

Indonesian Government Policy Innovation Encouraging Democracy of Media Development

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Abstrak

Penelitian bertujuan mencari inovasi terhadap analisa kebijakan pemerintah Indonesia mendorong demokratisasi perkembangan media yang menjadi kontrol pemerintah. Analisis penulisan mengedepankan perspektif hak warga negara atas media yang mengacu pada Pasal 19, Deklarasi Universal tentang Hak Asasi Manusia (UDHR). Metode penelitian menggunakan analisa deskriptif dengan metodologi kualitatif, menjelaskan terobosan analisa kebijakan dan peran pemerintah mendorong perkembangan media melalui data primer dan sekunder dalam berkontribusi dengan kompleksitas isu-isu media dalam memberdayakan masyarakat sipil melalui kebijakan level makro dan mikro. Populasi penelitian sekitar 600 media dengan sampel sekitar 60 media massa, media online, radio, dan televisi. Hasil penelitian: terjadi liberalisasi industri media tumbuh pesat, tetapi tidak semua media dapat bertahan. Dikarenakan keberlangsungan dan keberagaman media ditentukan kepentingan ekonomi, politik dan rejim pemerintahan. Penelitian inovasi kebijakan peran pemerintah harus didorong mengikuti perkembangan digitalisasi media platform yang berkembang pesat dibanding lahirnya regulasi untuk kebebasan media yang bersifat bebas dan bertanggungjawab serta mendidik dan mencerdaskan bangsa.

Abstract

The research aims to find innovations in the analysis of Indonesian government policies to encourage democratization of media development that is under government control. The analysis of the writing emphasizes the perspective of citizens' rights to media which refers to Article 19, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The research method uses descriptive analysis with qualitative methodology, explaining breakthroughs in policy analysis and the role of government in encouraging media development through primary and secondary data in contributing to the complexity of media issues in empowering civil society through macro and micro level policies. The research population is around 600 media with a sample of around 60 mass media, online media, radio, and television. Research results: there is a rapid liberalization of the media industry, but not all media can survive. Because the sustainability and diversity of the media are determined by economic, political and government regime interests. Research on innovation in government policy roles must be encouraged to follow the development of the rapidly growing digitalization of media platforms compared to the birth of regulations for free and responsible media freedom and educating and educating the nation

Introduction

The research aims to encourage innovation in analyzing Indonesian government policies in democratizing media development, as well as how government control affects media freedom and information diversity. Since the reform era, Indonesia has experienced a significant transition in the media landscape, with the emergence of various digital platforms that allow people to participate more actively. However, behind this progress, there are challenges in the form of regulations that limit media freedom and the dissemination of information that is often distorted. The research explores the dynamics and presents an in-depth understanding of the relationship between government policies and media development in Indonesia until 2024 (Anggoman, 2019).

The main problem of the research is the imbalance between policies that support media freedom and regulatory practices that are often restrictive. Although the government has launched various policies to increase access and diversity of media, many journalists and media still face legal threats, censorship, and pressure from certain parties, resulting in concerns about the quality and diversity of information. This uncertainty hinders the main goal of media democratization, namely creating an inclusive and transparent public space for the community (Erkut, 2020).

In the Reformation era (1998), after the fall of the authoritarian New Order regime, Indonesia entered an era of reform that brought fresh air to press freedom. The media began to grow rapidly, with the emergence of many newspapers and new television stations. Government policies supporting media pluralism helped create space for diverse voices and opinions (Hesami et al., 2024).

While regulations and constraints (2000s) despite liberalization, in the 2000s, a number of regulations emerged that limited press freedom. Laws on broadcasting and information were often used to control media content. Legal threats against journalists also increased, creating an atmosphere of fear that hampered reporting that was critical of the government (Venumuddala et al., 2024).

There are five regulations in Indonesia that regulate press freedom in Indonesia, namely: (1) Law No. 40 of 1999 concerning the Press; (2) Law No. 32 of 2002 concerning Broadcasting; (3) Law No. 14 of 2008 concerning Public Information Disclosure; (4) Law No. 19 of 2016 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions (ITE); (5) Government Regulation No. 52 of 2000 concerning Broadcasting (Grigalashvili, 2023).

Of the five existing regulations mentioned above, there are three substantial matters that are regulated concerning policies issued in an effort to democratize press freedom which is a pillar of democracy for society, namely: Protection of the press, First: the birth of Law No. 40 of 1999 concerning the Press marked a new era for press freedom in Indonesia. This law clearly provides protection for the rights of journalists and the media to seek, obtain, and disseminate information. With this regulation, the government seeks to create a conducive climate for the media to operate independently, without pressure from any party, including the government itself. This is an important basis in supporting the function of the press as a pillar of democracy. Second: the existence of Transparency and Accountability, namely through Law No. 14 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information, the government emphasizes the importance of transparency and accountability in government. This law gives the public the right to access information from public bodies, thereby strengthening the role of the media in overseeing government actions. Thus, the media not only functions as a disseminator of information, but also as an important public watchdog in the democratic process (Holzer & Kim, 2020).

Third: Challenges and Tensions, although there are laws that support press freedom, challenges remain. The use of the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (ITE) to ensnare journalists and individuals who are considered to be spreading detrimental information shows the tension between freedom of expression and government efforts to control information. This raises questions about the extent to which press freedom can be realized in practice, and whether existing regulations truly support media democratization or actually hinder it (Kondori & Rouhani, 2021).

The dynamics of the media that are currently occurring are entering a new era called the era of the digital revolution, where in the era of the digital revolution, society is changing access

to information with various existing media with diversity and freedom to channel it through various existing media including social media (Digital, 2024).

Social media is an important tool for netizens to participate in public discussions. However, on the other hand, government policies to control information, especially related to hoaxes and hate speech, are a new challenge for freedom of expression. 2024 is a critical point to evaluate the extent to which media democratization has been realized in this increasingly complex context (Algazo et al., 2021).

The media industry in Indonesia is currently experiencing liberalization, due to the revolution of the digital media platform world where everyone can report freely with existing social media without the need for confirmation from the news sources. So that it affects all types of media, including online media, radio stations, national and local television media and Internet media (Stan et al., 2023).

In addition to local and national media, international media networks have also quickly emerged in the Indonesian market after the 1998 reformation. After being banned from operating during the Soeharto government, which translated up to 80 percent of its original content into Indonesian and provided space to add a number of local contents (Yukhno, 2021).

As a comparison, before 1998, there were around 279 print media and only five private television stations in Indonesia. But in its development after the current reformation, there are now around 1,400 print media; 60 national and local televisions, 1,200 online media; 1,000 Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI) and private radio stations that are members of the Indonesian National Private Radio Association (PRSNI) and 200 million social media and internet users in Indonesia (Misuraca & Viscusi, 2014).

In the 26 (twenty six) years after the reformation, the development of media in Indonesia has been truly extraordinary, growing like mushrooms in the rain that waters the fertile soil. This is also what caused the emergence of media liberalization in Indonesia. So it is necessary to innovate policy analysis to sharpen the democratization process that is

happening in Indonesia which follows the development of the digital media revolution (Marc Holzer, Aroon Manoharan, 2021).

Literature Review

Review of Media Policy Analysis Development Regulation (Study of Several Media Research Results)

The research writing will also describe several studies that have been conducted previously, namely: First, Hill and Sen's research, (2022), on media in Indonesia (Media, Culture and Politics in Indonesia by David T. Hill and Krishna Sen is probably the most widely cited, because this research covers the dynamics of the press, mainstream media, and popular culture in Indonesia during the New Order. Not many studies have succeeded in understanding national media. Because it is related to the existence of a regime that opposes various forms of press freedom. With these conditions, conducting research on the media during the New Order is 'difficult'. Second, in don't shoot the messenger. Tessa Piper reports on the policy challenges faced by the media in Indonesia, outlining various important facts about the latest developments in press freedom, and freedom of expression in Indonesia (Velut, 2023).

In this case, it underlines the important fact that the growing media industry and the increasing number of media workers are not related to maintaining press freedom. Public policy plays an important role in creating an atmosphere that "shrinks" journalists, information activists, and the public in general, which reduces the desire to practice the freedom to create and share information (Celis et al., 2021).

On the same topic, funded by the Open Society Foundation, wrote the report Audiovisual Media Policy, Regulations and Independence in Southeast Asia (2020), which provides an overview of media policies, especially broadcasting regulations, in Southeast Asian countries, and relates them to the character of their respective governments and/or regimes. In his writing, he provides important insights into the limitations faced by existing media policies in the region, not only in Indonesia. Almost all countries show similar behavior regarding citizens' rights to media. So that media policy is an important indicator of the

overall democratic process in Southeast Asia. And trying to assess the extent to which new media is able to act as an alternative to traditional broadcasting (Ginesta et al., 2024).

Freedom Institute and FNS launched a study entitled *Ensuring the Law and Civil Rights: Press, Film and Publishing* (2023). This joint research is an example of research that uses a citizen's rights perspective in observing the latest developments in the media and press in Indonesia. Specifically, this research discusses citizen rights in the scope of the press, film, and literature. The research report states that even though reforms have taken place, the wider community still faces many obstacles in exercising their rights. The evidence can be seen from a number of cases of book bans, defamation charges against journalists and critical members of the public, and overlapping policies that hamper the promotion of freedom of expression. In relation to policy, several important findings that support the analytical framework of our study are: (i) that there are overlapping policies and regulations that can be interpreted unilaterally to support the interests of policy makers; (ii) that there are government bodies that have excessive authority and overlapping responsibilities; (iii) that the media policy-making process is not transparent and accountable (Venumuddala et al., 2024).

In terms of content, the Open Society Foundation funded another study conducted by Jeremy Wagstaff, *South East Asian Media: Patterns of Production and Consumption* (2022). This study offers a comparison and insight into current media developments in Southeast Asia. With a large population, ASEAN is currently treated as a profitable market and production base. The study examines the latest media trends in 10 of the 11 countries. The study confirms the opinion regarding the latest developments in the increasing use of the Internet in Asian countries and its potential to drive regional economies. The research also describes public behavior in using various forms of media by taking into account the available infrastructure (Gelauff & Goel, 2024).

The Alliance of Independent Journalists also publishes a report on the *Press and Media Institutions in Indonesia* (AJI, 2023) every year. Each report highlights specific concerns regarding press freedom practices from the perspective of media workers. AJI reports provide a variety of perspectives on the dangers faced by the press, most commonly in the

form of defamation cases. In addition to AJI, several civil society organizations (CSOs) in Indonesia have produced reports and analyses on the role of policy in media development despite obstacles to freedom of expression and media rights, especially post-reformasi, which are of concern to them. Most of the reports show how the government seems hesitant to expand public access to obtain and produce information (Algazo et al., 2021).

Table 1.
Media Freedom Case Events from 2017 to 2020

No	Case	Media	Names of Persons Involved	Year	Location
1	Journalist Detention	Tempo	Dandhy Dwi Laksono	2017	Jakarta
2	Hoax News Investigation	Suara.com	Khairul Anwar	2018	Jakarta
3	Media Banning	Tabloid Cinta	Redaksi Tabloid	2016	Jakarta
4	Journalist Intimidation	Kompas	Zulkifli Hasan	2019	Aceh
5	Use of ITE Law	berbagai media	Suara Pembaruan	2020	Jakarta

Source: Processed by the Author, 2024

Research Methods

The research method uses descriptive analysis with qualitative methodology, explaining aspects of policy analysis and the role of government in encouraging media development through primary and secondary data in contributing to the complexity of media issues in empowering civil society through macro and micro level policies. The research population is around 600 media with a sample of around 60 media, online media, and television. The research location is the media in Indonesia (Daulay et al., 2023).

The writing methodology is very appropriate for use in designing and collecting information or current real conditions to obtain an innovation or breakthrough in a policy and the role of government to encourage democratization of the existing media world (Daulay et al., 2023).

The definition of qualitative research states that one of the research procedures that produces descriptive data in the form of speech or writing and the behavior of people observed in the field through primary and secondary data through documentation studies. The author took qualitative research, because he could recognize the subjects and feel what they experienced in everyday life from the Informant (Noor, 2020).

The main purpose of using qualitative research methods is to describe the nature of a condition that is currently running at the time the research is conducted, and to examine the causal factors for a particular symptom. Why are researchers more interested in the descriptive qualitative approach. Because descriptive qualitative research studies problems that exist in society to then seek breakthroughs in implementing established regulations (Sahir, 2022).

Results and Discussion

The advancement of Internet technology and innovation and its widespread use also marks the development of the media industry in Indonesia, where the Internet is no longer considered an alternative media since the Reformation, but has been accepted as another form of media that can be explored by journalists and other members of society (Gelauff & Goel, 2024).

Table 2. Development of Mass Media 1998 to 2024

Media Types	Total	Total	Catatan Organization
	1998	2024	
	Estimation		
Mass Media/Print	300	1.400	SPS (Newspaper Workers Union)
Private Television Stations and TVRI	8	60	Private television stations established an association called ATVSI (Indonesian Private Television Association.)
Radio Stations	500	1.000	PRSSNI (Indonesian National Private Radio Broadcasting Association)
Local Television	15	200	Forming the Indonesian Local Television Association (ATVLI)
Cyber Media	100	1.200	Indonesian Cyber Media Union (SMSI) and Indonesian Cyber Media Members (AMSI)
Social Media	0	200 Juta	

Source: Processed by the Author, 2024

Table 2 explains the rapid development of social media where since 1998 there has been no new social media around the year 2000 social media began to build a digital platform and in 2024 reached 200 million users. Likewise, the use of cyber media from 100 media has increased to 1,400 cyber media that are members of the Indonesian Cyber Media Union (SMSI) and Indonesian Cyber Media Members (AMSI). As well as the growth of radio from 500 radio stations to 1,000 radio stations and the development of television media from 8 television stations to 60 television channels (Hesami et al., 2024).

Television media in Indonesia since 2009 the Indonesian Government issued Government Regulation Number 22 of 2009 concerning the implementation of digital Media Broadcasting which was determined in stages using a decoder. Since 2017 the Indonesian government has officially launched the first digital television broadcast in several regions as an initial step. Then in 2022 the Indonesian government set November 2, 2022 as the deadline for stopping analog television broadcasts and completely switching to digital broadcasts, where television owners are required to use decoders or televisions that support digital broadcasts (Clark & Albris, 2020).

The table above states that from data from 279 mass media until 2018 it jumped to 600 media. While television stations from 5 to 10 TV media are members of the ATVSI (Indonesian Private Television Association). And the number of radio stations in 2018 from unknown to 831 radio stations. Then for local TV media there are 20 and Ciber media from 3 to 5 media. Of course the current number will continue to grow again (Solman et al., 2022).

The liberalization of the media industry has currently grown at an extraordinary rate, but not all of them can survive. In the media industry, survival is determined by the political economic context. Although a number of Indonesian audiences can watch popular foreign films and television programs, there are still concerns about the concentration of power. This reflects a global trend, namely that only a small number of media companies actually own and control the development of the media industry (including in terms of access to media) and have power over the distribution of content to other parts of the world (Hesami et al., 2024).

Although the seemingly systematic media liberalization is taking place, there are still questions about the causes, so that this condition can occur. The changes involve not only policy and political factors, but also economic factors, which are often overlooked, what is often not considered is the power of policy in determining the direction of media development, where a possible explanation for this is the unavailability of comprehensive data on media development and policy in Indonesia (Salgado-Criado et al., 2024).

Mapping Media Policy in Indonesia

Media and media technology have impacted individuals and societies globally on a scale greater than ever imagined. The effects include a variety of experiences felt by all humans, including affection, awareness, and behavior in activities, events, and social interactions (Effing, 2024).

Given the importance of the media's role in driving change in society, the media must be regulated to ensure improvements in social life are achieved. Because the media is essentially a public matter and its scope of work is always in the public domain. However, regulating the media in Indonesia through policy is a difficult idea, almost impossible (Williamson, 2022).

The media may be the sector where this kind of contradiction is most clearly visible and has a detrimental impact on many people. However, this continues to be ignored, for example the Broadcasting Law Number: 32 of 2002 which seeks to promote diversity of media content and ownership. Other regulations such as Government Regulation No. 49-52/2005 which should support the Broadcasting Law, actually undermine these values by allowing media companies or groups to operate in up to 75 percent of the total provinces in Indonesia. This regulation continues to run even though the DPR has questioned it (KPI, 2006). So not only is the spirit of media diversity not achieved, the contradiction of this policy, whether intentional or not, has had bad consequences for the development of the media in Indonesia (Wang et al., 2023).

Analyzing the dynamics of media policy in Indonesia, in an effort to understand how policies in several time periods in Indonesia try to guarantee and protect the public character that

should be attached to the media, this task is not easy. Because analyzing media policy not only requires knowledge and understanding in revealing vague policy-making processes, but also the ability to find various contexts that are not always clear that influence the implementation and regulation of media practices, and show them clearly (Guo & Zhang, 2024).

Although it is difficult to draw conclusions in writing this research, this writing is expected to be useful for at least two important aspects, namely: First, the writing of this research is expected to be able to open up and examine the character of the media public, especially those related to the media's bias towards the public which until now has only been an assumption and tends to be trivialized. This kind of accuracy is important, because it makes society able to be more critical of the consequences of media practices in Indonesia, both intentional and unintentional (Ho & Caals, 2021).

Second, the writing of this research is expected to provide confirmation space on two important aspects, namely the importance of media as the 'Fourth Pillar' which plays a vital role in efforts to mature society in the midst of the current modernization and globalization of the media that is experiencing Liberalization in the current of young democracy. And how various problems and contradictions of the media provide space for political agendas that lead to the decline of the social function of the media (Gil-Garcia et al., 2018).

The author focuses the problem on mapping media policies and their relationship to the political economy of media in Indonesia which has implications for citizens' rights to media content and infrastructure. Namely, media policies and regulations have an important role in realizing open, democratic and educated citizenship. Research is also expected to explain the role of the media and citizenship rights, which can also map the dynamics of the media industry in Indonesia. In addition, by using several case studies of several national media, this study also observes how vulnerable groups in Indonesia utilize their rights to media (Venumuddala et al., 2024).

Understanding the Direction of Media Policy in Indonesia

The media has always played an important role in the history of movements in Indonesia, including experiencing a number of unexpected changes. And become part of various stories that adorn the media publications. In addition to the media giving new meaning to what has been known as various innovations or breakthroughs in media policy in Indonesia (Pulmano et al., 2023).

So it is hoped that the writing can describe the dynamics of media policy that may be rarely disclosed to the public. The author tries to describe the role of the media since the era of Soekarno to Soeharto, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono until now in the era of President Jokowi. Media policy can never be separated from the ruling regime and the direction of the media is very dependent on the power of the regime at that time (Yang et al., 2023).

Because media policy breakthroughs are always used as political tools by the ruling regime at that time. Therefore, the media often becomes the focus of attention and gets a portion or several interests, including: First as a propaganda tool (in the Soekarno era), then as a control tool referred to as a rubber article in the New Order regime (especially during the Soeharto era), and now used to build the government's image and popularity even to the implementation of presidential elections and regional head elections under the pretext of political stabilization to maintain growth and people's purchasing power in Indonesia (occurred in the era of President Megawati Soekarno Puteri, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, and the period of President Joko Widodo).

The 1998 reform era which has continued has brought major changes in the landscape of media liberalization in Indonesia, with the presence of a number of new challenges in determining its regulations. The development of media sectors (and industries) is not only determined by technological advances (for example, media technology innovation and the digital media revolution). However, more importantly, it is influenced by market dynamics (such as the creation of supply and demand in media content and infrastructure), as well as political interests (for example, power). In the case of Indonesia, this is very clear, because

the media represents and is the embodiment of power, media ownership and media policies are very important (Tapias et al., 2024).

The principle of ‘following where the money flows’ is able to reveal the role of business interests in government politics in media development. And how real politics influences development with the emergence of existing media. All of this is reflected in media policy in Indonesia. Political economy is at the core of understanding media policy in Indonesia. So this is the perspective used in this study. What needs to be noted is the fact that society is often ignored in the overall picture of media development. Not only is it seen as an aspect that has no power in the political economy of media, the role of citizens is also often considered unimportant in media development. One example is the role of society in community broadcasting which is contained in the 2002 Broadcasting Law, but is not mentioned in the plan to digitize the national broadcasting system (Rantala et al., 2020).

Second, Another thing that is often found is the lack of law enforcement and weak bureaucracy, which often runs based on the interests of the power elite, which will add to the long list of problems in regulating the mass media. Although such problems do not always arise in a young democratic system like in Indonesia. The impact on the media sector is quite dangerous: the media loses its public character, because there is no party to guard it, including the state through its laws and regulations. This is evidence that access to media infrastructure is not evenly distributed and its content no longer cultivates public interest as a standard norm of Indonesian society. Although there are a number of absurd claims regarding the quality and diversity of the media (Kornyshova et al., 2023).

Third, all aspects can ultimately leave society or citizens alone in facing media capitalization. Of course, various things that are often quoted state that media development reflects the development of society or in other words, it is society that influences media development in a certain direction. So that media content reflects the tastes, desires, and aspirations of the market. Even so, based on the author's knowledge, it was found that this was just an empty room. Unfortunately, no party is pushing for the interests of citizens so that no party has raised objections to the situation where most media content does not have educational and significant components that are very important in building a strong society. And what is very

important is building media democracy within the scope of national and state interests in Indonesia (Sunio et al., 2023).

Fourth, the author observes that in the media sector, citizen rights have been reduced to consumer rights. This finding, in addition to raising doubts about the sustainability of the public sphere in Indonesia, also shows that policies have no role. In the media sector, various policies that are expected to respond and play a role and guarantee the public character of the media have been clearly considered less successful.

If it is believed that the media plays a role as the 'fourth pillar' in modern society, the writing of the research shows that media policies in Indonesia as a whole need to be reviewed in terms of their regulations in order to support strong media and an involved society and the existence of a stable government against criticism from the media. The complexity of the problems that arise (especially related to the interests that surround, both politics and capital) from media problems shows that the review effort is a difficult task and requires sincerity, as well as political will from the government and also public participation. Because, if not, current media practices will risk the future of the Indonesian nation and state (Chuard et al., 2022).

Analysis of Policy Innovation and the Role of Government in Encouraging Democratization

Referring to policy analysis, Parsons (2019) states that policy "is an approach to public policy that aims to unify and contextualize a number of models and research from the discipline, which are oriented towards problems and policies" (p. xv). In addition, mentioning the level or level of analysis that distinguishes three levels, namely: Meta, meso, and micro. Namely in addition to the three paradigms in making and analyzing public policy (incrementalist/gradual, rationalist, and strategic). Meta analysis is the highest level that 'analyzes the analysis' itself. In empirical work, this is usually done after the primary analysis has been carried out, to critically evaluate the analysis by assessing its assumptions, origins, and interests. Meso analysis pays attention to defining the problem, how the agenda (addressed by the policy) is set, and how the policy is formulated. This helps frame the case

because it focuses on the problem, and obtains analysis that aims to "improve the quality of policy" (Xue et al., 2023).

Analysis at this level is very helpful for examining specific policies from a country or sector, such as in this case: media policy in Indonesia. Meso analysis has two components: (i) decision analysis, which is "the analysis of the decision-making process and policy analysis for decision-making... (which) lies between policy formation and implementation"; and (ii) delivery analysis, which is concerned with the investigation of implementation, evaluation, change, and impact. Delivery analysis relates to the meso level and the third level, micro analysis, of policy analysis that allows for specific research on the implementation phase of a policy, focusing on change and impact (Holland et al., 2024).

Given the nature of the media, as previously stated, the paper focuses on the analysis at the meso level. Analysis at this level and its components (decision analysis and delivery analysis) help us carry out the analysis of the targeted policy, namely media policy, in all stages of the process, including policy orientation, policy making, policy implementation, impact, feedback, and policy reform, in order to gain a clearer understanding of the changes and stability that media policy is subject to. Although it does not aim to generalize the findings, meso analysis helps to identify the quality of the current media policy in order to suggest ways to improve the quality of the policy. On the other hand, Meta analysis will provide a suitable framework to evaluate the process when conducting an overall policy analysis (Kloppenburger et al., 2022).

Finally, in the dimension of 'impact and importance', public policy analysis helps in understanding how public policy affects the media. And how the media contributes to social transformation (both improving and worsening). It should be recognized that there are a number of actors that influence the policy-making process. Because the media is a contested realm, those who are able to gain enough power to influence the policy-making process can also determine the content of the policy in question, according to their interests. This is where the group and network approach (Parsons, 1995) and the evolutionary perspective (John, 1998) can provide a specific framework for understanding the policy-making process. However, the author finally made a writing that is generally accessible to the wider

community, especially for various civil society groups. “Information is only useful if it is available, if users have access to it, which is available in the right form and language”. Thus, we hope that this research can have an impact by making it available to civil society groups to enable the emergence of civil society-driven change. This is the reason why the writing uses a straightforward, practical, and friendly style. So that it can be useful for every citizen who can and is able to access it quickly and affordably (Kruk et al., 2021).

Conclusion

The conclusion of the study states: First: the breakthrough or innovation of the Indonesian government's policy in encouraging the democratization of media development that is under government control is a strategic step, as well as becoming a citizen's right to media that refers to Article 19, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The liberalization of the industry that occurred in Indonesia grew rapidly even though in its development not all media were able to survive. Because the sustainability and diversity of the media are determined by economic, political and government regime interests. Government policy must encourage the democratization of media development in increasing access and participation; the influence of regulations on press freedom must strengthen democratization and Human Rights that are free and responsible and shape public opinion in educating and educating the nation.

Meanwhile, policy breakthroughs on media regulation in Indonesia as a media industry have not been able to regulate the principles of profit-oriented economics applied by the media. Meanwhile, policy makers and the government must be able to better regulate the strict boundaries of practice between monopoly and oligopoly that occur in media liberalization in Indonesia. This includes implementing strict sanctions in the form of warnings, imposing fines and revoking broadcasts in the media. The absence of policies that specifically consider the commercial aspects of the media industry and regulate its activities is one of the factors that allows the rapid expansion of the industry. Although Broadcasting Law Number: 32/2002 contains a number of restrictions (Article 18) and prohibits cross-ownership, Government Regulation Number: 50/2005 does not fully support media freedom.

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