

Rejection Demonstration Against Omnibus Law In Indonesia Online Media: Framing Analysis

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Abstract

On October 8, 2020, demonstrations took place in several regions in Indonesia. The demonstration was attended by labors, students, society, etc. The demonstration was held as a form of ratification rejection the Employment Creation Bill. It is because considered to be labors detrimental, such as hourly paid workers, no maternity leave, no severance if they resign, etc. Those are some points spread in social media, which made the labors protest against the bill. However, from the government side, it has made a statement through the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs Mahfud MD through a press conference that the bill actually benefits labors and society. It because can increase employment opportunities and can prosper workers. This study analyzes the point of view of online media such as cnnIndonesia.com, Kompas.com, and Merdeka.com regarding the demonstration against the Omnibus Law in constructing news used framing analysis by Pan Kosicki model. The results of this study indicate that there are differences and similarities in the analysis of news framing from the three online media. For differences, firstly, CNNIndonesia.com is more detailed in constructing news related to demonstrations that occurred in seven regions in Indonesia because it includes sources from demonstrators and the authorities to obtain more detailed information. Second, Kompas.com in constructing news about demonstrations in nine regions in Indonesia still lacks detail because it rarely includes sources from demonstrators and the authorities, this news will be more detailed if the sources are included. Third, Merdeka.com constructs news about one of the areas considered to be experiencing more severe demonstrations of rioting, Jakarta. The explanation of the news was brief, but more detailed because it explained the chronology of the riots and also included the sources of the demonstrators. CNNIndonesia.com and Kompas.com construct reports about demonstrations in several areas so that the public knows the conditions of simultaneous demonstrations held in several regions in Indonesia. For the similarity of the results of the analysis of news framing from three different online media, the three online media constructed the same news about the demonstration on October 8, 2020 which was the culmination of the demonstration against the Omnibus Law which was in accordance with the facts. The

inclusion of sources from protesters and officials can strengthen reporting according to facts. The three media construct balanced news by looking for sources with different perspectives between demonstrators and the authorities.

Keywords: Demonstration, Employment Creation Bill, labor, Omnibus law, differences, similarities, online media

Introduction

In terminology, many literatures mention that the word Omnibus is from Latin, which means “for all”. Quoting from the Black's Law Dictionary, Omnibus has the meaning “for all: contains two or more,” and is often applied to laws bill that consists of more than one general subject. During its development, the word of Omnibus has been mostly directed into the term Omnibus bill, which is defined as “a bill of laws in one form that regulates various things that are separate and different, and often combines different subjects in one way (Lararenjana, 2020). So that, can force the executive to accept provisions that are not approved or even cancel the entire legislation”.

In his inauguration speech at the MPR RI Plenary Session on October 20, 2019, President Joko Widodo said that there are 5 things that will be done over the next five years. One of them is simplifying all forms of regulatory constraints. Quoting from Hantoro in *Parliamentary Review*, Vol. II No. 1 (2020), the President stated “...The government will ask the House of Representatives to publish two major laws; first, the Employment Creation Law; second, the SME (Small and Medium Enterprise) Empowerment Law. Each of those laws will become the Omnibus Law, which is one law which simultaneously revises several laws. Several laws that hinder employment creation and hinder the development of SME are immediately revised” (Kementerian Luar Negeri, 2019:7).

The President's program was then followed up in the preparation of the National Legislation Program for the 2020-2024 periods. At the Plenary Session of the People's Representative Council of the Republic of Indonesia which was held on December 17, 2019, they assign 248 Bills that become the priority. From the list, there are 3 bills known as the Omnibus Law, namely the Employment Creation Law, the bill on Taxation Provisions and Facilities for strengthening the economy, and the bill on Development and Strengthen the Financial Sector (DPR RI, 2019). Thus in the Omnibus Law on Employment Creation Bill context, it can be interpreted as a form of “one law that can regulate many things”, of which there are 79 laws with 1,244 articles which will be simplified into 15 chapters and 174 articles and lead to 11 sections in The new law. In the beginning, the process of drafting the Employment Creation Bill became controversial because it was deemed too fast for the bill Omnibus Law which combines several predecessor law which it must take a little longer because the complexity of preparing the Omnibus Law. According to the constitutional law expert at the Indonesian Law College (STHI) Jentera, Bivitri Susanti argues that the drafting of Employment Creation Bill is not sufficient to complete in nine months (Ramadhan, 2020). She compared the drafting

the Employment Creation Bill with the Elimination of Sexual Violence Bill, which until now has not been completed, even though it has been discussed for four years. So that, the drafting of this law is considered as pursuing the government's target to fulfill its promise, namely that President Jokowi targets the Omnibus Law to be completed before 100 working days of the Kabinet Indonesia Maju.

Since it was ratified by the House of Representatives through the Plenary Session on October 5, 2020, the Bill on Manpower Law has been opposed by civil society because it is considered not pro-people, thus damaging the environment. The drafting of the Employment Creation Bill was deemed not transparent because the drafting process did not involve labors (Adaba, 2020). In fact, this bill is also considered to torment workers because it eliminates the principles of humanity, justice, protection and welfare. Some points in the controversial Employment Creation Bill, for example changing the City Minimum Wage with the Provincial Minimum Wage (Tamtomo, 2020). The elimination is considered to lower the labors' wage because each city has a different economy level. Furthermore, there are points that explain the status of workers to become contract workers for life and are prone to termination of employment. Next, there are points that discuss about the longer overtime hours. In the Manpower Law no. 13 of 2003, working overtime a day is a maximum of 3 hours and 14 hours a week. Meanwhile, in the Omnibus Law on Chapter IV on Manpower Article 78, working overtime is 4 hours a day and 18 hours a week.

Some of the actions taken by the community, starting from making a petition on the change.org site, then going on mogok kerja (employees stop working as a form of protest), then making the hash tag #BatalkanOmnibusLaw on Twitter and even trending for a few days, and also holding a demonstration demanding that the Omnibus Law on the Employment Creation Bill be canceled. Demonstrations were held in several regions in Indonesia. This demonstration is a combination of several elements of society such as labors, farmers, students, etc. In fact, the demonstration ended in unrest with the authorities because the aspirations of the demonstrators were ignored by the local government. This caused some damage to public facilities after the unrest demonstrations. Another action against the Employment Creation Bill could be through a judicial review to the Constitutional Court. According to Gadjah Mada University, a Legal Expert, Zainal Arifin Mochtar, said that judicial review is the right way for those who oppose the Employment Creation Bill (Putra, 2020). It because correcting the Employment Creation Bill must be in accordance with the constitution.

For this reason, the author is encouraged to conduct research on how the point of view or framing of three online media in construct the news on labor rejection demonstration against the Omnibus Law on Employment Creation Bill, such as cnnIndonesia.com, Kompas.com, and Merdeka.com during the news on October 2020.

Methodology

The research uses qualitative methods and a constructivist paradigm as an approach. The writer intends to investigate how those three popular online media, such as CNNIndonesia.com, Kompas.com, and Merdeka.com framing the news about labor rejection demonstration against the Omnibus Law on Employment Creation Bill.

The research uses observations on CNNIndonesia.com, Kompas.com, and Merdeka.com news as objects. Furthermore, the writer will analyze the news that was constructed by these three online media which relate to the labor rejection demonstration against the Omnibus Law on Employment Creation Bill. The primary data for this study were obtained from reports on CNNIndonesia.com, Kompas.com, and Merdeka.com which were published in the period of October 2020.

Result and Discussion

Framing Analysis by Zhong Dang and Gerald M. Kosicki

This study aims to identify online media framing in constructing news about labor rejection demonstrations against the Omnibus Law on Employment Creation Bill, so that the most appropriate method for this study is from Zhong Dang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki framing analysis model. This is because it explains the detail in investigating news. This model assumes that news has its own frame which serves as the center of ideas. Frame is an idea that is associated with different elements in a news text, source quotes, information background, the use of certain words or sentences in whole text. Someone can interpret an event through a sign or symbol that appears. This is because frames are closely related to meaning. This model uses the four structural dimensions of the news text as a framing device, namely: syntax, script, thematic, and rhetorical (Dewi, 2002).

1. Syntax Structure

Syntax structure can be observed from the news sections. Syntax relates to the way journalists organize events statements, opinions, quotes, event observations into the form of news structures. Thus, the syntactic structure can be observed from the news sections, such as the headlines chosen, the leads used, the background information that is used as the backing, the sources cited and so on.

2. Script Structure

The script structure investigates the journalist's way or strategy in telling an event. This structure also looks at the writing style used by journalists in packaging news.

3. Thematic Structure

The thematic structure relates to the way journalists express their views on an event into propositions, sentences that are forming the whole text. This structure will also observe on how that understanding is constructed into simpler forms.

4. Rhetorical Structure

The rhetorical structure deals with the way the journalist emphasizes a particular meaning. In other words, rhetorical structure looks at the use of word choices, idioms, graphics, and images that are used to emphasize certain meanings.

News about Labor Rejection Demonstration against the Omnibus Law on Employment Creation Bill

CNNIndonesia.com	Kompas.com	Merdeka.com
A Motion of Unbelief Raged across the Country (iel, 2020). Thursday, October 8, 2020	Demonstrations Rejection of the Omnibus Law on Employment Creation Law in 9 Regions Going Up Unrest, Where's It Going? (Shalihah, 2020) Thursday, October 8, 2020	Demonstrators Reject the Employment Creation Law Unrest in Harmony, Teargas Erupts (Alam, 2020). Thursday, October 8, 2020

Framing Analysis Comparison in the News of Labor Rejection Demonstration against the Omnibus Law on Employment Creation Bill in CNNIndonesia.com, Kompas.com, and Merdeka.com

Framing Structure	CNNIndonesia.com	Kompas.com	Merdeka.com
Syntax	- The lead in the news text represents the entire content and the next paragraph is a detailed explanation of the lead. - The background information discusses more about demonstrations in several regions.	- The lead in the news text represents the entire content and the next paragraph is a detailed explanation of the lead. - The background information discusses more about	- Lead in the text is the core of the news. - The background information discusses the unrest demonstrations in Jakarta.

	Additional statements from demonstration participants or authorities can strengthen the content of the news.	demonstrations in several regions, but only briefly discusses information related to demonstrations in those areas.	
5W+1H Script	There are 5W + 1H elements in the news with an emphasis on where, which describes seven regions where the demonstration took place.	There are 5W + 1H elements in the news with an emphasis on where, which describes nine regions where the demonstration took place.	There are 5W + 1H elements in the news with an emphasis on how, which explains the unrest demonstrations that took place.
Thematic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The news that is published contains the brief information about demonstrations in seven regions. - The outlines in this news contain information about demonstrations that were taking place in several regions in Indonesia simultaneously. The news in this media also includes the source of one of the demonstration participants or the authorities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The news that is published in this media was the most numerous than others and it contains more detailed about demonstrations in nine regions clearly. - The outlines in this news contain information about demonstrations that were taking place in several regions in Indonesia simultaneously. However, the explanation of the news is brief and only discusses the events of demonstrations in some of these areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The news published in this media is the shortest than others, but the explanation is quiet detail about the unrest demonstrations in Jakarta. - The news only discusses about the unrest demonstrations in one area, Jakarta. However, the explanation is more detailed because it focuses on an area that is considered to have had more severe demonstration unrest.

Rhetorical	The use of sentences with the word emphasis on “a motion of unbelief is raged” in the title can attract people to read the news.	The using of standard language followed with inserting the word “unrest” in the title to make people curious about the news content.	The use of standard language and brief explanation makes it easier for readers to understand the news content.
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Conclusion

The framing analysis that applies the Zhounq Dang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki models toward the news about labor rejection demonstration against the Omnibus Law on Employment Creation Bill which published by the three online media led the several similarities and differences. Those followings are the differences of the news framing analysis result from three different online media. First, CNNIndonesia.com is more detailed in constructing news related to demonstrations that took place in seven regions in Indonesia because it includes sources from the demonstrators and the authorities to get more detailed information. Second, Kompas.com in constructing news about demonstrations in nine regions in Indonesia is still lacking in detail because it rarely includes sources from the demonstrators and the authorities, this news will be more detailed if the sources are included. Third, Merdeka.com constructs the news about one of the area that is considered to have had more severe demonstration unrest, Jakarta. The explanation on the news is brief, but more detailed because it explains the chronology of the riots and also includes the sources of the demonstrators. CNNIndonesia.com and Kompas.com construct news about demonstrations in several areas so that the public would know about the conditions of simultaneous demonstrations being held in several regions in Indonesia.

Meanwhile, those followings are the similarities of the news framing analysis result from three different online media. The three online media constructed the same news about the demonstration on October 8, 2020 that was the culmination of a labor rejection demonstration against the Omnibus Law, which was in accordance with the facts. Inclusion of sources from demonstrators and authorities can strengthen the news according to the facts. The three media construct balanced news by finding sources with different points of view between the demonstrators and the authorities. So, readers know the chronology of demonstrations that ended in unrest.

Both media are balanced in terms of selecting sources as news sources, but both of them did not develop any deeper into why the incident occurred and what caused the incident to occur, especially the disclosure of who were the figures behind the rioting at the demonstration. The information in the report only revealed that the rioting occurred from both parties, namely from the demonstrators and also from the authorities.

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