

RINGKASAN

Para pelaku media di Madura, Jawa Timur seringkali mendapat perlakuan kekerasan dari sejumlah pihak, terutama bagi mereka yang tidak suka dengan eksistensi jurnalis dan berita yang dibuatnya. Penelitian ini menganalisis empat kasus tindak kekerasan yang terjadi pada jurnalis Jawa Pos Radar Madura, khususnya Biro Bangkalan dan Biro Sumenep. Seperti kasus kekerasan yang dialami Dafir Falah pada tahun 2017. Jurnalis Jawa Pos Radar Madura Biro Bangkalan itu diancam akan dibunuh oleh H Ibnu, oknum kontraktor kalau menulis lagi proyek pembangunan gedung diklat.

Pada tahun 2018 Jupri, jurnalis Jawa Pos Radar Madura Biro Bangkalan juga menjadi korban kasus kekerasan. Mahmudi Ibnu Khatib, sebagai pendamping program Jalin Matra mendatangi kantor Jawa Pos Radar Madura di Bangkalan pada November 2018. Mahmudi membawa golok dan mengancam akan membunuh kru koran tersebut kalau program Pemerintah Provinsi Jawa Timur itu ditulis lagi.

Di Sumenep, kasus kekerasan menimpa Mustaji, jurnalis Jawa Pos Radar Madura Biro Sumenep pada tahun 2017. Mustaji diusir lantaran berita yang ditulis Mustaji kaitannya dengan Dispertapahorbum sebelumnya selalu menyudutkan, sehingga sehingga saat Bambang bertemu dengan Mustaji di Kantor Kecamatan Rubaru langsung mengusirnya.

Pada tahun 2018, jurnalis Jawa Pos Radar Madura Biro Sumenep Ali Hafidz diusir dua oknum anggota polisi saat hendak meliput prosesi pemakaman pasutri, korban kecelakaan lalulintas (lakalantas) di kompleks pemakaman Dusun Karang Komis, Desa Marengan Laok, Kecamatan Kalianget, Kabupaten Sumenep 1 November 2018. Selain diusir, Ali juga diolok-olok sebagai “wartawan dungu”.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa, berita yang menimbulkan tindak kekerasan terhadap jurnalis adalah berita proyek atau program pemerintah dan peristiwa duka. Motifnya, karena berita proyek dapat merusak nama baik atau kepercayaan pihak yang terlibat. Sedangkan berita duka yang dibuat jurnalis dianggap dapat membuka aib seseorang maupun keluarganya.

Penulisan kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis tetap berada pada kendali redaktur dan pimpinan di tingkat manajerial (level organisasi). Bisa saja kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis tidak diterbitkan lantaran terjadi konflik kepentingan berita dengan iklan (level ekstramedia) atau tetap diberitakan, tapi dengan ruang yang minim dan ditempatkan di halaman dalam.

Terdapat beberapa cara untuk menyelesaikan kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis, baik diserahkan langsung kepada jurnalis yang menjadi korban, tokoh masyarakat, organisasi profesi, media yang menaunginya, maupun diserahkan kepada penegak hukum. Penentuan mengenai pihak yang menangani tergantung pada tingkat persoalan dan ketepatan yang menyelesaikannya.

SUMMARY

Media actors in Madura, East Java often receive violence from a number of parties, especially those who do not like the existence of journalists and the news they make. This study analyzes four cases of violence that occurred in Jawa Pos Radar Madura journalists, specifically the Bangkalan Bureau and the Sumenep Bureau. Like the case of violence experienced by Dafir Falah in 2017. The Jawa Pos Radar Madura Journalist in Bangkalan Bureau was threatened with death by H Ibnu, a contractor when writing another building construction project.

In 2018 Jupri, Jawa Pos Radar Madura Bangkalan Bureau journalist was also a victim of violence. Mahmudi Ibnu Khatib, as a companion to the Jalin Matra program, visited the Jawa Pos Radar Madura office in Bangkalan in November 2018. Mahmudi brought a machete and threatened to kill the newspaper crew if the East Java Provention Government program was written again.

In Sumenep, cases of violence befallen Mustaji, the Jawa Pos Radar Madura journalist at the Sumenep Bureau in 2017. Mustaji was evicted because the news written by Mustaji in relation to Dispertapahorbun previously always cornered, so that when Bambang met with Mustaji at the Rubaru District Office immediately drove him away.

In 2018, Jawa Pos Radar Madura journalist Sumenep Bureau Ali Hafidz was expelled by two police officers while trying to cover the funeral procession of the couple, victims of traffic accidents (lakalantas) at the funeral complex of Karang Komis Hamlet, Marengan Laok Village, Kalianget District, Sumenep District 1 November 2018 Besides being expelled, Ali was also mocked as a “stupid journalist”.

The results of this study indicate that, news that causes acts of violence against journalists is news on government projects or programs and events of grief. The motive, because project news can damage the good name or trust of the parties involved. While sad news made by journalists is considered to be able to open a disgrace to someone or their family.

Writing cases of violence against journalists remains in the control of editors and leaders at the managerial level (organizational level). It could be that cases of violence against journalists are not published because of conflicting news interests with advertisements (Extramedia level) or still being reported, but with minimal space and placed on the inner pages.

There are several ways to resolve cases of violence against journalists, whether submitted directly to journalists who are victims, community leaders, professional organizations, media that shelter them, or submitted to law enforcement. Determination of the handling party depends on the level of the problem and the accuracy of the resolution.

**KEKERASAN TERHADAP JURNALIS DI MADURA
(Studi Kasus pada Jurnalis Jawa Pos Radar Madura Biro Bangkalan dan
Biro Sumenep Tahun 2017-2018)**

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ABSTRAK

Kasus kekerasan terhadap pelaku media di Madura seringkali terjadi di Kabupaten Bangkalan dan Kabupaten Sumenep. Pada Maret 2017 menimpa Dafir Falah, jurnalis Jawa Pos Radar Madura Biro Bangkalan. Dafir diancam akan dibunuh oknum kontraktor di Kabupaten Bangkalan jika menulis lagi proyek pembangunan balai diklat. Hal yang sama juga dialami Jupri, rekan sekantor Dafir. Jupri didatangi oknum pendamping program Jalin Matra pada November 2018 dengan mengeluarkan golok. Oknum pendamping tersebut minta supaya program tersebut tidak ditulis lagi.

Kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis juga menimpa Mustaji, jurnalis Jawa Pos Radar Madura Biro Sumenep pada bulan Oktober 2017. Mustaji diusir oleh Kepala Dispertapahorbun Kabupaten Sumenep Bambang Hariyanto karena tulisannya dianggap kritis mengenai persoalan yang menyangkut dispartapahorbun. Selain Mustaji, kasus pengusiran juga dialami Ali Hafidz, rekan sekantornya. Dia diusir dua oknum anggota polisi saat meliput prosesi pemakaman pasutri Agus Subiyanto dan Sahwani yang menjadi korban kecelakaan lalulintas. Tulisan ini fokus pada kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis di Madura dengan studi kasus pada jurnalis Jawa Pos Radar Madura Biro Bangkalan dan Biro Sumenep.

Melalui metode studi kasus, dengan teknik pengumpulan data studi literatur dan studi lapangan (wawancara dan dokumentasi), maka data yang diperoleh dianalisis dengan model interaktif. Model ini mengklasifikasikan analisis data dalam tiga langkah, yaitu reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan.

Hasil penelitian kekerasan terhadap jurnalis di Madura dengan studi kasus pada jurnalis Jawa Pos Radar Madura Biro Bangkalan dan Biro Sumenep, bahwa berita yang menimbulkan tindak kekerasan terhadap jurnalis adalah berita proyek atau program pemerintah dan peristiwa duka. Motifnya, karena berita tersebut dapat merusak nama baik atau kepercayaan pihak yang terlibat dan juga dapat membuka aib seseorang maupun keluarganya. Bentuk kekerasan yang terjadi berupa ancaman pembunuhan (kekerasan psikologis) dan caci maki atau pengusiran (kekerasan verbal).

Kasus kekerasan diberitakan atau tidak, di halaman luar atau di halaman dalam atas pertimbangan redaksi (*organizational level*). Beberapa hal yang menjadi alasan redaksi tidak menerbitkan, antara lain karena dianggap kasus kekerasan tersebut sepele atau karena pertimbangan iklan. Redaksi baru menerbitkannya kalau isunya tergolong besar.

Penanganan kasus kekerasan terhadap jurnalis dapat ditangani sendiri oleh korban, tokoh masyarakat, organisasi yang menaungi, media tempat bekerja, dan secara hukum. Pihak yang menangani kasus jurnalis tergantung pada urgensi dan pertimbangan dari pihak mana yang dianggap tepat untuk menangani kasus tersebut.

Kata Kunci: Kekerasan, Jurnalis

ABSTRACT

Cases of violence against media actors in Madura often occur in Bangkalan and Sumenep districts. In March 2017 happened to Dafir Falah, Jawa Pos Radar Madura journalist in Bangkalan Bureau. Dafir was threatened with being killed by a contractor in Bangkalan Regency if he wrote again the training center construction project. The same thing happened to Jupri, Dafir's officemate. Jupri was visited by a person who accompanied the Jalin Matra program in November 2018 by issuing a machete. The accompanying person requested that the program not be written again.

The case of violence against journalists also happened to Mustaji, a Jawa Pos Radar Madura journalist from the Sumenep Bureau in October 2017. Mustaji was expelled by the Sumenep District Dispertapahorbun Head Bambang Hariyanto because his writing was considered critical on issues relating to dispartapahorbun. Aside from Mustaji, Ali Hafidz, his office colleague also had an eviction case. He was kicked out by two police officers when covering the funeral procession of Agus Subiyanto and Sahwani who were victims of traffic accidents. This paper focuses on cases of violence against journalists in Madura with case studies in the Jawa Pos Radar Madura journalists in Bangkalan and Sumenep.

Through the case study method, with the literature study and field study (interview and documentation) data collection techniques, the data obtained were analyzed using an interactive model. This model classifies data analysis in three steps, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions.

The results of research on violence against journalists in Madura with case studies in the Jawa Pos Radar Madura journalists in Bangkalan and Sumenep Bureau, that news that causes violence against journalists are news on government projects or programs and events of grief. The motive, because the news can damage the good name or trust of the parties involved and can also open the disgrace of a person or his family. Forms of violence that occur in the form of death threats (psychological violence) and verbal abuse or expulsion (verbal violence).

Cases of violence are reported or not, on the outside pages or on the inside pages due to editorial considerations (organizational level). Some of the reasons that the editor did not publish were, among others, because they were considered trivial cases of violence or because of adverts. New editors publish it if the issue is classified as large.

Handling cases of violence against journalists can be handled by victims, community leaders, shelter organizations, the media where they work, and legally. The party handling the journalist's case depends on the urgency and consideration of which party is considered appropriate to handle the case.

Keywords: Violence, Journalists