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Indonesian Press Institutional Law A Comparison Study In Malaysia And Vietnam Countries

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ABSTRACT: One of the mandates of the 1998 reform was to fundamentally change the political system, namely that all citizens and the state could establish a press company. The establishment of a press institution is no longer a crucial issue because the government has deregulated a regulation that eliminates the need to administer issuance business permits through Law Number 40 of 1999 concerning the Press. Economic globalization also provides an understanding that all state-owned press institutions, whether owned by the governments of Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam, need to increase their effectiveness and efficiency in their management, because all government-owned press are agents of development financed by their respective countries. This writing method is through descriptive, analytical, collecting all documents then conducting a comprehensive analysis. *law as atool of social engineering*, for the development of the Roscoe Pound. The result of this research is that all press belonging to the government of Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam are part of state diplomacy with state funding. Therefore, the appointment of officials depends on the owners through different means from each country.

KEYWORDS: *law, institutions, press, government*

I. INTRODUCTION

Up to now, the press institutions owned by the Indonesian government have overlapped in the regulation of the law. This overlap occurred after the 1998 reform, when various forms of state institutions were supposed to be made effectively and efficiently as a response to economic globalization, requiring rapid coordination and management of the state budget effectively and efficiently. After the reformation, most of the press community demanded the abolition of Law No. 21 of 1982 concerning the Principles of the Press, as a refinement of the 1967 legislation. The Old Order appointed the leadership of the first President Soekarno, and the New Order appointed President Soeharto. The two presidents of the Republic of Indonesia have been in power for more than 20 years, in principle, they are resistant to the press that is critical of the policies issued by the government. Because if he gave freedom to the press, of course it would be difficult to serve as President or head of state for two decades continuously. It is the custom, a person who desires to be in power for more than one period, and to expand power for his group, will not be friendly with the democratization of the press. (Media Kompas, 4 / 2.2021). Therefore, the 1998 reforms were widely supported by students, and most of the people wanted the establishment of democracy or the functioning of the press as part of the fourth estate, the four pillars of democracy, namely the executive, legislative, judiciary and the press itself (Tjipta, 2005) and revoke one of the articles in which the government no longer has the right to revoke the Press Business Permit (SIUP).

Such a strong spirit of reform then gave birth to Law Number 40 of 1999 concerning the Press which in essence, gave freedom to all citizens and the state to create a press company freely and independently. The establishment of state press agencies and their citizens no longer need to take care of permits or request a Press Issuance Business Permit (SIUP) to the Ministry of Communication and Information.

Based on the provisions of Article 9 of Law Number 40 of 1999 concerning the Press, it states:

"Every Indonesian citizen and state has the right to establish a press company, and every press company must be in the form of an Indonesian legal entity."

Thus, whether citizens or countries are free to create press companies, the most important thing is that these efforts use forms of Indonesian legal institutions, such as Limited Liability Companies (PT), foundations, cooperatives, state public companies and public broadcasting institutions (LPP).

Article 9 of the Press Law is also the basis or foundation for the birth of Law Number 32 of 2002 concerning Broadcasting, which accommodates the existence of Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI) and Indonesian Television (TV RI), through Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12 of 2005 concerning

Institutions. Public Broadcasting, and Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13 of 2005 concerning Public Broadcasting Institutions Television of the Republic of Indonesia. Law Number 32 Year 2002 concerning Broadcasting also regulates frequency lease licenses (channels via cable and wireless channels) issued by the government Cq. Ministry of Information through the recommendation of the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI). In that text, the arrangement for granting frequency permits is not only for the state-owned press, but also for the private sector, or for radio and TV which are controlled by the private sector (private).

Antara news agency is not under the Broadcasting Law, but under Law no. 19 of 2003 concerning State Owned Enterprises. With its entry into the BUMN Law, the Indonesian News Agency automatically becomes a State-Owned Public Company (Perum LKBN Antara) in accordance with Government Regulation No. 40 of 2007 concerning the Making of Perum LKBN Antara, which is less common among news agencies in the Asian region. Thus, the press owned by the Indonesian government is under Law 40 of 1999 concerning the Press, Law No. 32 of 2002 concerning Broadcasting and Law No. 19 of 2003 concerning State-Owned Enterprises.

The press institutions belonging to the Malaysian and Vietnamese governments are certainly different from those of Indonesia. Malaysia is a state with a federal system, a kingdom and a semi-parliamentary government. Kings come from states that are elected in turn over time. Meanwhile, the governmental system is elected through General Elections and anyone who gets more than 112 seats in the DPR can form a cabinet for the Malaysian government, and subsequently be sworn in by Raja Yang Dipertuan Agung. (BBC. News, 2020).

Malaysian broadcasting observer, Aisyah Sarji said, (Samsudin Rahim, 2007) the broadcasting industry in Malaysia actually started in the 1920s on the initiative of the royal clerks in Malaysia who enjoyed technological advances at that time. In its development in 1963 Malaysia not only developed the radio industry. But also Malaysian TV which is controlled under the Kingdom of Malaysia, or Raja 1. Raja Yang dituan Agung also controls radios that are under the state in Malaysia.

Apart from radio, the kingdom also has TV, Radio and TV Malaysia (RTM) channels. Even the Named News agency, also under the Kingdom. Malaysia, which has a parliamentary system in its government, has the structure of the Ministry of Information. The government of Malaysia, also has TV and radio, in addition to controlling private TV and radio. Therefore, the Malaysian press, apart from being under the Kingdom, is also under the government (government). Vietnam is referred to as an authoritarian country, which is a form of social organization characterized by a power delegated to the state (Asyantri, 2012). In the context of a social democratic state in Vietnam (triumvirate), three important figures in governing the country are the Party Secretary (Vietnam Komunis Party), the President, and the Prime Minister who all come from the VCP. Therefore, the press in Vietnam is controlled by the Party Secretary General, including radio and TV and the Vietnam News Agency (VNA). Currently VNA has networks in various provinces and countries in the world, because VNA is part of the Vietnam news agency. Therefore, the leadership of the VNA and the government-owned radio and TV is controlled by the Secretary General of the Social Democratic Party.

The number of branches located abroad, the Vietnamese press is more leading than the press owned by Indonesia and Malaysia, because in 2017 it already has more than 32 representative offices abroad (Yusuf, 2020). The Vietnamese-owned press abroad has easier and more stable access in its development, because the Vietnamese government-owned press is equated as a state official or government agent of information. With this system, it is easy for VNA and its network to set up branch offices overseas because the operational funds are borne by the Party Secretary General. However, this has a consequence, namely that all the news that wants to be broadcast cannot contradict the policies of the party or the government.

Problem

In this paper, the problem is first, what are the differences and similarities in the press owned by the government in Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam? second, how to appoint each of the press officials from the three countries concerned as agents of development.

Research methods

In this study, using qualitative descriptive research methods, secondary data sourced from the literature of books, journals and media developing in Indonesia related to this study, as well as qualitative data analysis. In addition, the author uses a comparative study of Malaysia and Vietnam with regard to the institutional law of the press.

Theoretical framework

In discussing the institutional system of the press in Indonesia and comparing the two countries in Malaysia and Vietnam, legal analysis is needed as a tool to create social order and justice. It is impossible for a country to create justice if its people live irregularly. Therefore, the state needs laws or makes various regulations so that all people are bound by the laws made.

Han Kelsen, a legal expert from Germany, was followed by HL A Hart, a legal practitioner from England, agreed that the law must be enforced under any circumstances to achieve legal certainty. Pure law in practice cannot be confused with assumptions and morals. In his view, there will be no justice if the law is not enforced with certainty. Therefore, in carrying out the law, it must be free from elements or elements of religion, politics and local cultural customs. Although the implementation of law may differ from the principles of humanity and culture itself. The two jurists are categorized as followers of positive law or a school of legism, that is, all mistakes must be based on previously made rules. There is no mistake made by someone, if there is no law that regulates it. (Kelsen,

The enforcement of the law requires power. "Power often comes from formal authority (formal authority)." (Mochtar, 2004) which gives authority or power to someone in a certain field. Thus, power is the source of the law that gives that authority. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja's theory states that law as a means of development and social change in society can be used as a basis for analyzing the institutional system of the state-owned press in Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam. In addition to law as a "law as tool of social engineering", that is, law can be used as a tool for social engineering in society. The state will make itself democratic, or authoritarian, that is, the state will rule by ignoring civil rights, all of which can be seen from its press system in a country.

The state can create laws or regulations that prohibit or allow the free press to write about events or facts even though it is against the policy of the government. The state can also keep its press closed, that is, the press is prohibited from criticizing a state policy or criticizing the development process that is being carried out by its government, even though such development neglects many civil rights. Mochtar's theory is actually the development of Roscoe Pound's theory (Nazaruddin, 2017), a US law scholar who has proven his research that law also functions as a means of social engineering.

For example, when the United States was overshadowed by an acute recession, post World War I had an impact on recessions in various countries. In 1933 to 1937 President Franklin D. Roosevelt, made a breakthrough New deal, namely proposing regulations to increase economic development in order to prevent the increasing number of unemployed. The proposal was approved by the US Congress, so that the people were directed to increase agricultural production, and banks in the US were encouraged to provide funds to increase food production and domestic needs.

D Roosevelt's policy was proven, namely that the unemployment rate fell and US food production rose. This legal policy turns out to be able to manipulate the social community, so that in Pound's view, the law can be used as a tool for social engineering. Such a view is still practiced by many countries, namely the existence of policies from the center to encourage or create legal and economic stimulation.

According to Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, law plays an important role in a society, and even has multiple functions for the good of society, in order to achieve justice, legal certainty, order, benefit, and others according to legal objectives. However, the opposite situation can occur even frequently, where the state authorities use the law as a tool to suppress members of society with different views so that the community can be driven to the place desired by the state authorities. Law as a tool of social engineering is a theory put forward by Roscoe Pound, and followed by Mochtar, law as a tool of reform in society, in this term law is expected to play a role in changing social values in society. As for the supporters or supporters of legal theory that can manipulate social is the ruler of the state. Mochtar's theory tries to combine the theory of legism (positivism) with the theory of the living law, or laws that apply in the local community. This can be exemplified, if the government will build toll roads, public hospitals and the construction of state-owned campuses, the central government will not simply seize land belonging to part of the community.

The government together with community leaders formed a team that could create a land price that was acceptable to all parties. Why? because community members have been represented by these community leaders, and together with the government make the development process including determining the price. That means, law can be used as a development tool. In this regard, including creating a state-owned press institution, of course also provides space for the public to be able to establish a private press institution.

A more modern view comes from Richard Postner. He is a former Chief Justice of the United States who is able to see the law not only from a legal perspective. But law can be approached by economic methods. (Richard A Posner, 1981). Postner assesses that law can not only be seen from the norms and articles in a statutory regulation. But it can also be approached with economic methodology, such as whether the state is more advantageous in imprisoning someone than confiscating his property from the proceeds of corruption, for example, corrupt actors in order to recover state losses. Is the state more fortunate if it unites or classifies state institutions that are fat enough, for example? All of this can be studied through an economic approach.

The key word for the economy is the existence of greater profits and smaller expenditures for a business, including in managing the state revenue budget, the main source of which is the tax payments of the people. Postner emphasized, so that a legal policy must have value, and that value can be useful for the public interest (utility), where all of that will lead to processes and results in an effective and efficient manner. Efficiency is a keyword that needs to be realized in making legal policies. Therefore, in making laws in Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam, of course it will lead to law-making that is approached by economic methods, because all

countries have the same goal, namely to build for the public interest, make the people live happily because the country is managed transparently, the tax collection is light, and the development of public facilities is evenly distributed. All of this can be realized if the making of laws is not only seen from the norms and articles in the statutory regulations, but also is approached by economic methods.

II. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Government Owned Press System in Indonesia

In a general sense, as in Article 1 UUNo 40 of 1999 concerning the Press, it states, The press is a social institution and vehicle for mass communication that carries out journalistic activities including seeking, obtaining, possessing, storing, processing and conveying information in the form of written, sound, image, sound and image, as well as data and graphics as well as in other forms by using the media. print, electronic media, and all kinds of channels available.

The government has all three means, namely through radio voice, through pictures, TVRI and some via text, namely Perum Lembaga Berita Nasional (LKBN) Antara. After the Reformation Order, the press system in Indonesia normatively underwent a fundamental change, from a shift in the accountability system controlled by the government to the public. This paradigm is stated in Article 4 paragraph (2) of Law No. 40 of 1999 on the Press which states: against the national press is not subject to censorship. (Inge Hutagalung, 2013). This provision by the Government no longer has the authority to issue or revoke Issuance Business Permits (SIUP) to both state-owned and privately-owned press. Thus, the revocation of press licenses from the government will disappear by itself.

However, the existence of this press institution is considered important by the Government of Indonesia, resulting in Law No. 32 of 2002 concerning Broadcasting. During its development, the Law gave birth to the Public Broadcasting Institution (LPP) which accommodated the existence of RRI and TV RI, which previously were directly under the Government of the Ministry of Information. The Antara News Agency, which was originally under three state agencies, namely the Ministry of Information, the State Secretary, and the State Intelligence Agency (BIN), has switched to being under the Public Company (Perum) based on Law Number 19 of 2003 concerning State-Owned Enterprises.

With the issuance of the Press Law, followed by the Broadcasting Law, the Limited Liability Company Law which regulates private-owned PES and the State-Owned Enterprises Law, all of which regulate press institutions. Thus, the government-owned press institution is relatively dominant, ineffective and inefficient. This has a consequence that the state must pay a lot of expenses or become wasteful to finance a state-owned press.

In a country with a liberal democracy, a State News Service is not financed by the state, such as the Australian News Service (Association Australian Press / AAP). Currently, AAP is closed due to financial liquidity difficulties. AAP is owned and financed by media moguls in Australia, such as Rupert Murdoch and Seven West, but is currently bankrupt in line with the weakening media in the country.

Of the three government-owned media, in essence have the same task, namely as agents of development (development agents) for various programs launched by the government, such as protecting the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, protecting the state foundation of Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution, and maintaining harmony between religious communities, considering that the Indonesian nation has multicultural. In addition to the three government-owned press institutions, they also function to cover events that occur in marginalized and outermost areas, including promoting rapid progress in these areas such as Java and Bali. As a consequence, all operational costs of more than 70 percent are borne by the state through the State Revenue Budget (APBN) such as grants, assignments including Public Obligation Service (PSO) funds.

Government funds disbursed to the Antara News Agency, for example, in 2020 reached around Rp. 156.123 billion for 2019. Usually the budget given each year continues to increase if the amount of budget ceiling provided can be absorbed. (Intermediate Financial Report, 2020).

APBN funds provided to Public Broadcasting Institutions RRI and TV RI reach around IDR 2.1 trillion in the 2020 budget ceiling (Kompas.com, 2020). Of that amount, more than 60 percent is used for personnel spending and the rest for infrastructure improvements or goods and services expenditures. Thus, the state in managing its own press, each year must spend around Rp. 2.3 trillion, consisting of the Antara News Agency, RI Radio, and RI TV.

1. Appointment of Indonesian Press Officers

The appointment of officials in the press belonging to the Indonesian Government has various variants, or in accordance with the laws and regulations. The appointment of the board of directors for Antara News Agency, using the fit and proper test mechanism, was carried out by the Minister of BUMN on a recommendation from the Supervisory Board Cq the Board of Commissioners. This appointment regime is the same as the appointment of directors in a Limited Liability Company in accordance with Law 40 of 2007. However, in practice, the President as Head of Government can encourage the Minister of BUMN to carry out a fit and proper test on a person entrusted with managing a news agency.

Article 44 of Law Number 19 Year 2003, as the basis for the appointment of the board of directors. It was stated, the appointment of the board of directors was determined by the Minister in accordance with the mechanism and provisions in the legislation. One of the mechanisms that has been running so far, candidates are proposed by the supervisory board or the relevant ministers, for Perum LKBN Antara. The process is through a fit and proper test conducted by the Minister of BUMN. It is in the due diligence that the candidates will be determined by the assessment team, whether the person is eligible or not. In this context, not a few people doubt that the process is like a formality in implementing the articles of law, considering that the directors appointed are usually known from the beginning of their proposal. If the bearer comes from a supra political structure, While the appointment for the LPP as outlined in Article 14 paragraph (5) of Law 32 of 2002 states:

"The Supervisory Board was appointed by the President for Radio Republik Indonesia and Television of the Republic of Indonesia at the suggestion of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, or by the Governor, Regent or Mayor for local public broadcasting institutions on the proposal of the Regional People's Representative Council, after going through a fit and proper test open to input from the government and / or the public. "

Thus, the appointment of the leaders of the LPP Radio RI and TV RI is part of the political process, because the President is formed or born as the head of government and the DPR as a representation of political parties. This is the Indonesian press institution, which seems to have no agreement with the press belonging to the other two countries in Malaysia and Vietnam.

2. Malaysian Government Owned Press System

The Malaysian Government's press system is different, because it is influenced by the government system, whose government adheres to the parliamentary system and the royal system. However, apart from the Bernama News Agency as the state news agency, the Malaysian Government also owns Malaysian Radio and TV which is abbreviated as RTM. Both Bernama and RTM have different histories, in essence; At the time of Bernama's establishment, there were also many countries that were independent and disseminating information from their countries to abroad, building channels, one of which was a news agency.

Therefore, BERNAMA also concentrates on building networks and opening news agency branches in various countries, one of which is in Indonesia, Singapore and Thailand. Bernama publishes text news, Malay for local service news consumption, and English for foreign needs. Apart from text, Bernama also publishes the best photographs of Bernama journalists. The majority of funding sources come from people's taxes. From the APBN, it is channeled through the Ministry of Information to finance the Bernama and RTM Offices. Named in launching on May 26, 1968 by the Minister of Information Senu Abdul Rahman, who was also attended by Prime Minister Teungku Abdurrahman.

The legal basis for the establishment of the Malaysian News Agency, Law No. 19/1967 on the Act. The growth of the Malaysia National News, where Article 1 states; "This act may be called the Malaysian National News Agency Act 1967 (BERNAMA 1967) and should be used by all associations. Paragraph (2) of the Act explains that the Ministry that will take care of funding and other matters is left to the Minister of Information. (Yusuf, 2020).

3. Appointment of Malaysian Owned Press Officer.

In terms of the appointment of the Board of Directors of the News and Radio Kanor, Malaysian TV, there are differences, namely for Bernama, the institution is under the kingdom. Therefore, in the institutional structure consisting of the General Manager, the Chief editor and the deputies, are inaugurated by the Agung or Raja Malaysia.

The appointment of executives who are selected from professional groups, before being appointed, are consulted with stakeholders, namely the Ministry of Information and the Kingdom, so as to produce a leader who is accountable, neutral or free from interference from the government and the kingdom.

As a Malaysian national news agency, it can be called neutral in its reporting because in the supervisory structure (read the commissioner in a limited liability company), there are 12 people, consisting of 6 royal elements, and 6 others drawn from professionals in the press sector. All leaders and boards of supervisors are appointed by Yang Dipertuan Agung or the King.

In a parliamentary democracy system, usually decision-making is based on a majority vote such as 50 plus one, but Malaysia in arranging the supervisory board is more towards or towards consensus because the number is an even number. This composition can of course be said to avoid steps taken by voters through majority dictators (voting) in making a decision.

Initially BERNAMA only concentrated on text news and photos, but after the amendment of the 1998 Law BERNAMA also expanded its business by establishing a TV network in collaboration with Astro, and radio channel 502 in collaboration with Standard Code sdn Bh and Hilmakr, Entertaimen (BTSSB) which has now grown. both the TV and the radio. Currently, Bernama's subsidiary has also competed with private TV and radio in seeking advertisements in Malaysia. (Sjamsuddin Rahim, 2006).

Meanwhile, the RTM institution was separated from the Kingdom. Initially Radio had been broadcasting since 1946, whose head office was in Singapore. This radio broadcast is carried out via bilingual broadcasts, Malay and English. However, in 1950 the broadcasting headquarters moved to Malaysia. Malaysian TV just broadcast for the first time on December 28, 1963. (RTM, 2017). The launch of Malaysian TV was carried out in the Klang Valley of Slangor State, when the country was celebrating the new year, thus getting a relatively large number of viewers even though the broadcast was still analog in nature.

The King has submitted a draft law to Parliament on the duties and functions of the Ministry of Information. In the draft acta number 2 of 1969 concerning Functions and Services states. Are as follows:

"That a Minister has been given duties and functions that can be accounted for regarding the duties within its scope. That a service has been mandated to a certain minister in relation to its main duties and functions. (Except for the Prime Minister) or unless the duties and functions are changed. "

It seems that the purpose of the article is that the King and the Malaysian Parliament have assigned the Minister of Information to manage Malaysian Radio and TV. Therefore, the RTM is under the Ministry of Information, so that in appointing the leaders of the RTM is under the authority of the Minister of Information in accordance with Act 2 of 1969. At that time the Malaysian News Agency, BERNAMA and RTM were still monopolistic. However, since 1998 an Acta (regulation) has been issued regarding the need for a broadcasting code of ethics that applies in general. The code of ethics is quite useful for Malaysian radio and TV, where since 1984 the private sector has been allowed to open and develop its channels, so that the existence of this code of conduct is sufficient to assist the task of the Ministry of Information. Among the code of ethics is the need to safeguard the safety of the alliance,

If there is a press that deviates from the regulations or code of ethics that have been launched since 1998, the Ministry of Home Affairs or the government can warn its leaders, including withdrawing their business if the mistakes are considered serious by the government. In other words, Malaysia is still supervising its press code of ethics so that it does not conflict with the Parliament Act.

4. Press System in Vietnam

Vietnam is a country that adheres to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam / SRV system (Guy John. 2014). Vietnam is also known as an authoritarian country, because only one party has full rule. Vietnam has a long history of fighting for its independence, after being separated from French and Japanese colonies until finally gaining independence on September 15, 1945, after Japan was bombarded by US troops mainly in Nagasaki and Hiroshima. At that time Vietnam already had a news agency broadcasting three languages, namely Vietnamese for local consumption, English for international use, and French as a country that had been colonized by France for hundreds of years. However, after independence in 1945, Vietnam had to face tough challenges because the two countries became a battleground for two major powers. namely the western bloc represented, the United States, South Korea, Australia and Thailand, while the eastern bloc, which was supported by the Soviet Union, China, North Korea and Cuba. The war of influence over ideology from 1957 to 1975 cost millions of lives, both in North Vietnam and South Vietnam, and in 1975, the US ended fighting in the region until 1976 when the Social Republik Vietnam party took power until now.

Since the Socialist Republic of Vietnam / SRV party took power, all state-owned press has been controlled by one party. The private press is not allowed to report on who has deviated from the party line. This has been passed through the constitution (National Assembly Socialist Republic of Vietnam) (read: DPR) which was passed on December 28, 1989) and was perfected on June 12, 1999). (Nur Rachman, 2017). The press in Vietnam is similar to the press in three other countries, Indonesia, Malaysia and Australia. The Vietnamese government has separated its news agency (Vietnam News Agency / VNA) from its TV and radio. The difference is, news control and the determination of officials in the news sector are stronger than the three other countries. In Vietnam, the news is more focused on the support of the ruling party and mostly comes from the Cq government. The Ministry of Information / Information, News agencies, VNA and Government-controlled TV and radio must not conflict with the policies of the Socialist Party of the Republic of Vietnam.

However, in line with the era of globalization which increasingly colored the mindset of state leaders, Vietnam also carried out reforms in 1992, where in addition to the SRV party other parties were also allowed to stand with the SRV's permission to win seats in the people's representative council which consists of 498 seats. Regarding the Vietnam News Agency, born after Ho Chi Minh proclaimed its independence on 15 September 1945 and less than two weeks after the proclamation day, Vietnamese journalists published teletext in three languages, namely Vietnam Thong Tan Xa (VNTTX) in Vietnamese, Vietnam News Agency (VNA) in English and Gence Vietnamien D Information (AVI) in French.

In order to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the budget in 1960, the Vtnam government issued regulations related to the Vietnamese press, which eventually merged the Vietnamese news agency into one, namely the VNA. VNA is Vietnam's only news agency and has 63 bureau offices and 32 representative offices

located abroad. Thus, VN is in line with other news agencies such as AFP and Kyiodo. (Nur Rohmansjah, 2017).

Technological progress is quite fast in the VNA environment, currently it can broadcast more than 5 languages, such as English News, Chinese news, French news, Spaniss news, Korean, Russian and Japanese news. Apart from text news, VNA also supplies photo news and other images, to various print media, magazines and web news, both domestically and abroad, including TV and radio stations in Vietnam. VNA fulfills its function as a state news agency supplying news, photos and images for the benefit of Vietnam.

5. Model of Appointment of Leaders

As for the appointment of the head of the VNA, appointed by the President with the equivalent position of a minister or state official. (Du Quyen, 2017). As a VNA official, he was given the authority to appoint three deputies in charge of reporting, both national and international, administrative and general affairs as well as a financial midwife. The Secretary General of the SRV Party in appointing VNA officials can seek leaders from among the VNA who are considered competent and senior, or also from professionals outside the VNA. As a country that does not adhere to a democratic system, the appointment of VNA officials depends on the assessment of SRV party officials, therefore, VNA leaders can be appointed for more than two terms with a term of 5 years per one term.

Institutionally, VNA is quite simple and effective because it is only led by four people, but it can control its coverage quite widely. Each region is also appointed by the VNA leadership by a high VNA official.

III. CONCLUSION

The government-owned press of three countries, Indonesia, Malaysia and Vietnam, have similarities and differences from each country. What is similar is that all government-owned press are used as agents of development, (development agents) of their respective governments. Each country has three news channels, either through text, such as newspapers, web (online), photos, radio and pictures or TV. Of the three countries, although their institutional forms are different, they are both financed from the source of the State Budget (APBN) or the source of the people's taxes. Therefore, the government-owned press from the three countries is reasonable as an agent for the government in publishing the success it has achieved, because the source of financing, even though it is from tax money, is the channel used is the government agency qq.

Government-owned press The appointment of press officials from the three countries is fundamentally different, because it is related to the government system adopted. In Indonesia, there are three press channels and two press agencies owned by the Indonesian government. First, State-Owned Enterprises (State-Owned Enterprise / BUMN) which houses the Public Companies of the State News Agency (Antara News Agency), while the Public Broadcasting Institutions (LPP) namely Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI) and TV RI are under Law No. 32 of 2002 concerning Broadcasting. The appointment of an official at the News Agenci, ANTARA News Agency, was based on a recommendation from the Supervisory Board to represent government shareholders, then carried out a fit and proper test by the Ministry of BUMN. Minister of BUMN as the official who appointed and dismissed Perm LKBN Antara officials.

The appointment of an official at the Malaysian News Agency BERNAMA is in the hands of the Raja who is in the process of Agung. Meanwhile Malaysian Radio and TV (RTM) officials were appointed by the Ministry of Communication and Information, because institutionally, between Bernama and RTM, they experienced differences, where since the beginning Bernama was under the Kingdom with funding training via the DPR and the Ministry of Communications, while the appointment of the Vietnamese government-owned press officials / VNA, such as the VNA Vietnam Berta Office, are under the Secretary General of the ruling Party, upon the suggestion of the VNA employees or the Secretary General, they can take someone from professional circles to occupy the post of the VNA or press owned by the Vietnamese government.

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