The Journalist's Preferences in Preventing Hate Speech in Social Media as the Impact of Westernization of the Country Freedom of Pancasila

(Case Study on the Journalist in the Town of Manado)

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ABSTRACT

This research is based on the writer's dismay toward the massive information about hate speech in social media in the last decade in Indonesia, and also the role of journalist as sieving information that is seen less than the maximum. The journalists who became sievers of information, it was just using negative information bias. This study aims to identify the topic in interpreting hatred in order to maintain unity in diversity. Journalists as the front guard in conveying information to the community who has performed the task in accordance with the main duty and function in accordance with Law No. 40 of 1999 on the Press, and not vice versa information hoax and hate speech. The design used in this research is qualitative by using case study. The research finds that journalists interpret the hate speech as a form of information, direct statements, or writings, incorrect news, and the purpose of inciting people to take action against a particular party or group, to divide unity.

KEYWORDS: *Journalist, Hate Speech*

INTRODUCTION

The development of technology in the 21st century is inevitable. This development has implications on the ease of obtaining information and unlimited space and time. One of the use of informatics technology that is with the emergence of various social networking sites and spread to various kinds of children, students, housewives, the economy up to the bottom of the economy, and many others can use social networking sites for their needs, (Suhariyanto, 2014, pp. 2).

Utilization of social media and online news sites that tend to increase from year to year this cause a new phenomenon. Everyone is free to disclose anything through their social media account. Or even news on news sites are easily shared to social media and can then be commented on by other netizens. Even now in an online news site was prepared a comment room for the readers. The news was then responded to by various netizens in the commentary room whether it was positive, negative, or neutral. But it also brings about a new problem where the practice of hate speech or hate speech also grows rapidly through this medium (Juditha, 2017, pp. 138).

Hate speech or in Indonesian often called "hate speech" is a term closely related to minorities and indigenous peoples, which affects a particular community and can cause them to suffer

greatly, while others do not care. It can bring about both psychological and physical suffering, which in practice affects many minorities and indigenous peoples (Anam and Hafiz, 2015, pp. 345). Meanwhile, according to Brison (Liniawati, 2017, pp. 607), hate speech as a slander, annoying, intimidating, or inciting hatred against individuals or groups based on certain characteristics, such as race, ethnicity, religion, ethnicity, sex and sexual orientation.

In Russia, the term "disputes" is imposed from criminal law, but remains in civil law. However, this Soviet term is preserved in Belarusian law as "inciting hatred or strife ...", however, Bosnia and Herzegovina have no concept of hate crime: its law refers only to provoking conflict, as described in detail in Article 150 of the Criminal Code (Bosnian Act). In Portugal, the relationship with the possibility of "disturbance of peace" is only noted in relation to specific actions relating to religion: this is a violation of the law with religious service and insulting a person on the basis of their religious or religious function (Rahmawati, et al, 2017, pp. 4).

Hate speech is the order of sentences that have a very large destructive effect, even the impact of this hate speech is frightening, especially when combined with unlimited social media space and time. In fact, Gagliardone et al (Juditha, 2017, pp. 138) argues that hate speech through online media is increasingly rapid and has the potential to reach a larger audience.

Negative impacts that often occur with the ease of communicating and exchanging information through social networking sites among fellow users of social networking is spreading a news that has a contempt or defamation charge, which initially the owner of the account just wanted to write what he thinks of the account status social networking that he has (Rahmawati, et al, 2017, pp. 1). Even a study entitled "Countering Online Hate Speech" by UNESCO (2015) mentions that the phenomenon of online hatespeech is growing and causing various problems both inside and outside Europe (Juditha, 2017, pp. 138).

Hate speech in the present era is increasingly massive in the digital realm. Based on the results of a survey by MarsyarakatTelematika (Martel) in February 2017, the number of hate speech related to socio-political (elections and government) was 91.80 percent and Tribe, Race, Religion, and Intergroup issues 88.60 percent. This percentage is not small, considering that Kneuer (2016, p. 667) of digital media is considered highly potential in the process of democratizing and political communication.

Some recent examples show that hate speech has led to violence against certain groups, such as Coptic Christians in Egypt, Muslims in Myanmar and immigrants in Greece, as well as the genocidal events in Rwanda that are to this day commemorated as one of the most important humanitarian crimes in the history of the modern world (Anam and Hafiz, 2015, pp. 345). In Indonesia, the most illuminated case of hate speech was related to BuniYani, BasukiTjahyaPurnama (Ahok), Jamran and Rizal cases. Hate Speech is no longer a new problem in Indonesia, although it has recently been critically reviewed by the government (Rahmawati, et al, 2017, pp. 2). Hate speech must be addressed, this assumption is justified, as it contradicts Pancasila especially that emphasizes the Unity of Indonesia and Just Humanity, and the motto of Bhineka Tunggal Ika (Komnas HAM, 2015, pp. 5).

Journalist is a funnel of information as well as the sievers of information should provide quality information and in accordance with Law Number 40 Year 1999 About the Press, and not the reverse become a medium that only utilize and exploited people or groups for their interests. The

recent case in Indonesia is a case related to Saracen, which is a group of journalists with 2000 social media accounts that later developed into 800,000 accounts used to spread hate content. The next case is the Muslim Cyber Army (MCA) which is also part of the Saracen which equally disseminate information hate speech and hatred by using Tribal, Religious, Racial and Intergroup Issues.

In accordance with Law Number 40 Year 1999 regarding the Press Chapter II Article 3 Paragraph 1 states that the national press has a function as a medium of information, education, entertainment and social control, as well as in Article 5 Paragraph 1 stated that the national press is obliged to preach events and opinions with respect the norms and sense of public morality and the presumption of innocence. Journalist diversity should be based on the values contained in Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, because journalists are multi-field educators as well as professions that membelajarkan all levels of society with the cheapest cost, so that the formation of intelligent Indonesian people in responding to various issues, issues that circulate in various media, more specifically social media, so as to minimize horizontal conflict between communities.

METHODOLOGY

The approach used in this research is qualitative approach using case study method. Creswell (1998, pp. 15) states that qualitative research involves the studied use and collection of e variety of empirical materials—case study, personal experience, introspective, life story, interview, obervational, historical, interactional, and visual texts—that describe routine and problematic moments and meaning in indi-viduals lives. Furthermore, Stake (Cresswell, 2010, pp. 20) states that case studies are research strategies in which researchers carefully investigate a program, event, activity, process, or group of individuals. Cases are limited by time and activity, and researchers collect complete information using various data collection procedures at predetermined time.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of research through interviews, observation, and documentation studies can be analyzed that, almost all sources explain that like a virus that continues to spread to infect every living creature, massive circulation of information that smells hate speech is a very dangerous thing and can threaten the survival of all humans . The journalist explains that hate speech is a form of information, either in the form of direct statements (opinions or opinions), as well as through writing, ie in the form of information or news that is not true, both in the form of humiliation, defamation, provoking, and then in a form of meme, which essentially aims to incite people to discriminate against certain parties or groups, to divide unity. The statement is in line with what Heinze (2016, pp. 35) says, all forms of hate speech (and, perhaps, even some offensive speech-forms) contribute to polluting the public sphere by shaping acts of violence and discrimination against vulnerable groups on an ongoing basis , also recognized some form of hate speech is very strong in "intensity, duration and level".

Furthermore, the mode of hate speech delivery is largely dominated by social media as its welfare. A variety of social media such as facebook, Instagram, Whatsapp, and BBM contribute in spreading hate speech statements. Social media becomes a super-fast vehicle in spreading this

hate speech. The extent of the scope and the rapidness of information dissemination are endorsed by certain elements to spread this hate speech-information line. remember, in this space, public dialogue occurs quickly, freely and openly. The principle of fast, free and open is an emancipatory form of communication. This emancipatory communication accelerated the correct judgment of public decision (Ibrahim 1997, pp. 306).

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