

Kontrol pemerintah dalam sistem media penyiaran (Studi ekonomi politik tentang upaya pemerintah mengembalikan dan menegakkan kewenangannya dalam peraturan perundangan di bidang penyiaran) = Governments power in the Indonesian broadcasting system (Political economy analysis on the government effort to regain and strengthen its authority in regulating the broadcasting system)

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Abstrak

Disertasi ini menunjukkan pemerintah (Kementerian Komunikasi dan Informatika) secara konsisten dan berkelanjutan berupaya meneguhkan otoritasnya sebagai pemegang kendali utama dalam penataan produksi, distribusi, dan konsumsi informasi penyiaran. Di berbagai masa pemerintahan berbeda, pemerintah berupaya mengendalikan penyiaran dengan melahirkan regulasi yang memperkuat posisinya untuk menentukan ruang gerak dunia penyiaran. Upaya ini dilakukan karena pemerintah menyadari arti penting informasi sebagai sumber daya politik dan ekonomi. Secara berkelanjutan pula, upaya ini didukung industri penyiaran. Dalam proses menghasilkan kebijakan, pemerintah umumnya tidak melibatkan Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia dan masyarakat sipil. Pemerintah melakukan proses politisasi hukum, langkah yang dalam sejumlah hal bertentangan dengan UU Penyiaran. Berbagai kebijakan dibelokkan sesuai dengan kepentingan pemerintah. Kepentingannya dijalankan dengan pola budaya neopatrimonial. Regulasi dibuat dengan mengabdikan pada kepentingan penguasa. Pemerintah mengarahkan aturan yang ada ada tidak untuk menjamin tujuan yang secara rasional sudah ditentukan, melainkan untuk kepentingan dominasi.

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This research shows that the Indonesian government (ie. The Ministry of Information and Communication) has consistently and continuously tried to strengthen its power as the chief controller in regulating the production, distribution and consumption of information in the Indonesian broadcasting system. In various different historical period, the government has shown its insistence to become the main regulator of the broadcasting system by issuing series of regulation that enhance government position in delimiting the stakeholders playing field. This tendency can only be interpreted as a clear evidence on the government recognition on the importance of information as a very significant economic and political resources. This effort was also supported by the broadcasting industry. In the process of developing the broadcasting policies, the Ministry never invited the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission and the civil society in general to voice their concern. Throughout the process, the government took various measures that can be viewed as 'the politicization of law' which contradicted the real substance of the law itself. Various policies were distorted according to the government interest that was also supported by the industry. This government interest is conducted within neopatrimonial culture. Regulations were written to serve the interest of the rezime who are in power. The government direct the present regulations not to achieve the mutual objective that has rationally decided but for the sake of domination.