves and also existing proportionally in the media. This research has not discussed yet on how the female journalists have the position or structural levels in the existing media companies. It means that the way to make the female journalists become more expressive and has comfortable working condition must be still struggled through the media labor union.

CHAPTER VII

Internal Ordering Into AJI Organization

FACING the uneasy changing of challenge makes AJI seriously think about the preparation of big strategy for handling the challenges, either organizational or individual as the member of AJI in all over Indonesia. Division of Organization in AJI for the period of 2011-2014 has been planning four big programs:

1. Skill and ability enhancement for the members

The focus of this program is to enhance the competency and integrity of a journalist as the member of AJI and, generally, to support the independency in the news room in various media where they become its worker. Specially, in 2012, some activities have been done, among others:

- a. Division of Organization cooperates with Division of Ethics and Profession had held a competency test in April.
- b. Planning the journalistic standard curriculum together with other division with the involvement of the experts

and senior journalists.

- c. The members of Division of Organization also participate in various journalistic trainings in Yogyakarta for the local university students representing their organization.
- d. During three years in this period of organization structure, especially prior to the public election, Division of Organization will campaign to various media in order to support the independency of *news room*. It requires to be done remembering that the future media challenge is the external influencing factor toward the bias attitude of media. One of them is because a lot of media are dominated or owned by politician.

2. Capacity building of the journalists

The focus of this program is to improve the communication system and management of organization, to increase AJI's financial independency in 35 cities, and to supervise the program of AJI by municipality and the strengthening of AJI's roles in regional and international level. The following is what AJI has done so far through its division of organization:

- a. Organizing the *fundraising* training by inviting the representatives of 35 AJI by Municipality in Cimanggis, Depok, on March 2012 ago. This activity was done in line with AJI's Articles of Association and By-Laws which are giving full authorities to each AJI by Municipality to manage its finance. With this activity, AJI by Municipality is hoped to be able to explore local potentials for financing the operational and organizational activities of AJI by Municipality.
- b. Organizing the organizational management training for

the representatives of 35 AJI by Municipality on March, together with the supervision of *fund rising* training.

- c. During six months in this 2012, Division of Organization, together with six Regional Coordinators, conduct the strengthening and facilitate the communication among AJI by Municipality and the board of management of AJI Indonesia. The meeting with these regional coordinators also means to support the formation of AJI by Preparation in some Cities.
- d. Suggesting and attempting for AJI Indonesia in order to be the host of International Federation of Journalists Congress in 2013.

3. The strengthening of organization

The main focus of this program is to add number of member and to add the number of AJI by Municipality. From the temporary data, the member of AJI in 35 cities has reached about 1985 active journalists, including the founders of AJI. The following is what AJI has done for the first six months in 2012:

- a. Division of Organization is targeting to add 5 AJI by Municipality prepared in three years.
- b. Cooperating with Women's Division, Division of Organization is targeting the addition of the number of female journalist members in all over Indonesia.
- c. Division of Organization also supports AJI by preparation in eight cities/ regions, among others: Banyumas, Bengkulu, Tanjung Pinang, Samarinda, Cirebon, Bogor, Serang, and Manokwari.

- d. Making AJI's pocket book which contains of the history of AJI's establishment, Articles of Association/ By-Laws, AJI's code of conducts, as well as work procedures of each division, especially Advocacy, Labor Union, and Women's Division.

4. Preparing database of the membership

One of this program's focuses is to prepare the total and profile of AJI's members, remembering that the number of AJI's members is more increasing and almost reaching 2,000 people, from Papua to Aceh. Another program worked by this Division of Organization is to prepare the organizational health index (AJI by Municipality) as the principle of *treatment* toward the effort of strengthening AJI by Municipality from AJI Indonesia.

ANNEX 1

Data of Violence toward Journalists

PERIOD DECEMBER 2010-DECEMBER 2011

TEGAL, 3 DECEMBER 2010

Victim : Radar Tegal Daily
Actor : PT Cipta Yasa Multi Usaha
Type : Lawsuit on Defamation.
Motive : PT Citra Yasa Multi Usaha felt harmful because the consecutive new coverage in Radar Tegal Daily concerning the permit.

JAKARTA, 09 DECEMBER 2010

Victim : Mario Sumampow, a cameraman from Metro TV, and Heru, a photographer from Okezone.com
Actor : Police apparatus
Type : Beatings and camera destruction
Motive : the incident happened when the students held demonstration celebrating Anti-Corruption Day in front of KPK building

SOUTHWEST MALUKU, MALUKU, 17 DECEMBER 2010

Victim : Alfrets Mirulewan, a journalist from Pelangi tabloid.
Actor :
Type : Murder case
Motive : it was alleged to have a relation with the victim's activity in doing an investigation about BBM scarcity

PALU, 30 DECEMBER 2010

Victim : AJI of Palu City and beritapalu.com
Actor : Kaili Youth Front (KYF)
Type : the attack to the office of AJI in Palu City which was also the office of Beritapalu.com
Motive : KYF attacked the office of AJI of Palu City and the office of Beritapalu.com because they were angry with the news published by online media, Beritapalu.com, on December 28, 2010. The news entitled "KYF Attacks Graha KNPI of Central Sulawesi" was regarded disadvantaging the organization. It was not clear which part of the news that they felt harmful.

BAU-BAU, SOUTHEAST SULAWESI, 03 JANUARY 2011

Victim : Jamil (Bau-Bau Pos), Deni (Bau-Bau Pos/ Stringer of ANTV), Yuhandri Hardiman (Editor in chief of Bau-Bau Pos), Ardi (Bau-Bau Pos), Ningsih (Radio of Lawero), Helmy (Bau-Bau Pos/ Stringer of Indosiar).
Actor : Second Sergeant Haplan Nurdin, a member of TNI-AD, KODIM 1413 Buton.
Type : threat
Motive : when covering a quarrel between the actor and his wife after the actor was busted by an officer of military police and the actor's wife while they

were cheating, the activity of coverage by these journalists made the rogue member of Indonesian National Armed Forces came out and chased some journalists while holding a wooden beam and kept pointing it to the journalist, saying “You are all journalists. I will kill you all.”

SURABAYA, EAST JAVA, 03 JANUARY 2011

Victim : the office of Jawa Pos
 Actor : community organization of Pancasila Youth
 Type : Intimidation (demonstration in front of Jawa Pos’ office)
 Motive : related to the news coverage by Jawa Pos about the highway construction in the middle of Surabaya City which was regarded unbalance, because according to them the news coverage only showed the figures disagreed with the project.

MAJALENGKA, 12 JANUARY 2011

Victim : Fadlyanto, or usually called as Otong, 28 years old, a journalist from TVRI for Cirebon area
 Actor : 2 persons riding a motorcycle who admitted as the henchmen of H. Otong, who had been determined as the suspects of alleged deviation of subsidized fertilizer by Majalengka District Commands.
 Type : threat with sharp weapon
 Motive : prohibition of news coverage on the alleged fertilizer stacking in Babakan Anyar Village.

PAMEKASAN, MADURA, EAST JAVA, 22 JANUARY 2011

Victim : Deni Priyanto (a contributor of RCTI), Nadi Mulyadi (a journalist of Radar Madura Daily), Baihaqi (Editor in Chief of JTV).
 Actor : board of management in Midwifery Academy Foundation of Aifa Husada

- Type : prohibition for coverage accompanied with re-posting to the police
- Motive : the prohibition happened when the journalists wanted to cover the incident of trance in the foundation. The journalists was expelled and yelled by the security officer of that foundation. Then, after sending a letter of objection relating to the expulsion and asking the foundation to apologize, the foundation instead reported the journalist to the police.

POSO, 28 FEBRUARY 2011

- Victim : Subandi, a correspondent of Metro TV
- Actor : Andi, Jamal, and Sandi, along with 20 students from the University of Sintuvu Maroso (Unsimar).
- Type : beatings and persecution
- Motive : relating to the news reported by Media Alkhairaat. The intended news was published by Alkhairaat, on Friday Edition, 25 February 2011. The news entitled 'Students Destroy the Campus Facility'. It was related with the protest of studentship fund management in the University owned by Poso Regency Government. In that news, Subandi wrote a number of members of Unsimar's Nature Lovers Students held an action with the burning of dozen of chairs in the campus yard, throwing stones to the windows glasses of rector's room.

JAYAPURA, PAPUA, 03 MARCH 2011

- Victim : Banjir Ambarita, a contributor of *Vivanews.com* and *Jakarta Globe* in Jayapura.
- Actor : unknown person
- Type : stabbing/ physical violence
- Motive : it was alleged to have a relation with the news

on rape case of a women prisoner in Jayapura District Commands by three members of that District Police Commands. The result of rape case by the officers of this District Police Commands was that the Head of Jayapura District Commands, Imam Setiawan, proposed a resign from his position.

MEDAN, 04 MARCH 2011

Victim : Hendri Saputra Hasibuan SH, a cameraman of SCTV.
 Actor : Mobile Brigade officer
 Type : beatings
 Motive : the hampering of the coverage in the Dispute Land Area between the people from Ujung Gading Village, Simangambat District, North Padang Lawas Regency, North Sumatera.

WEST ACEH, NAD, 14 MARCH 2011

Victim : Wawan Kurniawan, a journalist of Aceh Daily who was on duty in the west-south coast of Aceh.
 Actor : rogue officer in the Secretariat of West Aceh Regency Government, in the initials of SS.
 Type : beatings
 Motive : it was alleged to have a relation with the news writing. "According to the victim's explanation, SS does not admit the news that has become the public consumption," he commented.

MAKASSAR, SOUTH SULAWESI, 23 MARCH 2011

Victim : Usman, a journalist of Makassar TV
 Actor : Laode Sabadai, a Security Officer of Sultan Hasanuddin Airport
 Type : hampering the news coverage and tools destruction.

Motive : the incident happened when Usman was covering the meeting between the Alliance of Students for the Change (Ampuh) of Maros with Angkasa Pura (AP) I in the Office of Angkasa Pura I, Makassar. For all these times, Ampuh actively protested the policy of Angkasa Pura I related to various charges in Sultan Hasanuddin International Airport.

SUBANG, WEST JAVA, 23 MARCH 2011

Victim : Budi Santoso, a journalist of Pasundan Ekspres
Actor : the officer of West Java Prosecutor.
Type : taking away the camera
Motive : when reporting the raid done by the officer of West Java Prosecutor in the house of Regent of Subang, Eep Hidayat.

SERPONG, TANGERANG, BANTEN, 24 MARCH 2011

Victim : Iksan, a journalist of CTV Banten.
Actor : a security officer of Paho School located in the area of Gading Serpong.
Type : prohibition of covering by pushing and saying a threat toward the journalists.
Motive : the incident happened on Tuesday morning (22/03/2011) at around 09.00 WIB, when tens of journalists from printed and electronic media were reporting the demonstration action of hundreds of students' parents to the school management.

KENDARI, 28 MARCH 2011

Victim : a daily newspaper of Kendari Pos
Actor : a group of people closest to the Chairman of Southeast Sulawesi Regional House of People's Representatives (Rusman Emba)
Type : Intimidation and mass mobilization

Motive : protesting the detail of photo news published by the newspaper on March 28, 2011. Such group of people thought that the detail of the photo news had defamed the head of Southeast Sulawesi Regional House of People's Representatives, Rusman Emba

WEST SUMBAWA, 18 APRIL 2011

Victim : Herman Zuhdi, a contributor of TV One.
 Actor : police officer of West Sumbawa
 Type : threat and beatings
 Motive : hampering the coverage on violence done by the police officer when handling the protesters in a divestment demonstration of PT.NEWMONT NUSA TENGGARA

HALMAHERA, NORTH MALUKU, 27 APRIL 2011

Victim : Ahmad Tin, a journalist of Monitor Daily
 Actor : Abdul Rasid, the Head of Society Welfare Division in North Halmahera Regency Government
 Type : beatings
 Motive : when being confirmed about the ownership of kerosene base which was predicted to have BBM stacking.

NGANJUK, EAST JAVA, 2 MAY 2011

Victim : Agus Karyono
 Actor : unknown
 Type : threat
 Motive : Agus Karyono, a journalist of Memorandum Kediri who was on duty in Nganjuk, got a threat of murder via short message. The threat came from the number of 085736683059 was strongly alleged to have a relation with the news he wrote about the mafia of Civil Service Can-

didate in Nganjuk Regency. One of the short messages was “If you are not aware, I will rip off your stomach. If you report me, I will threaten you.” Meanwhile, another short message asked Agus to stop writing about the mafia of Civil Service Candidate. Then, on Monday, 2 May 2011, Agus and the editorial of Memorandum reported that threat to Nganjuk District Police Commands. The Head of Public Relation Sub-division in Nganjuk District Police Commands, Police Commissioner Adjutant Karjadi, said that the police promised to find the actor of the terror, because it had threatened the performance of journalists which was protected by the law. Unfortunately, until this note is made, there is no clear result from the investigation done by the police upon the report.

MEDAN, NORTH SUMATERA, 03 MAY 2011

Victim : daily newspaper of Orbit
 Actor : a group of unknown men
 Type : the attack to the office
 Motive : the office of Orbit daily newspaper at Jalan Amir Hamzah, Medan, was attacked by a group of unknown men on Tuesday (3/5) night, at around 20.30 WIB. The Vice Chairman of Orbit daily newspaper, Maruli Agus Salim, stated that the attacks was done by about 30 men with sturdy body and short hair coming to the office by driving several cars and motorcycles. When they came, they suddenly turned down the receptionist table in Orbit daily newspaper office and slamming some computers in editorial room. That group of men also beat a delivery man of Orbit daily newspaper, Ramli Hasibuan, and a lay outer,

Ansari Hasibuan, besides a city editor, Abdul Rasyid. Then, as Maruli said, that group of tattooing men showed the news coverage of Orbit daily newspaper publishing the practice of new style gambling which was indicated to be managed by PT WDM.

JAKARTA, 08 MAY 2011

Victim : Kahfi, a journalist from Komhukum.com
 Actor : police officer
 Type : beatings
 Motive : the incident started when APAN would just held its action. But, before the action was really conducted, the police arrested dozens of activist. The reason was because it disturbed the event of ASEAN Summit. Not only becoming a victim of arrestment, the victim's mobile phone used for taking picture the arrestment was taken away. According to his confession, Kahfi was beaten and kicked by a rogue police who was alleged coming from Menteng Sector, Central Jakarta.

SURABAYA, EAST JAVA, 07 MAY 2011

Victim : Lukman Rozak (*Trans7*), Septa (*Radio Elshinta*), Joko Hermanto (*TVRI*), and Oscar (*News Tang Dynasty Television/NDTV*).
 Actor : police officer
 Type : physical violence (beating)
 Motive : prohibition in covering demonstration by Chinese from Falun Dafa or Falun Gong sect in Surya Park of Surabaya City Hall, in which it was then disbanded by the police officers.

JAKARTA, 10 MAY 2011

Victim : all journalists

Actor	: Directorate General of Socialization in Department of Justice and Human Right
Type	: prohibition in the coverage
Motive	: Circular of Directorate General of Socialization in Department of Justice and Human Right which prohibited the convicts and prisoners to speak up their opinion to the press. The Circular of Directorate General of Socialization is in the number of PAS.HM.01.02.16 dated 10 May which was containing three things. The complete contents are: Firstly, each convict/ prisoner is not allowed to have an interview, directly or indirectly, through printed and electronic media, among others, in the form of interview, talk show, teleconference, and recording. Secondly, each correctional institution/ penitentiary is not allowed to be a place for news coverage and film making. It is because it can disturb the fostering activity and ruin the comfort of the occupants, as well as it will affect to the disturbance of security system in the correctional institution/ penitentiary. Thirdly, the coverage for the interest of fostering and state's documentation can be done selectively after getting permission from Directorate General of Socialization or, if required, from the Minister of Justice and Human Right.

MEDAN, NORTH SUMATERA, 24 MAY 2011

Victim	: Yuda Panjaitan, the Head of Metro TV Bureau of Medan, North Sumatra.
Actor	: unknown people
Type	: threat with a gun
Motive	: the reason of the incident was not known. According to the victim, the actor who admitted as an officer using a minibus car with the police

number of BK 1810 MP. Before pointing a gun, the perpetrator grazed Yuda's car and then berated the victim.

SURABAYA, EAST JAVA, 10 JUNE 2011

- Victim : a journalist of SUN TV, Surabaya TV, and JTV
- Actor : a security officer of Consulate General of the United State of America in Surabaya
- Type : Prohibition
- Motive : Ferdinandus S, a security officer for the construction of Consulate General of the United State of America in Surabaya prohibited a number of television journalists to take picture the building of consulate general which was in finishing step. Smiling, the security officer from a company named Jaga Raga said that no one was allowed to take picture of the consulate general. "That's the Fixed Procedure, Sir," said Ferdinandus, on Friday (10/6), to the television journalists from SUN TV, Surabaya TV, and JTV who were reporting the strike action of tens of project workers from PT First Quality Trading Contractor. PT FQTC worked on the construction of the new building of consulate general of the United State of America in Citraland area, Surabaya. If the consulate general felt that the news broadcast was not in accordance with the fact, they could ask for the right to reply to the media. Andreas Wicaksono, a journalist of SUN TV, said that the picture taking of consulate general was done by the journalist from outside the fence. If the journalists took the picture from the inside, they certainly would ask for permission, because of taking picture from the outside did not need permission from anyone. "If we take picture from the above using heli-

copter, will we be prohibited?” asked Andreas. Ferdinandus said that he would prohibit anyone to take picture as far as he could reach. He also noted the name and media of the journalists. After getting confirmation about the strike from PT FQTC, the journalists took another way to a higher place, so that they could freely take picture of the situation of consulate general’s construction.

PAMEKASAN, MADURA, EAST JAVA, 13 JUNE

Victim : a journalist from Madura Chanel (Machan) television, Mukri, and from Radio Karimata FM, Suhil Qodri, along with a journalist of Radar Madura (Jawa Pos Group), Amir.

Actor : member of local Islamic Defender Front.

Type : threat

Motive : the incident happened when the journalist reported a court on destruction toward the accused Safiuddin, Suharso, and Hermanto in Pamekasan District Court. In the court, three accused expressed an interruption and proposed an objection toward the panel of judges if the court was covered by the media. Upon the objection, the Chief of panel of judges, Rendra Yuzar, confirmed that the court was opened for the public and thus could be covered by the media. Upon the threat, those three journalists reported it to local District Police Commands and asked for protection from the police.

KOLAKA, SOUTHEAST SULAWESI, 18 JUNE 2011

Victim : Siswanto Azis, a cameraman from Indosiar

Actor : the employee and security of SPBU Sabilambo

Type : Intimidation and expulsion

Motive : the management rejected the journalist who

wanted to cover BBM scarcity

BANYUWANGI, EAST JAVA, 19 JUNE 2011

- Victim : Handoko Kusumo (JTV), Mohammad Iqbal (JTV), and Hariyono Ramzy (stringer of ANTV and Kompas.com)
- Actor : the owner of Garden Cottage Hotel, Banyuwangi
- Type : expulsion and equipments destruction
- Motive : the violence action started when the three journalists covered a raid in Garden Cottage Hotel at around 17.00 WIB by Cluring Sub-district Police Commands, the hotel owner came and asked to the journalists for not taking picture. At first, the three journalists ignored it, then the hotel owner beat Handoko's camera until it was broken. Not only that, the hotel owner also asked his dog to chase them until they run in fear and hid in the car.

PADANG, ON THURSDAY, 23 JUNE 2011

- Victim : dozens of journalists from various media in Padang
- Actor : soldiers of the Air Forces
- Type : Intimidation
- Motive : some officers of Indonesian National Armed Forces restricted and expelled dozens of journalists who wanted to report the fall of aero modeling plane owned by Malaysia in the area of Tunggul Hitam, not far from Tabing airport, Padang. Some journalists were involved in a war of words with the soldiers when they were restricted. One of the journalists had been beaten with a pole. That accident killed the pilot of the 2011 Minang Aero sport participant. The restriction also happened when his dead body

was brought to the Hospital of M. Djamil, Padang. This case has been reported by the Press Council and Headquarter of the Air Forces, although there is no resolution until now.

KENDARI, SOUTHEAST SULAWESI, 26 JUNE 2011

Victim : Abdul Halim Ahmad, a contributor of Metro TV
Actor : Management of PT Damai Jaya Lestari
Type : Intimidation
Motive : Protest over the news coverage

RUMPIN, BOGOR, WEST JAVA, 29 JULY 2011

Victim : Syarifah Nur Aida, a reporter from *Tempo TV*.
Actor : a man with short hair and sturdy body who was alleged as the rogue member of Air Forces
Type : beatings
Motive : It has not been known yet. The beating was alleged done by a rogue soldier who tried to close the effort of news coverage on the people's land claim by the Air Forces. At Sukamulya Village, based on the Decree of Minister of Agrarian 1960, the Air Forces only had the land area of 36.6 hectare. But, they claimed that they had 1.000 hectare of land cultivated by the people.

BOGOR, WEST JAVA, 10 AUGUST 2011

Victim : Eka Rahmawati, a female reporter of Jurnal Bogor
Actor : Dede Halim, the boss of Raja Inn Hotel.
Type : kidnapping
Motive : this intimidation and kidnapping was done after the boss of Raja Inn felt dissatisfied with the news coverage on the raid of Commercial Sex Workers reported in Jurnal Bogor Daily.

BAU BAU, SOUTHEAST SULAWESI, 19 AUGUST 2011

Victim : Husni, a cameraman of Metro TV
 Actor : a group of unknown mass
 Type : Intimidation and vehicles burning
 Motive : Protest toward the news coverage

PEKANBARU, 25 AUGUST 2011

Victim : Hengki, one of the journalists from Pekanbaru publishing.
 Actor : Surya Maulana as the Head of General Bureau in Riau Provincial Government
 Type : threat of killing
 Motive : it was related to the news coverage on the cutting of social aid fund for a mosque in Pekanbaru which was alleged done by Surya Maulana.

TANGERANG, BANTEN, 25 AUGUST 2011

Victim : some journalists in Tangerang
 Actor : thugs (a guard of Rusman Umar, the Head of KONI Tangerang who was also the parents-in-law of the Vice Mayor of Tangerang)
 Type : restricting the news report.
 Motive : restricting the journalists who wanted to report the course of court on narcotics case involving Rusman Umar, in Tangerang District Court.

SORONG, PAPUA, 09 SEPTEMBER 2011

Victim : Mufriadi, a reporter of TOP TV
 Actor : Regent of South Sorong, Otto Ihalauw
 Type : beatings
 Motive : according to the explanation of Director of TOP TV, Amir Siregar, on Friday (9/9/2011), the incident happened at around 09.00 o'clock when the indigenous people barred the regent's office. Until now, the motive is not known.

WAJO, SOUTH SULAWESI, 13 SEPTEMBER 2011

- Victim : Andi Rafiuddin, a journalist of *Berita Kota Makassar Daily*.
Actor : Junaidi who was known among the people of Wajo as a very influential man.
Type : Beating
Motive : It is still unknown

JAKARTA, 16 SEPTEMBER 2011

- Victim : Oktaviardi, a cameraman of Trans 7 television station.
Actor : mistreated by tens of teenagers alleged as the students of SMA Negeri 6, South Jakarta.
Type : beating and forcibly taking away the journalist' cassette
Motive : the mistreatment happened after the quarrel between two groups of students from SMAN 6 and SMAN 70 which were neighborly adjacent in Bulungan area. Previously, Okta was having a dinner in that area with the reporter of Trans 7, named Heri, and a driver. Around 19.00 o'clock, when the quarrel was over and both groups of students scattered, Okta took the initiative to take picture the gate of SMA 6. At that time, about 20 students who still gathered around the location whom some of them still wore their school uniform approached to Okta.

PEKANBARU, RIAU, 15 SEPTEMBER 2011

- Victim : Ade Syaputra, a journalist from zamrudtv.com, and Fitra Asrirama, a journalist of Metro TV.
Actor : supports of Firdaus-Ayat.
Type : beating
Motive : the incident started when Fitra, a journalist from Metro TV, was beaten by one of supporters of

Firdaus-Ayat when trying to take picture from above the protester's car. The beating triggered other supporters to chase and beat Fitra.

JAKARTA, 19 SEPTEMBER 2011

Victim : Aldi Gultom from Rakyat Merdeka Online, Panca from Media Indonesia, Antonius Tarigan, a contributor of Metro TV, Riman Wahyudi from El Shinta, and Septiawan from Sinar Harapan

Actor : tens of students from SMA Negeri 6 Jakarta

Type : beatings and mistreatment

Motive : it happened when the journalists conducted a demonstration asking for the clarification toward the violence case experienced by Oktaviardi, a journalist of Trans 7, who was beaten by the students of SMA 6 on September 16, 2011 ago.

JAKARTA, 11 OCTOBER 2011

Victim : all journalists

Actor : government

Type : the legitimatization of the Law on Intelligence

Motive : the limitation of information access

Surabaya, East Java, 1 November 2011

Victim : journalists who reported the inauguration of seminary

Actor : security officer in the archdiocese of Surabaya

Type : prohibition

Motive : the archdiocese did a bad treatment to some journalists of mass media. They, among others, pulled up the collar of one of the journalists' shirt. AJI Surabaya did a meeting with the Archdiocese of Surabaya and accepted by the Vicar General of Archdiocese of Surabaya (the Vice Bishop of Surabaya) Romo Tri Budi Utomo,

Pr, and the Head of Hati Kudus Yesus Parish of Cathedral, Surabaya, Romo Y. Eko Budi Susilo, Pr. They admitted that there was mistake and miscommunication with the journalists. They finally apologized and hoped that the incident would not happen again in the future time.

MAKASSAR, SOUTH SULAWESI, 16 NOVEMBER 2011

Victim : Tamsir Fachrudin, a journalist of *Metro TV*.
Actor : Students of Hasanuddin University
Type : physical violence (thrown with a stone)
Motive : the victim was thrown by a stone when reporting the quarrel among the students of Hasanuddin University

TANAH JAMBO AYE DISTRICT, NORTH ACEH, NAD, 04 DECEMBER 2011

Victim : M Jafar (a correspondent of Global TV) and Saiful MDA (a correspondent of TV One)
Actor : a number of participants in a Prayer Assembly celebrating the anniversary of GAM in Raya Pantan Mosque, Tanah Jambo Aye District, North Aceh, Aceh Province.
Type : beating
Motive : the beating happened when the two journalists wanted to record the incident of beating toward some young men who were caught stealing sandals.

JAKARTA, 12 DECEMBER 2011

Victim : Dadang Arwanda, a cameraman from TVOne television station
Actor : a young man named Adil Firmansyah Islami.
Type : stabbing
Motive : it was not clearly known. Dadang Arwanda was stabbed by a man who forcibly came into the

studio of 'Apa Kabar Indonesia Malam' in Wisma Nusantara, Central Jakarta.

SURABAYA, EAST JAVA, 13 DECEMBER 2011

- Victim : a journalist of local television in Surabaya
- Actor : Emily Jasmine Morris, a Public Relation in Consulate General of the United States of America in Surabaya
- Type : restriction
- Motive : the incident started when the journalists tried to take picture a separator closer. But, it was refused by the Consulate General, because of the security. In fact, the media workers told their intention that they came to take the picture of the separator. There was war of words between the Public Relation of Consulate General of the United States of America, Emily Jasmine Morris, with the journalists. Emily argued that the rejection was because there was Standard of Operational Procedures from the Indonesia's National Police and Consulate General of the United States of America. The Consulate General of the United States of America gave permission of taking picture and photographing after the police of vital object security (Pam Obvit) conducted mediation between both sides. The journalist finally could take picture with strict supervision from Mobile Brigade and Consulate General of the United States of America.

ROTE NDAO, NTT, 10-12 DECEMBER 2011

- Victim : Dance Henukh, a journalist of Rote Ndao News and his son
- Actor : a group of mass
- Type : destruction and the burning of the victim's house

Motive : according to the confession of a journalist from Rote Ndao News, the attack was related to the news coverage on the alleged corruption of ADD fund and the fund for local transmigration house development in the amount of Rp 3.1 billion in that area.

ROTE NDAO, NTT, 16 DECEMBER 2011

Victim : Endang Sidin, a woman journalist of Erendi Pos.
Actor : member of Civil Service Police with the initial of JT
Type : confinement and threat of murder
Motive : the case happened because the victim was making news about the auction of Kuli Village office and laneway project in the amount of Rp 187 million using the fund of Village Infrastructure Development Program from 2011 State Budget. The project was won by CV Tugu Mandiri, alleged to be owned by JT with total bid of Rp 167 million. According to Endang, the tender process was contrary to the rules, because JT was an active Civil Service who now became a member of Civil Service Police.

GORONTALO, 19 DECEMBER 2011

Victim : Ali Rajab, a journalist of Mimoza Channel.
Actor : Budiyanto, a prisoner in South Kota Sub-district Police Commands
Type : threat
Motive : (it is still in the investigation)

ANNEX 2

Address of The Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) of Indonesia

AJI Indonesia

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