

The Urgency of the Secretariat in Maintaining the Performance of the Bali Region Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPID Bali)'s Commissioner

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Abstract: The Bali Region Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPID Bali) is an independent auxiliary state organ in the Bali Province. A regulation change through Government Regulation No. 18 of 2016 regarding Regional Apparatus has caused a problem, due to the exclusion of the Regional Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPID) from regional authority according to its contents. This exclusion negates the role of the KPID Secretariat in fulfilling the administrative tasks of KPID Bali's commissioner. Furthermore, the authors seek to discuss the following questions: *First*, what is the role of the KPID Secretariat in regards to the performance of KPID Bali's commissioner. *Second*, what is the urgency of the KPID Secretariat in the regional broadcasting affairs. *Third*, what is the correlation between the KPID Secretariat and the performance improvement of KPID Bali's commissioner. This research employs the normative juridical method with a statutory and conceptual approach, followed by a deductive analysis. This research finds that the role and functions of the KPID Secretariat are not limited within the KPID's internal organizational scope, but also extend to the KPID's member candidate selection process. Moreover, the KPID Secretariat displays significant impact to the commissioner of KPID Bali through administrative services. As a solution to this problem, the authors propose improvement efforts through legislation in order to cement a solid legal basis, since a circular letter from the Minister of Home Affairs is hardly adequate.

Key-Words: KPID Bali's Commissioner, KPID Bali Secretariat, Law.

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1 Introduction

The use of media as a channel of communication has been displayed by mankind since 20.000 BC in the form of cave wall carvings or smoke as symbols of communication. In the digital era, there is a wide variety of information media. Among the kinds of communication and information channels used in the digital era is broadcasting. Broadcasting is essentially among our basic skills as humans in situations when we are unable to create and use messages effectively to communicate. In this context, broadcasting serves as a tool to leverage the capacity and effectiveness of mass communication.[1]

Broadcasting affairs are conducting in accordance with Pancasila and Article 28F of the 1945 Indonesian Constitution, which states that "Every person shall have the right to communicate and to

obtain information for the purpose of the development of his/her self and social environment, and shall have the right to seek, obtain, possess, store, process and convey information by employing all available types of channels." Broadcasting is a form of information media, since it serves as an important source of information for the public. Broadcasting upholds the principles of usefulness, fairness and evenness, legal certainty, security, diversity, partnership, ethics, independence, freedom, and responsibility.

Broadcasting is the activity of transmitting broadcast through transmitting devices and/or land, sea, and outer space transmitters using radio frequency spectrum via the medium of air, cables, and/or other mediums in order to be received in a synchronous and simultaneous manner by the public using broadcast receiver devices (Indonesian Law No. 32 of 2002 on Broadcasting).

Fundamentally, broadcasting can be divided into 2 parts: radio and television. Radio broadcasting is an auditory mass communication media that publicly and openly transmits ideas and information in the form of sounds in regular and continuous programmes. Meanwhile, television broadcasting is an audiovisual mass communication media that publicly transmits ideas and information in the forms of sounds and images, in an open or closed manner, and in regular and continuous programmes. The development of broadcasting through television is very fast and it cannot be denied that it contributes to the dissemination of information, such as commercial public services in the UK which operate with the BBC, making a significant contribution to the dissemination of service information to the public. [2]

In its conception, Law No. 32 of 2002 on Broadcasting was inspired by two ideas. The first one is that the broadcasting system management should be free from various interests, because broadcasting is a public sphere and is largely used for public interest. The second one is the eagerness to reinforce local entities in accordance with the principle of regional autonomy through the implementation of the broadcasting network system[3]. The principle of regional autonomy essentially underlines two main ideas, which are the idea that the people exercise self determination, and the idea that a democratic government needs to be a limited government, in which equality is evident and the achievement of certain results is guaranteed [4].

A different broadcasting principle can be seen in a previous broadcasting law, namely the Article 7 of Law No. 24 of 1997, which states that "Broadcasting is controlled by the State, while development and management are carried out by the Government". The pattern of broadcasting centralization, which was massively practiced by the government at the time, eventually inspired changes in the broadcasting law since it was contradictory to the post-*reformasi* spirit of regional autonomy.

In order to supervise broadcasting-related affairs, the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (*Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia / KPI*) was established. The KPI is an independent auxiliary state organ that is present at the central as well as regional (provincial) levels. The Indonesian Broadcasting Commission has the duty and authority to monitor the implementation of regulations and guidelines for broadcasting activities as well as broadcast program

standards; provides sanctions for violations of regulations and guidelines for broadcasting activities as well as broadcast program standards (see Article 8 of the Broadcasting Law).[5]

The KPI represents the participation of the public in broadcasting, and was formed with its responsibilities and authorities defined in Law No. 32 of 2002 on Broadcasting. The Central KPI membership consists of 9 (nine) persons elected by the Indonesian House of Representatives (DPR), and the Regional KPI consists of 7 (seven) persons elected by the Regional House of Representative (DPRD). In exercising its tasks and authority, the Central KPI maintains a coordinative relationship with the Regional KPI (*Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia Daerah / KPID*), which enjoys autonomy and carries the same tasks and authority. The Central KPI's programme budgets are funded by the national budget, while KPID is funded by the regional budget [6].

The Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) is the result of calls for democratization in broadcasting, which would ensure the prioritization of public interests. It serves as the main actor in managing broadcasting. In order to defend public interest against broadcasting violations, the KPI holds the authority to impose administrative sanctions in the forms of written warnings, administrative fines, temporary halts of the problematic programs, screen time limitations, temporary freezings of broadcasting activities, as well as denials of extension and revocations of broadcasting licenses.

Government Regulation No. 41 of 2007 on Regional Apparatus regulates the establishment of other institutions in executing government policies as a part of regional apparatus, such as provincial, regency, and municipal narcotics agency secretariats, broadcasting commission secretariats, as well as other institutions to execute general governmental tasks that need to be done by regional governments. However, when it comes to their control, the establishment of such institutions requires government approval under the regional head of government's recommendations. As a continuation for the Article 45 of the Government Regulation No. 41 of 2007, the Minister of Home Affairs Regulation (Permendagri) No. 19 of 2008 on KPID Secretariat Organizational Guidelines and Work Procedures, which maintains that in order to support the tasks and functions of the KPID, KPID Secretariats are formed at the provincial level. The

KPID Sekretariat is a part of the regional apparatus and serves as KPID's administrative service provider element. However, since the Government Regulation No. 18 of 2016 on Regional Apparatus, regional governments' authority in broadcasting affairs, including in the KPID Sekretariat, is not accommodated within the legal document. This may affect the budgeting and recruitment processes of the KPID.

In regards to the Government Regulation No. 18 of 2016 regarding Regional Apparatus, the Balinese Provincial Government utilized the regulation to abolish the KPID Bali Sekretariat under the consideration that broadcasting is no longer within the authority of the provincial government. This is contradictory to the Article 9, Paragraph 4 of Law No. 32 of 2002 on Broadcasting, which mentioned that the KPI shall be assisted by a state-funded sekretariat. When it comes to funding, it was explained in the legislation that the funding of the Regional KPI is allocated from the APBD. With the absence of the KPID Sekretariat, the KPID's commissioner would assume an additional burden to fulfill administrative tasks and responsibilities previously held by the KPID Sekretariat. This would not be effective nor efficient in exercising the commissioner's tasks and authorities.

2 Research Problem

Based on the explanation above, this article is titled **"The Urgency of the Sekretariat in Maintaining the Performance of the Bali Region Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPID Bali)'s Commissioner"**. This legal research formulates several key problems: *First*, what is the role of the KPID Sekretariat in regards to the performance of KPID Bali's commissioner? *Second*, what is the urgency of the KPID Sekretariat in the regional broadcasting affairs. *Third*, what is the correlation between the KPID Sekretariat and the performance improvement of KPID Bali's commissioner?

3 Research Method

This research employs the normative juridical method (doctrinal law research) with a descriptive and analytical research specification. Doctrinal law research is carried out by searching and analyzing legal materials, both primary legal materials, secondary legal materials, and tertiary legal materials.[7] The type of approaches used by the authors is the conceptual approach. This research

uses secondary data sources with primary and secondary legal sources, employing the library research method as its data collection method as well as interviews as a source of additional data. The data is then analyzed in a normative qualitative approach.

Normative juridical research that is qualitative in nature is research which refers to the legal norms contained in various regulations legislation, court decisions.[8] Furthermore, the results of the analysis will be connected with the author problems in this research to produce an assessment objectively in order to answer the problems in the research.

4 Results and Discussion

4.1 The Role of KPID Sekretariat regarding the Performance of KPID Bali's Commissioner

In any discussion on state organization, there are two correlated main elements, namely the organ and the function. The organ represents the shape or the vessel, meanwhile the function represents the contents; the organ is the status of its form, while the function is the movement of the vessel according to the purpose of its establishment. In the contents of the 1945 Indonesian Constitution, these organs are explicitly mentioned by name, and some parts even mentioned their functions. For some institutions or organs, it is mentioned that their names as well as functions or authorities would be regulated in subordinate laws. Based on their functions, some state institutions are primary constitutional organs, and some are auxiliary state organs.

Conceptually, aside from exercising state functions, the purpose for establishment of state institutions or other state apparati is to execute the governmental function in an actual manner. In other words, institutions must form an integrated and interconnected process in exercising state functions, a process referred to by Prof. Sri Soemantri as an actual governmental process. Therefore, although the types of state institutions adopted by states may vary in practice, conceptually the institutions must operate and maintain relations that form an integrated unit to practically realize state functions and to ideologically achieve the state's long term goals [9].

Maintaining the performance of state institutions in relation to broadcasting cannot be done effectively and efficiently without secretarial activities. Etymologically, the term secretarial originates from the word secretariat, which refers to a part of an organization which handles tasks and affairs that normally fall within a secretary's responsibility. According to Saiman, secretarial activities are activities done by a secretariat, in other words, displaying the action or work process of a secretariat. Secretarial activities are active and dynamic in office work activities, especially those related to the process of cooperation between two or more persons with meaning in a process, and can only be referred to as administration if the work process is carried out by a group of humans called an organization [10].

From the definition above, the position of secretarial activities has meaningful relations with the functions of management, office management, data maintenance, retention distribution, and data removal. Therefore, the partiality of its existence requires proportional attention with other functions in an organization. Although secretarial activities do not directly touch upon substantive matters of an organization, management of information on the substance is urgently needed in the attainment of goals [11].

The Secretariat can be referred to as a supporting service in an organization. In this case, the KPID functions to provide support for the main service activities in matters related to all facilities and infrastructural requirements, data or information, administrative tasks, employee welfare, as well as other matters related to employee rights. This function as a supporting unit is highly needed in attaining the organization's goals, since it represents the organization's fundamental need for the range of activities under the responsibility of the Secretariat.

Just like the KPI, the task of the KPID is to ensure that the public can obtain proper and accurate information in accordance with human rights; participate in infrastructural configuration within the field of broadcasting; contribute in building a healthy competition climate among broadcasting institutions and related industries; cultivate a fair, equally-distributed, and balanced national information order; receive, study, and respond to public complaints, contentions, criticisms, and appreciation for the broadcasting practice; as well as to plan human resource development that ensures professionalism in the field of broadcasting. In order

to simplify the technical aspect of exercising the functions, authorities, and responsibilities of the KPID, these functions, authorities, and responsibilities are grouped into 3 (three) divisions, namely the Broadcasting Structure and System Management Division, the Broadcasting Content Supervision Division, and the Institutional Affairs Division.

- a. The Broadcasting Structure and System Management Division performs coordination, supervision, and evaluation on the following programs and activities:
 - 1) Licensing of a broadcasting institution in accordance with the law;
 - 2) Programs and activities related to guaranteeing the public's opportunity to obtain proper and accurate information in accordance with human rights;
 - 3) Programs and activities related to the configuration of broadcasting infrastructure; and
 - 4) Developing a healthy climate for competition among broadcasting institutions and related industries.
- b. The Broadcasting Content Supervision Division performs coordination, supervision, and evaluation on the following programs and activities:
 - 1) Formulating KPI regulations and rulings related to broadcasting contents;
 - 2) Supervising the execution of, and enforces KPI regulations related to broadcasting contents;
 - 3) Maintaining a fair, equally-distributed, and balanced national information order; and
 - 4) Receiving, studying, and responding to reports, contentions, criticisms, and appreciations from the public on broadcasting activities.
- c. The Institutional Affairs Division performs coordination, supervision, and evaluation on the following programs and activities:
 - 1) Arranging, managing, and developing the KPI institution;
 - 2) Formulating KPI regulations and rulings related to institutional affairs;
 - 3) Cooperating with the government, broadcasting institutions, the public, as well as international parties; and
 - 4) Planning a professional human resource development in the field of broadcasting.

The province of Bali as an area that adheres to customs as a living law in the community, has

become a separate force that is owned by the local government. As if having a hidden ideology behind hegemony in every act of communication in managing traditional villages to improve welfare and create order, including broadcasting.[12]

When it comes to broadcasting, the Bali Province stands out with hundreds of broadcasting institutions, while at the same time the Balinese people possess traditional values and culture, as well as other local wisdoms that need to be preserved through the broadcasting media, which leads to the need for healthy, smart, and quality programs. KPID Bali ensures that radio and television programs guarantee the preservation of Balinese local wisdoms in the broadcasting sphere through the following rules:

1. The *Puja Trisandya* is aired three times in a day at 06.00, 12.00, and 18.00 Central Indonesian Time.
2. No airing on *Nyepi* day, all broadcasting institutions stop airing on every celebration of the *Nyepi* holiday starting from 06.00 up until 06.00 Central Indonesian time the following day.
3. Ensuring that aired programs in broadcasting institutions do not contradict Balinese traditional values and culture.
4. Ensuring that local aired programs represent at least 10% of the programs in the network station system broadcasting institutions.
5. Observing and supervising alternative medicine commercials that are deviant and harmful to the Balinese public.
6. Obliging broadcasting institutions to produce and air public service announcements as at least 10% of the total advertisements aired.
7. Imposing sanctions and warnings to broadcasting institutions for aired programs that violate the Broadcasting Conduct Guidelines and Standard for Aired Programs (*Pedoman Perilaku Penyiaran dan Standar Program Siaran / P3SPS*).

Institutionally, KPID Bali assumes the following roles:

1. KPID Bali, along with the Balinese Provincial Government, Buleleng Regencial Government, Denpasar Monitoring Centre for Radio Frequencies Class I, broadcasting institutions, as well as public figures, intensively performs steps to fulfill the Buleleng public's right to enjoy good broadcasts.

2. Encouraging media literacy for public figures, varsity and school students, as well as related broadcasting stakeholders in order to spread understanding on the field of broadcasting, which is crucial in shaping the nation's character and personality.
3. Engaging in cooperations to improve broadcasting personnels in Bali through training and educational activities, such as the Radio Academy and *Sekolah P3SPS*.
4. In the process of local government elections, legislative elections, and presidential elections, KPID Bali in collaboration with the General Election Commission (*Komisi Pemilihan Umum / KPU*) and the General Election Supervisory Agency jointly formed a task force to supervise news coverages, airings, and election coverages in broadcasting institutions.
5. Giving appreciation for high-achieving broadcasting personnels from aired programs, broadcasting institutions, as well as quality human resources at the KPID Bali Awards events.
6. Filling the role as a medium for coordination involving issues on broadcasts from the Bali Provincial Government, the Central Government, the Bali Provincial House of Representative, the Central KPI, and the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology.

KPID Bali serves an important role in the Broadcasting System Structure Management (*Pengelolaan Struktur Sistem Penyiaran / PS2P*) process, such as:

1. Ensuring that all broadcasting institutions airing in the Bali Province already have legality in accordance with existing regulations and laws.
2. Conducting the process of licensing application for the establishment of new as well as existing broadcasting institutions. For radio broadcasting institutions, this process is done every 5 years, meanwhile for television broadcasting institutions it is done every 10 years.
3. Executing a fast, effective, and transparent licensing process through the technical assistance activity E-Penyiaran, in order to create a healthy broadcasting industry climate.

Considering the authority and responsibilities of the KPID, one can refer to Law No. 32 of 2002 on Broadcasting, which states that in performing its duties and authority, the KPI shall be assisted by a secretariat funded by the state, as well as by experts according to its needs. In Article 9 of Law No. 32 of

2002, the KPID is funded by the APBD with approval from the Regional Representative Council (*Dewan Perwakilan Daerah / DPD*).

4.2 The Urgency of the KPID Secretariat in the Regional Broadcasting Practice

In order to support the conduct of the KPID and the Regional Information Commission (*Komisi Informasi Daerah / KID*), their responsibilities are regulated in Law No. 32 of 2002 on Broadcasting. The existence of the KPI is essentially for the purpose of formulating broadcasting program standards and broadcasting conduct guidelines, supervising the practice of the broadcasting program standards, and imposing sanctions against violators of the standards and guidelines.

The KPI, at both the central and regional levels, is an independent state agency, and the KPI Secretariat is funded by the state, in which the KPI is funded with the national budget while the KPID is funded with the regional budget.

The KPID Secretariat has the function of carrying out operations at the Regional Indonesian Broadcasting Commission, such as in the administration of programming, reporting, general affairs, managing personnel, law, finance, coordinating budget drafts, budget accountability and correspondence.

A polemic emerged due to changes in Government Regulation No. 41 of 2007 on the Organisation of Regional Apparatus, which could be perceived as *mutatis mutandis* with the Broadcasting Law in order to support the fulfillment of duties and functions of the KPID through the KPID, into Government Regulation No. 18 of 2016 on Regional Apparatus, which discusses funding. The KPID, which falls within the responsibility of the regional government and is assigned to APBD, is not accommodated within the content of the government regulation

In relation to the enactment of Government Regulation No. 18 of 2016 on Regional Apparatus, Regional Governments, including the Balinese Provincial Government, use the regulation to remove the KPID Bali Secretariat under the consideration that broadcasting no longer falls under the authority of the Provincial Government. As a response to this legal vacuum, the Circular letter of Minister of Home Affairs No. 903/2930/SJ on the Institution and Budget of the KPID and the KID.

This circular explains the stipulation in Article 282 paragraphs (1) and (2) of the Law No. 23 of 2014 on the Regional Government. It underlines that the government affairs that fall within the authority of the Regional Government are funded from the regional budget, while government affairs that fall within the authority of the Central Government in regions are funded from the national budget.

In accordance with Appendix I, the Central Government and Provincial as well as Regency/Municipal Regional Government Affairs separation matrix under Law No. 23 of 2014 on Regional Government, in the broadcasting subsection, the tasks of KPID are not included in the government affairs within the authority of the regional government, putting broadcasting under the authority of the central government. However, with the consideration and urgency of the KPID's conducts, as stipulated in Law No. 32 of 2002 on Broadcasting, the Regional Government is obliged to support KPID's performance of its duties, which is allocated from the regional budget through a grant mechanism, as mandated by relevant laws.

As a way to reinforce the position of KPID and KID, it is further explained that in order to support administrative—especially financial administrative—tasks in the KPID Secretariat, the Governor appoints civil servants to assist the KPID Secretariat and the KID's Secretary, preferably for government duties in the field of communication and information technology.

4.3 The Correlation between the Secretariat and Improvement in the Performance of KPID Bali's Commissioner

Many studies and discussions have been published on how to improve governance and public service quality. However, it is worth noting that in order to achieve the expected goal, strong will, hard work, and competition are needed. Good service will benefit three elements of the society. First, the public will be increasingly confident about the government's capacity in governing, resulting in a good reputation in the eyes of the public. Second, businesses/the private sector will be more convinced about the government's capability to manage and create a conducive business climate. Third, the government's capacity as the agent of governance will be strengthened, thus helping them avoid the negative stigma that is rampant in recent days, and allowing the state apparatus to professionally perform their duties [13].

The presence of the KPI as an institution responsible for the supervision of broadcasting activities is hoped to provide legal certainty in the field of broadcasting. Its goal is that the public would be able to receive beneficial broadcasted content. As a representation of the public, the KPI is hoped to be able to guarantee the people's rights to freely and fairly obtain information, ensure the independence of broadcasting institutions, and foster the public's involvement in managing broadcasting institutions. As a representation of the public, it is also hoped that the KPI would be able to achieve the public interest to receive broadcasted contents that can boost the public's education and knowledge. Healthy and beneficial broadcasted contents is the parameter of success for the KPI in performing its functions, duties, and authority [14].

The KPID, which plays the role of being a form of public participation at the regional level, functions as a vessel for public aspirations and to represent the public interests related to broadcasting. The KPID's authority includes: (1) setting aired programs; (2) formulating regulations and the broadcasting conducts guidelines; (3) supervising the execution of the regulations and guidelines, as well as the standards for broadcasted programs; (4) imposing sanctions for violations of the regulations, guidelines, and standards; (5) engaging in coordination and/or cooperation with the government, broadcasting institutions, as well as the public. Article 8 Paragraph (3) of Law No. 32 of 2002 on Broadcasting stipulates the duties and obligations of the KPI, which are to:

- a. Guarantee the public's right to receive proper and accurate information in accordance with human rights;
- b. Contribute in the infrastructural configuration in the field of broadcasting;
- c. Contribute in building a healthy competitive climate among broadcasting institutions and related industries;
- d. Maintaining a fair, equally-distributed, and balanced national information order;
- e. Receiving, studying, and responding to reports and contentions, as well as criticisms and appreciations from the public towards broadcasting practices; and
- f. Planning human resource development that guarantees professionalism in the field of broadcasting.

Besides that, according to the EBU Declaration regarding broadcasting on television, in essence, the

values of public service media, media public service must aim to reach and offer content to all segments of society, without any exceptions. (According to EBU's Declaration on the core values of public service media, public service media should aim to reach and offer the content to all segments of society, with no-one excluded) [15]

The presence of the Secretariat in the KPID's organizational chart gives significant impact in sustaining the performance of KPID Bali's commissioners. The Secretary of the KPI, or the Head of KPI Secretariat is an official appointed by the government under the recommendation of the Central KPI to be the secretary or the Head of Secretariat for the Central KPI; or an official appointed by the Regional Government under the recommendation of KPID to be the secretary or the Head of Secretariat for the KPID. The KPID Secretariat is a part of the regional apparatus that serves as an administrative service provider element for the KPID. The KPID is led by the Head of Secretariat, who is functionally responsible to the KPID and administratively responsible to the regional head of government through the regional secretary.

The KPID Secretariat assumes the responsibilities and functions to provide administrative services for the KPID, such as:

- a. Formulation of the KPID Secretariat's programmes;
- b. Facilitation of KPID programme preparations;
- c. Facilitation and the provision of KPID technical services;
- d. Managing financial administration, employee relations, infrastructure, household affairs, and administration in the KPID.

KPID Bali's Head of Secretariat is in charge of 4 subdivisions, which include the subdivision of institutional affairs, the subdivision of broadcast content supervision, the subdivision of licensing, and the administration subdivision. Each subdivision assumes the responsibility to support the KPID's Commissioner in accordance with the KPID's organizational structure. The distribution of authorities, tasks, functions, and responsibilities within the structure of KPID Bali consists of the following:

- a) The Broadcasting Structure and System Management Division

The KPID Commissioner who is included in the Broadcasting Structure and System Management Division is responsible for the coordination, supervision, and evaluation on programs and activities related to the licensing of broadcasting institutions in accordance with existing laws; which are related to guaranteeing the public's opportunity to obtain proper and accurate information according to human rights; related to the configuration of broadcasting infrastructures; and related to the creation of a healthy and productive competitive climate among broadcasting institutions and related industries in the field of broadcasting.

b) Broadcast Content Supervision Division

In exercising its authority, tasks, functions, and responsibilities, the Broadcast Content Supervision Division performs coordination, supervision, and evaluation on programs and activities related to the formulation of KPI regulations and rulings regarding broadcasted contents; which are related to the supervision, execution, and enforcement of KPI rulings regarding broadcasted contents; the Broadcast Content Supervision Division is responsible for the maintenance of a fair, equally-distributed, and balanced national information order; and lastly, this division is responsible for receiving, studying, and responding to reports, contentions, criticisms, and appreciations from the public for the broadcasting processes.

c) The Institutional Affairs Division

The Institutional Affairs Division performs coordination, supervision, and evaluation on programs and activities related to the formulation, management, and institutional development of the KPID; it is tasked with the formulation of KPID regulations and rulings related to institutional affairs; related to cooperation with the government, broadcasting institutions, the public, as well as international parties; it is also related to the planning of professional human resource development in the field of broadcasting, so that technical and conceptual developments can be achieved in the field of broadcasting.

The role and functions of the KPID Secretariat are not limited within the internal organizational scope, but extend to include the KPID's member candidate selection process. The guidelines of the KPID's member candidate selection process is regulated in Article 19 of KPI Regulation No. 01/P/KPI/07/2014.

Point (6) of the Article 19 on the Institution of the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission stipulated that the KPID Secretariat is responsible for technically assisting the selection team during the KPID member candidate selection process. Members of the KPID are selected by the Provincial House of Representative under the recommendations from the public through a fit and proper test, which is conducted openly. Members of the KPID who are chosen by the Provincial House of Representative are administratively appointed by the Governor, as the executive leader of a province. In a KPID member candidate selection process, the Provincial House of Representative is assisted by the Selection Team, which is composed of 5 (five) persons and is formed by the Provincial House of Representative itself. The Selection Team for KPID member candidate selections consists of representatives from public figures, academics, the Provincial Government, and the KPID.

5 Conclusion

Based on the research findings, we have obtained the fact that KPID Bali is an institution responsible for the supervision on independent broadcasting activities which was established under Law No. 32 of 2002 on Broadcasting. In exercising its role as the regulator of broadcasting activities, the KPID cannot operate without a Secretariat to assist the KPID's commissioner according to the tasks, functions, and responsibilities of KPID Bali. In order to keep fulfilling its role to promote quality broadcasts, good coordination is needed between the Central KPI and the Regional KPI. Regulations on regional government budgets are also needed to foster bureaucracy and administration in KPID Bali.

Improvement efforts through legislation to provide a solid legal standing regarding the existence of state institutions and the substance regarding KPID Secretariat budgeting cannot only be done using a circular letter from the Ministry of Home Affairs, so that an implementation regulation needs to be made in accordance with Law No. 12 of 2011, Paragraph 7 regarding the Hierarchy of Laws. By doing so, there will be no more legal vacuum in the implementation of broadcasting supervision, at the central or regional levels alike.

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