

Legal Protection for Journalists Regarding Freedom of Expression

Maria Febriansi Dwiasri Harung¹, Alysia Zabina², Soni Esrayanus Benu³, Muhammad Dito Zakharia⁴
^{1,2,3,4}Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: muhammad.dito.zakharia-2025@fh.unair.ac.id

Article History:

Submitted:

04-01-2026

Received:

11-01-2026

Accepted:

03-02-2026

Keywords:

higher education;

social justice;

inequality; education

financing

Abstract

Indonesia is a country that upholds the principles of human rights as enshrined in its constitution and various national and international legal instruments that have been ratified. One of the most fundamental human rights is freedom of expression, which includes the freedom to express thoughts verbally, in writing, or through other media. This freedom is closely related to the profession of journalism, which plays a strategic role in conveying information objectively and accurately to the public. In carrying out their duties, journalists often face various challenges, including pressure, intimidation, and criminalization, which can threaten press freedom. Therefore, legal protection for journalists is an important aspect in guaranteeing freedom of expression in Indonesia. Law No. 40 of 1999 on the Press serves as the legal basis for guaranteeing press freedom and providing protection for journalists in carrying out their profession. This study focuses on a normative analysis of these laws and regulations to examine the extent to which their legal substance is capable of providing real protection for journalists' rights. Using a normative legal approach, this study evaluates the effectiveness of regulations in guaranteeing responsible press freedom and the legal mechanisms available in cases of violations of freedom of expression.

1. Introduction

Freedom of expression is a right guaranteed in the constitution and other legal instruments, both national and international.¹ In Indonesia, this freedom is also specifically regulated through Law Number 40 of 1999 concerning the Press (Law No. 40/1999). The existence of this regulation is proof that the state considers the press to be a pillar of democracy and a means of fulfilling the public's right to know the truth.² The journalism profession plays a strategic role in carrying out the function of the press, because through journalistic activities, the public obtains objective, accurate, and accountable news³. However, in practice, journalists' freedom often does not function as it should. Various cases of intimidation, violence, and even criminalization still occur frequently, ultimately threatening freedom of expression and weakening the role of the press in society.⁴

The Press Law actually provides fairly clear legal guarantees. Article 4 stipulates that the national press shall not be subject to censorship, banning, or broadcasting restrictions.⁵

¹ Muhammad Pratama et al., "Kebebasan Berpendapat Dan Berekspresi Di Media Sosial Dalam Perspektif Hak Asasi Manusia," *Qawanin Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 3 (April 2022): 1-16, <https://doi.org/10.56087/qawaninjih.v3i1.406>.

² Mara Ongku Hsb, "Ham Dan Kebebasan Berpendapat Dalam UUD 1945," *Al WASATH Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 2, no. 1 (2021): 29-40. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47776/alwasath.v2i1.135>

³ Abdurrakhman Alhakim, "Urgensi Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Jurnalis Dari Risiko Kriminalisasi UU Informasi Dan Transaksi Elektronik Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia* 4, no. 1 (2022): 89-106. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14710/jphi.v4i1.89-106>

⁴ Hijriani Hijriani and Muhammad Nadzirin Anshari Nur, "Kebebasan Pers, Tanggung Jawab Dan Etika Jurnalistik Dalam Lingkungan Media Online Yang Kompetitif," *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia* 6, no. 2 (2024): 301-14. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14710/jphi.v6i2.%25p>

⁵ Abdul Rohman, "Implementasi Perlindungan Hukum Jurnalis Dalam Menjalankan Profesinya Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor. 40 Tahun 1999 Tentang Pers," *Aktualita (Jurnal Hukum)*, November 16, 2020, 58-80, <https://doi.org/10.29313/aktualita.v0i0.5957>.

Journalists also have the right to seek, obtain, and disseminate information. This means that, normatively, journalists enjoy strong protection. However, reality shows that there is still a gap between legal norms and implementation in the field.⁶ Many journalists are still being prosecuted under the defamation articles in the Criminal Code or the Electronic Information and Transactions Law. However, disputes over news reports should be processed through the Press Council mechanism. This shows that there is legal disharmony that creates uncertainty and weakens the protection for journalists⁷.

The Press Council is a crucial instrument in the legal protection of journalists. This institution serves to oversee the implementation of the journalistic code of ethics, as well as to mediate press disputes.⁸ Through the mechanisms of the right of reply and the right of correction, parties who feel aggrieved by news reports should be able to express their objections without having to resort to criminal proceedings. However, in practice, the Press Council's recommendations are often ignored by law enforcement officials. This situation demonstrates the weakness of the institution's position in providing real protection. If the Press Council's recommendations are not binding, journalists remain vulnerable to criminalization.⁹

Legal protection cannot be separated from the concept of press responsibility. The freedom that is guaranteed is not unlimited freedom, but freedom that should be exercised professionally and responsibly.¹⁰ Journalists have an obligation to comply with the code of ethics, maintain accuracy, and avoid false or provocative news. This means that legal protection is provided as long as journalists work in accordance with journalistic principles. With a balance between rights and obligations, press freedom can be guaranteed without harming other parties.¹¹

On the other hand, legal protection for journalists has significant implications for the quality of democracy. Without a free press, the public loses access to objective information, thereby weakening the function of control over power. This can open the door to corruption, human rights violations, and non-transparent policies¹². Therefore, guaranteeing press

⁶ Retno Manuhoro Setyowati, "Serangan Digital Dan Perlindungan Jurnalis," *Janaloka: Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi* 1, no. 2 DESEMBER (2023): 110–24. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26623/janaloka.v1i2%20DESEMBER.8367>

⁷ Nurul Fatimah Manfaati et al., "Urgensi Perlindungan Hukum Jurnalis Terhadap Tindak Pidana Pencemaran Nama Baik Menurut Undang-Undang Informasi Dan Transaksi Elektronik," *Recidive: Jurnal Hukum Pidana Dan Penanggulangan Kejahatan* 9, no. 3 (2020): 220–28. <https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/recidive/article/view/47413>

⁸ Muhammad Alberto Persada et al., "Penguatan Fungsi Dewan Pers Sebagai Mediator Penyelesaian Kasus Pers Dalam Ius Constituendum Indonesia," *Lex Lata*, 2023. <https://journal.fh.unsri.ac.id/index.php/LexS/article/view/1947>

⁹ Gamaliel Christo Pombengi, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Kemerdekaan Pers Dalam Menjalankan Tugas Jurnalistik," *Lex Crimen* 12, no. 4 (2024). <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/v3/index.php/lexcrimen/article/view/59070>

¹⁰ Kadek Mahadewi et al., "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Sebagai Pelaku Tindak Pidana Dari Perspektif Kemerdekaan Pers," *Jurnal Konstruksi Hukum* 2, no. 2 (2021): 233–37. <https://www.ejournal.warmadewa.ac.id/index.php/jukonhum/article/view/3212>

¹¹ Fuqoha Fuqoha et al., "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Intervensi Pemberitaan Dalam Kerangka Kemerdekaan Pers Nasional," *Ajudikasi: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 3, no. 1 (2019): 75. <https://e-journal.lppmunsera.org/index.php/ajudikasi/article/view/1436>

¹² Safira Azarine Lutfiyah Soeprianto and Mauridah Isnawati, "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Wartawan Sebagai Korban Kekerasan," *Jurnal Justiciabelen* 4, no. 2 (2021): 50–63. <https://journal.umg.ac.id/index.php/justiciabelen/article/view/3567>

freedom is not only about protecting the journalism profession, but also about maintaining the foundations of democracy and public trust in the state.

Indonesia has an obligation to ensure that freedom of expression is effectively protected. The ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) further strengthens the state's responsibility in this regard. However, the continuing cases of violence and criminalization against journalists show that the implementation of these obligations is not yet optimal¹³. The state must be able to improve overlapping regulations, strengthen the position of the Press Council, and ensure that law enforcement officials understand that the Press Law is *lex specialis* compared to general criminal law.¹⁴

Thus, legal protection for journalists' freedom of expression is a fundamental issue that concerns human rights and the future of democracy in Indonesia. Law No. 40/1999 on the Press provides a clear normative basis, but the biggest challenge lies in its implementation. Without consistent law enforcement and respect for press dispute resolution mechanisms, journalists will continue to face the risk of criminalization. Therefore, efforts to strengthen regulations, consistent law enforcement, and state commitment are key to realizing real protection, so that the press can work freely, the public can obtain accurate information, and democratic principles are upheld.

2. Methods

This article uses a normative legal research method. This method is carried out through the processing of relevant legal materials, with an emphasis on the analysis of primary and secondary legal materials, such as legislation and scientific publications related to the scope of press freedom. The approaches used include the statute approach, which examines the provisions of laws and regulations related to the legal issues of freedom of expression. Furthermore, a conceptual approach is also used, which aims to understand the concepts, principles, and theories that can be used as a basis for analysis in researching legal issues of freedom to express opinions, information, and expression through the press.¹⁵

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Legal Protection for Journalists Regarding Freedom of Expression According to Law No. 40/1999

Freedom of the press is one of the important foundations for the continuity of democracy in Indonesia. The press functions not only as an institution for disseminating information, but also as an instrument of social control that guarantees the public's right to obtain information and express opinions. Law No. 40/1999 positions the press as one of the pillars of democracy that plays a role in protecting the right to freedom of expression, and a number of studies emphasize the relevance of this law in guaranteeing the independence of journalists and public

¹³ KANZHA KEVIN Manoppo et al., "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Jurnalis Dan Kemerdekaan Pers Di Zona Konflik: Tinjauan Hukum Humaniter Internasional Dan Hak Asasi Manusia Universal," preprint, Universitas Katolik De La Salle Manado, 2023. <https://repo.unikadelasalle.ac.id/3141/>

¹⁴ Abdul Rohman, "Implementasi Perlindungan Hukum Jurnalis Dalam Menjalankan Profesinya Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 40 Tahun 1999 Tentang Pers," *Aktualita: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 3, no. 1 (2020): 58-80. <https://doi.org/10.29313/aktualita.v0i0.5957>.

¹⁵ Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Penelitian Hukum* (Kencana, 2019), 134.

access to information¹⁶. This shows that the press is not merely a means of mass communication, but also a guardian of the fundamental rights of citizens. The press, as a free institution, plays a strategic role in fulfilling the collective rights of society. According to Metalianda, press freedom in Indonesia is closely related to the public's right to obtain accurate, transparent, and accountable information.¹⁷ Thus, the press becomes a guarantee that the public does not lose access to information that is important for decision-making in social and state life. This perspective emphasizes that press freedom not only fights for the internal rights of journalists, but also fulfills the collective rights of the public.

Press freedom has a dual role: on the one hand, it protects journalists in carrying out their profession, and on the other hand, it guarantees that the public receives balanced information.¹⁸ However, the practice of press freedom still faces various pressures, both political and economic, including the influence of media owners, which has the potential to reduce the independence of reporting. This shows that although Law No. 40/1999 provides a legal framework, its successful implementation is highly dependent on collective awareness and internal media monitoring mechanisms.¹⁹

Legal protection for the press is a tangible manifestation of the principle of the rule of law. A free press is placed within the framework of freedom of expression guaranteed by the Press Law and the constitution, but it is still limited by legal responsibilities and the journalistic code of ethics. This approach emphasizes that freedom of the press is not absolute freedom, but rather freedom accompanied by moral and ethical obligations so as not to harm the rights of others. In the context of Law No. 40/1999, the press is given the space to reveal information independently. But must also respect prevailing social norms and journalistic ethics. Freedom of the press has a dual dimension: as an individual right and a collective right. As an individual right, journalists have the right to carry out their journalistic duties without intimidation or threats, including the right to access public information. As a collective right, society at large benefits from the fulfillment of the right to accurate and balanced information.²⁰ The combination of these two dimensions emphasizes that the press is a mediator between the individual rights of journalists and the public's right to legitimate information.

A free press is part of human rights that always comes with the obligation to respect the rights of others. The principle of proportionality in the exercise of press freedom is important so that the media continues to have ample space to convey information without violating the privacy, honor, or reputation of individuals. In other words, Law No. 40/1999 provides a

¹⁶ Alhakim, Abdurrahman. "Urgensi Perlindungan Hukum terhadap Jurnalis dari Risiko Kriminalisasi UU Informasi dan Transaksi Elektronik di Indonesia." *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia* 4, no. 1 (2022): 89-106. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14710/jphi.v4i1.89-106>

¹⁷ Rizki Alamsyah and Sidi Ahyar Wiraguna, "Dilema Media Massa Di Era Digital: Antara Perlindungan Data Pribadi Dan Kebebasan Pers Dalam UU PDP," *Media Hukum Indonesia (MHI)* 3, no. 2 (2025), <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15486207>.

¹⁸ Cok Istri Dian Laksmi Dewi, "Aspek Hukum Kebebasan Berpendapat Dan Bereksprei," *Jurnal Yustitia* 15, no. 1 (2021): 26-34, <https://doi.org/10.62279/yustitia.v15i1.698>.

¹⁹ Fuqoha, Fuqoha, Indrianti Azhar Firdausi, and Arga Eka Sanjaya. "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Intervensi Pemberitaan Dalam Kerangka Kemerdekaan Pers Nasional." *Ajudikasi: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 3, no. 1 (2019): 75. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30656/ajudikasi.v3i1.1436>

²⁰ Pombengi, Gamaliel Christo. "Perlindungan Hukum terhadap Kemerdekaan Pers dalam Menjalankan Tugas Jurnalistik." *Lex Crimen* 12, no. 4 (2024). <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/v3/index.php/lexcrimen/article/view/59070>

strong legal framework, but social and ethical responsibilities remain the foundation to prevent the abuse of press freedom. External obstacles to press freedom are still evident. Suparman's research shows that there are practices of intimidation and criminalization of journalists, as well as the use of other legal provisions that have the potential to limit media criticism. In addition, media ownership concentrated in the hands of a few parties also has the potential to cause biased information.²¹ This condition reminds us that press freedom cannot be separated from the socio-political and economic context in which the media operates.

Nevertheless, the existence of the Press Council and the journalistic code of ethics are important instruments in maintaining the balance between freedom and responsibility. Existing ethical mechanisms provide guidelines to keep press freedom within the corridor of responsibility, while protecting journalists from criminalization if they work in accordance with the code of ethics.²² It can be concluded that Law No. 40/1999 places press freedom as part of the fundamental right to freedom of expression. The press has a dual role: to protect the rights of journalists as individuals and to ensure that the public's right to information is fulfilled.

Although practical challenges remain, the legal framework and ethical mechanisms provide a strong foundation for the press to carry out its democratic function. Freedom of the press, therefore, remains an absolute requirement for the sustainability of a democratic state based on the rule of law.

3.2. Limitations on the press in conveying and developing public opinion on information

As a democratic country, Indonesia strives to ensure that the mass media can fulfill the ideal concept that is needed. The main requirement for the media is to obtain freedom to monitor the running of the government, which is a right that is naturally possessed by every citizen. However, in this case, freedom of the press must be regulated so that its freedom is used properly and does not become excessive. Although freedom of the press is one of the main characteristics of a democratic country, it is not absolute. If not regulated properly, freedom of the press has the potential to cause serious problems for society. The press that operates beyond its limits often produces sensational, inaccurate, and even harmful news reports.²³ Therefore, if examined further, without clear regulations, this freedom can develop into a form of media liberalism that ignores social responsibility, thereby undermining the press's function as a source of healthy and educational information.

Restrictions on press freedom are a rational and necessary measure to prevent the press from overstepping the bounds of existing freedoms. The Indonesian government has several regulations governing the media industry, such as the Press Law and the Journalistic Code of Ethics (KEJ), which was decided by Press Council Decree No. 03/SK-DP/III/2006 on March 24, 2006. The existence of the Press Council as a supervisory body further emphasizes the importance of these restrictions. Initially, the Press Council only served to advise the

²¹ Rohman, Abdul. "Implementasi Perlindungan Hukum Jurnalis Dalam Menjalankan Profesinya Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 40 Tahun 1999 Tentang Pers." *Aktualita: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 3, no. 1 (2020): 58–80. <https://doi.org/10.29313/aktualita.v0i0.5957>.

²² Setyowati, R. M. "Serangan Digital dan Perlindungan Jurnalis." *Janaloka: Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi* 1, no. 2 (Desember 2023): 110–124. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26623/janaloka.v1i2%20DESEMBER.8367>

²³ Udiyo Basuki and Hendradi Setyawan, "Langkah Strategis Menangkal Hoax: Suatu Pendekatan Kebijakan Dan Hukum," *Jurnal Hukum Caraka Justitia* 2, no. 1 (2022): 1–22, <https://doi.org/10.30588/jhcj.v2i1.1033>.

government on media developments, as stipulated in Article 6 paragraph (1) of Law Number 11 of 1966. However, the changing times demanded that this institution have stronger authority, namely to ensure that press freedom is not abused for certain interests, but remains within the corridor of law and ethics. Thus, the reduction of certain rights in the practice of press freedom actually guarantees that the media remains professional, balanced, and does not harm the stability of the state or public order.

Freedom of the press is the main foundation for healthy, independent, and responsible journalism, as explicitly stipulated in Article 2 of Law No. 40/1999, which states that "freedom of the press is a manifestation of people's sovereignty based on the principles of democracy, justice, and the rule of law." This provision emphasizes that press freedom is not merely a privilege for members of the press, but a manifestation of the people's right to obtain truthful, accurate, and impartial information, as an important instrument in realizing a democratic and transparent system of government. Thus, press freedom has a very broad public dimension, because its existence is directly related to the fulfillment of the human right to information and the formation of rational public opinion in the life of the state.

Furthermore, Article 5 paragraph (1) of Law Number 40 of 1999 provides normative restrictions on the exercise of press freedom, namely that "in carrying out its duties, the national press has an obligation to report events and opinions with respect for religious norms and public decency as well as the principle of presumption of innocence." This provision indicates that freedom of the press is not absolute, but must be exercised with due regard for the principles of social responsibility and upholding moral values, ethics, and justice. Thus, the press is prohibited from reporting on a person who is still a suspect or defendant as if they were guilty before a final and binding court decision has been made. This provision aims to maintain the integrity of the journalism profession while protecting the rights of individuals from potential violations of the principle of presumption of innocence, which is a fundamental principle in modern legal systems.

The limits on press freedom have also been subject to judicial review before the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Indonesia. In several judicial review petitions related to the Press Law, the Court consistently affirmed that freedom of the press constitutes an essential component of freedom of expression guaranteed by the Constitution. However, the Court also emphasized that such freedom cannot be interpreted as unlimited freedom. According to the Court's interpretation, restrictions on press activities are constitutionally permissible as long as they are aimed at protecting the rights and freedoms of others, maintaining public order, and ensuring that the dissemination of information does not violate legal norms or ethical standards. Through this interpretation, the Constitutional Court positions press freedom within a constitutional framework where rights must always be balanced with responsibility and respect for the rule of law.

Based on Social Responsibility Theory of the Press, which argues that although the press must be free from government interference, it also has an obligation to serve the public interest. According to this theory, media institutions must provide accurate, balanced, and responsible information while avoiding content that could harm society. In this sense, legal restrictions such as those contained in the Press Law and the Journalistic Code of Ethics function as instruments to ensure that freedom is exercised alongside accountability.

Another relevant framework is the Marketplace of Ideas doctrine, which views freedom of expression as a mechanism through which various ideas compete openly in the public sphere. Within this marketplace, the truth is expected to emerge through free and rational debate. However, this doctrine also acknowledges that certain minimal regulations are necessary to prevent the spread of misinformation, defamation, and harmful propaganda that could distort the process of public discourse. Thus, the regulation of press activities does not necessarily contradict freedom of expression but rather helps maintain a fair and balanced exchange of ideas.

In addition, the concept of Constitutional Democracy Theory provides a broader perspective on the relationship between press freedom and the constitutional order. In a constitutional democracy, freedom of the press is considered an essential pillar that supports transparency, accountability, and public participation in governance. At the same time, the constitution provides legal mechanisms to ensure that such freedom does not undermine other constitutional values, including human dignity, public morality, and the protection of individual rights. Therefore, the legal regulation of the press reflects an effort to maintain equilibrium between liberty and order within a democratic legal state.

Within the framework of democratic life, press freedom plays a strategic role as the main pillar of the checks and balances mechanism between the government, society, and the private sector. A free and responsible press functions as a social control mechanism that ensures that power is not abused and that public policy is carried out in accordance with the principles of transparency and accountability. Therefore, freedom of the press is not only related to the right to report, but also to the moral and ethical obligation to present information that enlightens, educates, and builds critical awareness in society.

Thus, it can be asserted that press freedom and social responsibility are two sides of the same coin. A truly independent press is one that is able to carry out its informative, educational, and social control functions independently, while remaining grounded in legal norms, professional ethics, and the public interest. In this context, regulations such as the Press Law, the Journalistic Code of Ethics, and the role of the Press Council are important instruments in maintaining a balance between press freedom, legal responsibility, and public morality, to create a professional and ethical media ecosystem that contributes positively to the consolidation of democracy in Indonesia.

4. Conclusions

Freedom of the press in Indonesia is an integral part of the constitutionally guaranteed right to freedom of expression and is specifically regulated by Law No. 40/1999. This law emphasizes that the press has a strategic role as one of the main pillars of democracy, functioning not only as a disseminator of information but also as a means of social control and a channel for public aspirations. Through press freedom, the public obtains the right to accurate, balanced, and accountable information, which ultimately supports the formation of a transparent and accountable government. Thus, the existence of a free press is a fundamental requirement for a healthy and participatory democracy. However, in practice, the implementation of press freedom in Indonesia still faces various structural and cultural challenges. Political pressure, economic interests, and high media ownership concentration often influence editorial independence and threaten the objectivity of reporting. Although the

Press Law provides legal protection for journalists, various forms of intervention, intimidation, and violence against media workers persist, indicating that press freedom has not been fully realized in an ideal manner. Therefore, press freedom cannot be absolute, but must be exercised with consideration for social responsibility, professionalism, and journalistic ethics. In this context, the role of the Press Council is very important as an independent institution tasked with safeguarding press freedom, enforcing the Journalistic Code of Ethics, and mediating disputes between the media and the public.

On the other hand, although press freedom is an essential element in a democratic system, its existence must still be balanced with rational and proportional legal restrictions to prevent abuse that could harm the public interest. Without clear regulations, press freedom has the potential to shift into media liberalism that overlooks social responsibility, which in turn can lead to sensational, manipulative, and inaccurate journalism practices. For this reason, regulations such as the Press Law, the Journalistic Code of Ethics, and mechanisms for monitoring and enforcing ethics by the Press Council are important instruments in maintaining the balance between press freedom and responsibility. Press freedom must be understood as responsible freedom, not unlimited freedom. This freedom must be exercised within the corridors of law, morality, and professional ethics so that the press can effectively carry out its educational, informative, and social control functions without causing public unrest or disrupting social and political stability. Thus, the balance between freedom and responsibility is the key to realizing an independent, professional, and ethical press ecosystem, which ultimately contributes to strengthening democracy, protecting human rights, and developing a civilized society.

5. Reference

- Alamsyah, Rizki, and Sidi Ahyar Wiraguna. "Dilema Media Massa Di Era Digital: Antara Perlindungan Data Pribadi Dan Kebebasan Pers Dalam UU PDP." *Media Hukum Indonesia (MHI)* 3, no. 2 (2025). <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15486207>.
- Alhakim, Abdurrahman. "Urgensi Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Jurnalis Dari Risiko Kriminalisasi UU Informasi Dan Transaksi Elektronik Di Indonesia." *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia* 4, no. 1 (2022): 89–106. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14710/jphi.v4i1.89-106>
- Basuki, Udiyo, and Hendradi Setyawan. "Langkah Strategis Menangkal Hoax: Suatu Pendekatan Kebijakan Dan Hukum." *Jurnal Hukum Caraka Justitia* 2, no. 1 (2022): 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.30588/jhcj.v2i1.1033>.
- Dewi, Cok Istri Dian Laksmi. "Aspek Hukum Kebebasan Berpendapat Dan Bereksresi." *Jurnal Yustitia* 15, no. 1 (2021): 26–34. <https://doi.org/10.62279/yustitia.v15i1.698>.
- Fuqoha, Fuqoha, Indrianti Azhar Firdausi, and Arga Eka Sanjaya. "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Intervensi Pemberitaan Dalam Kerangka Kemerdekaan Pers Nasional." *Ajudikasi: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 3, no. 1 (2019): 75. <https://e-jurnal.lppmunsera.org/index.php/ajudikasi/article/view/1436>
- Hijriani, Hijriani, and Muhammad Nadzirin Anshari Nur. "Kebebasan Pers, Tanggung Jawab Dan Etika Jurnalistik Dalam Lingkungan Media Online Yang Kompetitif." *Jurnal Pembangunan Hukum Indonesia* 6, no. 2 (2024): 301–14. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14710/jphi.v6i2.%25p>
- Hsb, Mara Ongku. "Ham Dan Kebebasan Berpendapat Dalam UUD 1945." *Al WASATH Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 2, no. 1 (2021): 29–40. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.47776/alwasath.v2i1.135>

- Mahadewi, Kadek, I. Wayan Rideng, and Ida Ayu Putu Widiati. "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Anak Sebagai Pelaku Tindak Pidana Dari Perspektif Kemerdekaan Pers." *Jurnal Konstruksi Hukum* 2, no. 2 (2021): 233–37. <https://www.ejournal.warmadewa.ac.id/index.php/jukonhum/article/view/3212>
- Manfaati, Nurul Fatimah, Budi Setiyanto, and Diana Lukitasari. "Urgensi Perlindungan Hukum Jurnalis Terhadap Tindak Pidana Pencemaran Nama Baik Menurut Undang-Undang Informasi Dan Transaksi Elektronik." *Recidive: Jurnal Hukum Pidana Dan Penanggulangan Kejahatan* 9, no. 3 (2020): 220–28. <https://jurnal.uns.ac.id/recidive/article/view/47413>
- Manoppo, Kanzha Kevin, Steven Yohanes Pailah, and Valentino Lumowa. "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Jurnalis Dan Kemerdekaan Pers Di Zona Konflik: Tinjauan Hukum Humaniter Internasional Dan Hak Asasi Manusia Universal." Preprint, Universitas Katolik De La Salle Manado, 2023. <https://repo.unikadelasalle.ac.id/3141/>
- Persada, Muhammad Alberto, Firman Muntaqo, and Ruben Achmad. "Penguatan Fungsi Dewan Pers Sebagai Mediator Penyelesaian Kasus Pers Dalam Ius Constituendum Indonesia." *Lex Lata*, 2023. <https://journal.fh.unsri.ac.id/index.php/LexS/article/view/1947>
- Peter Mahmud Marzuki. *Penelitian Hukum*. Kencana, 2019.
- Pombengi, Gamaliel Christo. "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Kemerdekaan Pers Dalam Menjalankan Tugas Jurnalistik." *Lex Crimen* 12, no. 4 (2024). <https://ejournal.unsrat.ac.id/v3/index.php/lexcrimen/article/view/59070>
- Pratama, Muhammad, Abdul Rahman, and Fahri Bachmid. "Kebebasan Berpendapat Dan Berekspresi Di Media Sosial Dalam Perspektif Hak Asasi Manusia." *Qawanin Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 3 (April 2022): 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.56087/qawaninjih.v3i1.406>
- Rohman, Abdul. "Implementasi Perlindungan Hukum Jurnalis Dalam Menjalankan Profesinya Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor. 40 Tahun 1999 Tentang Pers." *Aktualita (Jurnal Hukum)*, November 16, 2020, 58–80. <https://doi.org/10.29313/aktualita.v0i0.5957>
- Rohman, Abdul. "Implementasi Perlindungan Hukum Jurnalis Dalam Menjalankan Profesinya Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 40 Tahun 1999 Tentang Pers." *Aktualita: Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 3, no. 1 (2020): 58–80. <https://doi.org/10.29313/aktualita.v0i0.5957>
- Setyowati, Retno Manuhoro. "Serangan Digital Dan Perlindungan Jurnalis." *Janaloka: Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi* 1, no. 2 DESEMBER (2023): 110–24. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.26623/janaloka.v1i2%20DESEMBER.8367>
- Soeprianto, Safira Azarine Lutfiyah, and Mauridah Isnawati. "Perlindungan Hukum Terhadap Wartawan Sebagai Korban Kekerasan." *Jurnal Justiciabelen* 4, no. 2 (2021): 50–63. <https://journal.umg.ac.id/index.php/justiciabelen/article/view/3567>