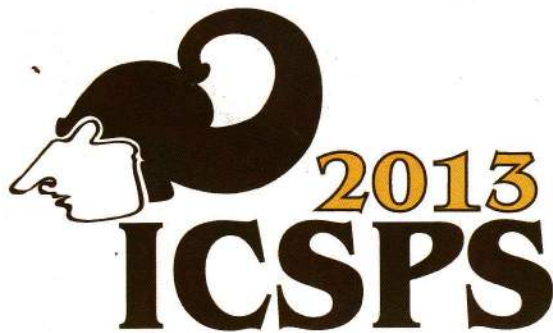


PROCEEDINGS



**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL
SCIENCES**

**Media and Globalization:
Utopian & Dystopian Views**

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Faculty of Social and Political Sciences
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MESSAGE FROM CONFERENCE CHAIR

It is a pleasure to welcome you to ICSPS 2013, the 1st International Conference on Social and Political Sciences (ICSPS) of Faculty of Social and Political Sciences – Universitas Pelita Harapan (FISIP-UPH).

This ICSPS is designed and organized as a venue to provide a cross-border, cross-sector, cross-disciplinary forum for inspiring new ideas, presenting cutting-edge studies and encouraging collaborations for those researchers, educators, and industrial leaders from various disciplines and areas like: information, communication, sociology, business, political sciences, art, and more.

The theme to our first international conference is “The Media & Globalization: Utopian and Dystopian Views”. The concept of globalization raises many questions even controversial issues. Among all, the issues concern on two views, the utopian and dystopian view. The utopian or the positive view sees globalization as an opportunity to expand business interests and with it, global standards of living and human rights. While the dystopian view suspiciously sees globalization as a means for the power centers – be they big business or industrialized countries – to set the agenda for their economic development, often on unsatisfactory terms.

While mass media speed up the process of globalization, there is also no doubt that mass media have also been affected by globalization itself. Therefore, the conference aims to serve as a locus for interdisciplinary, a space for discourse and collaboration of scholars and practitioners from different countries to reflect, debate, and contribute elements of analysis towards the state of media today in regards to globalization.

I would like to express my thanks to all authors for their participations. Likewise, I would also like to express my gratitude to the program committees for their hard work, so that this 1st ICSPS 2013 could be held.

Last but not least, we hope that you will find the conference both enjoyable and valuable.

Julia

ICSPS 2013 Chair

MESSAGE FROM DEAN

There is no doubt globalization has affected many aspects of our social life. The role of the media in this era of globalization is also crucial in spreading new values and norms in our society. The progress of the media technology has changed many things in the way we develop various modalities of communication. As far as academic institutions are concerned, there is an urgent need to cope with the advancement of the use of the social media and how it has affected our interpersonal communication and also the way the citizens communicate with their government. Thus, the massive application of the social media has brought tremendous impact on politics, economy, and cultural life.

The two departments of Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, Universitas Pelita Harapan, have taken an important initiative to conduct an international conference on Globalization and the Media with the purpose of creating an academic platform in which current issues related to this topic can be discussed among scholars. On top of that, through this gathering of the scholars the participants may know the state of the art of this field taking into account the fact that the advancement of media technology is so rapid and sophisticated.

Based on the considerations mentioned above, as Dean of Faculty of Social and Political Sciences, I want to express my high appreciation to those who have worked hard for the preparation and implementation of this international conference. I really hope that all participants take benefits from this important event as we continue to cope with the state of the art in the field of globalization and the media.

Prof. Aleksius Jemadu, Ph.D.

Dean of Faculty of Social and Political Science

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**NEW MEDIA AND DEMOCRACY:
GKI YASMIN ISSUE IN YOUTUBE.COM**

Riris Loisa

Universitas Tarumanegara, Indonesia

Abstract

New media gives new direction to democracy, particularly in regard to the principles of equality for acquisition and dissemination of information and opinion which are difficult to conduct properly by the media as one of the pillars of democracy. Various economic and political interests that had been shadowing the mainstream media operations are limited since the new media allows the production and consumption of information from many to many with low control. Interreligious conflict concerning violence faced by churches in Indonesia, for example, is one of the cases of human rights violations that were difficult to obtain in traditional mainstream media. New media represents a public sphere of democracy to accommodate the right of information. This paper will discuss the case of GKI Yasmin, especially on the video uploaded to Youtube.com, to analyze the democratic models that appear on the site. The analysis conducted qualitatively to the purposively selected video, supported by simple quantitative content analysis. The results showed that the model of democratic discussion that occurred at the site refers to the libertarian model. The availability of information in multiple perspectives on the case, puts the new media a resemble to the traditional media, as the watchdog for the government. On the other hand, the availability of grassroots information as described in the communitarian model was not able to advocate the communal political empowerment. The analysis also shows that in the virtual public discourse on the issue of GKI Yasmin, need to be developed toward the ideal criteria of deliberative democracy.

Introduction : New Media and Democracy

After the 1998 reform, the mass media in Indonesia experienced a fundamental change from a government-oriented system, to a business institution that espouses the political economy interests. In carrying out its functions, the media must select and deliver news and opinions with various internal and external considerations, which sometimes limits its role as a democratic pillar. In the normative point of view, mass media should operate in order to follow or to realize the ideal social values (Barran & Davis, 2010: 17). In the context of a democratic society, the mass media play the role as the carrier of news, the former of public opinion, and as the public sphere to support a democratic political system (McQuail, 2010: 162-165). In fact, the forces from within and outside the media institutions, often affect its capacity to function in accordance to the different expectations of various groups in the society. These battles of expectations and demands usually won by the more powerful groups, and put the interests of minority groups in the periphery.

The cases of inter-religious conflict that occurred in Indonesia, particularly the violence experienced by some churches, is one of public issues that did not get enough attention from the mass media mainstream. This case got much attention of the local media when the United Nation periodic human rights session that was held in Geneva in May 2012, where the Indonesian government criticized due to various issues of religious freedom. In the session, the government of Indonesia, represented by Foreign Minister Martin Natalegawa, along with representatives from the Police Department, the Department of Religion, and the Department of Justice and Human Right were criticized by delegates from various countries, even from non-Western countries, such as Pakistan, Bangladesh and Lebanon, urging the Indonesian government to respect the freedom of religious communities.

The case was reported in various international media. Unfortunately, at that time the mass media in Indonesia more aggressively delivering the pros and cons of the controversial singer Lady Gaga concert. News of the violence experienced by the churches only got limited space and time of coverage and discourse. The

334). The content analyses applied to the commentary posted by the netizens in the Youtube.

GKI Yasmin Case from the Church Perspective⁹¹

GKI official site, describe the problems they face based on historical and legal perspective. Around the year 2000 the Church Council of the Indonesian Christian Church (GKI) begin processing the permit to build a church in the Taman Yasmin, Bogor, West Java, and completed the administrative requirements of the construction of houses of worship. In July 2006, the mayor of Bogor, issue the permit to build the church. Since the development process in the GKI Taman Yasmin starts, but during the building process, in February 2008 the church construction was stopped by the Head of City Planning and Landscape (DTKP) Bogor through letter. Since then the government suspended the continuation of church construction, and issued the restriction of worship to be performed in the church. Indonesian Christian Church (GKI) Yasmin sued the local government to the court.

The Indonesian Christian Church (GKI) Taman Yasmin has taken steps to resolve legal issues of the dispersal of the church. They filed lawsuits through the Government Administrative Court (PTUN), and to the Supreme Court. In 2008 the Administrative Court called off the Letter of the Head of City Planning and Landscape. In 2009, the High Administrative Court canceled the letter, and finally in 2010, the Supreme Court also decided to withdraw the Letter⁹². But nevertheless, the City Government remains the sealing of the church and banned Indonesian Christian Church to worship in the church.

The Indonesian Christian Church (GKI) Taman Yasmin then reported the case to the National Commission on Human Rights. The Commission sent a letter to the

⁹¹ Up Dated Chronology of the Indonesian Christian Church Prospective Post Taman Yasmin, Bogor, a link in the official website of the Indonesian Christian Church:

http://www.gki.or.id/betasgki/bloggkiyasmin/Kronologi_Gereja_Kristen_Indonesia_Bakal_Pos_Taman_Yasmin_Bogor_--VERSI_doc_23_Sept2011.pdf, 19 Januari 2013

⁹² Supreme Court verdict on the case can be found at the official website of Supreme Court: <http://putusan.mahkamahagung.go.id/putusan/downloadpdf/b38e7ee188a9896da78b68337ef1ddf0/pdf>

She was questioning the police who acted contrary to the final verdict of the Supreme Court. The police officers in the video were about to dismiss the worship congregation in accordance to the policy of the Mayor, even though in the Supreme Court against the Mayor, the case was won by GKI Yasmin.

This site is more interesting, because it contains videos uploaded by personally by an internet user, and also because it includes the participation of the user of new media. These new media users express their opinions regarding the pros and cons of video content, as well as on the related religious issue. Expression of opinions from various perspectives in this site, is part of the democratic process in a virtual public sphere. This is only possible due to the development of new media communication technologies.

This paper will be analyzing the new media and democracy, in the issue of inter-religious conflict as seen in the video clip website Youtube.com: "Forced Dispersal against GKI Yasmin church" and the participation of community members in the form of opinions presented in this site. From the the analysis is conducted to get an idea of the democratic process that occurs in the present situation, in the new media. It is important to note that Indonesia is a democratic country, that entering the era of new communication technology.

Methodology

Video "Forced Dispersal Against GKI Yasmin Church" is used in purpose of some considerations, that (1) this video contains an event of human rights violations that need to be consider to support of democratic process, (2) the video contains information about the form of participation of community members in the democratic process, as a virtual public sphere in which community members to express their opinions.

The method of analysis is qualitative supported by a simple quantitative content analysis. Content analysis in of online coverage could be conducted according to the method applied in the print media (Wimmer and Dominick, 2006 :

interreligious conflict may indeed be less sexy than the debate over whether or not Lady Gaga to have a concert in Jakarta. However, the problem is related to the fundamental of human rights, religious freedom in a democratic society. This shows that media institutions have limitations in meeting the expectancies to deliver the public issues that support the democratic process for minorities.

The democratic process gets more space when the development of communication technology began to be within the reach of people in various layers. Availability of Internet access gives new hope to minority groups to obtain and disseminate information and opinions with relatively low barriers. Communication via the internet or new media, allows community members to disseminate and receive information that did not get the attention of traditional media. Furthermore, new media members get an opportunity to participate in voicing opinions both pro and con on developing issues. Such participation is an important part of the democratic process.

One of the cases that are no longer covered by the mass media is an interfaith case of GKI Yasmin. The case has been going on for too long now but the mass media no longer interested to put the case in their agenda. Nonetheless, the GKI Yasmin case may not be just forgotten, since it is a human right violation that should be solved properly for the sake of the morality of the nation, today and for the next generation to come. Fortunately the new media has become data storage for the internet users or netizens. Google search engine, for example, has 1.09 million data link the word "GKI Yasmin", while Youtube has 1360 video about this case. This link comes from a variety of sources, from conflicting groups, the relevant parties, from traditional mass media both domestically and abroad, as well as from the netizens, that illustrate various experience, understanding and perspective.

Among various discussions on the issue of religious conflict in the new media, there is a video uploaded to Youtube.com: "Against Forced Dispersal of GKI Yasmin Church". This video is reporting the oppression faced by Indonesian Christian Church (GKI) Yasmin in Bogor. In the video a pluralist activist, Lily Wahid was arguing with the police, in an attempt to defend the GKI Yasmin congregation.

Minister of Religious Affairs concerning the cancelation of building permission of Taman Yasmin Church, and asked for clarification regarding this matter to the Minister of Religious Affairs. In addition, the report was also sent to the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia. The Ombudsman then sent letters to the Bogor City Government but being ignored by the Mayor. However, Bogor City government did not comply with the ruling of the Supreme Court issued on December 9, 2010. Instead Bogor mayor issued an official letter dated March 11, 2011 that it revoked the building permit (IMB), which was issued in 2006.

GKI Yasmin Issue as an Interreligious Conflict

Social conflict occurs when two or more groups that exist within a society manifest the belief that they have conflicting interests. Conflict is generally initiated when at least one party believes that another group to some extent becomes a barrier to the achievement of the opponent as well as the group's interests (Kreisberg, in Loisa, in Budianto, 2012: 279-280). From this starting point, the conflict between the GKI Yasmin and the Mayor of Bogor city, began when a group of citizens manifested their belief that the presence of GKI Yasmin is contradiction to the interests of the group. According to the official website of the city of Bogor, the manifestation of this belief was put to the Mayor's office on January 10, 2006, when 30 people asked for the refusal of the Church to the Mayor⁹³.

The Objections of the residents continue to evolve into a coordinated mass movement. Republika news online version reported, how an Islamic organization Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia (HTI), in 2008 staged a rally to discuss GKI Yasmin which followed about 4,000 mass in Bogor City Hall. The theme of meeting was to 'To Refuse GKI Yasmin arrogance and rebellion of infidel colonialist'. The rally was conducted as a defense for the Muslims who were cornered by GKI Yasmin.

⁹³ GKI Taman Yasmin Bogor Issue, Bogor City Government Official Website, http://kotabogor.go.id/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=8201, diunduh 19 Januari 2013

According to the committee, HTI was acting on behalf of Muslims struggle to enforce sharia and the caliph⁹⁴.

The Rally came up with three points: (1) The needs for Muslims to unite attitudes and actions to resist the arrogance of the GKI Yasmin building permit case. (2) Rejection of the GKI Church establishment located in Taman Yasmin, because it proves to be a defective procedure and troubling the residents. And (3) requires the Bogor City government to act decisively to demolish (GKI Yasmin) illegal buildings and execute it as a consequence of the issuance of the cancellation of the building permit.

Democracy and the GKI Yasmin Issue in Youtube

Sara Bentivegna (2006: 336) identifies some of the benefits provided by the Internet on political dynamics. First, the Internet expands the scope of interactivity and one direction of information. Second, the Internet presents vertical and horizontal communication simultaneously, as well as promotes equity. Third, internet removes intermediation, in particular reducing the role of journalism to mediate the relationship between community members and politicians. Fourth, sending and receiving messages via the Internet costs less. Fifth, the Internet allows immediacy contacts from both sides. Sixth, the internet eliminates the barrier of contact. Simplicity of communication made possible by the presence of the Internet, thus giving hope for a more democratic political life.

In the context of the GKI Yasmin case, the benefits of the Internet that most prominent especially with respect to the low cost of sending and receiving messages. Lower cost allow the parties in this issue to extend the scope of interactivity with people who concern about the case, and to increase the delivery of one direction of information both from the netizen and from the news online media institution to the public. Meanwhile, the sites containing of the issues has not been utilized as a place to make "direct" contact between the parties to the conflict. Therefore, in this case the

⁹⁴ "HTI Bogor Held a Rally on GKI Yasmin", *Republika Online* Minggu, 27 November, 2011 <http://www.republika.co.id/berita/regional/jabodetabek/11/11/27/lvb0x8-hti-bogor-gelar-rapat-akbar-soal-gki-yasmin>, diunduh 23 Januari 2013.

internet does not remove intermediation and the role of journalism. Online news institution online news reporting institutions still play an important role in providing information on the case. Furthermore, the internet does not eliminate the barrier of contact among the parties.

Coverage of GKI Yasmin case development mainly carried out by news online institution like The Jakarta Post.com, Tempo.Co, Republika Online, etc. While personal blogs tend contains footage of news online institutions. The individual coverages tend to appear in content based user generated new media, Youtube.com. There are various reasons why Youtube is widely used by the netizens. Clement Chau, for example, identifying the partipatory culture of Youtube (Chau, in Loisa, 2011):

First, barriers to the expression and community involvement are relatively low. Generally, Youtube users are unlisted, and visit the site just to see the video. Most of them are in the "periphery" as viewers, just to watch or commenting on videos uploaded on the site. Their participation is calculated as the sum of the view (view counts). To participate, one must first register for free, and join to contribute in the form of comments, responses or make an assessment (rating).

Second, the belief that individual contribution is important, from just watching or to give respond. At every level of participation, from merely watching the video, or to respond, the users' respond of this website contribute greatly to the community. Amounts of being seen (view counts) placed next to the video, so that the user and the creator / uploader of content (video) can easily figure increased view counts. Comments and responses given by registered users shown below the video.

(3) The sense of the social relations (sense of social connection). Youtube has some form of features to encourage relationships among members. Authorized users are equipped with a customized profile and friends list, they can also send each other private messages and to send the message on the site page (wall).

However interactivity among netizens who interest in this case, the delivery of multi-source and multi-perspective messages is a picture of the democratic process that took place in the new media. One of the most basic understandings of democracy

as defined in the Oxford dictionary, as the practice or principles of social equality. In this case the equality of gaining and distributing of information and opinion. In the internet or cyberspace context, democracy can be explained by Lincoln Dahlberg three models: (1) Cyber libertarian, (2) Communitarian, and (3) Deliberative democracy (McQuail, 2010: 151-152).

Cyber Libertarian Model of the GKI Yasmin case in Youtube.com

The model of cyber-libertarians put the individual rights as the central issue. In this model, individual should be without neither pressure nor government interference. Opinions, viewpoints and beliefs can be expressed with sufficient freedom. Although this model is often considered to be cyber-libertarian utopia, since one can never be completely free from interference by the authorities, but the internet provides new hope for the follower of this model. In the context of the GKI Yasmin case, the Internet provides an arena for individuals and groups to express viewpoints, opinions and beliefs about the reality.

The technology in the new media, especially the Internet enables the production and publication of information. New media is also serve as a data storage center with low limitations, including the case of GKI Yasmin. The sites on the internet illustrate their understanding and experience of GKI Yasmin case based on their own perspectives. This perspective also appear in the video that uploaded to Youtube.com.

According to Chau, in Youtube barriers to expression and community involvement is relatively low. There are 1380 videos that were recorded with respect to the case of GKI Yasmin in Youtube.com, which are generally uploaded by individuals, with a wide range of angles. In the framework of social construction, social groups construct their understanding of reality (Littlejohn & Foss, 891-894).

Since social reality can be interpreted differently based on the perspective of the groups concerned. Therefore, every cultural group or social groups develop their own understanding of reality, and set their behavior with respect to the subjective reality. In other words, the social reality of the GKI Yasmin case is subjective

depending on your point of view of the parties or groups that experience and develop their own understanding on this issue.

Communications technologies in the new media support the subjective views and experiences to be uploaded and accessed in a democratic manner. Based on the model of cyber-libertarians, new media is an arena to support democracy in terms of delivering a variety of sources with different perspectives to the public, relatively without pressure and interference of Government of other parties. The messages are one-way multi-source and multi-perspective, that provide a comprehensive overview of the background of the GKI Yasmin conflict, the conflict escalation process to the realm of law, and the current situation of this case.

Based on the cyber-libertarian model, the internet has provided extensive amount of information about how the local government run its authority. In this case, the new media became the watchdog of the government. More precisely, the new media hold massive information of the de-democratization process that was conducted by the Mayor of Bogor toward the congregation of GKI Yasmin.

Communitarian and Deliberative Model of Democracy InMany-to-many Directions Messages

Communitarian model focuses on the grass-roots participation, input, and the local political community empowerment. Some of information and opinions on the new media, are grassroots expression to gain communal support. The grass roots expression comes from the community members of the pros and cons of GKI Yasmin, which also aims to gain support for and against of both. Examples of democracy in a communitarian model are widely seen in the videos that were uploaded by netizens into the new media, including to the Youtube.com.

Unfortunately, most of the grass-roots participation in the videos uploaded to Youtube.com were mere participation in the form of opinions or comments on the site itself, and not become a more concrete communal support, as happened in the case of previous online community support for "Cicak-Buaya" anti corruption case that successfully form a large-scale social action. When GKI execute a protests during

Christmas celebration in front of the presidential palace, it was only attended by 70 people⁹⁵.

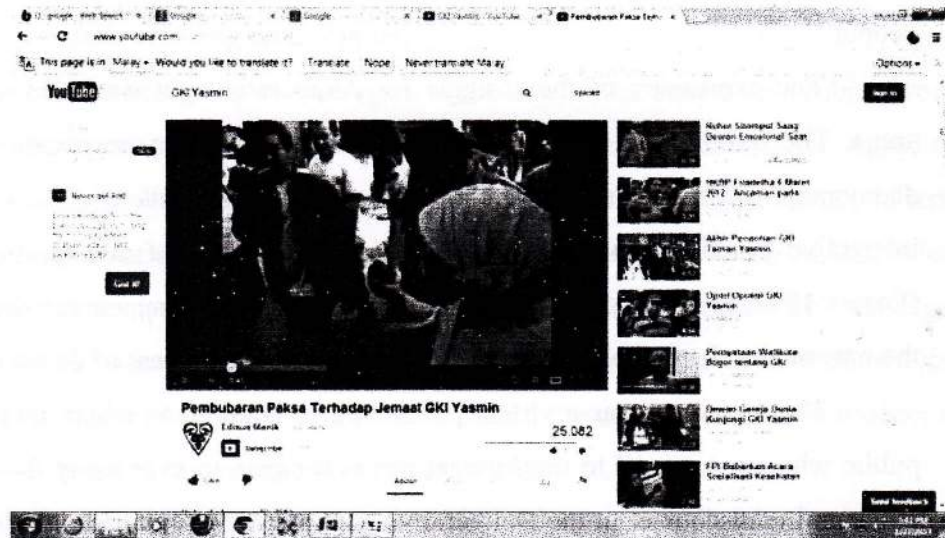
The expression of the struggle for democratic right was held in the public arena. The issue of the public sphere is at the heart of any reconceptualization of democracy. Contemporary social relations seem to be devoid of a basic level of interactive practice, which, in the past, was the matrix of democratizing politics (Poster, 1997, in Porter, 206-207). The public sphere today, appears in the media, and the new media share the previlledge of the arena for the process of democracy.

The new media as a virtual public sphere is an arena where members of the public who are exposed to the Internet can participate in expressing their views and attitudes in the discourse. In the Deliberative democracy, discourse holds the central issue. Through this discourse communities are involved in the formation of public opinion and to be considered for political decision-making. Deliberative democracy model is widely seen in the comments that appear on online news sites reporting and in the spaces of social media comments, such as in Youtube.com.

One of the videos regarding the GKI Yasmin case in Youtube.com, is the video of "Forced Dissolution Against GKI Yasmin Church". This video was uploaded on January 26, 2012. A year after this video was uploaded, it appears that most netizens that visited this site were just to see, with the number (view count) as much as 25,034 times. The expression of other partisipations are in the form of 227 comments, 37 thumbs up, 7 thumbs down, and 5 chosen as favorite video.

⁹⁵ Filadelfia and Yasmin Churches Celebrate Christmas in front of State Palace
<http://www.tempo.co/read/news/2012/12/28/055450835>

Picture 1 "Forced Dissolution Against GKI Yasmin Church" in Youtube.com



Source: <http://youtu.be/Ha0wRbm7Pp0>

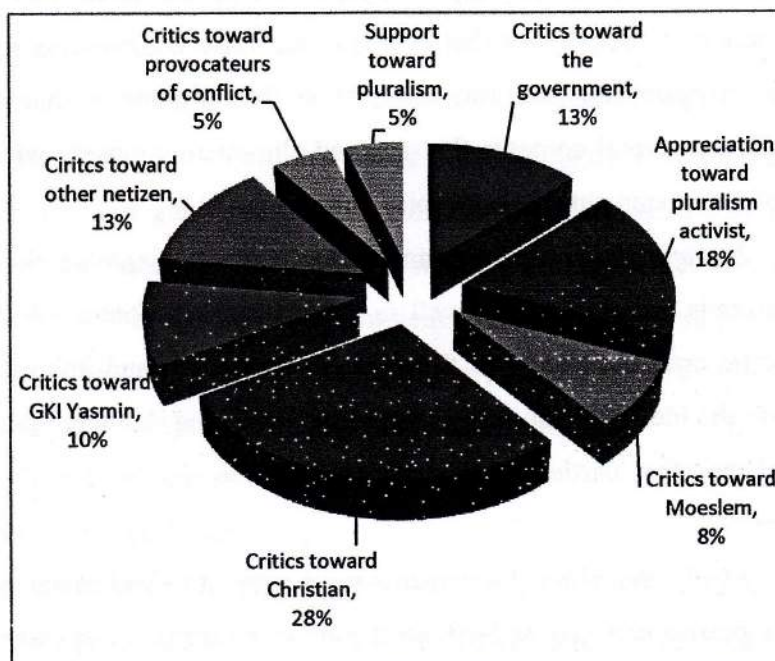
The video duration was 5 minutes 4 seconds; it was uploaded by Edison Manik, an active youtuber who uploads a variety of videos to the site Youtube.com. Video "Forced Dissolution Against GKI Yasmin Church" contains coverage of forced dispersion of the congregation that was conducting a service at the home of one of the church member in Yasmin Estate.

Sunday (22/01/2012), a prayer service that was held in a home of GKI church member was dissolved by combined forced of residents Curug Mekar, Indonesian Muslim Communication Forum (FKMI) and the Islamic Reform Movement (Line). The local government security officers (Satpol PP) came around 9 a.m. and tried to stop the activity to prevent any clashes that could happen. The house of Representatives member who also younger sister of Gus Dur, Lily Wahid, was visiting (GKI) Yasmin, she objected the intolerant mass intimidation, and had an argument with the masses. After negotiating with one of the officers, the congregation could continue the worship⁹⁶.

⁹⁶<http://youtu.be/Ha0wRbm7Pp0>, 17 January, 2013

In the comments space, netizens express their opinions regarding the GKI Yasmin issue, the interfaith issues, and the comment on other netizens who had earlier expressed his opinion. During the past month, there are 39 comments, the identification of comments as below:

Netizen Comments on the Youtube.com
 "Forced Dissolution Against GKI Yasmin Church"



Source: Data Analyses

Netizens are most that often criticize religion in the site, using an account with the name of religion. This is possible because the netizen who enroll into account Youtube.com can use any name. This is problematic since it can easily be used without the sense of responsibility for the implication of the comments. Some of these comments discredited Christianity.

In the context of deliberative democracy, the internet becomes a virtual public sphere. There are some ideal criteria to consider establishing the internet as an adequate public sphere (Dahlberg, 2001: 615-633):

- (1) Exchange and critique of reasoned moral-practical validity claims,
- (2) Reflexivity,

- (3) Ideal role taking,
- (4) Sincerity,
- (5) Discursive inclusion and equality; and
- (6) Autonomy from state and economic power.

Exchange and critique of reasoned moral-practical validity claims. The exchange of opinions made by the reasonable claims rather than simply a pressure. Unfortunately the polemic that evolve in the video commentary space mostly based on the pressures that marginalizing rather than arguments that have moral worth. There were several coments that accused Christianity closely with colonialism, this type of comments put moral-practical validity aside.

In reflexivity, the participants must critically examine their cultural values, assumptions and interests, as well as the larger social context. Among 39 comments posted no one was critical of the values, assumptions and interests of these criteria. Data on the identification of the comments submitted showing that 77% is a criticism toward the other parties, whether of religion, the government, the church and other netizen.

Ideal role taking. Participants must attempt to understand the argument from other's perspective. To understand the other netizens' perspective means effort of giving a close attention to the various opinions. This attitude in taking the role of other is still limited to the pluralism activist who defends GKI Yasmin pluralism, Lily Wahid. While role-taking toward other netizen and counter parties did not occur.

Sincerity. Each participant must make a sincere effort to provide all information relevant to the particular problem under consideration, including information regarding intentions, interests, needs, and desires. One of the biggest problems that caused the issue of GKI Yasmin not come to a resolution after many years, caused by the lack of effort to provide relevelan information. For example GKI Yasmin still accused of being an organization that ignores the law. In fact, GKI Yasmin has won the case in the Supreme Court.

Discursive inclusion and equality. Every participant affected by the validity claims equally under consideration is entitled to introduce and question any assertion whatsoever. Actually Youtube.com allows netizens to comment on equally, the problem is there are still cultural and psychological barriers tha netizens can not voice their opinions adequatly, even when it supported by the availability of internet access. The number of comments is still far below the number of people who just look around this site.

Autonomy from state and economic power. Discourse must be driven by the concerns of publicly-oriented citizens rather than by money or administrative power. Youtube.com is a user-generated website with no significant barriers of participation.

In the context of Deliberative democracy, new media actually has provided adequate virtual public spehre. The problem is that the new media has not been adequately used as an arena for a "connecting", as the arena of discourse to find solutions to the growing problem for the best of all parties.

GKI Yasmin Current Situation

After many years of dispute, the development of this case does not reach much progress. On December 24, 2012 GKI Yasmin held the Christmas Eve service secretly, at the home of one of the citizens. Still, GKI Yasmin congregation has not been able to practice the religious activities in peace⁹⁷.

On 25 December 2012, GKI Yasmin Church with the Church of Philadelphia Protestant Batak Christians form Bekasi, hold Christmas worship in front of the State Palace. Christmas Mass was conducted as a form of protest because they were forbidden to worship in their respective churches and demanded freedom of worship. Problems between the GKI Yasmin congregation and the Mayor of Bogor about the church building still unresolved. The Mayor did not want to abide by the verdict of the Supreme Court and the Ombudsman Commission of Indonesia over the church building. Until now, the church is sealed City Government. GKI Yasmin

⁹⁷Christmas Eve, GKI Yasmin Supervised by Cloaked Group., Tempo.co., <http://www.tempo.co/read/news/2012/12/25/078450272/Malam-Natal-GKI-Yasmin-Diawasi-Preman-Berjubah>, diunduh 21 Januari 2013

congregation can not perform their Christmas service at the church since 2010. By worshipping in front of the Palace, they hope the president will hear their voice. So far the government was silent, and they expect the government to facilitate equal talk with the intolerant group⁹⁸.

The data from the official website and from individual sources shows that Bogor city government does not perform its responsibility in accordance with the law, as the verdict of the Supreme Court. These sites also reveal that the Bogor city government did not implement the recommendations of the Ombudsman of the Republic of Indonesia. Thus, the extensive data and perspectives on this case, enabling new media to carry out the watchdog function that performed by the traditional mass media, when keeping track of the government in conducting their duties, especially with respect to the case of GKI Yasmin.

Conclusion

New media gives new direction to democracy, particularly in regard to the principles of equality for acquisition and dissemination of information and opinion which are difficult to conduct properly by the media as one of the pillars of democracy.

In the case of GKI Yasmin, it appears that the new media, following the model of democracy libertarian Youtube.com. Various multi-perspective and multi-site provides a variety of information sources without significant barriers. In the libertarian model of democracy, new media act more in line with traditional media, as the watchdog of the government, in this case the Bogor city government in conducting their duties, which was not as its obligation.

In the communitarian model, new media Youtube.com contains a variety of grassroots information, especially in the form of video on GKI Yasmin case that were posted by members of the public, with a variety of perspectives. Unfortunately, such

⁹⁸ Filadelfia dan Yasmin Celebrate Chrismast Eve in Front of The State Palace., Tempo.co., <http://www.tempo.co/read/news/2012/12/25/173450303/Filadelfia-dan-Yasmin-Rayakan-Natal-di-Depan-Istana>, diunduh 21 Januari 2013

information has not been enough to mobilize the real communal political empowerment.

In the model of deliberative democracy, Youtube.com provides a discourse arena that should be used by the parties involved in the GKI Yasmin dispute. In order to establish a deliberative democracy, the people of needs to develop the ability to participate in the virtual discourse in the public sphere by increasing the ability for mutual exchange and critique of reasoned moral-practical validity claims; develop the ability reflexivity; perform role-taking of each other; develop sincerity in discourse; guard discursive inclusion and equality; and preserve autonomy from state and economic power.

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