



Legal Research and Broadcast Ethics in the Modern Media Era: A Study on Broadcasting Standards in Indonesia

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRAK
Article history: Revised August 4, 2025 Accepted August 6, 2025	Penyiaran merupakan salah satu sektor yang memiliki peran penting dalam menyampaikan informasi dan hiburan kepada masyarakat luas. Namun, dalam pelaksanaannya, penyiaran harus mematuhi ketentuan hukum serta mengikuti standar etika yang berlaku. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji pentingnya pemahaman terhadap riset hukum dan etika penyiaran di Indonesia. Metode yang digunakan adalah pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik studi pustaka, yang mencakup analisis terhadap undang-undang penyiaran, kode etik jurnalistik, dan literatur relevan lainnya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penyiaran yang bertanggung jawab harus memperhatikan prinsip akurasi informasi, perlindungan hak publik, serta tanggung jawab sosial. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah bahwa penerapan prinsip hukum dan etika secara seimbang sangat penting untuk menciptakan praktik penyiaran yang profesional, terpercaya, dan berpihak pada kepentingan publik di era digital.
Kata kunci: <i>Hukum Penyiaran, Etika Media, Riset Hukum, Konten Siaran, Komunikasi Massa</i>	
Keywords: <i>Broadcasting Law, Media Ethics, Legal Research, Broadcast Content, Mass Communication</i>	ABSTRACT <i>Broadcasting plays a vital role in delivering information and entertainment to the public. However, broadcasters must comply with legal regulations and adhere to ethical standards in carrying out their responsibilities. This study aims to examine the importance of understanding legal research and broadcasting ethics in the Indonesian context. The method used is qualitative descriptive, with data collected through literature review of broadcasting laws, journalistic codes of ethics, and relevant academic sources. The findings show that responsible broadcasting must uphold principles such as accuracy, public interest protection, and social responsibility. The study concludes that a balanced application of legal norms and ethical values is essential to promote professional and trustworthy broadcasting practices in the digital era.</i>

INTRODUCTION

The development of communication technology has increased the public's demand for information rights. Broadcasting has become a crucial part of public life, delivering mass communication efficiently via radio and television. In Indonesia, broadcasting operates within legal and ethical frameworks that are influenced by national laws and cultural values. This study aims to explore the intersection between legal research and broadcast ethics, as well as how modern digital platforms influence these areas.

METHODS

This study employs a qualitative descriptive approach, using literature review as the main data collection technique. Sources include scientific journals, books, laws and regulations, and online articles related to broadcasting and media ethics. The analysis focuses on identifying key legal provisions and ethical principles relevant to the broadcasting sector in Indonesia.



RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

The study finds that Indonesian broadcasting is regulated by several important laws, such as the Broadcasting Law No. 32/2002, the Press Law No. 40/1999, and the Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE) Law No. 19/2016. These laws emphasize content responsibility, accuracy, and respect for public values.

Discussion

Ethics in broadcasting involves respecting human rights, maintaining accuracy, avoiding hate speech or misinformation, and being socially responsible. Broadcast ethics, as defined by Indonesian and global standards, seek to ensure media practitioners act with professionalism and integrity. Challenges in the digital era, such as social media influence and content virality, demand stricter adherence to these values.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, understanding legal research and applying broadcasting ethics are essential for maintaining a responsible media industry. Broadcasters must not only follow the law but also uphold moral responsibilities in delivering content. The increasing complexity of digital communication requires ongoing evaluation of both legal frameworks and ethical standards to protect public interests and preserve the credibility of media institutions.

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