

Coverage Analysis and Presentation of Development Journalism

On Radio Mahardhika FM Blitar City

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ABSTRACT

Choosing the title "Analysis of Coverage and Presentation of Development Journalism at LPPL Radio Mahardhika FM Blitar City", aims to find out how the coverage and presentation of radio journalistic work on development journalism on public radio belongs to the Blitar City Government, includes the types of radio journalistic works broadcast, how the standard operating procedure (SOP) in doing its coverage, what kind of development journalism is offered to the listeners, and how is the management of supporting equipment and human resources.

The study uses qualitative research methods with data analysis selecting the Miles and Huberman models. Sources of data obtained from observations, interviews, documentation and literature review.

The results showed that the Reporting had not been planned optimally in utilizing the Editorial Meeting so that the potential for overlapping topics and places of coverage occurred. The orientation of the entire crew is still limited to achieving the target volume only. Meanwhile, in terms of Presentation, it has fulfilled the journalistic and communication science scientific standards. However, it is also found that there is one format of presentation which ignores the actuality of radio news.

Keywords: radio, presentation, journalist, Indonesia, Blitar

I. BACKGROUND

Radio, especially public radio in Indonesia, utilizes the frequency of public property managed by the government, and should be used as well as possible for the benefit of the community. Various policies issued by the government are reasonable if they are disseminated by public radio on a massive scale. Government policies must have an

impact and influence people's lives. Apart from the government side, how the aspirations, opinions and impacts from the point of view of the community must also be informed via public radio. Indeed that is how the positioning of public radio should be in terms of information dissemination, that is, communicating or presenting information from two points of view, government and society.

According to Lasswell in Mulyana (2017) formulating communication in the sentence Who Says What in Which Channel to Whom with What Effect. There are five elements in this formula, namely Source (Message), Message (Message), Channel (Channel), Receiver (Receiver), Effect (Effect). Radio is one type of media as a means of mass communication. Dominick in Panuju (2018) defines mass communication synonymous with the process of sending information carried out by an organization (mass media) to a large, heterogeneous and scattered audience. The key words are organization (mass media), large audiences, heterogeneous and scattered.

Before the 21st century, media audiences were assumed to be passive and accepted all the contents of the messages presented by the mass media. Including the relay program from RRI (Indonesian Government Radio) on various development counseling programs by all radio broadcasts in Indonesia at the time, including local government radio. But in the present conditions, media audiences' behavior is shifting actively. It is they who determine: which media to choose, what information is needed, and when to consume it. Radio Mahardhika FM Blitar City places its positioning as an option for the people of Blitar City to meet the needs of government policy and development information. As well as a medium of information about how people's opinions and responses to development implementation.

Also, how is the process of making government action policies. This is essentially as an activity of Development Journalism as what Stiglitz (2005) explained, that the principles of transparency, openness, and knowing what the government is doing in carrying out the process of economic improvement related to the development process, are in line with the activities of Development Journalism.

The emphasis is on journalistic activities, is the development carried out in accordance with the needs of the local community? Not only processing the information dissemination needs of government actions, but also balanced by conveying the interests of the community, what is needed in development. The journalistic activity presents a complete set of news elements namely 5W + 1H (What, Where, When, Who, Why, How). Reynold

(2000) stated, the formula answers the question: What happened? Where did it happen? When did it happen? Who was involved? Why does that happen? How did it happen?

This research was conducted to find out two things: 1) How to cover Development Journalism at LPPL Radio Mahardhika FM Blitar City. 2) How is the presentation of Development Journalism at Radio Mahardhika FM Blitar City.

Basic management functions can be used to find out whether coverage and presentation of Development Journalism at Radio Mahardhika FM Blitar City are in accordance with the work methods that have been set? And compliance with the workings that have been set and the theoretical and scientific standards of radio journalism or not? The basic management functions include: planning, organizing, actuating, controlling. If referring to Terry and Rue (2016), management includes planning, organizing, staffing, motivating, controlling.

In this case, management has the role of negating the tendency to carry out all matters of its own affairs by empowering all potential human resources that are managed in the implementation of coverage and presentation of Development Journalism. Considering that the construction journalism is only optimally possible, it can be done through public broadcasting media owned by the Regional Government.

II. METHODOLOGY

This study uses qualitative methods to gather and analyze information to increase understanding of the theme under study. The experts define Qualitative Research differently although in the same application.

Finlay in Gunawan (2017) explained that qualitative research is research conducted in a real setting with the intention of investigating and understanding phenomena: What happened? Why did it happen? How it happened.

Mulyana (2018) interpreted Qualitative Research as a research that is interpretative (using interpretation) which involves many methods known as data triangulation, so that researchers obtain a comprehensive understanding (holistic) about the phenomenon under study. Meanwhile, Barbour in Mulyana (2018) says that Qualitative Research is very suitable for examining context and explaining processes. Is it organizational change or individual decision making because it allows us to examine how change affects procedures, and daily interactions and expressing unintentional or intentional consequences.

After choosing a method, the researcher must determine a research design that is oriented to solving problems (problem solving oriented), that research is carried out because there are problems and want to solve problems scientifically.

The purpose of this study was to analyze in order to find out how the Development Journalism Presentation and Presentation at Radio Mahardhika FM Blitar City. Includes the types of radio journalistic works, what is presented, how the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in doing coverage, what kind of development journalism is offered to listeners, and how is the management of supporting equipment and human resources.

The analysis is expected to produce findings, suggestions and recommendations to improve the quality of the coverage and presentation of radio journalistic works in the realm of Radio Mahardhika FM Blitar City who chose to apply Development Journalism in the implementation of daily broadcast content.

According to Indrawati (2018), Research Design or Research Design is a plan or rule for conducting research so that each stage carried out in research runs harmoniously and supports research to run effectively and efficiently. It can also be interpreted that the Research Design is a guideline or procedure or technique in research planning that is useful as a guide for developing strategies that produce research models or blueprints.

Maxwell in Indrawati (2018) states that the Qualitative Research Design is an interactive model, which has a interconnected and flexible structure. This Maxwell research design model has five components that must be considered when conducting data mining, as follows:

1. Goals (objectives), including why research is feasible? What issues do you want to clarify? What habits and policies do you want to influence this research? Why do you want to do this research? Why should you care about the results of this study?
2. Conceptual Framework, which covers what is happening with the issues, circumstances or subjects that are planned to be examined? What theories, beliefs and prior research findings will provide clues and provide information for this research? What personal experiences will the researcher write to understand the subject or issue being studied?
3. Research Questions, concerning what you want to be better understood about the situation or subject being studied? What is not known about it and want to learn? What is the right question to illustrate the understanding and learning of the research? How do these questions relate to each other?
4. Methods, regarding what actually want to be done in this study? What approaches and techniques will be used to retrieve and analyze data?

5. Validity, looking at whether the results and conclusions of the study, are wrong? What is the alternative interpretation? How do researchers deal with it? How can the research results be trusted?

In Qualitative Research, the main instrument of research is the researcher himself. Research questions are central to the Research Design and questions must have a clear relationship with the research objectives. Questions must also be based on what is already known about the object to be learned, the theory or concept, and what models can be implemented.

In an effort to obtain the data under study, researchers must determine the data collection method chosen in order to get the correct data. In qualitative research, there are three commonly used data collection methods (Gunawan, 2017), namely:

1. Observation / Observation. Arikunto in Gunawan (2017) states, observation is a data collection technique by researching carefully and recording systematically.
2. Interview. Gunawan (2017) explains, interviews are most often conducted in Qualitative Research. Done to find as much data or information as possible about the research subject. In contrast to other types of interviews because they have goals, they do face to face to get relevant things.
3. Documentation. Gunawan (2017) said that documentation is just another name for writing analysis or analysis of the visual contents of documents. Documentation includes letters, diaries, reports, photographs.

After the data is collected, data analysis is then performed as searching or tracking patterns. In this case, the authors chose to analyze data using the Miles and Huberman model with three stages being worked on (Gunawan, 2017), namely:

1. Data Reduction. Sugiyono in Gunawan (2017) explains as summarizing activities, sorting out the main things, focusing on important things, looking for themes and patterns.
2. Data Display. Miles and Huberman in Gunawan (2017) describe this stage as the presentation of data as a collection of compiled information and giving the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action.
3. Conclusion Drawing / Verifying, presented in the descriptive form of the research object.

III. RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

After going through the data analysis process, the results of the study show about the coverage and presentation of Development Journalism at Radio Mahardhika FM Blitar City as follows:

A. News Coverage Mechanism in Radio Mahardhika FM Blitar City.

1. Determination of Coverage Topics

Radio Mahardhika FM Blitar City News Section utilizes information shared by the Blitar City Public Relations and Protocol Section in the Bakohumas Whatsapp group (A Whatsapp group) and Blitar City Government as the topic of Reporter coverage. The rest is to meet the news target of at least three news stories per day, the Reporter explores and determines the topic by himself which is only known by the News Manager after the Reporter has finished reporting back to the Studio.

2. Reporting Planning / Editorial Meeting

The News Division of Radio Mahardhika FM Blitar City created a special whatsapp group in the Field of News consisting of five members: the Director of Administration and Programs, the News Manager, and three Reporters. This group is used to coordinate the sharing of coverage topics such as the Online Editorial Meeting, while for topics that are sought by reporters themselves are not discussed in the group.

3. HR Involved

There are five positions involved in the production of news on Radio Mahardhika FM Blitar City, namely:

- a) The Director of Administration and Programs, has the authority to control all broadcast programs including news. However, practice only monitors to the extent that the target volume is met. The reason is that, as the Head of the Public Communication Section, he also has to carry out the functions of other functions;
- b) News Manager, ideally has a central role in controlling the topic of coverage and Editorial Meeting. However, the practice is only to share the topic of coverage from the Public Relations Section of the Blitar City Regional Secretariat Protocol. The reason is that getting extra time-consuming extra tasks is as Assistant Treasurer for Expenditure working on SPJ documents for the Public Communications Section.
- c) Reporter. There are three Reporters with the status of one ASN with Saturday and Sunday holiday schedule and two outsourcing with Monday and Thursday holiday schedule. Apart from the coverage of the Public Relations Section of the Blitar City Secretariat Protocol, the Reporter determines the topic of coverage and its own objectives so that overlapping between Reporters often occurs. The reason, there is no division of the coverage area. Resource persons interviewed were almost 100% governmental people. Even though some elements of the government should have been part of the community affected by the reported government action.

d) Re-writer or Script Writer, there are six crews who are tasked with making the Mahardhika Track news program according to the schedule every hour starting at 08.00 - 15.00 West Indonesia Time. The actual national or regional news theme is taken from online media, combined with Reporter news recordings. But in fact, the news is not actual because the process ignores actuality. It should be done D - 1 hour, but the material is ready D - 1 day so ignoring actuality. This happened because there was no control from the management level, so the crew carried out important tasks that the target volume was reached.

e) Montage Technician, is a crew in charge of compiling news recordings from the Reporter into a News bulletin package for the City News airing every Monday - Saturday at 06.00 West Indonesia Time. While playing at 18.00 West Indonesia Time or anchor is read live by the announcer.

4. Stake Holder is the Target of Coverage

Nearly 100% of the news examined during October was sourced from the government, even though some from the community was 5.8% but it was still in contact with government activities. This is reasonable because the Radio Mahardhika FM Blitar City's position as a public radio places Government Actions as the central target of coverage and reporting. However, public radio which should function as a radio for society has not yet been fulfilled because from the news presentation, it is more dominant towards the government speakers. Supposedly, even though the topic of coverage is Government Actions, the speakers provide the same portion to the community.

B. Presentation of News in Radio Mahardhika FM Blitar City

There are nine news presentation formats in all programs that are broadcast in 19 broadcast hours and 11 programs. All of them refer to the format in accordance with the theory of communication.

1. The eight news presentation formats in Radio Mahardhika FM Blitar City are as follows:

a) News with Insert (News with Insert), this format has existed since 2002 in the form of manuscripts or scripts produced by Reporter reports that are read and recorded, then given a source excerpt insertion.

b) Phone in News, which is a report directly from the Reporter from the location of the coverage by telephone at that time so that the topicality of radio news is fulfilled because it is reported right away when the activity / event takes place.

c) News Bulletin, in the form of a Combined News Reporter coverage results packaged in the City News bulletin package, aired Monday - Saturday at 18:00 Indonesian West Time

and re-airing the next day at 06.00 Indonesian West Time. There is also an East Java Bulletin in cooperation with the East Java Radio Association every Monday - Friday broadcast at 08.00 West Indonesia Time and re-airing at 16.00 West Indonesia Time.

d) News Feature Combined Package, such as news bulletin but human interest material titled Portrait of East Java is broadcast every Saturday and Sunday at 08.00 and 16.00 West Indonesia Time in cooperation with the East Java Radio Association.

e) The Phone in News Joint Package, the latest program because it premiered only on October 28, 2019, the program synergy with the Association of Indonesian Regional Public TV Radio (INDONESIAPERSADA.ID) is broadcast every Monday - Friday at 14.00 West Indonesia Time and re-airing the next hour at 09.00 .

f) Combined Package of Written News and Insert News.

Writing news is short news that is sourced from other media which is rewritten. The results are combined with Insert News and played every hour from 08.00 - 15.00 West Indonesia Time on Monday - Saturday named Mahardhika Track. But unfortunately, the news he wrote is not actual because the process of ignoring actuality only prioritizes the target broadcast.

g) Talkshows, as many as five local talkshows and one national talkshow, namely:

1. Nurohim Religious Islam Lecture, every 17:00 - 18:00 West Indonesia Time on Monday - Saturday.

2. Anti-Narcotics Dialogue every Wednesday at 19.00 - 20.00 West Indonesia Time

3. Health Dialogue every Thursday at 08.00 - 09.00 West Indonesia Time

4. Legal Dialogue every Friday 13.00 - 14.00 West Indonesia Time.

5. Dawn Lectures, recorded talk shows with Islamic Religion content. Nurohim's re-broadcast material or recordings of national religious teachers such as the late of Zainudin MZ (the popular Indonesian Islam Lecturer).

6. Simultaneous Live Talkshow Network Indonesia every Thursday the second and fourth week every month at 10:00 to 11:00 West Indonesia Time.

h) Live broadcasts with a schedule depend on the implementation of the activities because the format serves requests for assistance in the publication of the activities of the Regional Organizations and Communities with the packaging of various combinations of broadcasts of eye views, remarks and interviews.

2. Structuring the News Release Program

Radio Mahardhika FM Blitar City broadcasts 19 hours every day with 11 regular shows starting at 05.00 - 24.00 West Indonesia Time. The majority of programs are news. In each

program, broadcasters are required to prepare written news material as broadcast material. Of the 11 programs, only two programs were relatively not full of news content.

A program namely “If You Are Alone” (BKSD) with a full request packaging event with light info about the life of the past artist because the show is a memory song. And the acronym Gojegan event from Goyang Joget Dangdutan is packaged solely as an entertainment program for Dangdut songs and Campursari at night. Then for the three weekly programs, there is no nuance to the news because as a weekly event it is specifically packaged. Namely, on Sunday, the Boy Gathering for Kindergarten children at 08.00 - 09.00 and Dagelan Kartolo at 13.00 - 14.00 West Indonesia Time, whereas on Saturday, at 20.00 - 04.00 West Indonesia Time, it broadcasts recorded Wayang Kulit (Leather Puppet Show).

Table 1
News Release Program Setup
Radio Mahardhika FM Blitar City Culture Package.

#	West Indonesia Time	Program	Description
1.	05.00 – 06.00	Dawn’s Lecture	Recorded talkshow with Islamic Religion content
2.	06.00 – 08.00	City Dynamics	06.00 - 06.30 it plays "News City" News Bulletin Package - 06.45 is live-show by phone info on traffic flow from Blitar City Transportation Department officers based on CCTV monitoring results - At 07.30 the announcer delivers weather information on shipments from the Blitar City Government of Weather
3.	08.00 – 10.00	City Dynamics	- Monday - Friday at 08.00 - 08.15 it plays the East Java Bulletin News Package - Monday - Friday at 09.00 - 10.00 re-aired News Indonesia Live - Saturday - Sunday 08.00 - 08.15 rotates the East Java Portrait Package - Thursday at 08.15 - 09.00 is Health Dialogue talk show

4.	10.00 – 12.00	City Dynamics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10:05 Mahardhika Pass - 11.05 Mahardhika Pass - Thursday at second and fourth week on 10:00 - 11:00 relay Live Talkshow Simultaneously Networking Indonesia
5.	12.00 – 14.00	Mahardhika Sit	At 12.05, Mahardhika Track Every Friday at 13.00 - 14.00 WIB Law Dialogue
6.	14.00 – 16.00	Dangdut Songs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At 15.00 Mahardhika Pass - Every Monday - Friday 14.00 - 15.00 Indonesia News Live relay
7.	16.00 – 17.00	Biola	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - every Monday - Friday at 16.00 - 16.15 it plays East Java Bulletin Package - Every Saturday - Sunday at 16.00 - 16.15 it plays East Java Portrait Package
8.	17.00 – 18.00	Nurohim	- Nurohim's Interactive Islamic Religious Lecture "Spiritual Shades of Muslim"
9.	18.00 – 20.00	Talenta	Monday - Saturday 18.00 - 18.30 WIB playing the City News News Bulletin Package
10.	20.00 – 22.00	Free request Songs	
11.	22.00 – 24.00	Gojegan	Songs of Dangdut

IV. CONCLUSION AND RECCOMENDATION

4.1. Conclusion

1. News Coverage at Radio Mahardhika FM Blitar City has not been optimal in utilizing the Editorial Meeting as a forum for planning coverage. The orientation of the entire crew is still limited to achieving the target volume only. This shows that the elements of planning, organizing, actuating, controlling in the realm of management which should be played by the leaders in Radio Mahardhika FM have not been running optimally. The reason is that in the task management the leadership element between the main task and additional tasks has not been managed optimally either.

2. Presentation of News in Radio Mahardhika FM Blitar City is able to present a variety, according to the references suggested by experts. Even doing creations - combining the format found by experts into a new format. For example, the combination of written and intertwined news becomes Mahardhika Track. But in terms of presentation there is one format that is not optimal, namely the Mahardhika Path. The reason, the process of ignoring the actuality aspect but only prioritizing the achievement of the target volume. This condition is the same as the situation in Reporting, that the elements of planning, organizing, actuating, controlling in the realm of management that should be played by the leaders in Radio Mahardhika FM have not been running optimally.

4.2. Recommendations

1. Management of Radio Mahardhika FM needs to make a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) in the News Sector so that all crew members hold clear technical instructions and guidelines for implementing tasks.
2. It is important to set in writing the Editorial Meeting as a forum that must be held every day before the Reporter goes to the field to do coverage so as to ensure the listener gets the best news presentation.
3. It is important to put in writing the duties and obligations of each crew starting from the highest leadership at the level of the President Director to the executive level such as a Reporter so as to facilitate the management system including planning, organizing, acting, and controlling.

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