



Media in Southeast Asia Perspective

AN OVERVIEW: MEDIA'S OLIGARCHY IN INDONESIA

Dinda Lisna Amilia, S.Sos, M.A

Communication Departement, Untag Surabaya



2023 PRESS FREEDOM INDEX SOUTHEAST ASIA

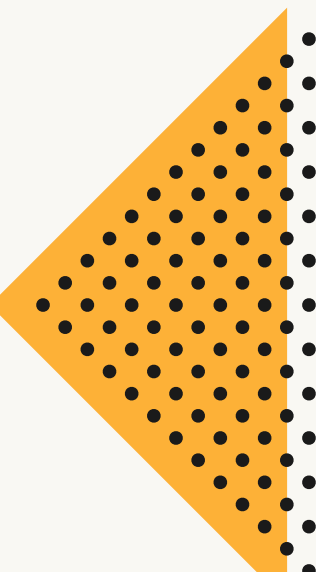
| Country | Global Scores |
|-------------|---------------|
| Timor-Leste | 84,49 |
| Malaysia | 62,83 |
| Thailand | 55,24 |
| Indonesia | 54,83 |
| Singapore | 47,88 |
| Philippines | 46,21 |
| Brunei | 44,2 |
| Cambodia | 42,02 |
| Laos | 36,66 |
| Myanmar | 28,26 |
| Vietnam | 24,58 |

Press Freedom Map

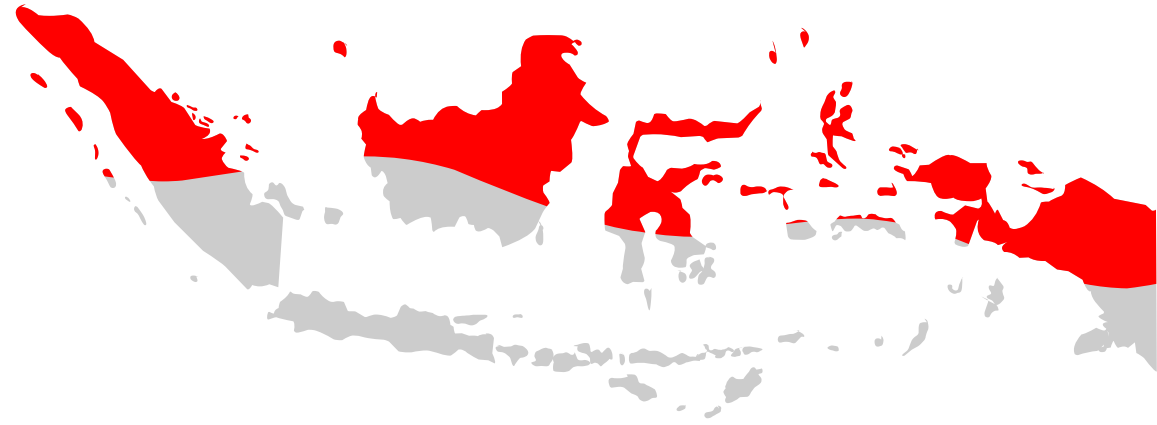
The press freedom map offers a visual overview of the scores of all the countries in the index. The colours and classifications are assigned as follow :

- [85 - 100 points] good (green)
- [70 - 85 points] satisfactory (yellow)
- [55 - 70 points] problematic (light orange)
- [40 - 55 points] difficult (dark orange)
- [0 -40 points] very serious (dark red)

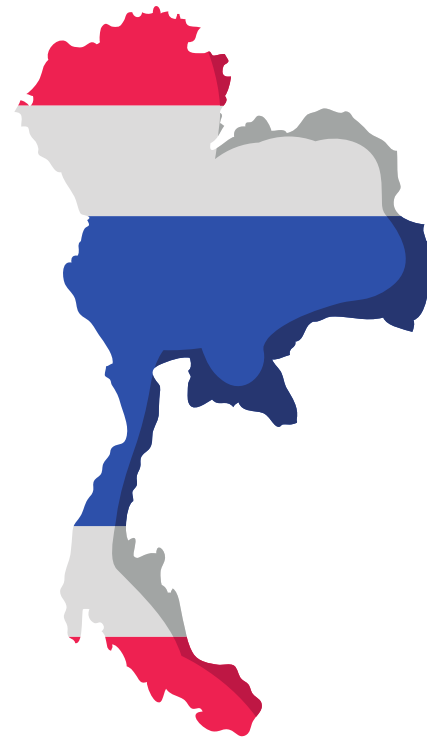
Source : Reporters without Borders



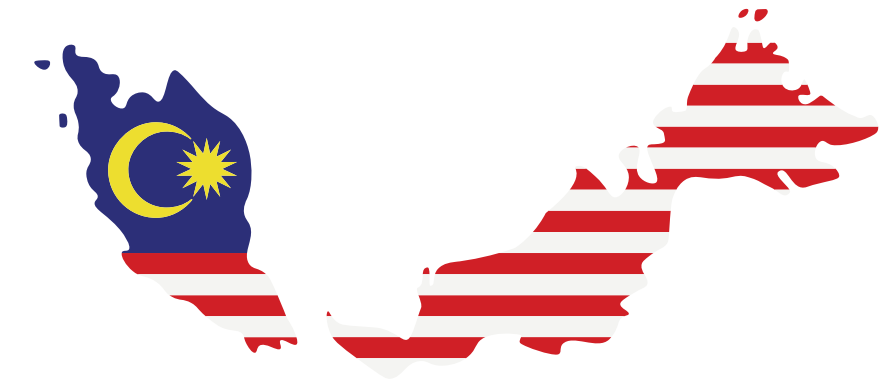
A GLIMPSE OF MEDIA LANDSCAPES IN SOUTHEAST ASIA REPRESENTATIVE COUNTRIES



A new criminal code which, among other things, bans publishing insults against the president, became law in December 2022. The new law has been described by human rights activists as a significant setback for Indonesia's reputation for press freedom.



General elections in May 2023 were seen as a potential turning point for Thailand and for media freedom after decades of authoritarian rule.



Three years of the pandemic, lockdowns, and political and economic uncertainty have deepened the worries of the already-struggling Malaysian print media. On the other hand, social media apps such as TikTok became politically central to the recent election campaign, raising concerns for the new government.

TYOLOGY OF MEDIA OWNERSHIP



Horizontal

ownership is based on the diversifies a wide range of media. For instance: news Corp owns companies in each of these: newspapers, magazines, books, terrestrial and satellite TV and film studios.

Vertical

where one company owns all of the stages of production of media products. This type can reducing production cost. For instance: newspaper also owns publishing/printing company.

Diagonal/lateral,

when media companies branch out into non-media areas, such as media company that expand to property, or transportation sector.

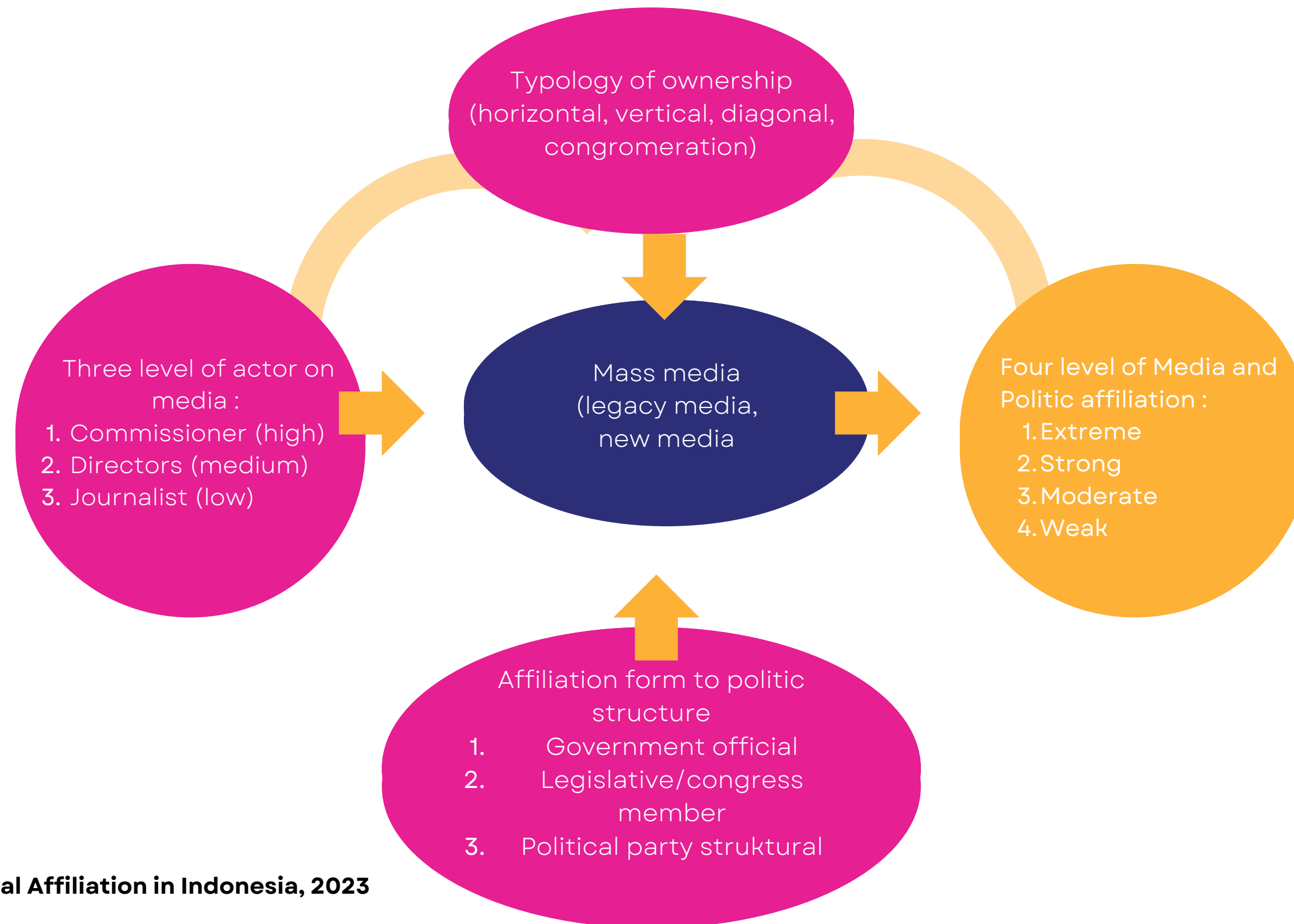
Conglomeration

one media owner also own media (diagonal/horizontal/ vertical) and non-media company (hotels, finance, mining, etc)

Transnational

media company expand to another country.

THE INTERRELATION OF MEDIA OWNERSHIP AND POLITICAL AFFILIATION IN INDONESIA



Source:
Media Ownership and Political Affiliation in Indonesia, 2023

INDONESIA AND OLIGARCHY

Oligarchy: a government in which a small group exercises control especially for corrupt and selfish purposes

The oligarchy controls the government and DPR's performance in establishing political compromises for every legislative policy to facilitate the affairs of party oligarchs, who are also the members of the Jokowi government coalition. Not to mention the previous opposition turned into coalition by Jokowi, such as Prabowo and Sandiaga Uno, who previously known as opponents in 2019 election candidacy. Prabowo now serves as the Minister of Defence, and Sandiaga Uno as the Minister of Tourism and Creative Economy.

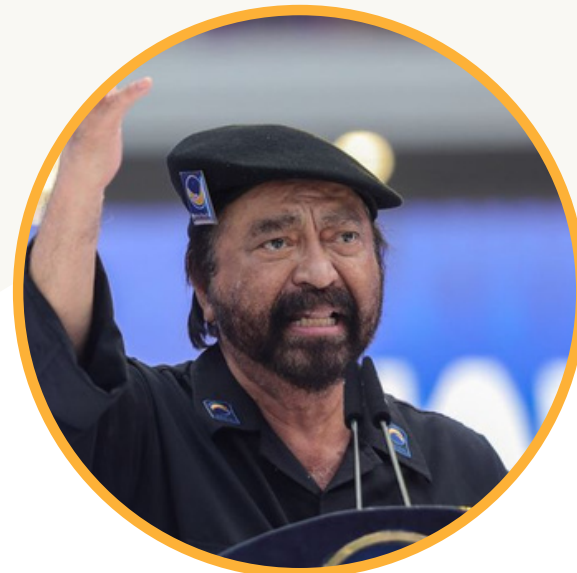


UNEARTHING INDONESIA'S BIGGEST MEDIA OLIGARCHS



owner of TVOne, ANTV
and Viva, and
chairman of the
Golkar Party

Level of politic affiliation = strong



owner of MetroTV,
Media Indonesia and
MetroTV news, and
chairman of the
Nasional Demokrat
Party

Level of politic affiliation = strong



owner of MNCTV, Koran
Sindo, Okezone,
Sindonews, Trijaya FM, ARH
global and Radio Dangdut,
and chairman of the
Persatuan Indonesia Party

**Level of politic affiliation =
extreme**

INDONESIA'S DIGITAL MEDIA LANDSCAPE: SAME OLD, SAME OLD

Existing media tycoons expand their businesses to converge with or acquire digital media entities in order to expand their media empires

With each media group controlling many news outlets across many platforms, the practice of republishing the same news content on multiple platforms has become ubiquitous. This has come at the expense of quality content.

HENCE, CREATING CONTENT TO MAXIMIZE THE NUMBER OF “CLICKS” AND DRIVE ADVERTISING REVENUES HAS BECOME THE PRIMARY MOTIVATION—ABOVE QUALITY CONTENT.



DISRUPTION ON TECHNOLOGY LEAD TO THE EMERGE OF ALTERNATIVE MEDIA

- ✓ Online alternative media are now emerging that only focus on local issues, especially issues that are not or rarely touched by mainstream media.
- ✓ The presence of alternative media, surprisingly welcome by the youngsters
- ✓ Gen Z (refers to undergraduate university student) in Indonesia most likely to trust alternative rather than mainstream media.
- ✓ This youngsters are do not care about the legal entity or casual vocabulary of these alternative media.



THE RISE OF ALTERNATIVE MEDIA IN INDONESIA

FOLKATIVE

VOLIX.

Nuice

CRETIVOX

whiteboardjournal.com

USS 
FEED