Winter 2-27-2021

THE UTILIZATION OF BROADCASTING MEDIA IN MEETING THE INFORMATION NEEDS OF PROSPECTIVE REGIONAL CHIEF REGARDING POLITICAL NEWS

Mohammad Zamroni
UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, mohammad.zamroni@uin-suka.ac.id

suwandi sumartias
Faculty of Communication Sciences, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia, suwandi.sumartias@unpad.ac.id

soeganda priyatna
Faculty of Communication Sciences, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia, soeganda_priyatna@yahoo.com

atie rachmiatie
Faculty of Communication Sciences, Bandung Islamic University, Indonesia, atierachmatie@gmail.com

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Mohammad Zamroni
Faculty of Communication Science, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia
E-mail: mohammad16010@mail.unpad.ac.id
Faculty of Dacwah and Communication, Sunan Kalijaga State of Islamic University,
Yogyakarta, Indonesia E-mail: mohammad.zamroni@uin-suka.ac.id
Suwandi Sumartias
Faculty of Communication Sciences, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia
E-mail: suwandi.sumartias@unpad.ac.id
Soeganda Priyatna
Faculty of Communication Sciences, Padjadjaran University, Bandung, Indonesia
E-mail: soeganda_priyatna@yahoo.com
Atie Rachmiatie
Faculty of Communication Sciences, Bandung Islamic University, Indonesia
E-mail: atierachmatie@gmail.com

Abstract
Broadcast media is one of the electronic media that is widely used to meet the information needs of the public. One of them is television media which is currently still enjoyed by many people amid the presence of new media and social media. There are two private television stations, namely iNews TV and Metro TV as news television which are widely used by political parties and regional head candidate pairs in campaigns, building self-image, and offering work programs. Likewise, the community in fulfilling the information needs related to the 2017 Pilkada DKI Jakarta also took advantage of this television media. This study uses the Uses and Gratifications theory which focuses on the use of media to obtain gratifications for one's needs and public space theory. The purpose of this research is to describe the use of broadcast media in fulfilling the information needs of the political news of the DKI Jakarta Pilkada. Data collection was carried out by in-depth interviews, observation, and documentation study. The data analysis was performed using an interactive model. The results of the research found that the total political news texts of private television both on iNews TV and Metro TV were studied for the information needs of the Pilkada DKI Jakarta, consisting of 172 news pieces, consisting of 90 iNews TV news items, and 82 Metro TV news pieces in various news programs.

Keywords: Utilization of Broadcast Media, Information, Political News, Pilkada DKI Jakarta

Introduction

One of the changes in human civilization is marked by the presence of communication and information technology which is developing very rapidly. This is of course closely related to human needs for information and communication technology itself. To meet the human need for information, people use various methods and uses of mass media and social media. The mass media itself includes television, radio, newspapers, magazines, tabloids and films.

The influence of the media in political life is very large, the media has a considerable ability to influence public opinion and people's behavior. The wide coverage in society has made the mass media considered as one of the effective means of shaping the image of the party. An information produced by the mass media, especially those related to a political party, at least has a function to shape the image of a political party to the public.

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In his classic work Walter Lippmann (1922: 29) states that media news is the main source that shapes the nature of thinking on broader public issues that are beyond the reach, views and thoughts of most ordinary citizens. What the media knows about the world is what the media says. In fact, what is the main agenda of the media strongly influences the public's main agenda. In summary, what is considered important by the media is also important to the public. Certanly, seeing the high cost of buying political advertising, political parties try another ways, by presenting themselves in the middle of television through news, they creatively make or raise strategic issues so that they are always be the subject of television news.

The Implementation of Jakarta Gubernatorial Election, political parties, political figures and candidate pairs have shown their aggressive attitude in socializing their existence. This can be seen from the effort in conveying political messages, but they refused if they were referred to as political campaign activities. Political communication carried out both before and after the campaign period often uses mass media channels, especially television. Various shows containing individual political messages and political organizations are often aired in various mass media such as television.

Gubernatorial Election is a campaign period in which each supporting political party or candidate pair approaches the community to attract support. According to Mc Quail (2000: 43), in general, the mass media has a variety of functions for the audience: first, as a conduit of information; second, giving comments or interpretations that help understand the meaning of information; third, the formation of an agreement; fourth, the correlation of parts of society in providing responses to the environment; fifth, transmission of cultural heritage; and the sixth, the expression of values and cultural symbols are necessary to preserve the identity and sustainable societies.

Mass media, especially television, is a strategic land in conveying political messages to the public in the formation of public opinion and in building political image. Television in accordance with its position, should act as an independent institution that can provide political information correctly and objectively, without any element of bias towards certain political interests. Television has contributed to improving the qualities of Jakarta Gubernatorial Election and the contestants. Television has an obligation to create the 2017 Jakarta Election not just as a ceremonial event but also a substantial implementation of citizens' political rights.

The development of television media is currently in line with social development which has now surpassed the thinking of modernity (marked by the emergence of the goods and services industry) towards postmodernity thinking which tends to be more organized around cultural consumption, mass media games and information technology development (Smit, 2001b: 214-232). The existence of television in the postmodern era has a strong influence on the social and economic dynamics of its people, especially in consuming symbols and lifestyles rather than the production function of goods that are characteristic of the industrial era. Consumption of symbols, lifestyles, and community dynamics occurs, because television as a media has constructed social reality (Berger and Luckmann, 1990: 35). Social reality is constructed by the media departing from reproduced information.

Moreover, it must be realized that the current development of television broadcast media has changed. Television today has built the social reality of a capital intensive industry and is presented to a dynamic and contemporary society. Through television today, ongoing clashes that shook the structure of culture and communication system that has been established (Kottak, 1990: 14).

Based on this description, a study on the use of broadcast media in meeting the information needs of regional head candidates about Pilkada political news is urgent and significant considering that political parties and Pilkada contestants are so massive in

utilizing broadcast media for campaigns, building political images, public opinion, public persuasion, and offer work programs.

Theoretical Framework
Theory of Uses and Gratifications
To fulfill these needs and desires, people then choose what media to use, then also choose what messages they want to enjoy. The act of choosing or using it is done because people expect the satisfaction of their desires to be fulfilled. In other words, the assumption of this theory says that people are actually actively making choices according to their needs and wants. Therefore, this theory is used if the researcher wants to know what people do to the media (what the people do with mass media) (Hamidi, 2007: 77).

This theory focuses on the use of media to obtain gratifications for one's needs. Judgments about the cultural meaning of the mass media must be suspended before investigating the orientation of the audience. (Elvinaro Ardianto, 2007: 71). The theory of Uses and Gratifications emphasizes a human approach in viewing the mass media. This means that humans have autonomy, the authority to treat the media. According to the opinion of this theory, media consumers have the freedom to decide how (through which media) they use the media and how the media will impact them (Nurudin, 2007: 192).

According to Katz, Blumler & Gurevitch (1974) in Jalaluddin Rakhmat (2005: 205), explains the basic assumptions regarding Uses & Gratifications Theory, namely: a) The audience is considered active, meaning that the audience is an important part of the use of mass media which is assumed to have a purpose; b) In the mass communication process, the initiative to link needs satisfaction with media selection rests with audience members; c) The mass media must compete with other sources to satisfy their needs. The needs that the media fulfill are only part of a wider range of human needs. How these needs are met through media consumption is highly dependent on the behavior of the audiences concerned; d) Many of the goals of mass media voters are deduced from data provided by audience members. This means that people are considered sufficiently understanding to report interests and motives in certain situations; e) Assessment of the cultural meaning of the mass media must be suspended before researching the audience orientation. In other words, media users are active in the communication process. Media users try to find the best media sources in an effort to meet their needs. This means that the Uses and Gratifications Theory assumes that users have alternative choices to meet their needs. This theory places more emphasis on a humane approach to viewing media. This means that humans have the autonomy and authority to treat the media (Nurudin, 2003: 181).

The uses and gratifications theory operates in several ways which can be seen in the chart below: Source: Onong Uchjana E (2003: 293). Social environment: 1. Demographic characteristics 2. Group affiliation 3. Personality traits Audience needs: 1. Cognitive 2. Effective 3. Personal Integrative 4. Social Integrative 5. Releasing tension / escape from reality Source of satisfying related needs with non-media: 1. Family, friends 2. Interpersonal communication 3. Hobbies 4. Sleep Use of mass media: 1. Types of SK media, magazines, radio, television, films etc. 2. Media content 3. Media impression 4. Social context and media exposure Media satisfaction (function): 1. Environmental observation 2. Diversion / entertainment 3. Personal identity 4. Social relations This model starts with the social environment that determines our needs. Then from the uses and gratifications model above, it can be explained: a). Cognitive needs (cognitive needs) are needs related to affirming information, knowledge and understanding of the environment. This need is based on a desire to understand and control the environment, as well as satisfying our curiosity and impulse for our investigation. b). Affective needs are needs related to affirming experiences that are aesthetic, enjoyable and emotional. c). Personal integrative needs (personal needs in an

integrative manner) are needs related to the confirmation of credibility, trust, stability, and individual status. These things come from a desire for self-respect. d). Social integrative needs (social needs integrative) are needs related to strengthening contact with family, friends and the world. These things are based on a desire to be affiliated. e). Escapist needs are needs related to efforts to avoid pressure, tension, and a desire for diversity (Onong Uchyana E, 2003: 294).

From the explanation above, it can be said that someone using the mass media is motivated by certain motives. The motives are what encourage someone to use the mass media they want. This cognitive need is what causes a person to choose media to meet their information needs. Motive can be operationalized in various ways, Blummer in Jalaluddin Rahmat (1993: 66) mentions three orientations, namely: 1. Cognitive, namely the need for information, surveillance, or exploration of reality. 2. Difersion, namely the need for release from pressure and the need for entertainment. 3. Personal Identity, namely using media content to strengthen or highlight something important in the life or situation of the audience itself.

Teori Ruang Publik (*Public Sphere Theory*)

Konsep ruang publik merupakan bagian vital dalam negara demokratis. Demokrasi dapat berjalan dengan baik jika dalam suatu negara terdapat ruang publik yang egaliter dimana setiap orang memiliki kesempatan yang sama untuk berpartisipasi dan menyampaikan idenya (Littlejohn, 2009). *Public sphere* sendiri diperkenalkan oleh Jurgen Habermas, seorang filsuf dan sosiolog dari Jerman. Habermas lahir pada 18 Juni 1929 di Düsseldorf dan besar di Gummersbach, Jerman (Kuper, 1999). Habermas memutuskan untuk bekerjasama dengan Adorno dan Horkheimer karena ia meyakini bahwa kedua ilmuwan itu mampu membangun teori kritis mengenai masyarakat dari pandangan Marxis dengan lebih kreatif dan inovatif.

This study began after the Holocaust in Germany, at which time there were political changes in Germany. Germany at that time was on the way to a democratic society. This change to a more democratic Germany requires a democracy that has legitimacy (Garnham, 2007: 102). This concept was first introduced by Habermas in 1962 through his book "The Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere". This book describes "the transformation and virtual destruction of the rationality of public space that was developing in the 19th and 20th centuries in England, France and Germany" (Johnson, 2006: 19).

This is of course contrary to the authoritarian situation previously applied. "The idea of a public space shows the progress of the idea of enlightenment which tries to free human subjectivity from the limitations made in the authoritarian tradition" (Pinter, 2004: 220). In the same sense, there is no equality in citizens. For this reason, Habermas felt the need to create a more ideal concept of public space to create this equality. "Habermas wants to make a more explicit meaning of ideal normative rules and can describe how the public space can contribute as an essential framework in a democratic society" (Johnson, 2006: 20). With the practice of bourgeois public space at that time, the existence of the public space was in a dangerous situation. This is because the public sphere plays a central role in an increasingly democratic society and the formation of public opinion. "The public sphere is the realm of perception and conversation about public issues that are produced and sustain the public" (Bimber, 2003: 244).

Towards the ideal public sphere through television media is certainly not without hard efforts. There are so many challenges in realizing the ideal public space. Especially when people are not rational enough in arguing. However, "when citizens have the necessary skills, they can freely choose for themselves the part of the knowledge they deem important, rather

than depending on the traditional government and the supply of information from the mass media" (Van Dijk, 2006: 104).

The thing that is of concern here is the issue of expanding ideas or ideas that are freer when compared to the mass media. The distribution of ideas previously organized by the mass media has become freer and wilder. "Individual mental processes, and similarities to external visual forms that can be manipulated, are mass produced, with standards set by each person. What was previously only a mental process, as a typical statement from the individual, then becomes part of the public sphere "(Manovich, 2001: 60).

Research Methods

This study uses a qualitative research method with a case study approach. Case studies are a variant of several types of approaches to qualitative methods. Yin in (Creswell, 1994) states that case study research includes case studies in real life, in the context of contemporary settings. Furthermore, Stake in (Denzin & Lincold, 2009) explains that case studies are a common way to conduct qualitative investigations. Case study research is neither new nor qualitatively new. The case study is not a methodological choice, but a choice of what to study. In this case study, researchers looked at cases and phenomena related to the use of broadcast media by candidate pairs in fulfilling the information needs of the 2017 DKI Jakarta Pilkada political news. Data collection in this study was through interviews, observation and documentation study. Research target locations on iNews TV and Metro TV. Data analysis was used with an interactive analysis model.

Research Results and Discussion

Utilization of Broadcasting Media and Support of Political Parties for Regional Head Candidates in Pilkada DKI Jakarta

The people's democratic party in the form of Simultaneous Local Elections in the second wave in 2017 was held with various stages starting in September 2016, both the choice of provincial and Local leaders. It is stipulated in Law No. 8 of 2015 concerning Amendments to Law Number 1 of 2015 concerning the Establishment of Government Regulations in lieu of Law Number 1 of 2014 concerning Election of Governors, Regents, and Mayors Becoming Acts. This year the simultaneous Local elections will be attended by 101 regions, while the regions that will hold the elections will consist of 7 provinces, 76 districts and 18 cities. The seven provinces are Aceh, Bangka Belitung, Jakarta, Banten, Gorontalo, West Sulawesi, and West Papua.

This kind of electoral system in Indonesia deliberately applied to the local elections both at the provincial and district / city in the whole of Indonesia. This system at the same time replaces the Gubernatorial Election which have been carried out through parliamentary voting mechanisms. Concurrent direct local elections first held in 2015. The simultaneous election model is the first time in Indonesia, even in the world. Indonesia is supposed to be recorded in the history of world democracy because there were 269 areas consists of 9 provinces, 36 cities and 224 districts simultaneously elect Local heads. That is, around 53 percent of the total 537 provinces and districts / cities in Indonesia carry out the first wave of simultaneous Local elections.

According to data reported by the Jakarta General Election Commission, there are three candidate pairs fighting over the seats of the Governor and Deputy Governor of DKI Jakarta for the period 2017-2021. A total of 10 political parties give support to the third candidate on the Governor and Deputy Governor Local Head Election (Election) of Jakarta, 2017. The couple number 1 Harimurti Agus Yudhoyono-Sylviana Murni supported by four parties, namely the Democratic Party (Demokrat), The United Development Party (PPP), The National Revival Party Nation (PKB), and the National Mandate Party (PAN). While the pair

number 2 Basuki Tjaahaja Purnama (Ahok) -Djarot Saiful Hidayat was also supported by four parties, namely PDI Perjuangan, Hati Nurani Rakyat Party, Golongan Karya and Nasdem Party. With number 3 Anies Baswedan-Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno is only carried by Gerindra and PKS.

In the context of the DKI Jakarta Pilkada, the dynamics are stronger and the level of fighting both in the real world and the virtual world including through television media is getting more alarming to an alarming level. Especially when the DKI Jakarta Pilkada this time was not only one round, but there were two rounds which led to changes in the politics of the supporting parties. The table below explains that the candidates for regional heads in the use of media to provide information about political news for the DKI Jakarta Pilkada are quite varied, including print media (2.26), magazines (1.57), radio (1.66), online media (2.92), social media. (2.36), chat applications (2.33), and the highest was television (2.98).

Table 1.
Use of Media Types as a Source of Information for the 2017 DKI Regional Election

	Mean*	Standard Deviation
Print media	2.26	89
Magazine	1.57	75
Radio	1.66	89
Television	2.98	83
Online media	2.92	86
Social media Application	2.36	95
Chatting	2.33	88

*Mean = 0 (disagree) to 4 (strongly agree)
Source: Results of research data processing (2018)

Meanwhile, the battle of the Jakarta SCR Regional Election Commission this time is also heavily colored by the struggle for public opinion through various mass media channels print, electronic, online and even social media. Various packaging efforts for publicity of candidate pairs in the campaign tend to be partial. The news in the mass media also shows the interests of the political parties and candidate pairs that they carry. Even the black campaign kept scattered in the mass media and social media to each other down opponents with a variety of propaganda and issues which are suggestive of ethnicity, religion, race (SARA). Television has become one of the media that aggressively proclaims the candidates for the Governor-Deputy Governor in the ongoing Jakarta Local election. This further reinforces suspicions of media bias against the party and candidates. See for example, iNews TV, MNC TV, RCTI, Global TV owned Harie Tanoesudibyo (HT) as Chairman of Perindo Party also supports the candidate number 3 Anies-Sandiaga. Whereas Metro TV with Surya Paloh (SP) as the owner is also the Chairman of the National Democratic Party (NasDem) which from the outset declare his support for candidate pair number 2, Ahok-Djarot. The emergence of a television media conglomerate that supports candidate pairs in the Jakarta Head Pilkada in 2017 needs special attention and in-depth study because they certainly are present for various reasons.

When traced from the entity's business interests seem to be true, it strengthened their efforts to the perpetuation of their media empire to seize power. However, suspicion is

precisely the most powerful is the argument that says that the more dominating political interests rather than economic interests (business), because the real owner of the media is more powerful (settle) in the economic capital. We can see that sort of iNews TV television media owned by Hary Tanoesoedibyo just one among dozens of corporate media in the MNC Group. Likewise, a Metro TV news media owned by Surya Paloh (SP) is one of the national private television were big enough and broad range of broadcast coverage besides several incoming media corporations Media Group.

However, the above concerns are quite basic considering that this is contrary to the spirit of democratization of broadcasting which requires diversity of ownership and diversity of content, as stated in Law No. 32 of 2002 concerning Broadcasting. Where under Article 5 (g) states that the broadcasting is directed to prevent monopoly ownership and support fair competition in the broadcasting field. In one after another with a letter (i) states that broadcasters should be able to provide information that is correct, balanced and responsible.

Then, what is the function shown by the media as a political institution? One of the functions that Soeharto and state elites in developing countries had designed was to promote national ideology and legitimize the development process. In carrying out this function, the press is an agent of stability, whose task is to help preserve the socio-political order. This function is generally related to the term development journalism. The second function is to monitor political orders during peacetime, carry out checks and balances (Cook, 1998).

From the in-depth final analysis it was found that the birth of the support of the Political Party which in fact owns the television media Harie Tanoesoedibyo, the General Chairperson of the Perindo Party which owns iNews TV and Abu Rizal Bakrie, the Chairperson of the Advisory Council for the Golkar Party, the owner of TV One, supports candidate pair 3, and Surya Paloh, the general chairman of the Nasdem party. Metro TV owner supports candidate pair 2, has biased the interests and independence and neutrality of the media because there is bias and intervention in the content of media messages to support the candidate pair that is being promoted.

However, for the candidate pairs for governor and deputy governor of DKI Jakarta and supporting political parties have a different view, that the presence of broadcast media such as television can be used as a means of providing information related to political images, personal images of candidates, and more importantly campaigning programs designed by the pair. candidate for regional head.

Selection of Program Programs and Political News Distribution of DKI Jakarta Pilkada on iNews TV and Metro TV

There are two private television media which are the target locations in this study, including iNews TV and Metro TV. The two televisions include existing television stations that have received broadcast licenses such as RCTI, MNCTV, Global TV, Indosiar, Trans TV, Trans 7, ANTV and SCTV. In addition, both have context profiles as expected. In terms of ownership, iNews TV is owned by Hary Tanoesoedibyo (HT) in the MNC Group corporation, while Metro TV is a television industry owned by the Media Group with owner Surya Paloh (SP). Interestingly, the two bosses who own the Television are also political party elites in which Hary Tanoesoedibyo (HT) is the General Chair of the Perindo Party which he founded, while Surya Paloh (SP) is the General Chair of the Nasdem Party which he also founded.

Judging from the broadcasting coverage of the two televisions, it is also a television station with a very wide coverage that has a networked station system (SSJ) and broadcast stations in almost all regions in Indonesia. In terms of program programs, the two televisions are news television and sports with the highest rated news broadcasts. The electability of the

two television stations iNews TV and Metro TV was also due to other considerations in which the two televisions, especially at prime time, focused a lot on political news.

From the various news available, a detailed examination was carried out on the theme of private television news, both iNews TV and Metro TV, seen from the news headlines to determine the tendency of the news text form patterns, as well as the private television news text forms of both in displaying and describing events, people, groups, situation, or circumstance. From the data collection, it was found that the total text of political news on private television both on iNews TV and Metro TV that was studied for this need was 172 news items, consisting of 90 iNews TV news items, and 82 Metro TV news items.

All of the news was broadcast during April 2017, to be precise April 5-16 2017 during the second round of the 2017 DKI Jakarta Regional Election campaign in political news programs on iNews TV and Metro TV. For iNews TV, it is included in the news program "Morning iNews, Afternoon iNews, Night iNews, and Evening iNews". Meanwhile, Metro TV is included in the news program "Good Morning Indonesia, Metro Siang, News Line, Metro Today, Prime Time News, and Metro Night ".

It is known that during the 2017 DKI Jakarta Pilkada campaign period, there were 90 political news that dominated all news programs broadcast by iNews TV "iNews Pagi, iNews Siang, iNews Malam, iNews Petang" iNews TV. If the news themes broadcast on iNews TV are classified, they are the support for the Anies-Sandi candidate pair (10 pieces), the Anies-Sandi candidate pair campaign and socialization program (30 pieces), the Perindo Party campaign supporting the Anies-Sandi candidate pair (7 pieces), spotlight violations of the Ahok-Djarot candidate pair (34), and questioning the non-neutrality of the DKI Jakarta KPUD (9).

When viewed from the choice of themes, it seems that it has further strengthened the opinion of the practice of political contestation in the newsroom of iNews TV news on the production processes of the 2017 DKI Jakarta regional election political news text. against the governor-deputy governor candidate pair Anies-Sandi as well as a form of resistance against the governor-deputy governor candidate pair Ahok-Djarot.

Table 2.
Title News Politics "iNews Morning, Afternoon iNews, iNews hours, iNews Evening" in iNews TV

No.	Live Episode	Showtimes	Serial Number	News Title
1	06-04-2017	04.30	0001	Anies Promoting the Jakarta Smart Card (KJP) Plus Program
			0002	Ahok Visits Residents with Sore Pain
		11.30	0003	Anies Promoting Jakarta Smart Card (KJP) Plus Program
			0004	Djarot Campaign in *Klender* Area
		20.30	0005	Anies-Sandi Receives Support from Indonesian Preacher Association (IKADI)
			0006	Regional General Elections Commission (KPUD) Seen Accommodated the Demands of Candidate Pair Number 2
2	07-04-2017	04.30	0007	Anies Socialization 3 Priority Programs
			0008	Anis Team Report Alleged Negative Campaign

			0009	Djarot Receives Support from ex-Agus-Silvi Volunteers
			0010	CSR Fund by Ahok Part of Corruption
		11.30	0011	Anies Inaugurates 10 Voting Guards Team at Polling Station (TPS)
			0012	Djarot Blows Into Citizens' Settlements
		17.00	0013	Escorting the Ahok Congregation
		21.45	0014	Anies Criticizes Incumbents
			0015	Ahok-Djarot Visits GP Ansor Office
			0016	There was Intervention incumbent candidate?
3	08-04-2017	06.00	0017	Anies Criticizes Incumbents
			0018	Sandi Provides Digital Entrepreneurship Training
			0019	Ahok-Djarot Visits GP-Ansor
			0020	Ahok Appreciation GP Ansor Security Election
			0021	Permanent Final voter List (DPT), but there are an additional 109 thousand voters
		11.00	0022	Jakarta Leaders Election Commission Lack of Ballots
			0023	Anies-Sandi's success team at the Pentecostal Church Association
			0024	Djarot Participates in the Dhuha Recite at PWNU Jakarta
		17.00	0025	Escorting the Ahok Congregation
			0026	Jakarta General Election Commission (KPUD) Prepares Adddendum Process
			0027	Subang residents in Jakarta Support Ahok-Djarot
4	09-04-2017	06.00	0028	Jakarta Batak Tribe Supports Anies-Password
		11.00	0029	Escorting the Ahok Congregation
			0030	Volunteer of Anies-Sandi Held a Healthy Path
			0031	Volunteer of Anies-Sandi Socialized Jakarta Smart Card (KJP)
			0032	Djarot Attends the Puppets in 2017
		17.00	0033	Djarot Wants to Build Two Great Mosques
			0034	Anies Performs Social Services and Medical Examination
		20.30	0035	Sandi Hopes HNI Collaboration with Oke Oce
5	10-04-2017	04.30	0036	Sandi Attends Tabligh Akbar in Kalibata
			0037	Student Movement (GMMI) Declaration Support Anies-Sandi
			0038	Anies-Sandi Team Discover 15,000 Double Final voter List (DPT)
			0039	Escorting Ahok Congregation
		16.30	0040	Agus-Silvi's supporters gave Ahok-Djarot support
			0041	Use CSR Funds, Ahok Breaking the Law?
		20.30	0042	Prabowo and Harry Tanoe meetings

			0043	Sandi Socialization with Cipinang Residents
			0044	Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) Does Not Prosecuting 100 Alleged Violations
6	11-04-2017	04.30	0045	Election Campaign Ethics
			0046	Video of Ahok-Djarot Campaign Getting Critism
		11.30	0047	Escorting Ahok Congregation
			0048	542 Polling Stations in Round I, Allegedly the Results Improper
		16.30	0049	Interdependent Christians Church Supports Anies
			0050	Anies Gathering with the Head of Cipasung Islamic Boarding School
			0051	Video Controversy on Ahok-Djarot Campaign
		20.30	0052	Perindo Party Activities
7	12-04-2017	11.30	0053	The hearing demanded that Ahok resign
			0054	Jakarta Election Commission Presents New Format for Round 2 Debate Putaran 2
			0055	Djarot Asks Citizens to Distribute Voting Rights on April 19
		16.30	0056	Unemployment Becomes the Attention of Ahok and Anies Team
			0057	Sandi Inaugurates Waste Bank
			0058	Djarot Asks Citizens to Use Voting Rights on April 19
8	13-04-2017	04.30	0059	Jakarta Election Commission Successfully Helds Public Election Debate
			0060	Perindo Rescue Activities
			0061	Cheap Food Packages from Perindo Youth
		16.30	0062	7000 Combined Officers Prepared East Jakarta
			0063	The Second Round of Public Debate
			0064	Perindo Party Activities
		20.30	0065	Simulation of Handling Chaos at Poling Station (TPS)
			0066	Jakarta Leaders Election Survey
			0067	Video Campaign Smells ethnicity, religion and race (SARA)
9	14-04-2017	04.30	0068	College Alumni Community Supports Anies-Sandi
			0069	Anies Visits PWNU Al-Itqon-Rois Aam Islamic Boarding School
			0070	Sandi oversees the Cipali Toll Road
			0071	Sandiaga Meet Prabowo
			0072	Anies-Sandi's Winning Team Suspected Abuse Campaign Violations
		11.30	0073	Sandiaga Greeted Lebak Bulus Residents

No.	Live Episode	Showtimes	Serial Number	News Title
			0074	Jakarta Christian Group Supports candidate number three
		16.30	0075	Steps to Evict Jakarta Government Mistakes
			0076	Perindo Party Activities
		20.30	0077	Ahok-Djarot Volunteers Distribute Cheap Food Packages
			0078	Perindo Party Activities
10	15-04-2017	06.00	0079	Anies- Sandi Prepare the Transition Team
			0080	Kartika Putri Campaign for the Candidate Pair Anies-Sandi
		11.30	0081	Hundreds Supporters of Anies-Sandi Joint Gymnastic
			0082	Anies Inaugurated Mosque in Pondok Gede
			0083	Jakarta Leader Election Survey Result
		20.00	0084	Besides Campaigns, Sandi Invite Citizens to Exercise
			0085	Anies-Sandi Campaign Video
			0086	Declaration of the Minang Family Association to Supports Anies
			0087	Anies-Sandi Closing Campaign
			0089	Both PPP Groups Withdraw Ahok-Djarot's Support
11	16-04-2017	06.00	0090	Quiet Period of Jakarta Leaders Election

Table 3.
Title Political News "Good Morning Indonesia, Metro Siang, News Line, Metro Today, Prime Time News, Metro Night" on Metro TV

No.	Live Episode	Showtimes	Serial Number	News Title
1	06-04-2017	11.00	0001	Djarot Dissemination of Waste Banks in Klender
			0002	Anies Receive Disabilities
			0003	Abundant HR Challenges of the Regional Government
		17.00	0004	Number of Final Voter List (DPT) in Jakarta Election Increases
		21.30	0005	Djarot Blusukan to Duren Sawit
			0006	Sandi Visiting Residents in Bantaran Kaliciliwung
			0007	Determination of Round II Final Voter List (DPT) of Jakarta Leaders Election
		23.30	0008	Djarot: The Provincial Government Will Buy Residents Dry Waste
			0009	Anies Receives Disability Residents in His Home
2	07-04-2017	11.00	0010	Djarot Blusukan To Duren Sawit
			0011	Sandi Visiting Residents of Ciliwung River

		17.00	0012	Police Suggest to Postpone Ahok Case Session
			0013	Djarot Asks for Clarification of Anies
			0014	Anies is accused of giving a good name
			0015	Determination of Second Round Final Voter List (DPT)
		23.30	0016	Election Organizer Ethics Council (DKPP) Decides the Chairperson of the Election
			0017	Commission Violates the Code of Ethics
			0018	Ahok-Djarot visited GP.Ashor
			0019	Provides Digital-Based Business Training
3	08-04-2017	17.00	0020	Ahok Campaigns with Watching Movies
			0021	Sandi Campaigning with Gymnastics in the Residents
			0022	Election Commission Submits Keys to Success Team
		23.30	0023	Election Organizer Ethics Council (DKPP) Chairman Agrees to Ahok Session Postponed
			0024	Ahok Campaigns with Watching Movies
			0025	Djarot Visits Jakarta PWNU Office
			0026	Sandi Invites Citizens to Healthy Life
			0027	General Eletions Commission (KPU) Respects Election Organizer Ethics Council (DKPP) Decision
4	09-04-2017	11.00	0028	Toward the Pamungkas Debate in Jakarta Election
		17.00	0029	Jakarta PKB Declared to Support Ahok-Djarot
		18.00	0030	Basuki Attends Meeting with PSI
			0031	Djarot Attended the Overseas Citizens' Declaration of Support
			0032	Anies Campaigning in Setabudi
			0033	Sandi join Gymnastics with Residents of *Warakas*
			0034	Professionalism of Regional Election Organizers Questioned
		23.30	0035	Money Politics in Elections
			0036	PPP held Istighosah in East Jakarta
5	10-04-2017	11.00	0037	Declaration Support from the Volunteers of Agus-Silvy
			0038	Campaign Agenda for the governor candidate Anies-Sandi
			0039	Toward the Pamungkas Debate in Jakarta Leaders Election
		17.00	0040	Ahok-Djarot Assessed Give Real Work
			0041	Sandi Campaigning for South Cipinang Residents
			0042	Findings of 33 thousand problematic Final Voter List (DPT)
		23.30	0043	Ahok-Djarot Sillaturrakhim to Board of

				Nahdatul Ulama (PBNU)
			0044	Declaration of Volunteer Agus-Silvy Supports Bagdja
			0045	Ahok-Djarot volunteer held a social service program
			0046	Sandi Campaign in Cipinang Besar-Jatinegara
			0047	Prabowo Gather Figures
6	11-04-2017	11.00	0048	Ahok's prosecution trial was postponed
		23.30	0049	Ahok Ready to Face The Pamungkas Debate
			0050	Sandi Sure *Ok Oc* Program Becomes the Answer
7	12-04-2017	08.30	0051	Toward the Pamungkas Debate in Jakarta Leaders Election
			0052	Social Media Users Campaign
		17.00	0053	Toward the Pamungkas Debate in Jakarta Election
			0054	Jakarta Youth Alliance Declaration of Peace Election
		23.30	0055	Public Debate Final of Jakarta Election
			0056	The Electability Survey of Jakarta Election Pilots
8	13-04-2017	11.00	0057	Djarot: KJP Reduces Social Gaps
			0058	Anies: KJP Plus in the form of goods and cash
		17.00	0059	Survey of the Governors Candidate Performance on Debate
			0060	Community Representatives Considered Not Neutral
			0061	Ahok Meet the Slank Community
			0062	Anies Attends Consolidation Meeting
			0063	Support for Ahok-Djarot
9	14-04-2017	11.00	0064	Sandi Campaigning in Lebak Bulus Area
			0065	Household Waste Management Program
		17.00	0066	The Ahok-Djarot Team Held Sholawat
			0067	The Second Round Survey of Jakarta Local Leaders Election
		23.30	0068	Djarot Receives Unpleasant Treatment
			0069	Ahok-Djarot Held Jakarta Sholawat
			0070	Anies Meets Residents of Kalibata City Flats
			0071	Local Elections Commission neutrality is questioned
			0072	Securing the Second Round of Jakarta Leaders Election Round
10	15-04-2017	17.00	0073	Sertijab Gubernur DKI Jakarta Handover of Jakarta Governor position
			0074	Information on Tolerance in *Jakgram*
			0075	Anies' Last Day Campaign
			0076	The Second Round of Jakarta Leaders Election Survey
			0077	Ahok-Djarot's wife Campaign Toward the Calm

					Period
				0078	*Istighosah Kubro* held in Indonesia
			18.00	0079	Djarot Attends the Jakarta Reciting Event
				0080	Anies Assure Jakarta Smart Card (KJP) and Jakarta Health Card (KJS) Not Removed
			23.30	0081	Rizieq Shihab Reported by Bagdja Volunteers
				0082	The Final Survey of Jakarta Election on the Second Round

As a result of the coverage of television media, especially television, the sympathizers of each pair of candidates have influenced public opinion and decreased the electability of the incumbent pair, which was originally the strongest and was predicted to win the DKI Jakarta Pilkada contest as reported by various survey media. the second round even though the first round is superior. The election victory for DKI Jakarta was won by the challenger for candidate pair number 3 Anies-Sandiaga as determined by the DKI Jakarta KPUD.

Conclusion

Television media such as iNews TV and Metro TV are not empty spaces, including news editors because there are business and political interests that determine the news broadcast. In this context, there is the use of Tlevis broadcast media in fulfilling the integrity of information about the political news of the DKI Jakarta Regional Election. The findings of this study show that there are 90 political news titles broadcast by iNews TV that support the Anies-Sandi candidate and 82 political news titles on Metro TV that support the Ahok-Djarot candidate.

Various political news items were successfully classified into news themes broadcast by iNews TV and Metro TV in terms of; support for the alignments of the candidate pairs, campaign and socialization of the candidate pairs program, campaign for the support groups for the candidate pairs, highlighting violations of the candidate pairs, and questioning the non-neutrality of the DKI Jakarta KPUD.

The final conclusion of this paper shows that the use of television broadcasting media in fulfilling the need for information about political news on the DKI Jakarta Pilkada is caused by several factors. First, DKI Jakarta is the national capital that is the target of political parties as well as governor and deputy governor candidate pairs to win in this area; Second, the Pilkada took place in two rounds with three candidates in the first round and only three candidates in the second round; Third, there is mutual support for political party politicians and owners of television media against governor and deputy governor candidate pairs; Fourth, the strength of Pilkada political coverage from the supporting television media of each candidate pair had an impact on the splitting of the community between supporters; and Fifth, the emergence of large-scale demonstrations and volumes related to the alleged blasphemy committed by the incumbent candidate pair.

Declaration of Conflicting Interests
The author(s) declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

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