

THE ROLE OF INDONESIA PARLIAMENTARY TELEVISION AS GOVERNMENT BROADCASTING TO ENHANCE PUBLIC TRUST

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Naskah diterima tanggal 12 Agustus 2021, direvisi tanggal 11 September 2021, disetujui tanggal 8 Oktober 2021

PERAN TELEVISI PARLEMEN INDONESIA SEBAGAI MEDIA PENYIARAN PEMERINTAH UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEPERCAYAAN PUBLIK

Abstract. *This article describes an idea about the democratization in Indonesia Parliamentary Television. There are many political interests brought about at the parliament house. Therefore, it disables the freedom of news coverage in Indonesia's House of Representatives. This paper aimed to explain how broadcasting democratization is portrayed in Parliamentary Television. The method used was a field study where the interviews and observation took place at the Parliamentary Building of Indonesia's House of Representatives. This study used qualitative analysis to examine how Indonesia Parliamentary Television was upholding democratic broadcasting systems to voice the equitability of all political parties. Parliamentary Television implemented accountability in broadcasting content programs; thus, the public could supervise the house council's policies. The easiness of the public to get information directly through Parliamentary Television is needed to prioritize openness as the foundation of democracy and improve public trust in the Indonesian government.*

Keywords: *broadcasting, democratization, parliament television, independency*

Abstrak. Artikel ini menggambarkan demokratisasi di Televisi Parlemen Indonesia. Banyak kepentingan politik yang muncul di parlemen. Sehingga, hal ini melumpuhkan kebebasan peliputan berita di Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Rakyat Indonesia (DPR RI). Makalah ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan bagaimana demokratisasi penyiaran digambarkan dalam Televisi Parlemen. Metode yang akan digunakan adalah studi lapangan di mana wawancara dan observasi berlangsung di gedung DPR RI. Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis kualitatif untuk mengkaji bagaimana Televisi Parlemen menegakkan sistem penyiaran demokrasi di tengah kepentingan menyuarakan kesetaraan semua partai politik. Televisi Parlemen menerapkan prinsip akuntabilitas dalam program konten siaran, sehingga publik dapat mengawasi kebijakan yang diambil oleh anggota dewan. Kemudahan masyarakat untuk mendapatkan informasi secara langsung melalui Televisi Parlemen Indonesia diperlukan dengan mengedepankan keterbukaan sebagai landasan demokrasi dan meningkatkan kepercayaan masyarakat kepada pemerintah Indonesia.

Kata kunci: penyiaran, demokratisasi, televisi parlemen, independensi

INTRODUCTION

The low level of trust in Parliament is a reality Indonesia must face. The Cirus survey on the level of satisfaction of members of the Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Republic Indonesia (Indonesia House of Representatives/HoR) for the 2009-2014 period showed that 53.6% of respondents considered that members of the HoR for the 2009-2014 period did not fight for the budget for the interests of the people. Then as many as 51.9% of respondents considered that members of the HoR had not properly supervised the government. Another result was that 47.9% of respondents considered that members of the HoR did not make laws beneficial to the people's interests. Finally, 60.1% of respondents felt that members of the HoR did not fight for the people's aspirations (Ardiyanti, 2015). However, in contrast with a study conducted by the German government, the Indonesian Parliament ranks first in the category of Parliament that is most transparent among regional parliaments (Anon, 2016). In practice, the Indonesian Parliament is very open to its stakeholders because they have Parliamentary Television which can be easily accessed to pay close attention to the board meetings being discussed. The HoR mentioned that transparency belongs to people's rights because the relationship between the government and the public will generate legitimacy to the society that can create social capital for the government in gaining public trust on social political support at government activities. According to (Kluvers, Ron. and Tippett, 2010), transparency emphasizes honest, objective and accountable reports. Parliamentary Television carries out transparency in public democracy to make the public aware of the house council's policies. Parliamentary Television is government broadcast television under the Parliamentary News Bureau of Secretariat General of the House of Representatives of the Republic Indonesia. Parliament Television was inaugurated on January 8, 2007, by the chairman of the HoR, Mr. Agung Laksono (Prayudi, 2015). Parliamentary Television always broadcasts the latest Council's activities to provide reliable information for

the public. It stands as a form of transparency of parliamentarian's performances that have worked under the laws and regulations to the public aspirations (Prayudi, 2015). Parliamentary Television is an effective and reliable communication medium between Parliament and the people to improve Parliament's performance, following Indonesian broadcasting standards.

The development of Parliamentary Television is not merely in Indonesia. Parliamentary Television of Turkey (established in 1994) and Parliamentary Television of Australia have already broadcast parliamentary television. The difference is that Turkish Parliamentary Television only provides facilities and informs parliamentary activities and decisions through Parliamentary Television. In comparison, Australian Parliamentary TV cooperates with ABC Television to broadcast various programs by using the material content from the Australian Parliament's web. Meanwhile, in Belgium, the political agenda in Parliament is determined by the mass media. Parliament is more affected by mass media than the government. Mass media plays an independent role in determining policymakers' attentiveness issues (Walgrave, 2000). In the United Kingdom, Parliamentary Television is performed by PARBUL (Parliamentary Broadcasting Unit Ltd), funded by a group of UK Cable operators as a non-profit-making operation and only available on cable television (Franks, Suzanne & Adam, 1995). However, Indonesian Parliamentary Television has a different role from Turkish parliamentary TV, Australia, and Belgium. This Parliamentary Television has become very important because of news framing on National TV that cannot fully preach the Indonesian Parliament as (Jacka, 2003) said that content monopoly in private broadcasting is inevitable.

Television is the most widely consumed media by Indonesian society and has become a part of everyday life for Indonesians ((Supratman, 2017); (Kusuma, Yopy, 2017)). This situation led the mass media to become a dominant source not only for individuals but also for the community in obtaining an image of social reality (Zaman, Bieke., Marije,

Nouwen., Jeroen, Vanattenhoven., Evelien de, Ferrerre & Jan Van, 2016). Mass media is an important actor in a modern democracy (Gober, 2020). Hence, the television business is growing very rapidly (Jacka, 2003). At the beginning of the emergence of television in Indonesia was Public TV, called TVRI, in August 1962. Then the television media business flourished. In 1988, RCTI as private television began broadcasting, followed by SCTV in 1989, Televisi Pendidikan Indonesia in 1991, ANTV (1993) and Indosiar in 1994 (Wahyudin, 2019). Freedom of expression for television media is not prohibited in Indonesia. In practice, the democratic freedom of the Indonesian media is felt so free (Wasko, 2005); (Stepinska, 2016). The ownership of broadcast media is controlled by entrepreneurs who use public frequencies to produce programs that are not suitable with eastern values (Napoli, Philip M & Yan, 2007); (Dijck, José van & Thomas, 2014). Various media interests were presented to the public without paying attention to the value of the character and personality of Pancasila (**Five Principles of Indonesian State Philosophy**) (Sanur, 2015). After entering the period of democratization in Indonesia, the House of Representative Council is increasingly required to answer the various demands of the

people voiced through political party factions or indirectly use social media in submitting complaints (Prayudi, 2015). One of the important substances concerning institutional reform above is the strong desire to form a modern parliamentary figure. Such an institutional figure is manifested by public access and the workings of the Parliament along with the support of digital information technology, simultaneously in handling its political duties, and has a strong public accountability dimension.

Indonesia has many political parties which apply multiparty (Shahreza, 2016). A political coalition is an alliance of two or more parties based on their political interests (Ma, 2019). These parties' coalitions are based on a parliamentary system. It is formed by the tendency of power relations between the executive and legislative bodies (Lijphart, 1999). In harmonizing the interests of multiparty, it is necessary to form a fraction of those who have similar political views. The fraction task is coordinating its members' activities to optimize the work of members of the Council. Fractions are also responsible for evaluating their members' performance and reporting the results of these evaluations to the public. These are the nine fractions in the 2019-2024 period:

Table 1
Fraction in Indonesian House of Representative

Fraction Names	Parliament Member	Percentage
Fraction of Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle	128	19,33
Fraction of Golongan Karya Party	85	12,31
Fraction of Great Indonesia Movement Party	78	12,57
Fraction of National Democratic Party	59	9,05
Fraction of National Awakening Party	58	9,69
Fraction of Democratic Party	54	7,77
Fraction of Prosperous Justice Party	50	8,21
Fraction of National Mandate Party	44	6,84
Fraction of United Development Party	19	5,52
Parliament Member Total :	575	100,0

Source: (Farisa, 2019)

Based on the constitution of the Republic of Indonesia year 1945, the House of Representatives is required to carry out three functions: legislation, budget, and supervision. These three functions are carried out within the

framework of people's representation, where each member of the Council is obliged to prioritize the interests of the people they represent (constituents). Therefore, it needs an important facility to provide the interest of

each ruling party in the Parliament. Indonesia then established Parliamentary Television as a neutral television to accommodate all nine parties in Parliament. Thus, it is a trusted communication media that bridges communication between Parliament and the public.

The activity was in the form of a live broadcast of plenary meetings, coverage of commission meeting activities, and the production of talk show programs. However, the problem arises when Parliamentary Television must keep neutral as Parliamentary. Therefore, it is difficult for Parliamentary Television to accommodate all political parties' interests in the democratic broadcasting system. On the other hand, Parliamentary Television disseminates information related to Parliament's thoughts, policies, activities, and decisions to all Indonesian citizens worldwide. In addition, it is a broadcasting medium channel that accommodates people's aspirations, responses, and expectations to the Parliament. However, the most important thing from the function of Parliamentary Television is to increase the understanding of the practice of democracy and public political education.

Hence, the research problem of this study is "what is the role of Indonesia Parliamentary Television as government broadcasting to enhance public trust?". This study aims to analyze the role of Parliamentary Television in producing news coverage to bridge the information transparency between the constituent and the legislative performance to gain public trust.

Theoretical Background

The theory used to analyze this phenomenon is modern democracy theory. The theory of democracy is a form of government administration directly from the people, by the people and for the people. Democracy is called the institutionalization of freedom. This freedom exists in broadcasting freedom which is regulated in broadcasting regulations. The openness of public information is one of the characteristics of democracy. Democracy was based on the principles of transparency and accountability to the public in order to create good

governance (Dijck, José van & Thomas, 2014). The democratic process should be prioritized for the citizenship media-based (Curran, James., Shanto Iyengar., Anker, Brink, Lund & Inka, Salovaara, 2009). *Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit* (Anon, 2016) said that the Indonesian Parliament was the most open parliament among Southeast Asian countries (ASEAN) in AIPA Connect Roadshow ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly (AIPA).

However, the problem was that the reality of Indonesian people tends to be skeptical or even have low trust in the Parliaments' members' work performances which has a big impact on the political image of the Parliament as a whole (Salang, 2006). Strong public perceptions were embedded primarily through most negative descriptions of the news and opinion of the private mass media (Rauf, 2006). Such impressions become patterns regularly in the interactions between the Parliament and the public. Today's constituents have high expectations of the Parliament's members performance. Constituents demand easy access to information, transparency, accountability, and effectiveness of the work of parliament members. When the Parliament cannot fulfill public expectations, a condition of distrust will emerge from the community as it has continued until now. Edmund Burke (Akil, 2014) said that a modern government would participate in the public and media to have a reciprocal relationship in a democratic nation.

The political process in the Indonesia House of Representatives regarding broadcasting is oriented towards political policies that benefit the monopolies and increase state intervention, other than supporting the public interest (RI, 2015). Democratization of broadcasting in Law Number 32 of 2002 can be translated into the principle of diversity of content. The purpose of content diversity is the availability of diverse information to the public, both based on the type of program and the content. The next principle is the diversity of ownership. The diversity of ownership guarantees the public that a few people do not monopolize the ownership of mass media in Indonesia. Law Number 32 of 2002 concerning Indonesian

broadcasting is based on managing a broadcasting system free from various interests because Indonesian broadcasting is the public sphere and is used maximally for the public interest (Marijan, 2011).

Private television cannot fully report legislative activities. This weakness is the reason why Parliamentary Television was established with the intention of the public knows exactly the performance of the House of Representatives. Parliamentary Television acts as a medium of communication between Parliament and the people to bring the distance between Parliament and the people closer. The idea of Habermas (Lim, 2011) explains that the public needs the media democratic sphere to get public trust. It is stated that Indonesian citizens can watch or see the legislative discussion about the public issues freely from the media of Parliamentary Television since they relayed the program without any restrictions from political forces. Moreover, Parliamentary Television acts as a mass media to encourage citizens to learn about politics and public issues. Mass media serves to increase citizen involvement in ongoing political processes (Lim, 2011).

Parliamentary Television which carries out its role as a media providing information, conducts its broadcasting process as objectively as possible without any intervention from political parties in Parliament. It must play a neutral role because all its broadcast content is intended to benefit the people and gain the public trust. As government broadcasting media, Parliamentary Television acts as a medium to increase citizen involvement in decision-making processes that involve the wider community's interests. Through press and broadcasting regulations that aim to place the media in a democratic and transparent position, the elite in the government power body with all the authorities they have must position the media as a free institution that cannot be used as a political instrument in exercising power (Prayudi, 2015). According to (Manan, 2013), the media is not limited to channeling information and opinions from state power, but the press or media carry out various state functions. The media is an important key to smooth communication

between state officials and the public and is an important indicator of democratic maturity. Therefore, the media has a strategic position in supporting transparency in democratization. However, to build a transparent media character, broadcast media should not be a political instrument. The mass media must be objective in providing transparent, free, and correct information (Valerisha, 2016).

Research Methodology

This research was a qualitative study which utilized a case study approach. The case observed was the role of TV Parliament in parliamentary. According to (Creswell, 2015), a case study presents the interpretation of a social group or system by observing the pattern of observed behavior, habits and way of life. The field observation took place at Parliamentary Television for one month with the assistance of a co-researcher to document the news coverage activity. The data from interview and observation notes were triangulated using open coding to find the thematic meaning of hierarchical relations of specified codes. Goodness criteria were done through data reduction and data display in the form of informants' statements. Afterward, the data was elaborated for the approval of verification to the informants' source (Creswell, 2015).

The location of the study was in the parliamentary building of the Republic of Indonesia's House of Representatives. The TV Station of the Indonesian Parliamentary, located at Jalan Jendral Gatot Subroto No.10270, Gelora Tanah Abang, Jakarta, Indonesia. The researchers used interviews and observation for collecting research data. We interviewed four informants from the Division of Parliamentary News Bureau. They are the Head of TV Parliament Mr. Irfan, S.Sos., MMSi., Head of Sub-section TV Parliament Mr. Bayu Setiadi., S.Ip., Editor in Chief of News Coverage TV Parliament Ms. Nuki, and Secretariat of Commission 1 DPR RI Ms. Anggrek Kurnianti, SH., MH. They were selected based on their authorized position at Parliamentary Television. They also have competencies to explain the role of Parliamentary Television in the House of Representatives, control over the news

production activities and are responsible for all news coverage production on Parliamentary Television studio.

Result

There are four programs of Parliamentary Television that were routinely broadcasted every day, including those broadcasted live from the board meeting room of the House of Representatives. Meanwhile, the coverage outside the Parliament included news of the member of the House of Representatives during the recess. Members of the Council felt helped by the recess coverage by Parliamentary Television because the aspect of the coverage was the public hearing program for the Indonesian House of Representatives. Therefore, this study aims to explain the television news production process of the Parliament of the Republic of Indonesia Parliament. The stage of broadcast production consists of three parts, namely: standard operational procedure (SOP), including pre-production (planning and preparation), production (implementation), post-production (completion and display). News production process activities begin with the planning stage. This initial stage involved preparing an initial activity plan by the news production manager and the editor. Initial planning could be in the form of determining the purpose of a screening which was then described in an operational step. For this purpose, guidelines for planning news content, reporting, writing, and editing have emerged.

After they went through the planning stage, the next stage was organizing. First, there was allocation of human resources and the limitation of authority and responsibility, also known as staffing. After determining the division of tasks of each member through staffing, managerial activities began to enter the actuating or mobilization phase. At this stage, all plans were executed with the allocation of human resources related to the production process activities.

The next stage was supervision to ensure that every activity runs smoothly. The monitoring stage also included an implementation evaluation that had been carried out following the initial planning and the purpose of reporting. Evaluation, in this

case, played a role in determining the next action that will be planned. If the results obtained were not following the objectives, the causes of the error will be seen and anticipated so that it does not occur and be the imaging of members of the House. "When it comes to content, of course, we broadcasted the news as the way it was. We did not take any order of news from political parties. The news we produced was related to the real performance of the Council. Whether it was happening in this parliamentary complex or with specific work visits to the regions, or in carrying out diplomatic functions abroad, such as in overseas trial forums" (Irfan, Head of News Parliament Television).

Every day, the Parliamentary Television of the Indonesian House of Representatives produces 30 news with 2 minutes each. Parliamentary Television worked closely with national private TV stations, TVRI, Public TV and aired on streaming TV at the website: www.dpr.go.id. The news broadcasted was produced with the recording, taping, and living. The cooperation was in the form of news placement (a kind of flash news) which politically contains executive, legislative and judiciary. In addition, every news covered by the Parliamentary Television contained the plenary meeting factions and activities of the members of the House of Representatives. News production process activities began in the stage of planning. This initial stage included preparing an initial activity plan prepared by the news production manager, the editorial of Parliamentary Television.

Initial planning could be in the form of determining the purpose of a screening which was then described in an operational step. For this purpose, guidelines for planning news content, reporting, writing guidelines, editing guidelines emerged. After they went through the planning stage, the next stage was organizing. At this stage, it could be said to be an allocation of human resources and restrictions on authority and responsibilities known as staffing. After determining the division of tasks of each member through staffing in the organizing stage, managerial activities began to enter the actuating stage. This stage was where the plans prepared supported by allocating human resources

related to the production process activities are executed. In the next stage, supervision was a stage to ensure that every activity runs smoothly and on track. The supervisory stage also included an evaluation, an assessment of the implementation results that have been carried out following the initial planning and the purpose of reporting on the image of the Indonesian House of Representatives to the Indonesian public audience. Evaluation, in this case, played a role in determining broadcasts that will be broadcasted inside the Parliament TV building, broadcasted to private national TVs and streaming Parliament TV. The TV editorial meeting of the Indonesian Parliament was held every day from the production stage production to the coverage stage. "So, on our TV there are programs and news. For news, we started from the morning editorial meeting. Reporters had an editorial meeting in the morning; the meeting discussed current national issues. The discussion started at 8 o'clock while waiting for the House of Representatives meeting schedule. The results of this discussion would become the material for door-stop reporters and the meeting agenda in the House of Representatives. Here we also specified which meeting will be live and which meeting will be taped. These people on Parliament TV bring at least three news a day; one minimal coverage brings news 3. For example, there was someone who covers Commission VII ... which unfortunately we are running live, so later when he returns to this room, he will have to bring three news." (Bayu Setiadi, Sub Head of News Parliament Television)

Parliamentary Television brought democracy and transparency because it was directly reported from trusted sources, namely the Indonesian Members of the House of representatives, without media framing, as other national private TVs do. Such reporting aimed to balance the news of the HoR performance, which carried the interests of the wider public. The accuracy of the information presented was also directly obtained from speakers who had special authority on issues that develop in meetings of the Indonesian House of Representatives. "Because the angle we saw in online media online or TV was different. Nevertheless, if everyone presents,

the conference room was intact. The capacity for writing news on Parliament TV was different because, after all, Parliament TV was different from other TVs. Other TVs were clear ... from top to bottom, and it was obvious when ... there was a party with a television station. Well, if at Parliament TV there happen to be ten factions. So, we must accommodate everything. There were six leaders in the House of Representatives; we must accommodate the news. Yes, besides being added by one Secretary-General and one Head of Expertise Agency, including one Inspectorate. It was more colorful in us, more varied, more ..." because the reporting must be balanced, not to cover both sides, all political parties must be balanced in reporting" (Bayu Setiadi, Sub Head of News Parliament Television).

News on Parliamentary Television was real-time. Therefore, every session in the plenary will always be monitored by the parties. Parliamentary Television also helped political parties to be able to monitor the performance of each member of their political party working in the House of Representatives. "Every morning there was also an agenda-setting meeting ... like us that every morning, fellow reporters and some related officials come here. There was a separate meeting, a media recommendation meeting, that was what it was called. We will convey this recommendation to the leader of the House of Representatives; we also conveyed the results to our fellow reporters here coupled with the results of the Media Recommendation meeting from a few people" (Irfan, Head of News Parliament Television)

There will be a *plotting* every day for reporters to take part in the coverage in the newsroom. Before making the news, the reporter transcribed the interview, so then the manuscript was made. In sum, our work demonstrated the importance of mass media in setting up the political agenda. This importance was certainly not equal across all issues; it was most likely greater for more symbolic political agendas than for more substantive ones (Walgrave, Soroka and Nuytemans, 2008). "Indeed, what we most often picked up was topics relating to the public directly. Like the issue of 3 kg, LPG gas

scarcity; issues such as disaster relief; Forest fires.... TV Parliament will certainly purely raised issues related to the interests of the public directly and the socialization of House of Parliament programs” (Nuke, Editor in Chief of News Parliament Television).

Parliamentary Television production planning strategy broadcasted at half-past nine in the morning until ten at night. In the initial stages of the implementation of management functions, parliamentary TV production was carried out by preparing content planning or news topics. News content planning was formulated through editorial meetings. The source of funding from the Parliamentary Television came from the national budget. Strategy for organizing Parliamentary Television was done by placing reporters and chambers in commission courtrooms. Each team consisted of one reporter and one cameraman. Organizing this form was done by spreading and sending reporters to the strategic locations determined to stand by according to their respective posts and to cover news related to their respective positions. Parliamentary Television used the inverted pyramid pattern method, which placed important facts at the beginning of the news from news materials obtained, then other important facts, then less important facts are placed at the end of the news. Post-production was the next stage after ideas are discovered, planned, and prepared carefully, and produced or covered and written in the form of a distributed document. This stage included the process of editing or editing images as well as broadcasts carried out in the studio.

Discussion

The House of the Representative is a political institution where it functions to accommodate people's aspirations. For journalistic media, the House of Representatives becomes the important news coverage to highlight the policies issued by the legislative. The press is the main partner for House of the Representative to convey the meeting results of legislative work to develop political stability. Public participation is needed as a contribution to democracy in Indonesia. The principle of democracy is representation to create transparency for the

public. Transparent information makes the implementation of legislative members' work accountable to the public. The Indonesian Parliament created a modern parliament, namely a parliament with information technology, open access to information and a function of public representation. Indonesia House of Representative established Parliamentary Television as media access to broadcast news and information on legislative news.

On behalf of Parliamentary Television overview, the goal is to gain public trust. Therefore, it needs a structured plan to broadcast all parties in the Parliamentary Television to cover the media democracy. The monitoring and evaluation process determined how far the broadcasting station has achieved or realized a plan and goal (Wibowo, 2017). Therefore, supervision must be carried out based on work results or measurable performance so that the supervisory function can run effectively. For example, the number and composition of the political parties covered must have the same and balanced portion. The directive function on Parliamentary Television meant directing a leader to his staff to be willing to carry out their duties, encourage and motivate subordinates, and create a conducive working climate or atmosphere. The steering function was very important because Parliamentary Television has its ideology, vision, and mission. If the directive function is running well, the editorial staff will understand their respective objectives in preparing news editorials for Parliamentary Television. Moreover, the production materials were very easy to obtain because of the members' activities' news broadcast.)

A more responsive parliament is a parliament that can translate the wishes of the people into public policy. The public policy is delivered in the form of mass media of Parliamentary Television which functioned to uphold democracy in the reformation era. One of the efforts is to achieve adequate public relations management because the spirit of reform has mandated a democratic nation and state in the reform era. The goal requires achieving several indicators of democracy, including effective governance, the guarantee

of press freedom, and the ease of public access to the policy. Therefore, the implementation of parliamentary public relations and the management of parliamentary public relations in the reform period must meet various indicators of democracy, namely, reflecting effective governance and guaranteeing press freedom. The first indicator of democracy that many people demand is an effective government. Effective governance is a process of forming and implementing public policies by public institutions that align with the aspirations and desires of the people based on the prevailing laws and regulations.

Meanwhile, the notion of an effective governance system is a pattern of relations between various public institutions in the formation and implementation of public policies based on certain principles to translate the aspirations and desires of the people. Hence, the importance of an effective system of government, at least for three main reasons. First, with an effective government, government activities become more responsive since the government will translate the people's wishes into public policy. Second, an effective government will make government activities more able to be supported by various political and community forces. Third, an effective government will enable regular activities to take place in the long term. Meanwhile, the press openness means the guarantee of a free press life and the recognition of the press as the fourth pillar in realizing democracy. Effective and efficient access to information about public policies being discussed is a must to obtain adequate public participation so that public policies drawn up will be easily accepted because they are per the wishes and interests of the community.)

The effort to continue to encourage the establishment of a parliament that is easily accessible to the public is in line with the spirit of the HoR to participate in creating good state administration, which is reflected in the HoR's spirit to initiate Law Number 12 of 2008 concerning Openness of Public Information. As the introduction of the Deputy Chairman of Commission I of the HoR for the 2004-2009 period, Sidharth Danusubroto, representing the proposer, stated that public information

disclosure is a way to overcome the nation's main problems, namely by creating transparency for the mechanism of checks and balances between state administrators, civil society and the private sector in order to be more effective and efficient. Furthermore, disclosure of the information is needed to improve the quality of public participation in formulating broad public policies in the management of public resources (Ardiyanti, 2015).

Similarly, the mechanism for reporting and broadcasting must comply with regulations issued by the Parliamentary Leaders. Access to television and radio stations, including cable broadcasting in Parliament, is guaranteed if it is for news programs or documentaries. Parliamentary TV Access may not be used for political and commercial advertising purposes. Various basic things need to be regulated in the guidelines for news coverage in the HoR, namely as follows:

1. A special reporting mechanism includes covering activities during state events/official events organized by the HoR following various applicable laws and regulations, such as Law Number 9 of 2010 concerning Protocol.
2. The rights and obligations of journalists are by several laws and regulations, including Law Number 40 of 1999 concerning the Press and the Journalistic Code of Ethics.
3. Arrangements for using several facilities and infrastructure related to news coverage in the HoR, such as a journalist's room, computer equipment and a special room for reporting in each meeting room.
4. Parliamentary television, which is Parliament's television, which is obliged to cover the activities of the HoR, directly or indirectly, and includes, among other things, documentation. The results of Parliamentary Television coverage can be accessed by other television media with the obligation to include the source of the original coverage (courtesy of the television parliament).
5. The Secretariat General of the HoR regulates the authorities and related sections that have a coordinating function

in regulating news coverage in the HoR (DPR RI, 2013)(Ardiyanti, 2015).

According to (Curran, James & Jean, 2005)), transparency was the key to building public trust. The commitment to transparency is clear evidence that nothing is hidden from the public. There are various ways to show commitment to realizing transparency to the public, namely by complying with various laws and regulations related to transparency, always trying to share information with the public about how the duties and functions of the agency are carried out and how the decision-making process in the agency is and always committed to involving the public. Transparency makes it easy for the public to understand what has been done and who can be a source of information when a problem arises. Transparency can also be done by providing information about various institutional regulations in carrying out their duties, including budgets.

The democratization of broadcasting in Parliament will give confidence to the public about the policy of the represented public vote. If Parliamentary Television is not given this freedom, there will be an anomaly from biased reporting on certain parties and ignoring neutrality. The existence of Parliamentary Television in the reporting process must still be guided by the Mandate of Law No. 32 of 2002 concerning broadcasting media broadcasting. In interviews with informants, they experienced difficulties avoiding the hegemony of multiparty capitalism, which ruled in Parliament. However, the democratization of broadcasting protects them from obtaining the expression of broadcast media freedom which can provide a fair share for each party to get its coverage according to their respective interests. Parliamentary Television demands to refresh the concept of democratization of broadcasting as a reliable alternative source of information for the public amidst the onslaught of hoaxes in the mainstream media. Parliamentary Television efforts to become parliamentary TV rich in democratic values must continue to be promoted based on the diversity of contents. This continuity will prevent the image of Parliamentary Television as a political vehicle for the ruling party.

Edmund Burke calls the press media the Fourth Estate, which functions as a watchdog (Curran, James & Jean, 2005). The fourth estate pillars are the executive, legislative and judiciary institutions, and the press media industry. A modern government cannot carry out development without the participation of the media. Society and media have a reciprocal interaction relationship that influences one another in nation-building. Media behavior cannot be separated from the interests of the parties related to the media system. The stakeholders are journalists, media owners, audiences, and regulators. Major media interests end in two forces, namely political power (state) and economic power (entrepreneur). The professionalism of the media very much determines the realization of the normative function of the media. In contrast, the professionalism of the media can be seen from the extent to which the media's behavior upholds the regulations and the media code of ethics that apply in Indonesia.

In contrast, the public sphere model sees the audience as citizens who must be transformed, provided with education and information. The public must be served to be able to exercise their democratic rights and obligations. Media with the public sphere model is also a public meeting space capable of developing the democratization process of a country. The maintenance of public space from the intervention of elite political and economic power needs to be maintained. The existence of public space is then reduced to being merely a tool to justify and perpetuate the power of the ruling regime. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the local democratization process rests on the maintenance of the quality of the public space through the expansion of this space that can be accessed by all interested parties (state, market, and society) to discuss public problems rationally and free from interference from the influence of political parties.

Conclusion

Parliamentary Television production monitoring strategy was one of the basic functions of management to assess that the planning, implementation and organizing

process followed the objectives of the Parliamentary Television program. The form of supervision carried out was the editorial meeting which was held every day. The second meeting was the evaluation of editorial activities for one week. There were varieties of news on Parliamentary Television. All varieties of content were based on information objectivity and political neutrality. The news must be objective because the public wants the transparency of information from Parliamentary Television. Political neutrality has always been the grip of Parliamentary Television when the news was broadcasted so that there was no conflict of interest among the political parties. The public dominance news context was the only reference of Parliamentary Television media management. The news content packaged by Parliamentary Television was entirely for the public. The basis was to build interaction and interrelation with the public. Members of the Indonesian Parliament will be judged to have succeeded in their performance when various people's problems could be resolved and aired widely through Parliamentary Television. Parliamentary Television was neutral, and the outputs are institutional because they are under the Indonesian House of Representatives. Parliamentary Television carried out transparent broadcasting content programs so that the public could supervise the House Council's policies. The easiness of the people to get information directly through Parliamentary Television is needed to prioritize openness as the foundation of democracy. This research was limited to the role of Parliamentary Television to gain public trust and awareness of legislative members' performance. Parliamentary Television maintained the transparency on every news coverage evenly from all nine parties in the legislative. They should avoid the political parties' interest and apply the cover both side news coverage. This research recommends that the news program at Parliamentary Television be packaged based on the audience's ages to get more attention, especially for millennial. The legislative member performances could be seen clearly and known by all Indonesian people about how they struggle the constituent aspiration

through live plenary meetings, legislative commission meetings, and talk show programs. Therefore, Indonesian people of all ages will be aware of the function of the House of Representatives and its represented media role of Parliamentary Television.

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