

Kebebasan Bermedia pada Jurnalisme Digital di Indonesia (Studi terhadap Regulasi Media dan Kasus Jurnalisme Digital 2008-2020) = Media Freedom in Indonesian Digital Journalism (Study on Media Regulation and Cases of Digital Journalism 2008 to 2020)

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Abstrak

Disertasi ini membahas mengenai kebebasan bermedia pada jurnalisme digital. Kebebasan bermedia didefinisikan sebagai prinsip institusi media untuk menyelenggarakan peran dan tanggung jawabnya kepada publik sesuai dengan platform media digital di mana proses produksi dan distribusi informasi berlangsung. Tujuan penelitian adalah menguraikan esensi kebebasan bermedia pada jurnalisme digital melalui analisis kualitas informasi produk jurnalistik, profesionalitas jurnalis, struktur kelembagaan institusi media, partisipasi, deinstitutionalisasi, inovasi, dan entrepreneurship pada platform jurnalisme digital di Indonesia. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian post positivist yang dikembangkan dengan analisis tekstual regulasi media, analisis isi putusan kasus jurnalisme digital, analisis konten media, analisis dokumen, dan wawancara. Sejumlah temuan penelitian ini adalah sebagai berikut. Pertama, regulasi media di Indonesia melegitimasi kriteria profesional bagi jurnalis, namun tidak memberikan ruang kepada produsen informasi yang tidak memiliki lisensi, pendidikan, dan pelatihan jurnalis, sekalipun mereka berkomitmen terhadap Kode Etik Jurnalistik. Kedua, regulasi media di Indonesia melegitimasi institusi media dengan struktur kelembagaan yang jelas, namun mengabaikan konsekuensi ekosistem jurnalisme digital yang terbuka bagi semua pihak. Ketiga, isu praktik jurnalisme digital melalui partisipasi, deinstitutionalisasi, inovasi, entrepreneurship teridentifikasi, namun belum terdapat ruang legitimasi yang memadai dalam regulasi media. Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa konsekuensi media digital mempengaruhi ruang redaksi melalui adopsi teknologi yang dilakukan oleh jurnalis dan institusi media. Kontrak sosial atas kebebasan bermedia pada akhirnya tidak berhenti pada regulasi media, namun pada batas toleransi penggunaan teknologi media dalam ruang otonom redaksi, karena hal tersebut juga berdampak bagi fungsi dan peran media untuk publik.This dissertation discusses media freedom in digital journalism. Media freedom is defined as a principle attached to media institutions that requires them to carry out their roles and responsibilities to the public in a professional manner, in accordance with digital media platforms, the process of information production and distribution takes place. The research objective is to describe the essence of media freedom in digital journalism through an analysis of the quality of journalistic product information, the professionalism of journalists, the institutional structure of media institutions, participation, deinstitutionalization, innovation, and entrepreneurship on digital journalism platforms in Indonesia, and to explain the implications of media regulation on media freedom in digital journalism through digital journalism cases resolved through the press and judicial disputes in Indonesia. This research uses Tambini's Media Freedom Theory, Schnider's Media Freedom Analyzer, and Kreiss and Brennen's Normative Theory of Digital Journalism. This post-positivist research was developed with textual analysis of media regulations, content analysis of digital journalism case decisions, media content analysis, document analysis, and interviews. This study found several significant findings. First, media regulations in Indonesia legitimize professional criteria for journalists but do not provide space for information producers who do not have a journalist's license,

journalist education, or journalist training, even if they are committed to complying with the journalistic code of ethics and carrying out journalistic work on a regular basis. Second, media regulation in Indonesia legitimizes media institutions with clear institutional structures but ignores the consequences of digital journalism ecosystem that is open to all parties. Third, the issue of digital journalism practices through participation, deinstitutionalization, innovation, and entrepreneurship has been identified but does not yet have adequate legitimacy in media regulation. This research shows that digital media technology influences newsrooms through the adoption of technology by journalists and media institutions. The social contract on media freedom ultimately does not stop at media regulation but at the limits of tolerance for the use of media technology in the autonomous editorial space, because it also has an impact on the function and role of the media for the public.