

# COMMUNITY PROTECTION TO OBTAIN GOOD AND CORRECT INFORMATION IN THE BROADCAST TELEVISION FOLLOWING THE LAW NUMBER 32 OF 2002 CONCERNING BROADCASTING

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**Abstract:** *Broadcasting media is one of the media to communicate with the public and information processing tools, so it has a vital position in society. Media management is not only about the owners, systems, and forms of media, but also about the products produced by the media itself. This research focuses on the protection of the public in obtaining accurate information from broadcasting media, as well as the role of the public and the government in cases where television media broadcasts or presents inaccurate news, as regulated in Law Number 32 of 2002 concerning Broadcasting. The author focuses on protecting the public to get accurate information as stipulated in Law Number 32 of 2002 concerning Broadcasting as well as the role of the government and the public if television stations broadcast or present news that is inaccurate with the Broadcasting Law. The research writing employs a normative juridical method, presenting the research analytically and descriptively that examines a legal problem using secondary data, including laws and regulations, books, journals, and other relevant literature sources.*

**Keywords:** Legal Protection; Information; Broadcasting.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Technological advancements are crucial to the development of civilization worldwide. These advances make information very important, so that information that was initially difficult to access becomes easily and quickly accessible. The current development of information is enabling the mass media to increase the variety of information. Mass media is a medium that is used by the public as a source of information. Media competitions provide the public with a variety of important information. Media handling is not only about the owner

of the media company, the mechanism of the media company, and the form of the media company itself, but also about the mechanism of producing the media. The media not only functions to present facts but also becomes a business venue. High interest from the public in accessing information can be a business opportunity for the media. (Darusman, 2022).

The rapid development of the media, especially in the world of television broadcasting, is a form of freedom to express facts and voice opinions. Broadcasting institutions are a symbol of freedom of expression and argue that, as a medium that is granted freedom, they must continue to fulfill their duties as a forum for information, education, entertainment, and social control. Protect and guarantee freedom of opinion, expression, and access to information, including the most basic human rights for everyone, which are also protected by the Constitution of the Indonesian state. Following the ideals of the proclamation of Indonesian independence, broadcasting is an essential aspect in fostering national integration and the development of the nation's identity (Octavian, 2024).

Broadcasting media play a crucial role in the social life of modern society. Article 1, Number 2 of Law Number 32 of 2002 concerning Broadcasting explains that broadcasting is a mass communication medium that utilizes the electronic spectrum (frequency) to convey information in the form of a combination of images and sounds, or sounds only. Broadcasting is a means that disseminates and owns information simultaneously and openly, having a significant impact on the opinions and behaviors of the general public. The implementation of broadcasting must ensure that the information presented to the public does not deviate from norms of decency, moral standards, community customs, Indonesian national identity, and respect for the values of God and humanity, which are just and civilized. (I Kadek Ari Cahya Dwipa et al., 2022).

The Broadcasting Law states that news has become a crucial part of the lives of society, the nation, and the state due to advances in communication and information technology. People increasingly need access to information and demand the right to know it due to the impact of advances in communication and information technology. The world of broadcasting, including broadcasting in Indonesia, has been influenced by advances in communication and information technology. Broadcasting is a tool for interaction that has developed in society, including broadcasting institutions, the business world, and the government, particularly in the evolution of our country's democracy. (Trianto & Astuti, 2019).

The problems that arise as a result of rapid technological advances are hoaxes or false news that spread among the public. Confusing information often leads to people being misinformed, which in turn can create a distorted perspective on the news. Fake news or hoaxes not only misinform people but also usually cause chaos, as the circulating hoaxes are often discriminatory and provocative. This problem serves as a benchmark for ensuring legal protection for individuals seeking information, thereby facilitating access to accurate data in accordance with the provisions of the Broadcasting Law. Legal protection for people who seek information indeed cannot be spearheaded by only one party. Legal protection can be implemented optimally if there is good cooperation and collaboration between the Government, Broadcasting Institutions, and the community (Ardika, 2020).

Following the description of the background of the problem, the author has an interest in studying the law that protects the Indonesian people in obtaining information through broadcasting media as regulated in Law Number 32 of 2002 concerning Broadcasting as well as about the involvement of the government and the community itself if they know that television stations do not present accurate news as regulated in the Broadcasting Law.

## II. RESEARCH METHODS

The authors of this study use normative juridical methods in the preparation of this research. The process of researching and studying a problem in writing this research uses secondary data, such as norms, rules, legal principles, legal theory, doctrine, and other literature sources to solve a legal problem. This research is presented in a qualitative descriptive manner to explain a legal event. The data in this study were collected through library research techniques and literature studies, utilizing secondary data sources such as books, journals, laws, and regulations that are relevant to the research topic. This research employs qualitative data analysis, utilizing legal materials as sources of research that encompass concepts, theories, laws and regulations, doctrines, legal principles, and the author's own opinions and views.

## III. RESEARCH RESULTS

### 1. Legal Protection of Indonesian People Who Obtain Information through Broadcasting Media following Law Number 32 of 2002 concerning Broadcasting

The Broadcasting Law officially took effect on December 28, 2002, because President Megawati did not sign it. This refers to Article 20 Paragraph (5) of the 1945 Constitution, which states that the President does not ratify the jointly approved draft law within thirty days from the date of the approval of the draft law; the draft law is valid as a law and must be promulgated. Broadcasting imposes a limit on the state's significant role in the field of broadcasting. Democracy in society has a significant impact on the regulation and empowerment of the broadcasting sector. The Broadcasting Law establishes the existence of a separate, independent institution, called the KPI, which is not subject to intervention by anyone and serves as a broadcasting supervisory institution to support the functioning of democracy. The Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) was established by law and is responsible to the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia, representing the people (Saputra & Ambarwati, 2025).

The problems in the world of broadcasting in Indonesia that are widely encountered today are the number of hoax news that is scattered without being filtered first by several individuals, television shows that are not feasible, broadcasts in the form of information that do not meet the elements of P3SPS (Broadcasting Code of Conduct and Broadcast Program Standards), and violations of the Journalistic Code of Ethics. This certainly causes losses for people who need actual information due to confusing news. (Fadhilah et al., 2019). The Indonesian Broadcasting Commission plays a role in this matter as a forum to supervise broadcasting institutions in Indonesia in their broadcasting activities. Losses due to the large number of confusing news reports are the reason why people are confused about which news is being reported. In this case, the public is entitled to legal protection to obtain proper and correct information. Legal protection efforts for the Indonesian people related to correct information have been carried out with the establishment of the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) (Putri et al., 2024).

The Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) was established to oversee the operation of various broadcasting activities in Indonesia. The government, in its efforts to draft the Broadcasting Law, refers to the core of the discussion as follows:

- a) Broadcasting must be able to ensure and maintain freedom of opinion, both spoken and in writing, as well as ensure the independence of creativity based on the principles of justice, democracy, and legal equality.
- b) Broadcasting must reflect justice and democracy that equalizes the rights and obligations of the community and the government, including the human rights of everyone, by respecting and not clashing with others' rights.
- c) Examining all elements of national and state activities, as well as paying attention to broadcasting as a vital and tactical economic entity, domestically and internationally.
- d) Estimating the advancement of communication and information technology, especially in the field of broadcasting, where digitalization technology, compression, computerization, cable television, satellite, internet, and other special forms are used in the implementation of broadcast services.
- e) Consolidating the community to limit its social role and play a role in developing national broadcasting, so that the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission was formed to receive the voice or opinion of the people and as a representative of public needs.
- f) Broadcasting has a relationship that is not far from the radio frequency spectrum and the orbit of geostationary satellites, which are limited natural resources. Hence, it needs to be regulated effectively and efficiently regarding its use.
- g) Broadcasting must be made with quality, dignity, and the ability to absorb the capturing power of the general public on negative interventions by foreign cultural values.

The essence of the above discussion is that implementing the broadcasting service business is vital and holds high significance for national development, especially as a forum for fulfilling people's rights to information and communication needs. The provision of regulations on broadcasting services is crucial for the state, ensuring that broadcasting adheres to the principles of utility, equity, legal certainty, security, diversity, collaborative relationships, morals, independence, freedom, and responsibility. (Sauni et al., 2024).

Based on the identification and clarification of legal facts by Guntur Karyapati as an associate expert for broadcast monitoring at KPI. He explained that the protection of public information is a public right, where the function of public rights is to provide information, educate, publish, and strengthen community social relations. KPI also provides a platform for collecting public complaints if individuals feel aggrieved by the broadcast or information broadcast on television. The public can contact the KPI via Instagram, Facebook, WhatsApp, or X, or visit the local KPI office in person, providing their ID card and providing complete details regarding the discovery of the violation, including the date, the television channel involved, and the nature of the violation. The implementation of legal protection for the public after a direct complaint involves verifying public complaints, monitoring the complained television channels, verifying the discovery process, holding a field meeting, and proceeding to the commissioner's plenary meeting to determine whether the violation in question can be sanctioned or reprimanded.

## **2. The Role of the Government and the Community if Television Stations Do Not Provide Proper and Correct Information following Law Number 32 of 2002 concerning Broadcasting**

Broadcasting media is the fourth pillar of democracy in Indonesia, overseeing the operation of government power. The broadcast media must be independent and not influenced by the exercise of government power, as it has the function of ensuring the implementation of

freedom of information circulation from the political infrastructure to the political superstructure itself. (Purwanto et al., 2021). Regulations related to broadcasting distributed through electronic media are outlined in the Broadcasting Law, which stipulates that information distributed through electronic media must pass a broadcast feasibility test and must not contain elements that could trigger riots in society, such as violence or sexual harassment. Everything broadcast must educate for the progress of the country and follow Indonesian law (Agung et al., 2020)

Broadcasting is an important part of community activities, customs, economy, and politics, and it has its independence. Mass media are crucial to be supervised because they are an integral part of people's lives and serve as a valuable means of information, education, art, community engagement, and social unity. This is because the media has a strategic task to build community, customary, political, and economic activities (Riana, 2023). The government's role in ensuring the accurate delivery of information to the public is evident in the promulgation of the Broadcasting Law, which aims to establish an independent and active role for KPIs in supervising all forms of broadcasting activities. Laws and regulations also give authority to our society in terms of obtaining rights, obligations, and responsibilities for the development of the implementation of national broadcasting as well as expressing disapproval of the broadcasting and/or content of broadcasts that are beneficial, the statement is in line with Article 52 Paragraph (1, 2, and 3) (Febrian, 2020).

The Indonesian Broadcasting Commission, as a forum that controls and supervises the content of broadcasts and impressions, requires the support of the general public and the government in the context of social control. Broadcasting institutions are also tasked with developing human resources so that they can be committed and professional in their work within the broadcasting media. Information broadcast or broadcast on television should not violate the Journalistic Code of Ethics, so that the information conveyed is accurate, balanced, and responsible, and does not contain provocative or discriminatory elements. The Indonesian Broadcasting Commission in terms of broadcasting is authorized to establish Broadcast Program Standards, prepare regulations and establish guidelines for broadcasting conduct, supervise the implementation of rules and instructions of conduct as well as standards of broadcast programs, sanction violations of rules and instructions of broadcasting conduct as well as broadcast program standards, as well as coordination and or cooperation with the government, broadcasting institutions and communities (Ridho, 2022).

Based on the identification and clarification of legal facts by Guntur Karyapati as an associate expert for broadcast monitoring at KPI, the active role of KPI as a representative of public aspirations in following up on television stations that disseminate inappropriate information is as follows:

1. Regulation and Supervision

The Government of Indonesia, through the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI), has the primary responsibility for supervising broadcasting activities. Some aspects of the government's role in this context include:

- a) Routine Supervision: KPI conducts supervision of television station broadcast programs to ensure that the content disseminated does not conflict with the provisions of the Broadcasting Law. This includes the truth of the information and the absence of content that is detrimental to the community.



- b) Violation Investigation: If there is a report or evidence of a violation, KPI conducts further investigation of the television station concerned. The goal is to gather sufficient evidence to determine whether the violation occurred.
  - c) Sanctions: If violations are proven, KPI has the authority to punish television stations that are proven to have committed violations. These penalties can take the form of warnings, fines, or even revocation of broadcasting licenses, depending on the level of the offense committed.
  - d) Guidance and Education: In addition to sanctioning, the government also provides guidance and education to television stations to improve their understanding of the provisions of the Broadcasting Law. This step is expected to increase awareness and compliance with applicable regulations.
2. The Role of the Community
- a) Public Supervision: The public plays an important role as a supervisor of broadcasting activities.
  - b) Reporting and Complaints: The public can report television stations that are considered to violate the provisions of the Broadcasting Law to KPI or other related institutions. Reports from the public are often the basis for KPIs to take further action against the television stations being reported.
  - c) Public Criticism: The public can use social media and other platforms to criticize content that is considered inappropriate or incorrect. Constructive criticism can put pressure on television stations to improve the quality of their broadcasts.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

The Broadcasting Law is a means provided by the government to help control broadcasting activities, with assistance from the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI). A common problem in the field of broadcasting is the dissemination of incorrect information to the public, which often leads to a negative perspective and chaos. The government and related parties recognize the need for public protection to ensure the accuracy of information, which is achieved by establishing an institution that oversees and regulates all forms of broadcasting activities, including KPIs. The government and KPI also facilitate the public in making complaints if deviant broadcasting activities are detected.

The importance of the role of broadcasting institutions requires supervision through KPIs, ensuring that the information received by the public is balanced, accurate, and responsible. The government and the public participate in ensuring that the information circulating is accurate and appropriate, received through community initiatives that verify the source of the information and report any irregularities or errors to the KPI via the provided platform. The government plays a role in overseeing television broadcasting, including routine supervision, investigation of violations, imposition of sanctions, and provision of guidance and education.

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