



PRO'S AND CON'S ON TELEVISION DIGITAL BROADCASTING IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

Broadcasting in Indonesia has started entering the free-to-air terrestrial digital broadcasting era. Its impact of the digital era is giving positive and negative changes to economic, social, cultural and values in society. The digital broadcasting system is capable to radiate signal pictures and sound with better quality as well as the crystal-clear view on the Television screen compared to analogue broadcast. Indonesian Commission Broadcasting in its function of supervision must adapt to the development of this digital broadcasting system. The fact is, the regulation law applied by the Indonesian Commission Broadcasting is still using the Law of Number 32 of 2002 concerning the Analog Broadcasting as reference. Thus, the purpose of this research article is to examine the re-existence of strengthening the role of the Commission Indonesian Broadcasting in the Digital Age of broadcasting regulation. The research method used in the paper is the discourse analysis of juridical norms. The result found that the outlines of broadcast digitization have elicited various positive nor negative impacts, the urgency in strengthening the existence of Indonesia Commission Broadcasting Indonesian Broadcasting through the Juridical Normative analysis in connection with Digital Broadcasting Supervision based according to Law 32 of 2002 Law of Number 32 of 2002 along with the Broadcasting Laws draft revision. Broadcasting digitalization must be oriented toward cultural preservation and Indonesian society. It also must be formulated to push digital broadcasting in a way to prevent the negative impact of digital content for the sake of public interest.

Keywords: Broadcasting; television; communication media

1. INTRODUCTION

In looking at the development of digitalization in Indonesia, the Community Service Obligations (CSO) has an important factor. Based on CSOs, digital development will be in line with the public interest. The regulations are seen as rules that are drawn up based on the interests of organizations, institutions or individuals that may differ from the views of the public in general (Nurudin, 216).

Broadcasting Digitalization in Indonesia has become a challenge and an interesting dynamic for the stakeholders. Various studies and discussions have emerged that the era of digitalization of television broadcasts cannot be avoided from the global arena. Meanwhile, Indonesia still requires serious mapping of the implementation and infrastructure of current broadcasts, the majority of which are still analog-based and then migrating to digital (Budminan, 2020).

The inevitability of the development of the media towards digitization requires the existence of the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission to further enhance and expand its authority, by strengthening the duties and roles of the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission both at the Central and regional levels in supervising the digitization of broadcasting institutions which results in an increasing number of broadcast content. The duties of the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission as inspectors, guardians and content supervisors will be even more difficult, in the digitalization era it is predicted that broadcasting institutions will mushroom more and more, and there will be more and more content. it will get heavier. Based on this, a regulatory basis is needed in the Revised Broadcasting Law which states strengthening the existence of KPIs in overseeing digital broadcast content.

Harmonis (2013) stated that broadcasting in its development needs a legal basis, broadcasting is not the same as other media, namely print media which does not use the public domain, namely frequency. Broadcasting sources, namely limited frequencies. Maintaining the diversity of content bound by international conventions, International Telecommunication Conventions, International Telecommunication Union (ITU) in the telecommunications sector which adheres to the principle of "broadcasting is a universal but legal mosaic". Irzha Friskanov (2016), states that the position and authority of the KPI in accordance with the enactment of Law Number 32 of 2002 concerning Broadcasting has changed the management of the broadcasting system in Indonesia, the most fundamental change in this law is the existence of a limited transfer of authority to the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI).

The digital era or often called the new media era is a term used in the emergence of digital, internet networks, especially computer information technology. This new

medium is often used to describe digital technology. The mass media switches to new media or the internet because there is a cultural shift in the delivery of information.

The digital era along with the development of globalization, quoted from the New York Times, Thomas L Friedman in *The World is Flat* divides globalization into three stages, namely globalization 1.0, globalization 2.0 and globalization 3.0. now we have entered the era of globalization 3.0 where human life is surrounded by digital technology, all humans are interconnected with the internet. And right now, the world is entering the fourth wave of globalization. If the previous wave of globalization was related to trade in goods, the next is the development of digital services. The digital era is a time when everything is easy and there are no limits, you can do anything on mobile. Even now there are lots of events that don't require people to come in person. They only need online media, they can do everything easily.

The World Economic Forum (WEF) in 2019 introduced a new phrase as the theme of its annual meeting in Davos, Swiss Alps, namely "Globalization 4.0", this phrase has more or less to do with economic history. The world has been moving towards globalization-the exchange of goods, people and ideas since ancient times.

Since the invention of the computer, information technology has developed very rapidly. Starting from computers that were originally used to carry out simple computational processes, until now computers can do various very complex jobs. Of course, this really helps humans to carry out activities that were previously impossible to do in a short time, but with computers, activities that take a long time are no longer a problem. One of the developments in information technology that has a big impact is the creation of internet technology. With the internet, everyone can communicate and exchange information with each other easily anytime and anywhere. The internet has succeeded in breaking down barriers that limit people's way of communicating, allowing various information to flow easily across space and time.

The Internet has changed many of our daily lifestyles. More and more things are affected by the internet, such as the widespread use of social media such as Facebook, Twitter, and Whatsapp, the emergence of new technologies such as smartphones, WiFi, cloud computing, as well as the growing number of mobile applications, are some examples of digitalization due to the rapid development of the internet. Currently, information technology or IT has become part of everyone's needs. The world is also increasingly shifting toward the digital era. Digitalization is a natural thing to be applied in various fields of life. What was previously done manually is now starting to shift towards the digital realm. "Fast and practical" is IT's bargaining power that attracts the attention of many parties to immediately migrate to the digital world.

In a discussion on telecommunications and broadcasting sovereignty in Indonesia in Jakarta, Tuesday, July 2015. Engelbertus Wendratama, as a Researcher for Monitoring Regulations and Media Regulators (PR2Media) said that Indonesia is deemed to need to catch up to immediately digitize broadcasting, Indonesia has lagged far behind countries in Southeast Asia that have digitized broadcasting. This is one of Indonesia's challenges because ASEAN has digitized broadcasting. Digitalization of broadcasting needs to be implemented immediately in Indonesia, not without reason or following with neighboring countries. (www.kominfo.go.id, 2015). Digitalization of broadcasting will make more sense social, technical and economic impacts for Indonesia. Socially, the public will get higher quality broadcasts, better pictures, more services to various broadcasting models such as cable TV and IPTV. And technically speaking, the broadcast frequency will be utilized better in digital technology because it can contain more channels (channels). While economically, digital technology is more energy efficient than analog technology. Digital electricity needs are only a quarter of analog needs, and even that is not optimal.

The long journey of digitizing broadcasting in Indonesia is unlikely to end in 2018 Analogue Switch-Off (ASO) as the stages in the Digital TV Road Map programmed by the Indonesian Ministry of Communication and Information. Until mid-2018 the decision-making process regarding the legal umbrella for digitalization through the formulation of the Broadcasting Bill was still stuck in the Indonesian Parliament (Ismail, Sari, Tresnawati, 2019) The broadcast digitization program was targeted to be completed in 2018, but has been delayed again. The program is actually claimed to be able to generate digital dividends of around 700 MHz, broadcast infrastructure efficiency and new business opportunities for content providers. The broadcasting digitization program itself is one of the crucial points in the discussion on the revision of Law Number 32 of 2002 concerning Broadcasting which was included in the 2015 National Legislation Program (Prolegnas). Broadcasting digitization is currently an important topic and much discussed not only in Indonesia but also in other countries. Digitalization is a consequence of the growth of media convergence. In this regard, the Ministry of Communication and Informatics (Kemkominfo) issued regulations in the field of broadcasting known as digital broadcasting, through Minister of Communication and Informatics No. 22/PER/M.KOMINFO/11/2011 concerning the Implementation of Terrestrial Digital Television Broadcasting, Free-To-Air, then Minister of Communication and Information No. 5/PER/M.KOMINFO/2/2012 concerning Standards for Broadcasting Terrestrial Digital Television Free-To-Air. The Ministry of Communication and Informatics emphasized that the migration of broadcast systems from analog to digital is very beneficial for the broadcasting industry in Indonesia, because it will open up business opportunities for new broadcasting institutions in addition to existing broadcasting institutions. Apart from that, broadcasting digital

television (digital TV) is also useful for saving frequency. The Ministry of Communication and Information itself has set 2018 as the target of "digital Indonesia". However, this decision was rejected by ATVLI, and this refusal was granted a permanent legal decision from MA No. 1 of 2011. Nevertheless, digitalization in the broadcasting sector will continue to be carried out while waiting for readiness from various parties, because of the various benefits that can be taken, especially for people who watch television, broadcasting institutions, creative industries, equipment industries, and the government.

One of the reasons for the need for broadcast digitization is the superior quality of digital broadcasts compared to analog broadcasts. The advantages of DVB-T2 compared to DVB-T or other digital terrestrial television (DTT) technologies include a stronger signal that can be received by both indoor and outdoor antennas. Can be used for quality broadcasts of Standard Definition TV, High-Definition TV (HDTV), mobile TV at the same time, the coverage is wider, the power receiver device is more efficient and so on. This DVB-T2 technology enables the advent of TV convergence era. However, to enter the era of TV convergence, it is necessary to change the culture of consuming media. Judging from the nature of its use, there are actually four types of broadcasting. First, Traditional TV, namely television broadcasting which is consumed today. Television is only watched without a variety of other activities. Second, Hybrid TV, which is broadcast simultaneously between TV and the internet. Internet is expected to be bridging with TV. People's behavior in consuming TV and the internet is different. They can consume the internet for more than six hours. While watching TV is only about one hour. Hybrid broadcasting is carried out to fulfill this kind of behavior, so those who are playing on the internet can also watch TV. The three Interactive TVs are broadcasts that are not only one-way, but can be used in two directions. TV viewers can interact with the program being watched. Fourth, Convergence TV, namely convergence broadcasting is not only internet-based but also based on other IT platforms such as smart phones and cars. This broadcasting will be able to adjust to the existence of various kinds of devices in the community to receive TV broadcasts, including mobile TV. Currently it seems that the Indonesian people are still on traditional TV (Prabowo, 2012).

Based on the Kominfo roadmap regarding digitization of broadcasting in Indonesia, television broadcasts in Indonesia are planned to operate entirely with a digital system in 2018. Meanwhile, the Minister of Communication and Informatics Regulation states that no later than this year the migration process will have started in 2012. The government's decision with various arguments to adopt broadcasting technology digital replaces analog television technology logically can be understood as a necessity. Digitalization is an alternative solution to overcome the limitations and inefficiencies in analog broadcasting, both radio and television.

The most obvious efficiency and optimization in broadcasting include broadcasting channels with a greater number of broadcasting infrastructure, such as transmitter towers, antennas, and transmission lines, each of which requires only one device for many broadcasts. The reason that emerged was the fact that digital broadcasting technology has now become a global technology trend, so it needs to be considered if the Indonesian nation does not want to be left behind by other countries. In addition, it is estimated that in the future, analog television broadcasts will no longer operate. Analog equipment will rarely be produced again, including its spare parts. On the other hand, because digital formats are rich in data transformation at the same time, television digitization can increase picture resolution and sound which is more stable, so that the quality of reception by viewers will be better. In other words, digital-based television broadcasting technology promises cleaner images and clearer sound.

However, the migration from analog to digital raises several problems, apart from the problem of the increasing number of content, both foreign and domestic, which will get out of control, as well as the authority of the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission in terms of not having a supervisory function which must be strengthened by regulations. Another problem, socio-economic impact. Research conducted by Wibawa, Afifi, and Prabowo (2010) concluded that the migration of analog television broadcasting to digital television broadcasting technology brought radical changes in the broadcasting industry. Media convergence in digital television broadcasting is becoming sharper and more intense. This media convergence resulted in the development of entirely new business models. In this new business model, many new players will be involved. In addition, digital broadcasting will have many impacts on political, economic, social and even cultural aspects. Broadcasting regulations will also undergo many changes in line with the increasing capacity of the broadcasting business.

This migration of analog TV broadcasts to digital TV has become a polemic in society, many people in the real world and in cyberspace have voiced their objections to the policies issued by the government. used to access this digital TV. Policies like this are not new, because many other policies issued by policymakers actually make it difficult for society. Capitalism is the benchmark for a decision to be taken because there are interests that are considered capable of providing benefits. Like the change in analog TV broadcasts to digital TV, if we observe carefully, we will definitely realize that behind the decisions issued by the authorities, it means that there are opportunities that are in their favor, for example, when people switch to digital TV, people must have a digital TV set. Set Top Box (STB) in order to be able to access digital TV broadcasts, so this Set Top Box becomes a necessity that must be purchased by the public in order to be able to access digital TV, when a Set Top Box becomes a community need in accessing digital TV, the tool must be produced as much as -many, this is an advantage for the corporation.

Another problem is polemic regulation digital television continues rolling. The citizen in Yogyakarta residents sued the Regulation of the Minister of Communication and Information Technology about digital television because rate violated the Broadcasting Act, because the regulation is considered to be detrimental public because government will tender for private (monopoly). The lawsuit with the judicial review of Kominfo No 22/PER/M.Kominfo/11/2011 concerning Administration Broadcasting Terrestrial Digital Television Reception Still No Paid (Free to Air) in the building Supreme Court (MA). The losses incurred that is no clarity for the institution broadcasting community, diminishing rations frequency and management frequency submitted to private. Besides, Director Executive of the Institute of Community and Media Development (inCODE) evaluate the minister rule, this trigger television local not getting terrestrial digital channels and no rates for the terrestrial digital frequencies.

Therefore, the study in this article will examine the inevitability of broadcasting digitalization in the new media era which creates various positive and negative impacts, various obstacles, opportunities and challenges. Including strengthening the existence of the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission through the revision of the Broadcasting Law in its duties, functions and authorities to oversee various overflows of content, both foreign and domestic, especially digital broadcast content that is not educational, has nuances of violence, sensuality, horror, mysticism, the supernatural including broadcasts which are not in accordance with the values and culture of the nation's identity.

2. METHODS

This paper uses analysis discourse with research and study of various news and discussion in online media about digitization-related broadcasts with duties, functions and powers at Commission Indonesian Broadcasting both at the Center and in the regions to supervision content digital. In study it also uses analysis juridical in relevant legislation, for analyzing the authority of Indonesian Broadcasting Commission.

Dijk (1993) explained that critical discourse analysis is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the social power abuse, dominance and equality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context. With such dissident research, critical discourse analysts take an explicit position, and thus want to understand, expose and ultimately resist social inequality. For the discourse analysis, reality never reaches out of the discourse. Instead, the discourse analysis must consider what really said or written by exploring the method that appears on and across statement with the identification of consequences of social representations to different discourse from reality (Jorgensen & Phillips, 2010).

According to Littlejohn (in Eriyanto, 2001), Van Dijk's model views discourse in a coherent meaning because all text seen by van Dijk as having one possible rules as pyramid. The meaning in discourse is text supported by the words, sentences, and propositions used. Statements/themes at a general level supported by a certain choice of words, sentences, or rhetoric. This principle helped the researcher to observe how the text constructed from essential elements.

The discussion in this study also uses normative juridical analysis (Soekanto & Sri Mamudji, 2010), which carried out by synchronizing regulations vertically by reviewing the provisions of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia relating to public rights with the provisions in the Law Number 32 of 2002 concerning Broadcasting. The data obtained from the research results consist of theories and or various legal arguments which will be analyzed in a systematic and comprehensive manner. Based on the analytical study, conclusions were drawn according to the existing problems. Kelsen (2010) said that the General theory of Law and the State that the legal analysis which reveals the dynamic character of the system of norms and the function of basic norms, also reveals a further peculiarity of law. In the Constitutional Law Number 12 of 2011 as amended from Law Number 10 of 2004 concerning the Establishment of Legislation, in the preamble considering that referring to Articles 20, 21 and 22A of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, states among other things that to realize Indonesia as a legal state and to fulfill the public's need for Legislations which is carried out by and definite methods and standards that bind all institutions authorized to form laws and regulations.

The authority theory approach in this discussion looked at the authority and powers of the Broadcasting Commission based on regulations. Power is at the core of administering the state, because in order for the state to administer good governance, the vital organ of the state must be given power. With this power, the state can work together and take part in serving its citizens. Robert Mac Iver views power from its source. Power can come from physical violence, wealth and trust. The theory of authority competence is the right and power to grant the law. Syafrudin (2000) argued that there are differences between the meanings of authority and authority. Authority is what is called formal power, power that comes from power granted by law, while authority only concerns a certain part of authority (Hadjon, 1999). Juridically, the notion of authority is the ability granted by laws and regulations to cause legal consequences. While the definition of authority according to HD Stoud is *Bevoegheid wet kan worden omscreven als het geheel van bestuurechtelijke bevoegdheden door publiekrechtelijke rechtssubjecten in het bestuurechtelijke rechtsverkeer* ("authority can be explained as a whole of rules relating to the acquisition and use of government authority by public law subjects in public law") (Budiarjo, 1998).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results and discussion in this study, to explain, analyze, reveal and elaborate on the digitalization of broadcasting which has had various positive and negative impacts, various obstacles, opportunities and challenges. Including strengthening the existence of the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission through the revision of the Broadcasting Law in its duties, functions and authorities to oversee various overflows of content.

A. Public Discourse on Strengths and Weaknesses of Broadcasting Digitalization (Disadvantages)

The government's decision to turn off analog TV broadcasts and switch to digital TV has recently been widely discussed in the community because with this decision many people actually feel burdened and have to buy more equipment so they can connect to digital TV broadcasts. According to data from kompasiana.com, several citizens on social media gave their responses regarding the policies taken by the government. The equipment for digital TV cannot be purchased by many people. Moreover, the current economic situation has not fully recovered after the Covid-19 pandemic. Because not everyone can afford the equipment. According to Bores, the consequences of digitalization that encourage convergence are as follows:

- a. Compression as the rapid development of compression techniques allows for a more efficient representation of multimedia data;
- b. Cost in the efficiency gained from compression is a saving in network infrastructure costs, both on storage media and transmission media. Resource-saving plays an important role in transmission using radio wave media due to frequency limitations.
- c. Network flexibility to the development of platform-independent network protocols, enabling delivery and transfer of multimedia data across infrastructure from different industries and support mobility and more personalized services for network users.

The Ministry of Communication and Informatics is racing against time to popularize digital TV channels. According to the Head of the Center for Information and Public Relations of the Ministry of Communication and Informatics, Gatot S. Dewa Broto, the impact that digital broadcasts present can be enjoyed by various groups starting from consumers, broadcasting institutions, the content industry, to the government (www.kominfo.go.id). In other discourse data, the Head of Infrastructure Development Sub-Directorate of the Ministry of Communication and Informatics, Mr. Anang Latif explained some of the benefits of digital broadcasting in terms of stakeholders in the implementation of television broadcasts in Indonesia (www.antaraneews.com), as follows:

“From the side of consumers or television viewers. With digital TV, consumers will be able to enjoy television broadcasts with much better picture quality, clearer, and sharper, more channel choices, and also equipped with an early warning system for disasters or hazards, with additional information such as weather and traffic flow. Even the most sophisticated, consumers can shop directly from home. built and provided by the multiplexing organizers.

- a. Television broadcasting operators do not need to build infrastructure but can simply rent from multiplexing operators. In this way, the operational costs incurred by television broadcasting operators will be lower.*
- b. From an industry perspective, the switch to digital TV is also will assist the development of the domestic industry because digital TV converter sets (set top boxes) will be produced in and by Indonesian companies. For the implementation of digital TV, around 40 million set top box units are needed for 40 million television broadcast consumer households throughout Indonesia. for the creative industries, digital TV will enable them to develop a wide variety of content to produce and market. In addition, digital television also supports many different image formats, both in size and ratio.*
- c. For the government, digital TV will increase efficiency in the use of radio frequency in Indonesia with a savings rate of around 1/3 of the current total usage.*
- d. The reduction in frequency usage will also encourage the immediate realization of 4G (fourth generation) broadband communication infrastructure, although it does not rule out other uses. Some of the benefits that can be enjoyed in connection with digital broadcasting are shown in the following table;*

Table 1. The benefit of digital broadcasting usage

For Community/Viewers	The screen view is much better; Many choices of broadcast channel programs channel; added value in the interactive service, EPG, HDTV, EWS.
For Broadcasting Institution	The efficiency of infrastructure and costs operational.
For Industrial Manufacturing	The opportunity on the manufacturing industry production of local STB (Set Top Box).
For Creative Industry	The development in the industry content creative and innovative
For Government	The efficiency of the usage in digital radio spectrum frequency dividend.
For Technological Industry	To enhance the infrastructure of broadband communication 4G

Source: Kemkominfo (2012).

Seeing the enormous benefits that would be obtained if analog broadcasting migrated to digital broadcasting, it was only fitting that all elements of society supported the government's program. However, on the other hand, this migration will have an impact on the development of local television stations which are currently slowly starting to show their competition with national television, although there are still many local television stations that are still hopeful and anxious about the amount of competition between local television and national television. local and local television with national television.

Apart from these advantages of digitization, there are also several problems which are the weaknesses of broadcasting digitization in that in practice they are also not as profitable as theory on paper. There are several things that are lacking in broadcasting digitalization practices (Yusuf, 2012), which can be explained in the following description:

First, the operational constraints in the total migration process from analog to digital technology are closely related to the readiness of the majority of television viewers in Indonesia who still use analog television (conventional receivers). This condition will prolong the total digital process because inevitably the simulcast policy (simultaneous broadcasts between analog and digital) must pay attention to the adequacy of time. The duration of the simulcast period must be distinguished between "economically advanced" regions and "economically less advanced" regions so that it can be reviewed according to the readiness of the community and organizers, so that if in the end analog TV can be completely discontinued, it will not create new gaps. Even if the community is not fully ready, other possibilities need to be opened, namely, there is no need to make a total switch off on analog television. Thus it is necessary to study alternatives that can be developed other than solely towards a total switch off , of

course by looking at the conditions of the people in the field who are spread across all regions with non-uniform technological literacy potential. If the only option is to completely stop analog broadcasts in a certain year, as the Ministry of Communication and Informatics roadmap requires a total switch off in 2018, it is feared that after "analog switch off" and it turns out there are still groups of people in rural areas who cannot be reached by digitization, the result is that these communities are not at all can receive television broadcasts. Even though broadcasting is the right of all Indonesian people without exception.

Second for broadcasting management institutions, in the short term, digitization also results in technical losses. As reported by *Bisnis Indonesia Daily*, the loss actually came from old television transmitters that cannot be used. Post-digital migration, all broadcast material will be broadcast by multiplexing broadcasting institutions. As a result, automatic local television transmitters are no longer used. Bambang Santoso, Chair of ATVJSI, said that local television and networks will suffer losses if the migration is carried out. ATVJSI now has 143 television stations as members. The operational age of television stations varies, ranging from 5 years to 8 years.

Third, digital broadcasting technology also demands special expertise from users in operating the equipment, including repairing if there is damage. Expertise in this regard is closely related to human resources who must follow and be able to synergize with digitalization. Broadcasting media, which will all use digital platforms, must also be understood by operators who, technically, currently still operate a lot of analog technology. In many cases, senior operators whose education has not kept up with technological innovations or who do not personally follow technological developments, will eventually be left out and unused. This impact, if not anticipated from the start, will lead to a skill gap, especially for small media institutions that are not financially ready to find new workers or provide training to their operators. If the old operators survive with the capabilities of analog technology, then digital technology will not function optimally. Thus, one of the weaknesses of the function of digital technology is the high dependency on the skills of the operator.

Fourth, the readiness to access Set Top Box as a Transition Technology. In implementing digital broadcasting, a technology called Set Top Box (STB) is required, namely an additional device in the form of a converter circuit to receive digital signals emitted by the DVB-T2 system which are then converted into analog signals so that they can be displayed on analog TV monitors. With a budget that is not too large (compared to buying a new digital television set) the public can enjoy digital broadcasts through the addition of an STB to convert digital signals to analog so that they can be viewed using ordinary (conventional) TV receivers. During the transitional period (even beyond),

the public can receive digital television broadcasts with assistive devices connected to the analog TV receiver they already have.

Fifth, the consequence for the public is that people who use analog television like now, like it or not have to pay to buy a set top box or buy digital television, while digitization is not the will of the community, so it is necessary to think of a mechanism to help the community so that they do not burden, even hinder the digitalization program. In this regard, the government needs to help people who cannot afford digital television sets by seeking price incentives for set top boxes.

Sixth, there is an increasing number of digital broadcast contents, both overflowing from foreign or domestic broadcast content, which do not heed and are not in accordance with the local code of ethics, professionalism, values and culture. And seventh, the unprepared capabilities of local broadcasting institutions and communities that are still not ready in terms of technology and digital broadcast productivity.

The weaknesses in the broadcast digitization process can be explained in the following table:

Table 2. Discourse argumentation of rejecting KPI monitoring

Number	Weaknesses Description
1	Majority viewer still use analog television (conventional receiver)
2	The technical loss (the old transmitter that can not can used anymore)
3	Needed special skills in operating and repairing the digital tool
4	The readiness on technology production and socialization to access Set Top Boxes
5	The pubic must buy Set Top Box tool
6	Uneducated overflowing broadcasting content/program of international channel
7	Unpreparedness of local broadcasting institution and community

Source: Research Result (2023)

B. Public Discussion on Normative Juridical Analysis of the Existence of the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission, both Central, and Regional, in Relation with Digital Broadcast Supervision

The formulation and discussion of the broadcasting digitization policy, which is one of the materials in the formulation of the replacement for the Broadcasting Law, has been carried out since the DPR for the 2009-2014 period and started again at the DPR for the 2014-2019 period. The lengthy time for the formulation and discussion of broadcasting digitization policies shows that this material is indeed very full of interests (Budiman, 2020).

In Indonesia, broadcasting digitization has begun to be discussed and has become a public debate. In fact, the DPR itself has drafted a new broadcasting law to replace the old broadcasting law by incorporating digital broadcasting regulations. Meanwhile, the government is more advanced by making a ministerial regulation on digital broadcasting. But unfortunately, this regulation does not adopt the public interest because it is more powerful towards the market and existing broadcasting institutions.

The normative juridical perspective on KPI and KPID can be studied in the regulation material of the Revised Broadcasting Law. The text in the 2017 Draft Law on broadcasting with digital terrestrial technology is in articles 12, 13 and 14, while this article states that;

“The article number 12 of Broadcasting Services are implemented by utilizing digital technology developments. Article 13 Utilization of digital technology developments in the broadcasting sector is aimed at improving the quality of broadcasting and the quality of broadcasting for the public as well as frequency efficiency for the state. Article 14 Broadcasting using terrestrial digital technology is carried out by Broadcasting Agencies: a. television broadcasting services; and, b. radio broadcasting services”. (Draft Bill proposed by Commission 1 DPR RI on broadcasting, request letter in 2017).

In Article 1 Paragraph 7 of the Draft Bill on Broadcasting, it is stated that Broadcasting Digitalization is the whole process of changing analog broadcasting technology into digital broadcasting technology. In simple terms, broadcasting digitization can be explained as the process of diverting and compressing analog signals into binary code. This technology offers the possibility of setting the frequency more efficiently than analog technology. That is, digital broadcasting can provide more channels in the same space than analog broadcasting (Dominick et al, 2012).

In Law number 32 of 2002, Article 1 Paragraph 2, it is stated that Broadcasting is the activity of transmitting broadcasts through broadcasting facilities and/or

transmission facilities on land, at sea, or in space by using a radio frequency spectrum by air, cable, and/or other media. to be received simultaneously and concurrently by the public with broadcast receiving devices. Whereas in the Broadcasting Bill, Article 1 Paragraph 2, it is stated that broadcasting is the activity of transmitting, and/or disseminating broadcasts either in one direction or interactively through broadcasting facilities, pipes, streams, and/or transmission facilities on land, sea, air, or space by using the radio frequency spectrum via terrestrial, cable and satellite, as well as using the internet. The scope of the law includes:

- a. Duties and authorities of the states;
- b. Broadcasting organization;
- c. Broadcasting with digital technology;
- d. KPI (Indonesian Commission Broadcasting);
- e. Broadcasting institution;
- f. Broadcasting permission;
- g. P3 and SPS;
- h. Advertisement broadcasting;
- i. Community participation.

From this article, it is clear that the change in broadcasting terminology adds the phrase "using the internet" which was not previously included in the Broadcasting Law. Likewise, the Scope is added which clearly states "broadcasting with digital technology". Likewise, in the objectives section of the Draft Broadcasting Bill, it is written about encouraging the ability to master and adapt broadcasting technology to advances in information and communication technology.

The digital era is a necessity in media technology, various advantages are offered by this technology, starting from clear sound, clear images, to the availability of many channels to channel television broadcasts. However, a number of problems arose. Starting from the simple one, in the form of setting up a much larger number of channels, to the most complex one, namely managing network providers and broadcast content providers who will also play to enliven the world of broadcasting in the country. No less complicated, is to think about the fate of the organizers of community television broadcasts who may have a heavy burden when migrating to digital TV. In fact, the presence of community television is seen as important to guarantee the democratization of broadcasting, especially in terms of the diversity of content.

CONCLUSION

Digital infrastructure and technology in broadcasting systems has many advantages compared to analog infrastructure and technology. These advantages are

the efficient use of frequency so as to increase the number of program channels, better picture and sound quality, the addition of various types of services (audio, video, data) as well as support for television convergence with various other information technology devices.

Migration to digital needs to be prepared comprehensively, this transition in practice is closely related to infrastructure and technology readiness. Availability of adequate infrastructure, selection of appropriate types or technology standards, understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of digital technology, as well as readiness for non-technological aspects such as socio-economic conditions-community literacy and adequate regulatory umbrella will guarantee all interested stakeholders, both the government and broadcast companies, and especially the public, will not be harmed by the broadcast digitization project. On the other hand, by fulfilling the diversity of ownership and diversity of content, broadcast digitalization is expected to provide maximum benefits for broadcasting in Indonesia.

The application of digital broadcasting technology is expected to provide better efficiency in the use of frequency spectrum so that it can meet the need for providing broadcast programs that are many times more than analog broadcasting. Thus, digital technology for television and radio broadcasting provides a great opportunity for the availability of space for broadcasting operations, both developments from existing ones and requests for new broadcasting operations which cannot be accommodated in the analog broadcasting master plan. Equally important, digital broadcasting technology allows the use of a common transmitting tower to channel all broadcast programs in a service area. So that excellent infrastructure efficiency will be achieved and broadcast reception reaching the community will be more evenly distributed. Digital broadcasting technology is a new era in terms of production, distribution and business. From the production aspect, the supporting equipment for this technology is digital-based.

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