

Press, Broadcasting, Internet, and (Law) Mass Multimedia Convergence in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

Law Number 40/1999 concerning the Press and Law Number 32/2002 concerning Broadcasting are urgent enough for immediate revision. The very rapid development of telecommunications, media, informatics, graphics, and transportation technology has triggered a global communication revolution first, second, third, fourth, and fifth. The meaning of press and broadcasting as interpreted through the above law, is relevant to be updated soon philosophically, sociologically, and "determinologically". The formulation of the problem in research: what is the main idea to formulate the law of mass multimedia convergence as an elaboration between the press, broadcasting, and the Internet in Indonesia? This type of research is a qualitative juridical perspective. Data collection techniques with the literature review of all press regulations, broadcasting, and the Internet. Data analysis through reflection on several regulations regarding the media industry today, where the development of telecommunications technology, media, informatics, graphics, and transportation is developing rapidly; but it is not balanced with new regulations that can regulate the presence of the new technology or medium. The results of the study show the definition of press and broadcasting in Law Number 40/1999 concerning the Press and Law Number 32/2002 concerning Broadcasting, is no longer relevant. Need a new definition to update it. On the one hand, the presence of internet technology, online media, social media; and all variants and derivatives which is now very fast must be responded to quickly and accurately to provide legal certainty for all parties (media entrepreneurs, media workers, advertisers, audiences, law enforcement agencies, and the state).

Keywords: *Press, Broadcasting, Internet, Convergence, Law*

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of telecommunications technology, media, informatics, graphics, and transportation both analog and digital is growing very rapidly, rapidly, massively, and globally. New technological encounters appear all the time so that they can shorten the time process, and fold the boundaries of space and time so that they become relatively close. However, it turns out that laws or regulations (laws) governing the presence of telecommunications, media, informatics,

graphics, and transportation technology both analogously and digitally in Indonesia are running very slowly there tends to be no one to regulate them.

As a result, there is a legal vacuum and there are no regulations that explicitly regulate this matter. Whereas in a state of law, legal certainty is a crucial and urgent problem because it will guarantee security, safety, social justice, and mutual welfare. Law is one of the urgent and basic needs to regulate the benefit of various fields of national and state life. Without the law, the

potential for abuse of various powers and powers is much greater.

The availability of law alone does not guarantee the avoidance of many violations of the law, especially if there is no law on this earth. The mass media industry has 5 types of platforms (DNA=Deoxyribo Nucleic Acid) in the form of print media, radio media, television media, internet/online media, and social media; has an important role in building the nation's civilization and democracy as a nation and state. With the extraordinary growth of Internet technology users in this world which has penetrated more than 5 billion people, even social media users in the world have exceeded the number of Internet technology users above; including the development of Internet technology and social media in this country which is an astonishing leap in number. On the one hand, digital broadcasting is also a crucial problem that must be solved amidst the tug-of-war between Law Number 11/2020 concerning Job Creation, and Law Number 32/2002 concerning Broadcasting, as well as the lack of clarity on the fate of the revision. Law Number 32/2002 concerning Broadcasting, which lies in the firmness and commitment of all members of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia as a result of the 2019 General Election.

The existence of the state through several independent and/or independent ministries and state institutions such as the Press Council, Central, and Regional Indonesian Broadcasting Commissions, Film Censorship Institutions, Central and Regional Information Commissions, National Cyber and Crypto Agency, and Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, as well as other institutions in charge of enforcing regulations in the fields of press, broadcasting, cyber, and the internet.

The overlapping of some existing regulations governing the press,

broadcasting, cyber, and the internet; as well as the legal vacuum that regulates the development of telecommunications, media, informatics, graphics, and transportation technology both analogously and digitally in Indonesia; Of course, it becomes a complex problem that must immediately get a joint solution. Of course, there is a need for a legal architecture that can converge all forms of mass media into a single package of common laws, as is the fact that various technologies and content are integrated today.

The formulation of the problem in this research is: how is the problem map in the legal constellation of the press, broadcasting, internet, social media, and telematics in Indonesia? What are the main ideas for formulating the law of mass multimedia convergence as an elaboration between the press, broadcasting, internet, social media, telematics broadcasting, and the Internet in Indonesia?

This philosophical problem is very urgent to be raised as the subject of the study of communication law in this research considering that its presence is very much needed nationally. The results of this academic study can make a major contribution to policymakers from the legislative, executive, and judicial levels in designing and enacting new regulations in the fields of press, broadcasting, internet, cyber, and social media.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Based on a search of various researches in the fields of press, broadcasting, internet, cyber, communication, and social media; researchers can summarize it in the form of a systematic literature review as a state of the art or scientific foundation in this research, namely:[1]

First, the latest research conducted by Supadiyanto [1] with the title: Regulation

Issues of Digital Broadcasting in Job Creation Law which is contained in the ASPIKOM Journal Volume 6 Number 2 July 2021. The research has a juridical quantitative paradigm through a positivistic legal approach. The result of this research is that analog broadcasting law is subject to Law no. 32/2002 on Broadcasting and Law no. 11/2020 concerning Job Creation. The practice of television stations broadcasting on digital and internet channels does not yet have a strong legal basis in Indonesia. This legal loophole should have been able to be filled through the birth of regulations that are more accommodating and visionary towards digital technology that utilizes internet access, and other visible technologies.

Second, a study conducted by Djulaeka and Rhido Jusmadi [2] entitled: "Telematics Convergence, Policy Directions and Its Arrangements in Indonesian Legal System". The results of this study show how important it is to bring up telematics convergence regulations that can regulate convergence telematics today.

Third, Ahmad Budiman's [3] research confirms the occurrence of contrasting and vulgar differences in attitudes and decisions in broadcasting digitization. The government through the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology of the Republic of Indonesia fully hands over the operation to broadcasting institutions that already have a Broadcasting Operation Permit. Meanwhile, the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia remains adamant that the management of multiplexing is left to the Multiplexing Broadcasting Organization using the hybrid mux migration model. This attitude eventually became the trigger for the long hostage of the fate of the revision of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32/2002 concerning Broadcasting.

Fourth, Topan Yuniarto [4] in his research explores the presence of the 5G network which opens up great opportunities

for the audience to get various information quickly. As a result, the advantage for producers of information and news content, 5G networks can multiply the types and forms of content produced and traded in the free market. This opportunity triggered a massive business in the content production field.

Fifth, Albertus Magnus Prestianta. [5] entitled: Mapping the ASEAN YouTube Uploaders published in the ASPIKOM Journal Volume 6 Number 1, January 2021 provides major findings on how the behavior of YouTubers in ASEAN uses social media as a medium to earn income as well as a means to supply content, especially the majority of which contains entertainment, while the content containing news and politics is small in number.

Sixth, Supadiyanto's research [6] [7] provides a strong affirmation that there will be a new technology from the Internet called interconnected interpersonal mind technology or abbreviated as TECMIIN. The technology is an ideal marriage between robot technology, the internet, and the human brain/mind ("cyber biorobotic"), which will change the patterns and trends of human civilization, where communication models will become convergent. On another aspect, the presence of internet technology has had a wide impact on the decline in the number of readers of various newspapers and the circulation of newspapers has decreased. Even the current condition of the print media industry is very concerning, many print media have finally closed from 2014 to 2021.

Seventh, the research initiated by Christ Sony Bastian, Atwar Bajari, and Aceng Abdullah[8] under the title: Application Dynamics and Regulations of Media Convergence in Indonesia confirms that efforts to enact laws governing media convergence have been carried out by the state, but until now his fate is not clear.

Eighth, Erwin Mulyadi [9] researched a special topic: Television Media Industry in the Middle of Digitalization Era and New Media Convergence. In this study, it was found that the reality that the use of Internet technology in the television industry triggered a revolution due to culture digital; thereby leading to technological and social transformations in the present and the future.

Ninth, Supadiyanto's research [10] is entitled: Clash of Ethics and Media Law in the Era of Multimedia Convergence. This study contributes ideas about the findings of several regulations in the media field that contradict each other. Law on Information and Electronic Transactions, Law on Public Information Disclosure, and the 1945 Constitution still seem contradictory. The research recommendations emphasize extraordinary efforts so that synergies between various laws in the fields of multimedia, communication, press, and broadcasting can immediately be created.

Tenth, research belonging by Mohammad Patwary, et al. [11] conceptualized the important idea of creating a Universal Smart Small Cell (UniSCell) which could densify the next generation of cellular networks in the form of an integrated platform to provide strong linkages between different stakeholders such as street lighting network, landline telephone network and network wireless future, and is universal independent of the operating frequency band and any kind of traffic.

In addition to studies from the results of previous studies, we also present the results of the study of reference books that are relevant to the topic of this research, namely: First, Firdaus and Toha Ardi Nugraha [12] revealed that the birth of Next Generation Network (NGN) technology into a packet-based network that can provide various telecommunication services, and can integrate various technologies, provides QoS (Quality of Service), has a layered application

layer, independent of the transport layer, enabling seamless access to multiple service providers and supporting mobility to provide services anywhere and anytime for all users. This makes it easier the creation of an integrative communication model. Second, Asa Briggs and Peter Burke [13] assert that the presence of the Internet has triggered media convergence; which invites many surprises in the present and the future. The internet, opens up wide opportunities for lifelong learning, anytime and anywhere, both formally and informally. From the various scientific studies above, it can be concluded that until now Indonesia does not have a media convergence law, whereas the existing media law is still running on their respective platforms. For this reason, a special legal combination in the media field is needed, namely the law of media convergence.

This research is different from the previous 10 kinds of research and 2 books because it focuses on efforts to formulate new ideas to create a multimedia convergence law that synergizes the press, broadcasting, internet, social media, and telematics in an integrated manner in Indonesia. There have not been many studies of new laws regarding media convergence in Indonesia. This is a great opportunity to be explored and pursued in a research field that is challenging because it has to conquer various disciplines, namely: communication, media, law, press, broadcasting, telecommunication technology, media, informatics, graphics, and transportation, both analog and digital.

3. METHODOLOGY

This type of research has a qualitative paradigm with a juridical (legal) perspective. To formulate or assemble new legal ideas, qualitative research is very appropriate to do by reviewing the laws that are already available, comparing the practice of implementing these laws, finding aspects of

weakness, and then generating new legal ideas so that new regulations are born. The technique of collecting data is by reviewing the literature, literature, and references to all press, broadcasting, and Internet regulations in Indonesia, and does not rule out higher-level regulations (International law). The research capital that has been carried out by researchers on legal maps in the fields of press, broadcasting, the Internet, and social media is very helpful in completing this research. Data analysis through reflection on various media regulations, rapidly developing developments in telecommunication, media, informatics, graphics, and analog and digital transportation technology; but is not balanced with new regulations that can regulate the presence of the new technology or medium. After going through this stage, the conclusion is drawn to be the conclusion. The output of this research is expected to be published in reputable national and or international scientific journals.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Legal Studies of the Press, Broadcasting, Internet, Social Media, and Cyber in Indonesia

As the subject of a joint study, the following is a list of regulations or laws that discuss: the press, broadcasting, telecommunications, and all related matters that are relevant for researchers and academics to understand, namely:

1. The 1945 Constitution
2. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11/2020 concerning Job Creation
3. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40/1999 concerning the Press
4. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32/2002 concerning Broadcasting
5. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 33/2009 concerning Film
6. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 36/1999 concerning Telecommunications
7. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 44/2008 concerning Pornography
8. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19/2016 concerning Amendments to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11/2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions
9. Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14/2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure
10. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 46/2021 concerning Post, Telecommunications, and Broadcasting.
11. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11/2005 concerning Broadcasting Organization of Public Broadcasting Institutions
12. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 12/2005 concerning the Republic of Indonesia Radio Public Broadcasting Institution
13. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13/2005 concerning the Republic of Indonesia Television Public Broadcasting Institution
14. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 50/2005 concerning Private Broadcasting Organizations
15. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 51/2005 concerning Broadcasting Organization of Community Broadcasting Institutions
16. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number

- 52/2005 concerning Broadcasting Organization of Subscriber Broadcasting Institutions.
17. Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia Number 3/2019 concerning Implementation of Simulcast Broadcasting in the context of Preparation for Migration of Analog Television Broadcasting System to Digital Television Broadcasting System;
18. Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia Number 4/2019 concerning Technical Requirements for Telecommunication Equipment and/or Equipment for Broadcasting Television and Broadcasting Radio;
19. Regulation of the Minister of Communications and Information Technology of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6/2019 concerning the Radio Frequency Master Plan for the Operation of Terrestrial Digital Broadcasting Television on the Ultra High-Frequency Radio Frequency Band;
20. Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia Number 13/2018 concerning the Table of Allocation of the Indonesian Radio Frequency Spectrum;
21. Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5/2016 concerning Testing of Telecommunication, Information and Broadcasting Technology;
22. Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32/2013 concerning the Implementation of Digital Television Broadcasting and Multiplexing Broadcasting through the Terrestrial System;
23. Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Information Technology of the Republic of Indonesia Number 22/PER/M.KOMINFO/11/2011 concerning the Implementation of Terrestrial Digital Television Broadcasting for Fixed Receipts of Unpaid Receipt where this regulation has been annulled by the Supreme Court of the Republic of Indonesia;
24. Regulation of the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission Number 01/P/KPI/03/2012 concerning Guidelines for Broadcasting Behavior;
25. Indonesian Broadcasting Commission Regulation Number 02/P/KPI/03/2012 concerning Broadcast Program Standards;
26. Press Council Regulation Number: 6/Peraturan-DP/V/2008 concerning Ratification of Press Council Decree Number 03/SK-DP/III/2006 concerning Journalistic Code of Ethics as a Press Council Regulation);
27. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 109/2012 Safety of Materials Containing Addictive Substances in the Form of Tobacco Products for Health;
28. Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19/2003 concerning Cigarette Safety for Health;
29. Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1787/MENKES/PER/XII/2010 concerning Advertisements and Publications of Health Services;
30. Other derivative regulations.

Based on a critical study of the various regulations above, the following major conclusions can be drawn:

First, the legal backbone of the press and broadcasting in the form of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40/1999[14] concerning the Press and the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32/2002[15] concerning Broadcasting is old. A strict definition of the press as written in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40/1999[14] concerning the Press Article 1 [3] paragraph 1 states that the press is a social institution and a vehicle for mass communication that carries out journalistic activities including seeking, obtaining, possessing, storing, processing, and conveying information in the form of writing, sound, images, sounds, and images, as well as data and graphics, as well as in other forms using print media, electronic media, and all types of available channels. Meanwhile, in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32/2002[15] concerning Broadcasting, Article 1 paragraph 2 has locked the definition of Broadcasting as broadcasting activities through broadcasting facilities and or transmission facilities on land, at sea, or in space using radio frequency spectrum through the air, cable, and or other media to be received simultaneously and simultaneously by the public with a broadcast receiving device.

Based on the development of telecommunications technology, media, informatics, graphics, press, and broadcasting; it is clear that the definition of press and broadcasting by the above regulations, is no longer relevant to today's reality. Data from Internetlivestats [16] shows that the number of world Internet technology users on October 10, 2021, reached more than 5 billion people. We Are Social and Hootsuite data [17], the number of Internet users in Indonesia has reached 202.6 million. This means that in October 2021 it

could have been through 220 million users. The use of Internet technology and social media for various media purposes, both for the press and broadcasting, clearly demands a re-change or renewal of the definition of press and broadcasting. Including revising the existence of the two regulations above which are no longer relevant according to the needs of the times.

The two regulations above only regulate the law of analog press and analog broadcasting. This means that the digital press and digital broadcasting are not at all regulated in the backbone of the media law. Meanwhile, the fate of the revision of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32/2002 concerning Broadcasting from 2007 to 2021 is not clear. The commitment of the House of Representatives to revise the law is questionable. Efforts to revise the law over the last 14 years have been fruitless. This has eliminated many parties, including academics, from being pessimistic about the birth of a visionary digital broadcasting legal architecture.

Second, the issuance of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11/2020 concerning Job Creation is a legal strategy carried out as an effort to simplify the law in 1 regulatory package. This reality is referred to as legal convergence, where different types of laws are synergized into a single package of laws containing various policies governing different issues. Specifically related to the media industry, the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11/2020[18] concerning Job Creation regulates postal, telecommunications, and broadcasting issues. The issue of digital broadcasting has been mentioned, but only in general terms and not in philosophical detail.

Third, until now the various regulations that regulate various mass media platforms in Indonesia, seem to stand on their own and have no interconnectedness.

Fourth, from the national political constellation, the existence of the House of Representatives in the next 3 years will only focus on producing 241 packages of draft laws. From data from the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, there are 246 Draft Laws included in the National Priority Legislation Program for 2020-2024. Of the many draft laws, there are only 10 draft laws relating to media, telecommunications, broadcasting, and the press that are included in the National Priority Legislation Program.

The draft laws are Draft Law on Cyber Security and Resilience (registered status); Draft Law concerning Amendments to Law Number 32/2002 concerning Broadcasting (status in the drafting stage); Draft Law on Radio Television of the Republic of Indonesia (registered status); Draft Law concerning Amendments to Law Number 11/2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions; Draft Law on Wiretapping (registered status); Draft Law on Wiretapping (registered status); Draft Law on Online Transportation (registered status); Draft Law on Amendments to Law Number 33/2009 concerning Film (registered status); Draft Law on Personal Data Protection (status of discussion); and the Draft Law on Amendments to Law Number 13/2016 concerning Patents (registered status).

Based on this data, as long as the members of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia as a result of the 2019 General Election have been elected until now (read October 9, 2021), only 4 Draft Laws have been ratified into Laws; 215 The status of the Draft Law is still registered; 7 The Draft Law is still in the drafting stage; 4 Draft Law in the process of harmonization; 4 Bills are in the stage of determining proposals, and 14 bills that are currently in the stage of cross-factional discussion; and 1 Draft Law which is being decided by the

House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia.

The meaning is clear, the speed with which members of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia in producing legislative products that have been in power for the past 5 years has targeted as many as 246 laws; meaning that per year it is targeted to be able to produce 49 to 50 packages of laws, and the fact is that only 5 laws have been passed. The majority of the rest are still in the registered stage only. Even though it has been 2 years that the members of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia have worked, only 5 laws have been produced. This means that their productivity in producing legislation or legislation is still very low.

4.1 Mass Multimedia Convergence and Mass Multimedia Law Convergence

The term convergence, by the European Commission [19] is defined by the two most well-known definitions, namely: 1.) as the ability of different network platforms to carry essentially similar types of services or; 2). as the process of unifying consumer devices such as telephones, televisions, and personal computers. Of the two definitions of convergence above, the second definition is the most used as a reference; remembering reflects the broader struggle between the computer, telecommunications, and broadcasting industries for the control of the future market.

Mass multimedia convergence is the unification of various "Deoxyribo Nucleic Acid/DNA" mass media (telecommunication technology, media, informatics, graphics, and transportation in both analog and digital realms) in one integrated channel to achieve the 4 main objectives/mission targets, namely: efficiency, productivity, transformation, and synergy (elaboration). The era of multimedia convergence is an era of open competition that battles the creativity

of human resources, capital/capital, technology and networks, and management. Competition is not only local, regional, or national, but has shifted to an international scale considering market share in a global context. The sophistication of telecommunications technology, media, informatics, graphics, and digital transportation (in the future it will be 100 percent digital) in the media sector has also penetrated the boundaries of space and time, across national borders. Internet technology is becoming one of the keys to the convergence of mass multimedia. Digital broadcasting is one of them, becoming a process of unifying television, radio, and internal internet technology that runs synergistically, simultaneously, and in real-time [20][10][21][11]. That's why various business strategies are carried out by world conglomerates, by carrying out business integration horizontally and vertically, even cyclically. Even Triputra [22] reveals that diversification and internationalization of various giant companies occur when they expand into other business fields and open themselves to foreign investors.

The presence of law in a country, for the most part, must always be late from the events, events, or legal momentum. Especially in the context of the mass media industry, which has a strong dependence on new technology. As happened in the era of mass multimedia convergence and digitalization of mass multimedia today.

Media law in Indonesia has many aspects of space, where it has not been able to regulate the practice of digital media business properly. Even the current trend of legal products is still partial and indivisible. The impact is wide. Media law and media ethics in this era of mass multimedia convergence are shifting very quickly. When the law is still analog, the era is digital, and the ethics of the media used will increasingly move away from the ethical values of journalism as contained in the journalistic code of ethics.

Of course, this is a big challenge for the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, the Central and Regional Indonesian Broadcasting Commissions, the Press Council, the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology of the Republic of Indonesia, the Central and Regional Information Commissions, the Film Censorship Institute, the National Cyber and Crypto Agency, the Telecommunications Regulatory Agency. Indonesia, Telecommunication Providers Association, and various other institutions to produce new regulations to update press, broadcasting, and telecommunications regulations that are no longer relevant to the current developments [10].

Revision of various laws in the fields of press, broadcasting, telecommunications, media, informatics, graphics, and (digital) transportation that already exists today to adapt to the challenges of the digital age and the convergence of mass multimedia is a demand that cannot be denied anymore. Various types of mass media (print, electronic and online, as well as social media) which have become increasingly fused (unified) must also synergize the laws of the press, broadcasting, telecommunications, Internet, media, graphics, and digital transportation into a single legal entity. We currently do not need the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40/1999 on the Press only, the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32/2002 on Broadcasting only, or the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 36/1999 on Telecommunications only; or Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 19/2016 concerning Amendments to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11/2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions only; or the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 14/2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure only; but rather a combination of all existing regulations, especially those relating to telecommunications technology, media, informatics, graphics, analog, and digital

transportation. It is an urgent need to produce laws that regulate digital media, digital broadcasting, Internet media, social media, and digital media in the future which will continue to grow rapidly following the development of new and leading research and innovations in the fields of telecommunications, media, informatics technology, graphics, digital transportation of the future.

The enactment of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11/2020 concerning Job Creation, in the researcher's view, is an example of cross-sectoral legal convergence. Researcher's criticism of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11/2020 concerning Job Creation, especially on the articles that regulate the Post, Telecommunications, and Broadcasting clusters. Very logical and philosophical, by adhering to the same legal logic, a special law on Multimedia can be issued, Digital, and Telematics, or Mass Multimedia Convergence. Automatically, the energization of the medium on the media, its content, and the law, will also be followed by the synergies regulator that regulates it. So that in the future the idea is indeed the Central Indonesian Broadcasting Commission and the Regional Broadcasting Commission, the Press Council, the Central Information Commission and the Regional Information Commission, the Film Censorship Institute, the National Cyber and Crypto Agency, the Indonesian Telecommunications Regulatory Agency, Telecommunication Providers Association must be merged into one integrated institution. It is certain that if this policy is adopted, many parties, especially the officials who are currently sitting in state institutions and are independent, will reject it. However, this step will be very effective in making the state budget efficient during the national financial crisis, as well as being a joint consolidation so that if an integrated law enforcement agency is formed in the fields of press, broadcasting, telecommunications, media, internet, and social media, this will be

the solution for this nation. Before that, the urgent step is to issue a law that in an integrated manner regulates various types of mass media industries that have these 5 types of DNA.

Supadiyanto [10][21], classifies multimedia convergence as having the five most dominating characteristics; and then considering the current technological developments rapidly, then add them into ten characters or characteristics of mass multimedia convergence that is happening at once at this time. First, is multimedia convergence in terms of media ownership (ownership)? Second, is the convergence of multimedia from the aspect of editorial structure (hierarchy of media workers in the aspect of reporting or producing content).

The third is multimedia convergence from a content perspective. Fourth, is multimedia convergence in terms of technology. Fifth, multimedia convergence from the aspect of strategy or business model. Sixth, multimedia convergence from the audience/market side. Seventh, convergence from the regulatory aspect as well as law enforcement agencies. Eighth is the convergence of the aspect of the area or the territory of the coverage domain. Ninth, mass multimedia convergence from the aspect of marketing or advertising, or sponsorship. Tenth, mass multimedia convergence from the aspect of researchers, writers, and resource persons. Even in the future, the mass multimedia convergence model will continue to expand beyond the 10 mass multimedia convergence models mentioned above.

Ten types of mass multimedia convergence currently occur simultaneously and globally. The convergence of mass multimedia is a momentum for the merging of various types of mass media in one integrated channel. Mass multimedia convergence; one of which has a positive impact in making it easier and cheaper (even free) for the public in accessing various types of mass media (print, electronic, and online).

But it also harms the occurrence of homogenization (uniform) content, and media conglomeration (agglomeration). Mass media conglomeration causes the concentration of ownership of media companies and creates a tug-of-war between idealism, business, and political interests as the "iron triangle" theory of media political economy which was once proposed by Vincent Mosco [23][24]. Moreover, Indonesia's mass media industry is only controlled by a handful of investors. Such a situation leads to an oligopoly, even in the future it is very logical to lead to a monopoly of media ownership [25][20][10].

The facts prove that the network of mass media companies in Indonesia is currently only controlled by 14 national private company groups. They are MNC Group, Kompas Gramedia Group, Elang Mahkota Teknologi, Mahaka Media, CT Group, Beritasatu Media Holdings (Lippo Group), Media Group, Visi Media Asia, Jawa Pos Group, MRA Media, Femina Group, and Tempo Inti Media, as well as Media Bali Post Group (KMB), and Cipta Prima Pariwara (CPP) Radionet. The concentration of ownership of the media industry occurs as an inevitable logical consequence of the interests of capital owners in encouraging the development of the media industry in Indonesia[26][27]. which has now led to only 3-4 large media corporations. If this is allowed, it can lead to the creation of a media monopoly [28] [25][29].

The Reform Order, which is more than 24 years old, gives a strong indication that the movement of media practitioners in reporting information is getting freer (free from pressure from the authorities). It is they who suppress the rulers. The problem that occurs is that they are pressured by entrepreneurs (the owners of media companies). Moreover, several media entrepreneurs have dual professions as politicians (activists or founders of political parties) as well as executive officials. Of course, this causes

various cultural (cultural) conflicts and institutional and personal interests [10].

Research conducted by Djulaeka and Rhido Jusmadi [2] explored the idea of telematics convergence as a consequence of the development of digital technology which resulted in the development of telecommunications technology, media (broadcasting), and information technology (informatics) to become increasingly integrated (convergence). Research related to efforts to encourage the birth of new regulations that can synergistically regulate the fields of telecommunication technology, media, informatics, graphics, and (digital) transportation must continue to be encouraged together.

4.2 The Main Idea to Issue a Law on Mass Multimedia Convergence

Indonesian legal figure Mohammad Mahfud MD [30] classifies legal development strategies in two models, namely: orthodox/conservative/elitist legal development and responsive/populistic/democratic legal development. In the development of orthodox law, the role held by state institutions (the ruling government and parliament) is very dominant in determining the direction of legal development; so that the direction of national law will be positive-instrumentalist, that is, it will become a powerful tool for carrying out state ideology and programs without exception. Naturally, there will be authoritarian and oppressive, and top-down laws. While the development of responsive law, the role held by the judiciary together with social groups and agencies/individuals plays an optimal role in producing various laws that are responsive to the demands of various social groups and individuals in society [31] [32].

In this regard, the current reform era is where the freedom of the press, wide-open democracy, and the provision of freedom of

opinion and association through various media channels in Indonesia are guaranteed and protected by the 1945 Constitution and the laws and regulations under it. The main idea of this research is an effort to encourage the immediate realization of the Law on Multimedia, Digital, and Telematics or Mass Multimedia Convergence. Seven main ideas that must be realized in the new regulation (Law on Multimedia, Digital, and Telematics or Mass Multimedia Convergence) are:

First, the new regulation must be able to regulate all types of "DNA" or mass media platforms: print media (analog and digital), radio media (analog and digital), television media (analog and digital), Internet/online media, media social affairs, including in the aspect of regulating the telecommunications business in a proportional, fair, and educative manner to the public.

Second, the new regulation must be able to properly regulate aspects of the concentration of ownership of the various "DNA" of mass media and telecommunications by prioritizing the aspect of ownership diversity. Diversity of ownership is an absolute must in the aspect of media ownership to prevent uniformity of information and monopoly of information and power which could threaten the existence of democratization in Indonesia. The regulation of ownership of national or local media by foreign entrepreneurs/investors, both individually/agencies and international corporations must be increasingly limited in proportion so that the sovereignty and independence of the media and telecommunications industries can be well maintained.

Third, the new regulation must be able to regulate the "DNA" of mass media and telecommunications firmly regarding the existence of a diversity of content in various "DNA" of mass media and telecommunications, so that the dominance of the "Jakarta" program, especially foreign

programs will overwhelm various content. on the various media. With strict regulation in the display or loading of content on these various types of media by regulating proportionally between local content, Jakarta content (because almost all media parent companies are in Jakarta for the Indonesian territory), as well as foreign content. So sovereignty in the field of media content in Indonesia becomes healthy and balanced. Thus, it can move the economy at the local and national levels, because many Human Resources are involved in efforts to produce media content in Indonesia.

Fourth, the new regulation must be able to properly regulate law enforcement agencies related to telecommunications, media, informatics, graphics, and transportation (analog and digital) in an integrated manner under one coordination roof. This is done as a legal consequence of the convergence of mass multimedia. There is a lot of efficiency in the life of the nation and state when the policy is taken firmly.

Fifth, the new regulation must be able to properly regulate the guarantee of the welfare of media workers, including journalists in Indonesia. There is an era of convergence the media is currently considered more of a double burden on media workers, while media companies do not provide guarantees for living welfare by providing decent salaries. The journalist profession is a noble profession because it is in line with the profession of researchers and teachers. Their profession relies on brain work and also requires excellent physical alertness.

The regulation must also provide definite guarantees regarding the welfare of media workers. If so far the salaries received from journalists in Indonesia only come from their respective media companies, where they work, then it is necessary to plot the monthly salary income that can be plotted from the State Budget. Those who have passed and have a certificate of competence as

journalists or professional journalists can be given a functional allowance from the state every month.

This is similar to what teachers and lecturers get who already have an educator certificate, so they get a functional allowance every month. Thus, every journalist or professional journalist, in addition to getting salaries from their respective companies, also at the same time receive additional salaries in the form of functional allowances sourced from the State Revenue and Expenditure Budget, and under certain conditions can be taken from the Regional Revenue and Expenditure Budget post.

Sixth, the new regulation must be able to regulate fairly and proportionally regarding the management of digital channels in the form of multiplexing/MUX (for digital broadcasting channels for digital television and radio), as well as Internet channels (Internet Bandwidth) for various purposes of streaming radio media, streaming television, online media, and social media. The current rules in the use of Internet technology and social media are still very loose and weak. Implementation and enforcement of existing laws and new laws resulting from legal convergence in the multimedia sector are the secrets of success in realizing pro-people digital broadcasting.

Seventh, the new regulation must be able to regulate the use of various electronic devices or equipment connected by the Internet and cyber technology. These regulations must be able to strictly regulate digital data security, personal data security/privacy in the cyber world and the Internet, as well as ownership of cellular telephone numbers, ownership of email addresses both personal, organizational, and institutional, and other digital identities in cyber and Internet world. With strict regulation, it is hoped that various crimes and misuse of personal data in the cyber world

and the Internet can be dammed and prevented properly.

Anna Zakrzewska, et al. [33] in his research revealed that the presence of a 5G network currently requires potential standardization and development directions because it will discuss systems, machine-to-machine communication models, energy efficiency, and can be accessed from anywhere, as well as having autonomous management in the future. Another researcher, Ilham Gemiharto [34] also emphasized that the emergence of 4G-LTE technology opened up opportunities for the birth of various new media in Indonesia and the public also benefited greatly from the presence of this technology.

Constructing the seven ideas above in the Draft Law of the Republic of Indonesia on Multimedia, Digital, and Telematics or Mass Multimedia Convergence is expected to be a moderate way for democratization efforts and provide legal certainty that is egalitarian and socially just for all Indonesian people, in the use of various telecommunications, media, informatics, graphics, and (digital) transportation technologies in Indonesia. Of course, it requires a professional and "revolutionary" attitude from:

1. President of the Republic of Indonesia
2. Minister of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia
3. The House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia
4. Regional Broadcasting Commission, Press Council, Central Information Commission and Regional Information Commission, Film Censorship Institute, National Cyber and Crypto Agency, Indonesian Telecommunications Regulatory Agency, Telecommunication Organizer Association

5. Public Broadcasting Institutions, Private Broadcasting Institutions, Subscription Broadcasting Institutions, and Community Broadcasting Institutions.
6. Association of Professional Journalists, Association of Television Station Managers, and other Professional Organizations.
7. Public and Private Universities in Indonesia.
8. Non-Governmental Organizations and Social Organizations.
9. Researchers and Media Observers
10. Civil Society.
11. International Telecommunication Union (United Nations).

5. CONCLUSION

The results show that the definition of press and broadcasting in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40/1999 on the Press and the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32/2002 on Broadcasting is no longer relevant. Need a new definition to update it. On the one hand, the presence of internet technology, online media, and social media; as well as all variants and derivatives that are very rapidly now must be responded to quickly and accurately to provide legal certainty for all parties (media entrepreneurs, media workers, advertisers, audiences, law enforcement agencies, and the state). It is urgent to enact a law capable of regulating the entire DNA of mass media in an integrated (converged) manner.

The idea to issue the Law of the Republic of Indonesia on Multimedia, Digital, and Telematics or Mass Multimedia Convergence became a breakthrough or legal revolution. These regulations must be able to regulate business models that are socially just and ensure democratization of media, be able to limit media ownership to only a handful of media conglomerates and provide opportunities for media workers to own

shares in media companies; must be able to guarantee the diversity of content, be able to become a legal umbrella for the birth of an integrated law enforcement agency, be able to guarantee the welfare and professionalism of media workers; and able to provide legal certainty for all parties involved ranging from media entrepreneurs/owners, media workers, advertisers, audiences, resource persons, and law enforcers.

Although until now, the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia has not scheduled until 2025 in the National Priority Legislation Program the agenda for the preparation or discussion of the Draft Law of the Republic of Indonesia on Multimedia, Digital, and Telematics or Mass Multimedia Convergence; at least they still have the opportunity to put their "spirit or spirit" on the discussion agenda in the National Priority Legislation Program in the Preparation of 10 Draft Laws relating to media, telecommunications, broadcasting, the press in the 2021-2024 period, namely: Draft Law on Security and Resilience Cyber (registered status); Draft Law concerning Amendments to Law Number 32/2002 concerning Broadcasting (status in the drafting stage); Draft Law on Radio Television of the Republic of Indonesia (registered status); Draft Law concerning Amendments to Law Number 11/2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions; Draft Law on Wiretapping (registered status); Draft Law on Wiretapping (registered status); Draft Law on Online Transportation (registered status); Draft Law on Amendments to Law Number 33/2009 concerning Film (registered status); Draft Law on Personal Data Protection (status of discussion); and the Draft Law on Amendments to Law Number 13/2016 concerning Patents (registered status).

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