



## Television Broadcasts with Bullying Content in a Juridical Perspective

Dwi Desi Yayi Tarina; Hermina Simanihuruk

UPN Veteran Jakarta, Indonesia

<http://dx.doi.org/10.18415/ijmmu.v7i1.1248>

### **Abstract**

Communication is a fundamental thing inherent in human beings and has an important role in human life. In mass communication, television is one of the commonly used mass media and is an effective mass media because it has audio visual properties. Television has become inseparable part of human life. Of the many Indonesian television programs, soap operas are still the belle of many viewers. Almost every national television in Indonesia broadcasts soap opera programs with various flagship soap opera titles. The description of the scenes of violence on television is more a symbolic message about the laws and rules. In other words, the behavior of violence shown on television is more a reflection of events around us. The purpose of this research, will contribute ideas in the form of related institutions, such as the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission because it is directly related to the airing of television programs in Indonesia. The method used in this research is normative juridical empirical, that uses facts in the field and in the analysis based on the legislation in force.

**Keywords:** *Juridical; Broadcast; Negative*

### **Preliminary**

Communication is a fundamental thing inherent in human beings and has an important role in human life. This appears along with the magnitude of the benefits of communication obtained by humans. These benefits include supporting self-identity to build social contact with people around us, whether in the home, school, campus or work environment. The communication process can be done either directly or indirectly. Direct communication such as face-to-face communication between 2 (two) or more people and indirect communication using mass media, both print and electronic. The process of communication using mass media is called mass communication.

In mass communication, television is one of the commonly used mass media and is an effective mass media because it has audio visual properties. Television has now become an inseparable part of human life. Almost every day we are always connected with television. Through television we can get information through broadcasts that aired television. When we want to get entertainment then television can present interesting entertainment shows.

The development of television world is increasingly attracting attention. Each media owner competes in presenting shows that attract public attention, but not all television stations can create creative and innovative programs. This television station shows programs that often cause controversy among the public. Some of them did not hesitate to violate ethics and reap reprimands from various parties, even to the point of stopping serving sanctions. Television as a public media is no longer oriented to the public interest, but also to the market interest.

Conditions where the vital role of television as an entertainment media, is undeniable that almost all television stations competing to broadcast electronic cinema or familiarly heard with soap operas which present stories that are romantic, entertaining, full of delusion to those of crime, violence and bullying. But in general, this condition is selling well for some teenagers who make soap operas a ritual to watch.

In Indonesia, television shows that are useful with life lessons are actually quite successful in attracting the attention of the public, such as the programs "Kick Andy", "Mata Najwa", "Just Alvin", and "Jika Aku Menjadi". Although not to be excellent, but these shows provide benefits in the face of life so as not to give up easily and keep working hard. There are also programs such as "Jejak Petualang", "Ragam Nusantara", "Jelajah", "Indonesia Bagus", "My Trip My Adventure" to "Si Bolang", which can increase insight into the nature and culture of the archipelago for the community.

But unfortunately, not all television stations want to maintain useful programs like the one above because they are considered less successful to be excellent. Compared to trying to innovate to package in a creative way, not a few of them who prefer to just follow the events that already exist and successfully earned a high rating. While some media try to be anti-mainstream while maintaining their ideology, some others are proud to be followers of neighboring television station programs.

A few years back, there was a talk show phenomenon in Indonesia with bullying which was seen as lacking in education. One of them is the program "Empat Mata" which is broadcast by Trans 7 television station. In the program that is packaged comedy by the famous host Tukul Arwana is seen as laden with sexual spices and disrespectful words. Had experienced stopping the broadcast, but finally the show returned with the name "Bukan Empat Mata".

In addition, Indonesia has experienced a variety of television program trends, such as mystical and horror shows pioneered by "Dunia Lain" and "Uji Nyali". Although it had become the desire of the people and even inspired other television stations. The program was later stopped by KPI because cause public confidence in superstitious matters.

In terms of entertainment, Indonesia was also enlivened by entertainment programs that were accompanied by rocking events. Such shows are pioneered by the program "Yuk Kita Sahur" broadcast by Trans TV. The success of the sahur program then continued into the prime time program with the name "Yuk Keep Smile". With such a high rating and share this was followed by other television stations. This event was later dismissed in 2014 because it was seen as often displaying ridicule with harsh words, harassing some figures and often showing erotic sway.

Of the many Indonesian television programs, soap operas are still the belle of many viewers. Almost every national television in Indonesia broadcasts soap opera programs with various flagship soap opera titles. Soap opera is still the most popular program because it shows many famous artists who are beautiful and handsome. Not forgetting the story line that is made beamed with a hanging end makes the viewer curious in each episode.

But ironically what is done by the characters in soap operas is very far from the value of education. In fact, in one soap opera, the teacher is described as a clumsy person who becomes the subject of ridicule or ridicule by his students. Another example is the association that seems to be free between male and female students, and the use of minimal school uniforms that are not appropriate for schoolgirls. These soap operas usually also display conflicts that are almost the same and even felt made up and excessive that does not reflect the real life of Indonesian teenagers. Such as bullying scenes, namely scenes of violence to others both physically and verbally or verbally for example by making fun of others. Their example is so easy to spit curse words like idiot, damn, jerk to express disappointment, resentment, anger and others.

The picture of violent scenes on television is more a symbolic message about law and regulation. In other words, the violent behavior shown on television is more a reflection of events around us. If the scene of violence reflects the rule of law that cannot overcome the situation as depicted in the television scene, there is a possibility that this actually happened too. So, television violence is considered as violence that is happening in this world. The rule of law that can be used to overcome the behavior of crime that is shown on television will show that this is our law now (Nurudin, 2007: 170).

In the world of soap opera, the producer might be able to argue that the conflict that was displayed was deliberately created by showing a fight scene that involved harsh words just a fictionalized scenario so that the story looks interesting and the scene looks reasonable. However, if this is exhibited continuously to the community, which is mostly teenagers, unconsciously this will be considered true and justified. Furthermore, physical violence and verbal abuse may subconsciously be adopted in their daily behavior.

The Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) has published names of soap operas that are not worth watching. Based on Agatha Lily's explanation, as a commissioner of KPI throughout 2017, KPI received approximately 1600 community complaints against soap operas and FTV that were considered disturbing and endangering the physical and mental growth of children as well as influencing violent behavior towards children. The violations include bullying, physical violence, verbal violence, showing attempted murder, scenes of attempted suicide, showing teenagers using a test pack for being pregnant out of wedlock, attempted rape and so on.

### ***Literature Review*** ***Prior Research***

Previous research obtained is a basic guideline for consideration and comparison in an effort to obtain direction and frame of mind for researchers. The following previous studies relating to research have become a reference for researchers:

a) *Oos M. Anwas (2010)*

Research in the *Journal of Education and Culture*, Vol. 16, Special Edition III, October 2010, titled "Television Educates the Character of the Nation: Expectations and Challenges". The study examines the cultivation of character education through television, which includes: the nature of character education, the potential of television in instilling character, national character education material, format of character education offerings, and realizing the expectations of national character education television. In Indonesia, television broadcasts that have educational content, especially education in the character of the nation actually exist. One of them is the Education Television (TVE) broadcast which is managed by the national Ministry of Education and specializes in educational broadcasts. Then in the study concluded that character education is an effort to instill intelligence in thinking, appreciation in attitude, and practice in the form of behavior in accordance with noble values and norms and noble morals. Therefore inculcation of character education requires the process, habituation and exemplary examples of teachers, parents and fellow peers. Portraits of people's daily lives in understanding, appreciation and practice of values, norms and noble character can be packaged into interesting and educational television shows. The reality is the appreciation and inculcation of religious teachings, national cultural diversity, social capital and local wisdom, natural wealth, social life, development of creativity, including the history of the nation's struggle and folklore. All these aspects become capital for television stations, both government and private, to create interesting programs and support the cultivation of character education.

The difference between the research conducted by Oos M. Anwas in 2010 and the research carried out by researchers lies in the problems in television shows. Oos M. Anwas focuses on television shows that are educative to form characters, but researchers will focus on shows that are bullying and can have a negative impact on daily life, especially on children.

b) *Subhan Afifi (2010)*

Research in the *Yogyakarta Journal of Communication Sciences UPN*, Volume 8, Number 3, September-December 2010 Edition, pages 246-262, with the title "Problematic Impressions in Television Programs in Indonesia". The study aims to analyze the reprimand given by the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) on Indonesian television programs during 2009. The analytical method used to study the trend of 123 problematic television programs that received a KPI reprimand.

The study also analyzed the role of KPIs in the Indonesian broadcasting system with the results of the study showing that violence and sadism, pornography and sexuality, as well as harassment of the values of decency and morality were found in television programs dominated by entertainment programs such as soap operas, infotainment, reality shows, variety shows, and sitcoms. This condition is caused by competition among television stations which is very tight in fighting over ratings. In addition, unclear broadcasting regulatory issues related to overlapping authority between KPI and the Ministry of Communication and Information cause various problems. One of the biggest problems is that there are still many problematic programs that are not suitable for consumption by the public. So that the problems raised by these researchers, it can be concluded that as a manifestation of the role of the community that serves to accommodate the aspirations and

represent the interests of the community, KPI has the duty to guarantee the implementation of a healthy and quality broadcasting system. So far, although not yet optimal, KPI has shown its role in managing Indonesia's broadcasting system. Regarding television broadcast content, KPI monitors all broadcast programs from all existing television stations. The difference between the research conducted by Subhan Afif and what the researchers will be doing is still around bullying television broadcasts. Because Subhan Afif's research did not specifically discuss the problems faced by KPI as the supervisor of television broadcasts in Indonesia.

c) *Evi Deliana Hz (2012)*

Research in the Journal of Law in Riau Volume 3 Number 1, 2012 with the title "Legal Protection of Children from Dangerous Content in Print and Electronic Media". The study discusses issues regarding the regulation of protection for children from harmful content in print and electronic media and legal liability for this matter by legal entities of print and electronic media based on existing regulations. From these problems, it can be concluded that the legislation governing legal protection of children from harmful content in print and electronic media is still in general, there are no specific and specific rules aimed at providing legal protection for children from dangerous content. which may be in print and electronic media. Furthermore, press institutions and broadcasters can be held accountable, if they commit acts that violate the laws and regulations. Sanctions can be imposed on the corporation, or on the management of the corporation.

The difference between research conducted by Evi Deliana Hz in 2012 and research conducted by researchers namely Evi Deliana Hz still discusses too broadly about harmful content in print and electronic media, while researchers focus on broadcasts that are bullying on television alone. From several journals that discuss television broadcasts, no research has been found on bullying television broadcasts in a juridical perspective. From most existing research, the dominating topic is about the challenges and problems in television broadcasting, but has not been focused on the juridical aspects of television broadcasting which are bullying.

### **General Theory**

Broadcasting in English is known as broadcasting is the whole process of broadcasting which starts from the preparation of production material, production, preparation of broadcast material, then broadcasting to reception of the broadcast by listeners / viewers in one place (JB Wahyudi, 1994: 6). As such, broadcasting is spread in all directions (broad) known as omnidirectional. From this definition of broadcasting nature it can be seen that all broadcasting systems whose broadcast receivers must be equipped with one decoder unit, are less in line with the definition of broadcasting. Therefore, the name of the system must be added to the word "limited", so that it becomes a limited broadcasting system. A limited broadcasting system was once carried out by a private TV station in Jakarta at the beginning of its broadcast in the 1980s, which had to use a decoder unit controlled by the station concerned, so viewers had to subscribe (Hidajanto Djamal & Andi Fachrudin, 2015: 43).

The type of broadcast media will be reflected in the broadcast on the screen. In this case there are several classifications of types of broadcast media that can be divided according to broadcast format, funding sources, service coverage areas, functions in the network, according to classes in the national network (PP No. 12/2005 on LPP RRI), and according to Law Number 32 / 2002 on Broadcasting (Hidajanto Djamel & Andi Fachrudin, 2015: 54-57).

According to the broadcast format, it means that from the type of program that is presented every day (rundown) which is usually designed within one budget year, the broadcast media can be classified as:

- a) Educational broadcast media, which has permanent instructional programs in sports, catering, and fashion. In addition, other types of programs, namely with the topic of science and technology (science and technology), culture, area.
- b) News broadcast media, which have a news broadcast format with several aspects, such as headline news, breaking news, regular news (day and night), exclusive interviews, investigative reports on economic / political reviews.
- c) Entertainment broadcast media, which broadcast all forms of entertainment such as music shows, magic shows, awards giving shows.
- d) Public broadcast media, which broadcast all possible formats.

According to funding sources, it means that from the source of the acquisition of funds used for broadcasting, broadcasting media can be classified as:

- a) Public broadcast media, which get all funding or part of its operational budget from the government. Usually this broadcast media becomes a government channel to broadcast the progress of development, a policy taken by the government.
- b) Private broadcast media, which get funds independently through the utilization of advertising potential.
- c) Community broadcast media, which obtain funds independently from the community, such as fishermen, farmers or other groups.

According to the class in the national network, it means the strata of the broadcasting organization. This class nomenclature is included in Government Regulation No. 12/2005 concerning LPP RRI Article 18. In this case, broadcast media can be classified as:

- a) Broadcast media class A, is a central station located in the capital city of Jakarta.
- b) Broadcast media class B, is a regional station located in the provincial capital.
- c) Broadcasting media class C, is a regional station located in the capital city area (mayor).

According to Article 13 of Law Number 32/2002 on Broadcasting, broadcast media are referred to as broadcasting institutions which consist of radio and television broadcasting services. In this case, broadcast media can be classified as:

- a) Public Broadcasting Institution (LPP), is a broadcasting station that receives an operational budget from the state budget for the central station which is domiciled in the capital city of Jakarta and the regional budget for regional stations. In addition, operational funds can also

come from community contributions and other legitimate businesses of the station. The intended LPP are RRI and TVRI which have national broadcast area.

- b) Private Broadcasting Institutions (LPS), are broadcasting stations that obtain operational budgets independently through the potential of broadcast advertisements and other services such as manufacturing production related to broadcasting operations. Article 1 point 3 of Government Regulation Number 50 of 2005 concerning the Implementation of LPS Broadcasting, Work procedures that regulate broadcast relays on a regular basis between institutions of payment; that has a broadcast area locally and has a limited network. Limited networking is regulated according to a certain scheme, which is based on the economic potential of one region included in its network. The determination of this scheme is based on the principle of justice, so that each LPS is not disadvantaged by each other.
- c) Community Broadcasting Institution (LPK), is a broadcasting station that gets its operational budget independently, that is, from the collection of community donations or sympathetic parties. Under the Broadcasting Law, LPK is prohibited from obtaining funds from advertising broadcasts. Has a limited broadcast area (2.5 km radius) and maximum transmit power of 50 watts (Article 5 PP Nomot 51/2002). According to Article 3 the PP explained that LPK was established by the community in a certain area, was independent, not commercial, and only served the interests of the community.
- d) Subscription Broadcasting Institution (LPB), is a broadcasting station that gets its operational budget independently through the potential of broadcast advertisements, subscriptions to customers, and other services such as manufacturing production, internet access services. LPB includes broadcasts via satellite, cable (CATV, cable television), and terrestrial. This system also broadcasts several television channels to its customers (point-to-multipoint) using a broadcast frequency in the 2.5 GHz band (MMDS).

The development of communication and information technology has supported the acceleration of the delivery of messages to the public. It can be said that messages sent via radio transmission or broadcasting for only a few seconds are immediately received by the listener or viewer whom we are familiar with as an audience, even though the distance between the source of the sender and audience is relatively very far away. The ability of the modern communication media today has enabled humans throughout the world to be able to communicate with each other. This is possible because there are various media (channels) that can be used as a means of delivering messages. Radio and television as broadcast media is one form of mass media that is efficient in reaching its audience in very large numbers. Therefore, broadcast media plays a very important role in communication in general and in particular the science of mass communication (Hidajanto Djamal & Andi Fachrudin, 2015: 63).

The ability of broadcast media to deliver messages to a wide audience makes broadcast media as an important research object in the science of mass communication, in addition to other communication sciences, namely the science of personal, group and organizational communication. Broadcast media is an organization that disseminates information in the form of cultural products or messages that can influence and reflect culture in society. Like the political and economic aspects, mass media, especially broadcast media, is a separate system that is part of a wider social system.

The word Bullying itself comes from the English language, which is from the word bull, meaning a bull who likes to butting around. This term was finally taken to describe a destructive

action. It is different from other countries such as Norway, Finland, and Denmark which call bullying with the term mobbing or mobbing. The original term comes from English, which is mob which emphasizes that mob is usually an anonymous and large number of people involved in violence (Wiyani, 2012).

Etymologically the word bully means bully, a person who annoys weak people. The term bullying in Indonesian can use *donating*, which is derived from the word *sakat* and the culprit is called *penyakit*. Being afraid means disturbing, harassing, and obstructing others. Whereas according to Olweus's terminology, 1952 (in Wiyani, 2012) states that bullying is a negative behavior that results in a person being uncomfortable or injured and usually occurs repeatedly, repeated during successive counters. So, it can be concluded that basically bullying is a negative behavior in the form of physical violence and mental violence that is done repeatedly by someone or a group of people who can harm others.

Sociologically, bullying is a form of power imbalance. What is meant by power is the ability to influence others to follow what is desired and ordered by certain parties. The ruling party is the profile of the ruling. Only those who carry out orders are those who are controlled. Bullying is similar to actions in the animal kingdom. The law applied is who is the most powerful, so he can live (Lukmantoro, 2012).

Examples of bullying itself include mocking, spreading rumors, inciting, isolating, intimidating or intimidating, threatening, oppressing, bullying or physically attacking such as pushing, slapping or hitting. Some people might argue that the bullying behavior is trivial and even normal in the stages of human life or in everyday life. But the fact is, bullying is learned behavior because humans are not born weak bully and bully. Bullying is behavior that is not normative, unhealthy and socially unacceptable. Even a trivial thing to do repeatedly can eventually have serious and fatal effects. Allowing or accepting bullying behavior means giving bullies power to the bullying person, creating unhealthy social interaction and promoting a culture of violence. Unhealthy social interactions can inhibit the development of self potential in an optimal way so that it can excel superior culture (Wiyani, 2012).

Culture of violence seems increasingly strengthened in various aspects of our lives. The nickname of a nation that is full of adaptive, polite, tolerant, and has strong family ties, is slowly beginning to disappear from the treasures of our lives, both in the context of community and national life. The culture of violence has manifested itself in various forms, as if it has become a part of our daily lives and we accept it as something natural.

Most people consider violence only in a narrow context, which is usually related to war, murder, or chaos. In fact, violence takes various forms, including bullying. Violence illustrates the nature of social rules, violations of rules, and social reactions to complex and often conflicting violations. The term violence is used to describe the behavior, both open and closed, both attacking and defensive nature accompanied by the use of force to others.



## ***Research Methodology***

### ***Research Object***

The object of this research is television broadcasts with negative content in a juridical perspective in Indonesia.

### ***Approach Method***

Using the method of empirical normative juridical approach, which is an approach that focuses on aspects of norms or rules, so that the problem will be assessed and analyzed by referring to the applicable laws and regulations relating to the problem of television broadcasting is bullying in Indonesia.

### ***Discussion***

The media that is currently widely used in conveying messages is television. Although born most recently compared to print and radio mass media, in the end television media is the most widely accessed by people anywhere in the world (Adi Badjuri, 2010: 11). Television as a medium of mass communication is a social force that can move social processes toward a desired goal. However, to find out precisely and in detail about the social power possessed by mass communication through television and the results it can achieve in driving social processes is not easy. Therefore, the effect of television as a medium of mass communication needs to be studied in more depth to clearly understand the influence of the television media.

The magnitude of the influence of television on human life both individually and the wider community, so that the television mass media finally gave birth to what is called a mass culture (mass culture). The big attraction of television is that it can change human routines and even television becomes a new role model for human life. It is certainly not surprising that someday the needs of human life will be patterned and planned routinely, based on television media information that comes to the audience's home with a variety of information and entertainment offerings. It is also not impossible, humans will be carried away by the flow of mass communication technology which will eventually release and eliminate the characteristics and nature of human interest towards the problems of society in general. In this case, individualistic interests will be more prominent in various ways. Only people who have economic aspects and mass communication technology can control the world appropriately and benefit the expansion of individualistic power (Wawan Kuswandi, 1996: 29).

Television broadcasts do not necessarily affect viewers. From various studies, broadcasts that can affect viewers are broadcasts that are done repeatedly. The repetition in question can be completely repeated like an advertisement, it can also be a repetition of messages with a format of one different scene (Jalaluddin Rachmat, 2002: 242). Television broadcasts that convey repeated messages include advertisements. One of the characteristics of advertising is a reminder that is an attempt to repeat advertising messages so that consumers continue to remember about messages and certain goods and services. In addition to advertising, television broadcasts that

always deliver messages repeatedly are soap operas. The message that is delivered repeatedly is for example the character's character, lifestyle, clothing and others.

Nowadays, almost all families in our country have television as one of the entertaining family media that can provide entertainment for almost 24 hours continuously, either broadcast by government television stations or private television stations. Parents provide television at home and even in the room with the aim that children feel at home staying at home or not bothering parents who are busy working or just resting to let go of fatigue after work. In fact, it is not uncommon for parents to add satellite or DVD television programs to their homes so that children feel more comfortable at home.

Children who are addicted to television, tend to be lazy to interact socially and become passive. Interaction with friends and family is replaced by the fun of watching treats on the screen. Likewise the opportunity to develop interest will be lost, because his interest is only on television. This is certainly not good for social, motor and emotional development. Children will be more difficult to work together or even control their emotions.

Ironically, in the midst of its vital role as a family entertainment media, the world of television has now been disoriented in participating in educating its audience. The world of television is now threatened by elements of vulgarism, violence, and pornography. The three elements are almost a routine dish on a number of television stations and can be watched freely even by children. Though it should be prevented from being watched by children given their psychological condition that has not been able to distinguish what is positive and what is negative from a television show.

Parents should be worried if their children are more interested in sitting for hours in front of the television rather than socializing with friends or even with family members. We often meet if there are 2 (two) brothers, the brother watches television shows in his room as well as the younger siblings who are busy with their favorite television shows in his room so that there is no visible socialization and interaction between the two. Parents should feel worried about phenomena like this. Especially if the child especially to watch television shows that are not in accordance with their needs; like telenovela, serial drama, action films, and so on. In addition to the Kendak parents also need to be vigilant to watch television shows in the form of cartoons. Often as parents feel calm when children watch cartoons because we assume that the show is right for them. But unfortunately even in cartoons we will find many scenes of violence, kissing scenes and so on. Call it the Popeye cartoon film where we often see kissing scenes between Popeye and her lover Olive. In addition, we will encounter scenes of violence involving Popeye and Brutus, his enemies.

Television shows such as soap operas are only limited to fiction of directors who do not have to be in line with the reality of everyday teenage relationships. However, because television has become a widely watched public media, including among children, it will have a less positive impact if the contents are vulgar. In addition, the title soap opera that always takes the topics of romance and dating will teach children to date, look sexy, trendy lifestyle, and oriented to a happy lifestyle. Although this show is not necessarily imitated but it will still contaminate his innocent thoughts. Because the effects of television shows have proven to be quite powerful for

them, where the behavior of some children who are idolized by romantic movie characters and the like.

Television is a window to the world. Everything we see through that window helps create images in the soul. This image forms an important part of how a person learns and holds self-perception. Television as one environment for a person plays a role in shaping the personality of children. The process of forming a certain personality can be seen from several things, first is the habituation process. A child sees a behavior that is often displayed repeatedly. Such behavior will become prevalent for him. Thus, television can be an environment that forms behavioral habits. If in television broadcasts the model of violence or pornography is shown repeatedly, the behavior can gradually become part of the child's behavior. Therefore, for television to have a positive effect on habit formation, television should broadcast many programs with positive behavioral models or strengthen the behavior of children who are at the stage of formation.

If we examine further, the negative effects of excessive television viewing are:

- a) Children 0-4 years, interfere with brain growth, inhibits the growth of speech, the ability to read or understand words, inhibits children in expressing thoughts through writing.
- b) Children 5-10 years, increasing aggressiveness and violence, are not able to distinguish between reality and fantasy.
- c) Consumptive behavior due to advertisement seduction.
- d) Reducing creativity, lack of playing and socializing, becoming individualistic and independent human beings.
- e) Television becomes an escape from every waste experienced, as if there is no other choice.
- f) Increase the likelihood of obesity (overweight) due to lack of creativity and exercise.
- g) Stretches the relationship between family members, time to gather and chat with family members replaced by watching TV, which is likely to remain silent as cool with their way of thinking.

Independence expresses opinions, conveys and obtains information, comes from the sovereignty of the people and is a human right in the life of a democratic society, nation and state. Thus, independence or freedom in broadcasting must be guaranteed by the state. In this connection the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia recognizes, guarantees and protects such matters. However, in accordance with the ideals of the Proclamation of Indonesian Independence, the independence must be beneficial for the efforts of the Indonesian people in maintaining national integration, upholding religious values, truth, justice, morals, and morality, as well as promoting public welfare, and educating the life of the nation. In this case freedom must be carried out responsibly, in harmony and balance between freedom and equality using rights based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

Broadcasting institution is a broadcasting organization, both public broadcasting institutions, private broadcasters, community broadcasting institutions and subscription broadcasting institutions which in carrying out their duties, functions and responsibilities are guided by applicable laws and regulations. Therefore, after a long struggle in parliament and various local debates, Law Number 32 of 2002 concerning Broadcasting was officially adopted on December 28, 2002. Besides adopting a networked local broadcasting system, this regulation introduced a semi-independent institution called the Broadcast Commission Indonesia (KPI)

regulates the broadcasting universe in this country. The president's decision to determine the results of the DPR fit and proper test for the KPI Member itself only came out a day before the deadline determined by Law Number 32 of 2002, namely December 27, 2003.

Based on Law Number 32 of 2002 concerning Broadcasting Article 1 paragraph 13 that "Indonesian Broadcasting Commission, hereinafter referred to as KPI, is an independent state institution, consisting of a Central KPI formed at the central level and domiciled in the national capital, and KPI Regional (KPID) established at the provincial level and domiciled in the provincial capital, whose tasks and authority are regulated in Law Number 32 of 2002.

Central KPI and Regional KPI have functions and authorities based on Law Number 32 of 2002 article 8 which are:

- (1) KPI as a form of community participation functions to accommodate aspirations and represent the interests of the community in broadcasting.
- (2) In carrying out its functions as referred to in paragraph (1), KPI has the authority:
  - a. Set broadcast program standards
  - b. Develop regulations and establish guidelines for broadcasting behavior
  - c. Oversee the implementation of regulations and broadcasting behavior guidelines and broadcast program standards
  - d. Impose sanctions for violating regulations and broadcasting code of conduct and broadcast program standards
  - e. Coordinate and / or cooperate with the Government, broadcasters, and the community.
- (3) Central KPI and Regional KPI have duties and obligations:
  - a. Guaranteeing the public to obtain proper and correct information in accordance with human rights
  - b. Helps in regulating broadcasting infrastructure
  - c. To help build a climate of fair competition between broadcasters and related industries
  - d. Maintaining a fair, equitable and balanced national information order
  - e. Accommodating, researching, and following up on complaints, objections, as well as public criticism and appreciation for broadcasting and Developing human resource development plans that guarantee professionalism in broadcasting.

The Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) is an independent institution established through Act Number 32 of 2002 concerning broadcasting with the aim of regulating all matters concerning broadcasting in Indonesia. This Independent Institution consists of Central KPI and KPID in regions whose tasks are coordinative, national policies are determined by KPIs while implementation at the Provincial level becomes the scope of KPIDs. The division of authority of KPI and KPID is regulated by or stipulated by KPI Decree as outlined in Copies of Decision of the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission Number 005 of 2004 concerning the authority, duties, and governance of the relationship between the Central Indonesian Broadcasting Commission and the Regional Indonesian Broadcasting Commission namely that the KPID carries out KPI policies at the regional level in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Broadcasting Commission has the authority to perform its functions (authorities) develop and oversee various broadcasting regulations that connects between broadcasters, governments and society. This arrangement covers all cycles of the broadcasting activity process, starting from the stages of establishment, operationalization, accountability and evaluation. In carrying out this, the KPID coordinates with the government and other institutions because of the interrelated spectrum of arrangements. As it is related to judicial and judicial authority due to violations of the broadcasting law is categorized as a criminal offense. In addition, KPID also deals with the community in accommodating and following up on all forms of public appreciation for broadcasters and the broadcasting world in general. The purpose of this institution was established is the achievement of quality broadcasts for the community and facilitate the establishment of licensing for the business world in the field of broadcasting and control of broadcasts that will be given to the community.

The main basis for the formation of the Riau Regional Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPID) is Law Number 32 of 2002 concerning Broadcasting. The spirit of this law is that the management of the broadcasting system which is the public domain must be managed by an independent body that is free from interference from investors and the interests of power.

At present the development of the television industry throughout Indonesia is very rapid making the level of creativity and competition among broadcasters increasingly high, so that broadcast programs become a benchmark of success in achieving profits. Because of the increasingly high level of competition between broadcasting institutions, it has the potential for broadcasting institutions to bring up broadcast programs that are not in accordance with the values held and believed by the public.

For this reason, the role of the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission, both the Central KPI or the Regional KPI (KPID), is needed in monitoring the contents of the broadcast program to obtain broadcasts that are beneficial and equitable, so that people who have good morals, education and culture are in line with the ideals of the Proclamation. Indonesian independence. In this sense, controlling is a process to ensure that organizational and management objectives are achieved. This relates to ways of making activities as planned. This understanding shows that there is a very close relationship between planning and supervision. Even a good plan will fail if there is no supervision. The closeness of the relationship between supervision and planning is due to the activities of supervision and this standard is to a very large extent determined by planning, even basically the whole plan itself is a standard in terms of supervision. A standard is a measure determined on the basis of which the actual effect can be assessed.

In carrying out supervision an institution must have a plan, and in carrying out the plan there must be a standard for measuring a plan that has been set. The standard used by the Riau KPID in overseeing broadcast programs in broadcasting is based on the Broadcast Program Standards that have been set by the Central KPI along with Regional KPIs throughout Indonesia to then be implemented at the Regional level by the Riau Regional Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPID). This standard is a comparison tool in supervision. Measuring tool to answer the question whether the activity has been carried out and how the results have been carried out.

Broadcast Program Standards (SPS) are technical descriptions of the Broadcasting Behavior Guidelines which contain limits that may or may not be broadcast on a broadcast program. Broadcast Program Standards specify that Broadcast content standards relate to:

- a. Respect for religious values
- b. Norms of decency and decency
- c. Protection of children, adolescents and women
- d. Limitation of sex scenes, violence, and sadism
- e. Classification of programs is done according to the age of the audience
- f. Respect for personal rights
- g. Broadcasting programs in foreign languages
- h. The accuracy and neutrality of the news program
- i. Live broadcast
- j. Ad broadcasts

Furthermore, the KPID supervises the broadcast program in accordance with the Broadcast Program Standards. In conducting KPI supervision and KPID supervises in 2 ways namely Direct supervision and indirect supervision. The direct supervision is in the form of supervision by the KPID on broadcast programs broadcasting in its area based on the Standard Broadcasting and Indirect Monitoring Program, namely in the form of complaints from the public.

## ***References***

### **Books**

- Effendy, Heru. (2009). *Industri Pertelevision Indonesia*, Erlangga, Jakarta.
- Judhariksawan. (2010). *Hukum Penyiaran*, Raja Grafindo, Jakarta.
- Pandiya. (2008). *Dampak Negatif Program Televisi pada Remaja Kota Semarang*, Jurnal Pengembangan Humaniora, Vol.8 No.1.
- Malikhah. (2013). *Korelasi Pengaruh Tayangan terhadap Perkembangan Perilaku Negatif Anak Dini*, diakses 13 Februari 2016, available Url <http://lib.unnes.ac.id/17237/1/1601908022>.
- Pramadiansyah, Yudhi. (2014). *Pengaruh Televisi Terhadap Pembentukan Perilaku Kekerasan*, Skripsi Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Politik, Universitas Indonesia.
- Riberu, J. (1985). *Kemelut Anak, Remaja dan Problema Keluarganya*, Mega Media, Jakarta.
- Shidarta. (2000). *Hukum Perlindungan Konsumen*, PT. Grasindo Persada, Jakarta.
- Shofie, Yusuf. (2008). *Kapita Selekta Hukum Perlindungan Konsumen di Indonesia*, PT. Citra Aditya Bakti, Bandung.
- Unde, Andi Alimuddin, (2014). *Televisi & Masyarakat Pluralistik*, Prenadamedia.

**Laws and Regulations**

Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2008 tentang Informasi Transaksi dan Elektronik.

Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2002 tentang Hukum Penyiaran.

Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 1999 tentang Perlindungan Konsumen.

Undang-Undang Nomor 44 Tahun 2008 tentang Pornografi.

Undang-Undang Nomor 35 Tahun 2014 tentang Perubahan atas Undang-Undang Nomor 23 Tahun 2002 tentang Perlindungan Anak.

Peraturan Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia No. 02/P/KPI/03/2012 tentang Standar Program Siaran.

Peraturan Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia No. 01/P/KPI/03/2012 tentang Pedoman Perilaku Penyiaran.

**Copyrights**

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with first publication rights granted to the journal.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution license (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).