

Acts of Violence Against Journalists in Gorontalo: Problematika & Countermeasures

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ABSTRACT

Legally formal journalists get guaranteed legal protection in carrying out their duties, but in practice on the ground until now there is still violence against journalists or journalists in Gorontalo Province. The purpose of this study was to find out how to review violence on journalists in Gorontalo and to find out the problems and countermeasures by the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) and the Gorontalo Regional Police. Based on the title raised in this study, researchers use this type of empirical legal research through primary data sources, namely data based on information obtained directly in the location of research from related parties in the form of events. The results showed that the factors behind the violence against journalists in Gorontalo were the lack of understanding of sources and journalists to the Press Code of Ethics, as for AJI's efforts in tackling violence against journalists in Gorontalo, namely, there were efforts before and after cases of violence against journalists, and there were efforts from the police by mediating and legal process.

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1. Introduction

The state of law requires that the law must always be enforced, respected, and obeyed by anyone without exception. It aims to create security, order, welfare in the life of society, nation, and state. R. Abdoel Djamal argues that: The law is neither autonomous nor independent, meaning that it is inseparable from the reciprocal influence of all aspects of society. As a benchmark, the law can create order and peace in public life. But the truth is that many people are breaking the law.¹

The complex development of the times and changes in the outlook of life that occur in all the joints of life in the era of globalization as it is today, indirectly tell various things in life. Starting from the positive and negative, as well as the emergence of various violations and even crimes in the community. This is a problem that must be resolved immediately and security in the community is maintained and maintained. In the association of society, every day there is a relationship between members of society with each other. The association gives rise to various events or events that can move legal events.²

Criminal acts are often senonimkan with delinking, which comes from the Latin word *Delictum*. In the Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), delink is interpreted as an act that can be punished because it is a violation of criminal law. While in Dutch Criminal Acts uses the term *strafbaar feit* which if translated means events that can be criminalized, the term *feit* means to include acts and neglect.³

According to Leo Polak, the criminal law is the most wretched part of the law, because he does not know why he was punished, and vainly proved that he was punished. The basic problem of criminal law or the only basic problem of criminal law is the meaning, purpose, and measure of criminal suffering that is worthy of acceptance, and this remains an unsolved problem.⁴

The shaper of the Law in various invitations uses the word criminal act as a translation from *Strafbaar Feit* without presenting any explanation of what is meant by the words of the crime the word of the crime can be found as part of a punishable statement. However, it is known that the punishable is man as a person and not reality, deeds, and actions.⁵

More than 20 years ago Indonesia was still under the regime of the new order government, where rights are still very limited, especially to the press, the State exercised very strict control, control was carried out in order so that press activities do not deviate, especially to the contrary to their interests. The press is a social institution and a vehicle of mass communication that carries out journalistic activities including finding, acquiring, possessing, storing, processing, and conveying information both in the form of writing, sound, images, sounds, and images, as well as data and graphics

¹ R.Abdoel Djamali, *Pengantar Ilmu Hukum Indonesia*, PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, (Jakarta : 2005) hlm. 26

² Chainur Arrasjid, *Dasar-Dasar Ilmu Hukum*, Sinar Grafika, (Jakarta : 2000), hlm. 133

³ Jul Andi Hamzah, *Terminologi Hukum Pidana*, Sinar Grafika (Jakarta: 2009), hlm.48

⁴ Teguh Prasetyo, *Hukum Pidana*, Rajawali Pers, (Jakarta : 2011), hlm.2

⁵ P.A.F Lamintang, *Dasar-Dasar Hukum Pidana Indonesia*, PT. Citra aditya bakti, (Bandung : 1997), hlm.181

and in other forms using print media, electronic media, and all kinds of channels available.⁶ Freedom of the Press is one form of people's sovereignty based on the principles of democracy, justice, and the rule of law.⁷ While journalists are the first executors in charge of collecting all information in the field to support the creation of news that will be delivered to the public. Through language assembled in a word, sentence, and paragraph and published to the public, journalists can remonstrate a social reality. Therefore, it is certainly not too guilty if a journalist is often said to be a construction agent of social events that occur in the community.⁸ In 4 Theories of the Press, Siebert, Scharm, and Peterson divide the press into 4 forms: the Authoritarian Press, the Libertarian Press, the SocialLy Responsible Press, and the Totalitarian Press.⁹ In its lawsuit, the private company's legal team judged the journalist who wrote the news to have committed a criminal act of defamation in writing.¹⁰ In 2016 there was also a case that befell journalist or journalist Ghinan Salman was persecuted and threatened after photographing or taking pictures to several Civil Servants (PNS), who played table tennis in the middle of working hours, the incident occurred in Public Works And Housing Agency (PUPR).¹¹

Legally, journalists get guaranteed legal protection in carrying out their duties, but in practice on the ground until now there is still violence against journalists or journalists in Gorontalo Province either in the form of intimidation or threats, ranging from the seizure of facilities, beatings, to acidification, as has been experienced by several journalists from different media in Gorontalo Province.

Monday, September 5, 2016, there was a case of an investigation that befell one of the members of the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) of Gorontalo City, the case occurred when Yayat (victim) went to Maksoed Coffee Shop on the secretariat page of AJI Gorontalo city to attend the Green Community Forum (FKH) meeting is also known to be attended by the Mayor of Gorontalo, Marten Taha and several heads of Gorontalo city offices, Yayat received a blow to the right cheek and back of the head, a bruised blow on the cheekbone, the beating was carried out by a crowd of alleged supporters of the Mayor of Gorontalo who was furious because of caricatures by Yayat, who protested the felling of trees in the city of Gorontalo, Yayat made the caricature and disseminated it to social media.

The same thing happened in 2020 on October 12 in Gorontalo City. When Hamdi who is a journalist from the Kronologi. id media was covering student rallies that rejected the Copyright Law in Gorontalo City. As told by one of his colleagues as a witness, Sdr.Hamdi was taking pictures with him when the alleged participant was dragged by the police. Not asked not to take and delete the image, but Hamdi was dragged by the

⁶ Amir Purba, *Perkembangan (Kehidupan Pers Dari Masa Orde Baru Ke Masa Rezim Reformasi) Jurnal Wawasan*, vol. 12. No 1, 2006, hlm 41

⁷ UU Nomor 40 Tahun 1999 Tentang Pers Pasal 2.

⁸ Darajat Wibawa, *Wartawan dan Netralitas Media*. Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi, Vol.4, No.2, Tahun 2020. Hlm.189

⁹ Fathurahman Saleh, Bilal Sukarno, *Kekerasan Terhadap Jurnalis oleh Oknum Aparat Kepolisian Saat Meliput Aksi Demonstrasi Di Jakarta Tahun 2019-2020*, Jurnal Populika, Vol.9, No.2, Tahun 2021.

¹⁰ Antonio Pradjasto, *Survei Indeks Kemerdekaan Pers*, Dewan Pers, (Jakarta : 2018), hlm. 63

¹¹ Ibid. hlm. 27

police even though he pocketed the identity card of the journalist and has claimed that he is a journalist. Likewise experienced by Sdr.Wawan Journalist Kumparan.com and Sdr.Arlanda Journalist Liputan6.com has been intimidated who were forced to delete the coverage data. At the same time, Elias one of the IDN Times Sulsel Journalists was bullied by police officers, Sdr. Elyas who were taking documents on coverage of Papuan students who were caught in banana trees in Kab.Gorontalo. For the second time, he was banned by police officers, while recording a video of the officer who almost arrested a journalist because in his bag there was a blunt weapon. He was briefly banned from recording the video because according to the Police department, the journalist who was found with a gun in his bag was not worth defending.¹²

The description above is recorded as many as four (4) cases of violence against journalists in Gorontalo Province that have violated the Press Law which is stipulated in press Law No. 40 of 1999 Article 18 Paragraph 1 which states, that any person who unlawfully intentionally commits an act that results in hindering or hindering the implementation of the provisions of Article 4 Paragraph (2) and Paragraph (3) is punishable by imprisonment of a maximum of 2 years or a maximum fine of five hundred years. million rupiahs. In addition to taking refuge in the Press Law, the act of Laundering is also regulated in Article 351 paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code. That "The conviction is threatened with a maximum imprisonment of two years eight months or a maximum fine of Four Thousand Five Hundred Rupiah".

Based on this article it is clear that the act of violence is a criminal act of violence that can be punished and tried by the applicable rules.¹³

2. Problem Statment

How is the problem of violence against journalists and the countermeasures of violence against journalists in Gorontalo?

3. Research Methods

This research is a type of empirical legal research through primary data sources, namely data based on information obtained directly in the location of research from related parties in the form of events, behavior obtained through interview results from competent parties.

4. Discussion

4.1. The problem of violence against journalists

a. Sources Do not Understand the Code of Ethics

In today's digital era, of course, it has provided a lot of convenience to the community. How not. Most of them already use the sophistication of existing technology such as mobile phones, TVs, computers, and many more. It also makes it easier for people to access a variety of information that develops, without having

¹² Hasil Wawancara Bersama Ketua AJI Gorontalo, Pada Tanggal 26 Juni 2021.

¹³ Moeljatno, Asas Asas Hukum Pidana., PT. Rineka Cipta, (Jakarta : 2008), hlm. 60

to wait long such as information about events, government, economic, social, political, criminal, and many more. Speaking of information, it certainly can not be separated from the duties of a journalist. As explained above, that journalists are a profession that has duties and responsibilities as disseminators of information.

Public journalistic understanding has not been thoroughly understood, lived, or implemented by journalists. The job of journalists is to find and see what is wrong with the government or the public. Public journalism gives people a wide range of opportunities to dialogue and debate about everything that affects their lives. Mass media gives people the opportunity to find their solutions. Thus, news in the concept of public journalism comes from the bottom up.¹⁴

So it's no wonder they are everywhere, not only with state officials but all parties including the lower society. But here the author explains a little that. Most people think that being a journalist is easy. But here the author conveys, that the task of a journalist is not easy, they also have a very big risk, even to the point of threatening self-safety, and certainly, in the previous days we must have heard, seen, or read information about incidents directly related to journalists, Although the fault is not in the journalist, they can be targeted by others, Like being terrorized, beaten, even killed. This happens because not necessarily everyone understands what is the duty of journalists. There are even sources who do not understand the journalist's code of ethics.

We certainly know about the development of cases in this world, both in our area and in other areas to international, of course, because the information is quickly spread. As already mentioned, about the duties and functions of journalists as informers. The author gives an example, about alleged cases of corruption, relating to public officials. Here a journalist must present information based on the reality on the ground. So the journalist needs someone "call him the A" who is the source related to the allegations. The information that has been obtained will then be developed and packaged into news that will be spread to the wider community. But before entering the news, journalists who must carry out their duties and functions correctly, then He will try to confirm the relevant parties, even to those concerned in this case the perpetrator, to produce balanced news.

However, this is not necessarily smooth, because not necessarily the perpetrator will be honored after the news circulates. For that, he will issue various ways to intercept the news, to maintain his good name. This is where the journalist will be the target of the perpetrator, even though the journalist only carries out what has become his duty and obligation. It's not just there. After this news circulated, of course, there will be a new statement from the relevant parties" Call him the "B" in the news. As the duty of journalists who adhere to the law of the press, article 5 Number 40 of 1999, on the Right to Answer. Thus, it is obliged to give space for the right to reply to someone in question.

¹⁴ Yenni Yuniati, Atie Rachmiate, Komitmen Wartawan Terhadap Jurnalistik Publik, Jurnal Sosial dan Pembangunan. Vol.2 No.1, Tahun 2006

b. Journalists don't understand the code of ethics.

A journalist knows what his job is. But remember if this journalist proves misused, it will certainly have an impact on yourself. Nowadays people are no longer afraid to work as journalists. Because the profession of journalists is regulated and protected by law. So no wonder if in every area there are already journalists even the number is very much when compared to the past before the establishment of freedom of the press. Some may think that the work of journalists is very fun and fun when compared to other jobs. But make no mistake, actually, journalists also have severe risks, Bahakan himself can be threatened.

This is evidenced by some cases that occur. Journalists aren't always right either. This is conveyed because many journalists who in the end have to deal with the legal process whether it is because of their work or their problems. The name is also the land of law, so the wrong one must receive punishment.

As a journalist who has an obligation in presenting information, then the journalist must present according to the applicable tick code because this can be public consumption, but a journalist can be convicted only because of the news as well. For example, in the writing of the news is considered to have violated the rules and even harmed others, does not rule out the possibility of a journalist just wanting to carry out his profession to benefit from certain parties, then in the writing of the news is done without regard to what should be public consumption itself. Here the journalist is considered not to understand the code of ethics, as stipulated in the law.¹⁵

From the results of research conducted by researchers, there are several information journalists as victims of violence in conducting news coverage. One of them is the violence that occurred in the coverage of the Demonstration against the Government's policy on omnibus law. Intimidation of journalists who responded to the Omnibus Law or The Copyright Law by the police also occurred in Gorontalo. The Gorontalo Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) reported that four journalists were also victims of police violence in the action that took place in the Telaga Andalas Neighborhood on Monday, October 12, 2020.

At that time the mob pelted the police with stones, as a result of which the police dispersed the action by force, tear gas, and water cannon. Police then hunted the beleaguered mob in the action hit Andalas Street. The journalists tried to carry out their duties by taking pictures and videos as police carried out acts of violence against the mob. But the police did not accept, they forced journalists to forcibly delete the footage without them realizing it had been violence against journalists.

Gorontalo's Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) noted that the four journalists who experienced the intimidation were Elias from IDN Times Sulsel and contributor Kumparan.com Wawan. Then contributors Liputan6.com Arfandi, and

¹⁵ Interview with The Gorontalo Police Public Relations Office.

Hamdi from Kronologi. id. From the interview of researchers on the above case, there are several journalists victims of violence, namely, Sdr. Wawan for example was asked to delete the image by a police officer who was securing the ongoing demonstration. And it just so happened that Sdr Wawan was covering this action. However, the Police Officer did not accept the actions of Sdr Wawan and carried out the seizure of his camera and was forced to delete the image. So Sdr Wawan was forced to comply with the request of the police officer because he feared his safety was threatened.

The same case was also experienced by Sdr. Hamdi he, instead dragged by the police while taking pictures of violence committed by the authorities. Sdr. Hamdi has shown the journalist's IDENTITY card. In response to the incident, the Chairman of the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) Gorontalo, Andri Arnold confirmed that the ways of resolving the above disputes have been regulated in the Press Law.

Here is a table description of the level of Violence against Journalists in Gorontalo:

Table 1.1
Data on violence involving journalists in Gorontalo

No.	Year	Sum	Forms of Violence
1.	2012	3 Things	Threats, Expulsions, Obstructing the work of Journalists
2.	2016	2 Things	Intimidation and persecution together
3.	2019	1 Thing	Beating
4.	2020	4 Things	Blocking the Work of Journalists
5.	2021	2 Things	Mixing and Acidification
Sum			12 Things

Data Source. Profile of the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) Gorontalo, 2021.

c. Countering Violence Against Journalists in Gorontalo

Today, the world of journalism does not only belong to professional journalists but to everyone who wants to share information. Because the various information needed by the audience is not always fulfilled by conventional (general) mass media. This paper is to take a deeper look at the role of the press, journalism, and journalists as well as how it should be a professional journalist based on the existing code of ethics.¹⁶

Violence is an act that has an impact to harm yourself and others, therefore violence can be said to be a crime because the risks posed by the act do not end positively. Violence is not a new thing in society, in article 170 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Code states that: "Whoever is publicly together commits the violence of people or goods, is punishable by imprisonment for five years and six months". On September 23, 1999, the third President of The Republic of Indonesia (Alm, Prof.

¹⁶ Yose Rizal. "Kolaborasi Pers, Jurnalistik Dan Wartawan". Jurnal Komunika Islamika. Vol 5. No 2. 2018.

Dr. Ing. B.J Habibie) passed Law No. 40 of 1999 in article 2 and article 4 paragraph 1 of the press.

1. Article 2 reads, Freedom of the press is one form of people's sovereignty based on the principles of democracy, justice, and the rule of law.
2. Article 4 paragraph 1 reads, Freedom of the press is guaranteed as a human right of citizens.

This law will be the foundation for the creation of press freedom. According to Thomas Santoso, a *weld* is a form of action that utilizes greater physical force directed against people that results in others physically incapable and helpless, so that the person who receives this physical violence is unable to do anything else or has no other choice but what the maker wants. Based on the above explanation it is clear that the crime of violence is an act or behavior of a person with the intention of intentionally or being ordered to physically injure someone that resulted in someone being unable to provide resistance to the act of violence.¹⁷¹⁸

In this case, to deal with acts of violence against journalists in Gorontalo, researchers conduct observations and interviews to obtain data, there are several efforts made by several parties, one of which is from journalist organizations in Gorontalo, namely, the Gorontalo Independent Journalists Alliance (AJI) and the Gorontalo Regional Police.

4.2 Efforts of the Gorontalo Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI)

The establishment of AJI Gorontalo City Preparation was prepared in advance, when one of the delegates from Gorontalo, Verrianto Madjowa – then recorded as Tempo correspondent in Gorontalo and Manado – attended the 7th congress of AJI Indonesia in Denpasar, Bali, November 28, 2008. He immediately conveyed the mandate of the establishment of the Gorontalo City Preparation AJI to the young journalists. Of course, by asking for the recommendation of the nearest AJI City, namely AJI Manado City. The idea of establishing AJI Gorontalo City itself has existed since 2002.

In this study, the source in the research was the Chairman of the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) Gorontalo, Mr. Andri Arnold. He said that every journalist must have understood what his job was. But remember if this journalist proves misused, it will certainly have an impact on yourself. Nowadays people are no longer afraid to work as journalists. Because the profession of journalists is regulated and protected by law.

So no wonder if in every area there are already journalists even the number is very much when compared to the past before the establishment of freedom of the press. Some may think that the work of journalists is very fun and fun when compared to other jobs. But make no mistake, actually, journalists also have severe risks, even you can be threatened. From the results of research conducted by researchers, there are

¹⁷ Erman Anom. "The Foundation of Media Freedom in Indonesia". *Journal of Communicology*. Vol 12. No. 2. 2015, p. 80

¹⁸ Santosa Thomas, *Theories of Violence*, Ghalia Indonesia, (Surabaya: 2002), p.

several information journalists as victims of violence in conducting news coverage. One of them is the violence that occurred in the coverage of the Demonstration against the Government's policy on omnibus law. Intimidation of journalists who responded to the Omnibus Law or The Copyright Law by the police also occurred in Gorontalo.¹⁹

The purpose of the Gorontalo Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) to deal with this problem is to strengthen unity, harmony and increase the sense of responsibility of fellow members of Gorontalo Journalists related to the main role and duties of Journalists to carry out their duties and to maintain the protection of wartawan in carrying out their duties in the community environment. As a Press Organization that houses Journalists in Gorontalo and as a source of information, and is an organization that overshadows and the rights and obligations of journalists who are experiencing problems in carrying out their duties and authorities.

In the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI), there are two important aspects to overcome the occurrence of violence against journalists in Gorontalo, namely, efforts before and after the occurrence of violence against journalists in Gorontalo.

a. Before the violence

The safety of journalists is still a serious problem in Indonesia hususnya in Gorontalo. During this time there have been several cases in Gorontalo against journalists and the media, a prominent aspect in the handling of cases of violence against journalists is the absence of guidelines on the stages and mechanisms that can be referenced by various related parties. Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) Gorontalo. Give efforts to overcome violence against journalists who are in Gorontalo. By campaigning for a code of ethics through social media and in the field. This is done to provide knowledge to journalists so as not to be wrong in doing news coverage and can also be a foundation for publishing or creating journalistic works in Gorontalo. Since its confirmation, the Gorontalo Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) has become an organization that has given space to every journalist who wants to join the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI). But it is not that easy, to enter into the membership structure of the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI). Each cadre must be able to meet the criteria that are the main requirement to join the Gorontalo Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI). In addition, there are other efforts also given by the Gorontalo Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) by appealing to Journalists who will do news coverage must wear attributes such as media clothes, identification or ID Cards, and so on. In contrast to the way of covering investigative news, journalists are required to keep their identity as journalists' workers secret because if they get caught their identity, their lives can be threatened.

b. After the violence

Addressing the issue of cases of violence against journalists that have occurred, then as a gathering organization of Journalists, the Alliance of Independent

¹⁹ <https://aji.or.id/>

Journalists (AJI) Gorontalo did not stay silent, and certainly took part in various efforts to arrest victims. Of course, in handling every case that occurs, first the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) Gorontalo will have a special conversation with journalists who are victims of violence, to explore in-depth the chronology of the occurrence of acts of violence. Based on the information obtained, before making a decision, the Gorontalo Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) also offered to the concerned whether the matter would proceed to legal proceedings or be resolved by deliberation. In addition, the Gorontalo Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) will also see and appreciate if there are considerations on the part of victims, as well as actions that will be acted upon by the Gorontalo Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI). They will do some special considerations, looking at the core of the problem, whether the case is directly related to the news or just because of personal interests. Thus the Gorontalo Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) does not merely provide a full defense to journalists as victims, for that before entering on the next action the Gorontalo Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) will still ensure the truth of the case what happened. In the Gorontalo Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) organization, there is also name advocacy, to investigate the issues that have involved journalists. When it has made various efforts and considerations and proven this act of violence is purely due to its relation to the news, the Gorontalo Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) will always be ready to assist victims in the legal process later, but this decision is included to the victim whether it continues or not. After this legal process begins, the task of the Gorontalo Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) will continue to follow and supervise all forms of developments while the investigation process on the police is still ongoing, because it concerns the institution of the performance of every Journalist. Thus, the Gorontalo Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) will continue to coordinate with the Legal Aid Agency (LBH) Press.²⁰

The responsibilities of the Journalist Profession Organization are:

1. Assisting journalists and their families who are victims of violence, including when the case of violence has entered legal proceedings. The assistance process refers to the steps to handle cases of violence against those that have been set out in Chapter III point 3.
2. Take greater steps and act proactively to advocate for journalists victims of violence or their families for the organization's administrators at the local level.
3. Also strive and needed for the handling of cases of violence against journalists.
4. Do not make statements blaming certain parties for violence against journalists, before carrying out the process of collecting and verification of data.²¹

²⁰ The results of the Interview with AJI Chairman Gorontalo, On June 27, 2021.

²¹<https://aji.or.id/>. Accessed in the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) Indonesia.

4.3 Efforts of the Gorontalo Regional Police

In the case of violence against journalists, it is not separated from the law in general, so here also involves the police as a law enforcement officer. Based on the results of interviews conducted by researchers there are several efforts made by the police as law enforcement officers, as for the actions taken by the police in addressing issues involving journalists as victims of violence.

a. Mediation Efforts

The State Police of the Republic of Indonesia has the main duties, authorities, roles, and functions of the police, of course, it is regulated in law number 2 of 2002 concerning the Republic of Indonesia. The law mentions that the police is a tool of the State that plays a role in the maintenance of *kamtibmas*, *Bakkum*, and provides protection, protection, and service to the community to maintain security in this country, especially in Gorontalo. Before entering the legal process, the police provide an opportunity for the complainant and reported to be able to resolve a case using deliberation or mediation, including issues that involve journalists as victims of violence, if the mediation has not yet produced peace or way out, then this question will be returned to the victim, whether the issue that is rumored will continue to the legal process or there are other considerations. If, if the victim wants the problem to continue to the legal process then the police will carry out their duties and obligations as law enforcement officers by the applicable Press Law. This is done so that the problem can be resolved by both families and by the applicable law.

b. Legal Process Efforts

Facing problems related to the work of journalists can be directly reported by the police. However, as a law enforcement officer, any reported issues are not directly accepted unilaterally, but the police will still delegate the matter to the competent party in this case the Press Council. Therefore, to oversee the implementation of the Journalistic Code of Ethics, the Press Council will certainly receive and process complaints and will follow up information from the public regarding alleged violations of the Journalist Code of Ethics, besides that the Press Council will not handle complaints of journalist work if it has been reported to the Police unless the complainant wants to retract the matter. If this is not related to news, then directly use the legal basis in general as someone who experiences violence, journalists do reports of violence not because journalists as victims of violence in terms of news but journalists report cases of violence in general. Then the police carry out their duties as law enforcement officers who receive reports from koban who experience character.

In the case of violence against journalists related to the reporting or work of journalists, the legal process will be directed into Press Law No. 40 of 1999 Article 18 paragraph 1 which reads: "Any person who unlawfully intentionally commits actions that result in hindering or obstructing the implementation". Meanwhile, in article 4 paragraph 3 it is mentioned that: "To ensure the freedom of the Press, the National Press has the right to seek, and disseminate ideas and information. Then you can be imprisoned for a

maximum of 2 years, and a maximum fine of Rp.500,000,000".²²

5. Conclusion

Based on the description of the data obtained during the study at the Gorontalo Independent Journalists Alliance (AJI) office, researchers can draw several conclusions:

In the case of violence against journalists, several problems cause violence, namely, journalists who do not understand the existence of a code of ethics or the existence of sources who do not understand the work of journalists to obtain information.

Efforts made against violence against journalists, namely, the Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) Gorontalo and the Police, namely: The efforts of the Alliance of Independent Journals (AJI) before the occurrence of violence against journalists is to make affirmations about the rules about how and what exactly the duties of journalists, so that acts of violence can be anticipated. In addition, the Gorontalo Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) in handling cases of violence against journalists, namely, will make charges against perpetrators as stipulated in the Press Law. The efforts of the Police as law enforcement in tackling cases of violence against Gorontalo Journalists, namely mediating and legal processes by applicable regulations.

6. Recommendations

Based on the previous explanation, the researcher provided the following input: The Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI) as one of the press organizations in Gorontalo needs to make efforts related to its duties and authority so that the problem of violence that often afflicts every journalist in Gorontalo can be overcome. Such efforts are expected to be carried out regularly so that, every task and authority that is the obligation of every Journalist in obtaining information can run well. Gorontalo regional police pay more attention to the duties of journalists on the ground, as well as being firm to every perpetrator of violence against journalists, especially sanctioning perpetrators of violence.

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²² The results of an interview with the Gorontalo Police Public Relations Police, On August 6, 2021.

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