



The Role of the Regional Indonesian Broadcasting Commission in Improving the Quality of Local Religious Broadcasts

Muammar Khadafi^(a)

^(a) Kuwait University, Kuwait City, Kuwait

*E-Mail: s222331470@ku.edu.kw

A B S T R A C T

Keywords:
supervision,
quality,
broadcasting,
religious
broadcasts

This research examines the participation and activities carried out by the Yogyakarta Province Regional Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPID) to improve the quality of broadcasting of religious shows as local broadcasts. KPID Yogyakarta Province is a supervisory body and takes action if broadcasting institutions do not comply with broadcasting regulations. As a state regulatory body with authority at the local level to improve broadcast quality, KPID Yogyakarta Province can take action if violations are found regarding broadcasts presented by broadcasting institutions. Using a qualitative approach with the application of descriptive analysis techniques, this research uses the theory of role aspects according to Biddle and Thomas in the form of Expectation, Norm, Performance, Evaluation, and Sanction. The results of this research produced several findings. First, in the expectation aspect, KPID Yogyakarta Province hopes that religious shows can become events that are popular and needed by the public. Second, regarding the Norm aspect, KPID Yogyakarta Province uses the 2002 Broadcasting Law No. 32, Broadcasting Behavior

Guidelines / Broadcast Program Standards (P3/SPS), and 2016 Regional Regulation No. 13 concerning Broadcasting Operations as a valid guideline for improving the quality of local broadcasts on religious broadcasts. Third, in terms of performance, KPID Yogyakarta is involved in intense activities with local television stations, the government, and the community. Fourth, in the Evaluation and Sanction aspect, Yogyakarta Province KPID follows up on indications of violations and gives several award categories in the form of the best Religion and Belief Broadcasts every year to broadcasting institutions that have complied with broadcasting regulations.

Introduction

Television is an effective technological advancement because it can combine sound and images (audiovisual) to convey information, making television able to be heard and seen (Ristiana, 2017). Since the beginning of the reform era in Indonesia, the invention of television is not only an advancement in technology. This is due to the changing face of broadcasting institutions, as can be seen today. A new world has been discovered by broadcasting institutions such as television and radio as channels of education, information, and entertainment for the public in every content presented through their programs (Hamdalah & Sunarno, 2019). Therefore, it is necessary for broadcasting institutions to comply with the indicators that must be present in every broadcast.

The authority of the Yogyakarta Province KPID in carrying out its role consists of monitoring various indicators of local broadcasting regulations, which bridge between government institutions, broadcasting institutions, and the community (Setiawan & Fajar, 2021). There are also television stations that broadcast from Jakarta, for example, which are then allowed to broadcast to other provinces but must use a network system (Nurhaipah & Fahrudin, 2019). The implementation of network broadcast patterns also aims to prevent the

domination of television stations in Jakarta and to adapt broadcast content to the needs of diverse communities (Cahyanto & Gilang, 2019). In this case, the Yogyakarta Province KPID supervises network television and local television in broadcasting content that contains cultural elements, such as presenting regional arts to the community in Yogyakarta Province (Ramdhani et al., 2021). Then, it presents religious content shows by adding several religious symbols (Ramdhani et al., 2021). Then, it presents religious content shows by adding several religious symbols (Hikmat & Firdaus, 2021). As an area of Islamic religious history, the people of Yogyakarta Province like religious programs. For example, of the respondents consisting of 50 people in Kauman Village, Ngupasan Village, and Gondomanan District, all (100%) liked Islamic religious broadcasts; 36 people (72%) said they liked it. The motivation is the same as the community in Nogotirto Village, Gamping District, Sleman Regency, where 45 people (75%) of the 60 respondents stated that watching religious broadcasts can broaden their insight, especially with the theme of Islamic education and increase motivation to do good deeds with the aim of happiness in life in this world and the hereafter (Anwar & Arraiyah, 2001).

Ironically, the world of television broadcasting is now prone to being infiltrated by components of pornography, violence, and immoral behavior. This component has almost become a spectacle often broadcast by television broadcasters (Rahmawati & Enoh, 2022). As happened in Yogyakarta province, religious shows broadcast locally do not comply with existing broadcasting regulations. From 2016 to 2018, KPID Yogyakarta Province gave a warning letter to an Islamic religious program that violated the P3/SPS provisions. First is the religious program “Tombo Ati” on local NET network television—TV Yogyakarta, which broadcasts on May 15, 2018, from 10.00 to 10.30 WIB. Second, the religious broadcast program “Mocopat Syafa’at Bersama Cak Nun dan Kiai Kanjeng” is on local television, ADiTV (Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia Daerah Provinsi Yogyakarta, 2022a).

Violations that occur during religious broadcasts cannot be ignored. This is not only the responsibility of broadcasting institutions but is also a concern and problem that KPID Yogyakarta Province must address as an independent state regulatory body, which is expected to improve and improve the quality of broadcasting in Yogyakarta Province (Ridwan, 2021). The presence of the Yogyakarta Province KPID is significant in limiting and supervising institutions

that broadcast locally to remain healthy and not go too far (Setiawan & Fajar, 2021).

The study literature from this research was taken from various relevant sources, including First, a journal article (Qodaria & Manggaga, 2020) with the title “The Role of South Sulawesi KPID in Supervising Local Television Broadcast Content in Makassar City.” The results show that the South Sulawesi KPID carried out investigations in their respective areas, received public complaints, and carried out direct monitoring. Second is a journal article (Prasetyo, 2017) titled “The Role of Communication in Optimizing KPID East Kalimantan Province in Supervising Broadcasting Institutions in Samarinda.” From the results of this research, the East Kalimantan KPID concluded that a preventive and repressive communication role had been carried out with broadcasting institutions in Samarinda, supervision occurred at any time, and repressive supervision was provided for broadcasting institutions that violated them. Third, a journal article (Arliman S, 2017) titled Indonesian Broadcasting Commission as State Auxiliary Bodies guarantees broadcasts suitable for children. His research states that stricter supervision by the KPI is needed, and parental guidance for children in watching television is urgently needed.

The studies above have the same object as this research, namely analyzing the functions and duties of the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission in the Regions, but what is new in this journal article is that the research subject is in Yogyakarta Province, as well as a study that focuses on explaining the role of the Yogyakarta Province KPID in improving the quality of local broadcasts, especially religious broadcasts.

Method

The inductive qualitative method was applied in this research, namely moving thinking from specific problems to more general problems. This method aims to describe a phenomenon in detail through gathering in-depth information (Kriyantono, 2006). Qualitative data can be in words, sentences, or narratives, whether obtained from in-depth interviews or observations in this research.

The research source is the subject from which information is obtained; it can be a person or an object, such as the location of observations, interviews, or reading about certain relevant information (Syarif & Yunus, 2013). The primary

data for this research are the commissioners and administrators who were informants. A study of the duties, authority, and functions of the Yogyakarta Province KPID or P3/SPS literature and the 2002 Broadcasting Law No. 32 and Regional Regulation (Perda) of Yogyakarta Province of 2016 concerning the Implementation of Broadcasting No. 13. Secondary data for this research is in the form of research journals, books, Indonesian broadcasting regulations, and relevant literature.

The role of KPID Yogyakarta Province in improving the quality of local broadcasts on religious shows is the object of this research. Therefore, the purposive sampling method was chosen to determine the research subjects so that they could consider all the information needed, and the Commissioners and institutional administrators of the Yogyakarta Province KPID were the informants and the research subjects. Based on the object and subject of research as well as the theory that has been described, the researcher chose the unit of analysis in the form of aspects of role behavior by Biddle & Thomas (1966), namely expectations directed by a person or institution/agency that has a specific role in the social order. Norms are a form of “expectation,” one type of hope according to Secord and Backman, namely, normative expectations, which are role requirements. Performance (behavior) is based on intensity. This intensity is obtained from the actor’s involvement in the role he is carrying out. Then, evaluation (assessment) and sanctions (sanctions) are in the form of positive or negative impressions of behavior through norms. These positive and negative impressions are called role assessments. Sanctions are given to maintain a positive value or change a role that was previously considered harmful so that it can become positive (Wirawan, 2014). Then, in improving broadcast quality, measuring the achievement of the values against the predetermined criteria is necessary. Therefore, the Broadcasting Law of 2002 No. 32, Broadcasting Behavior Guidelines (P3), and Broadcast Program Standards (SPS) are references and benchmarks to see the quality of broadcasting in Indonesia and how well the indicators contained therein are met (Pranoto, 2020).

Findings and Discussion

KPID Yogyakarta province is an institution whose function is inseparable from the 2002 Broadcasting Law No. 32 (Ansori, 2019). Apart from representing

the community's interests, his obligations and duties also include supervising the production of local content broadcasts in Yogyakarta Province. KPID Yogyakarta Province plays a vital role in organizing Broadcasting.

Television broadcasts greatly influence people's social control, so they can have adverse effects and must be monitored by independent government agencies (Zuhri, 2021). Control and supervision of broadcast content aims to monitor the quality of broadcast content by KPID Yogyakarta Province, carried out as a real action in safeguarding the interests of the local community, nation, and industry in the world of Broadcasting. Similar to the objectives of the Central KPI, the Yogyakarta Province KPID also has the same duties and authorities. It can be seen from (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 32 Tahun 2002 Tentang Penyiaran, 2002) Chapter II Article 3, which reads: "Broadcasting is carried out to strengthen national integration, foster the character and identity of a nation of faith and piety, enlightening the life of the nation, advancing general welfare, in the context of building an independent, democratic, just, civilized and prosperous society as well as advancing the Indonesian broadcasting industry."

The duties and obligations of KPI in improving broadcast quality are contained in Article 8 (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 32 Tahun 2002 Tentang Penyiaran, 2002) , which states that: "KPI as a form of community participation functions to accommodate aspirations and represent the interests of the community regarding broadcasting." The article that reads regarding this task:

- a. Ensure that the public obtains appropriate and correct information by human rights;
- b. Assist in setting up broadcasting infrastructure;
- c. Contribute to building a climate of healthy competition between broadcasting institutions and related industries;
- d. Maintaining a fair, equitable, and balanced national information order;
- e. Accommodating, researching, and following up on complaints, objections, as well as criticism and appreciation from the public regarding broadcasting operations; and
- f. Prepare human resource development plans that guarantee professionalism in the broadcasting sector.

In this research, the author relates the duties of the Yogyakarta Province KPID in its role in improving the quality of local broadcasts on Religious Broadcasts by applying Biddle & Thomas's theory, which divides into five aspects of role behavior, namely:

a. Expectation

KPID Yogyakarta Province hopes to carry out its duties and authority to improve the quality of broadcasting in Yogyakarta Province so that broadcasting institutions can present broadcasts that are needed by the public and have value. The results of an interview with Agnes Dwirusjiyati, a member of broadcast content supervision, stated:

“We hope that the Islamic religious broadcasts presented by broadcasting institutions to the public, in terms of their content and the messages conveyed, are needed by the community and have added value; we hope that they will go there.”

Based on the statement above, KPID Yogyakarta Province has the hope that broadcasting institutions that present religious shows can become programs that are of interest and need to the public, that is; apart from being entertainment, they are also informative and educative shows because Islamic religious programs have the aim of inviting the audience to increase their faith, foster obedience in worship and avoid destructive behavior.

b. Norm (norma)

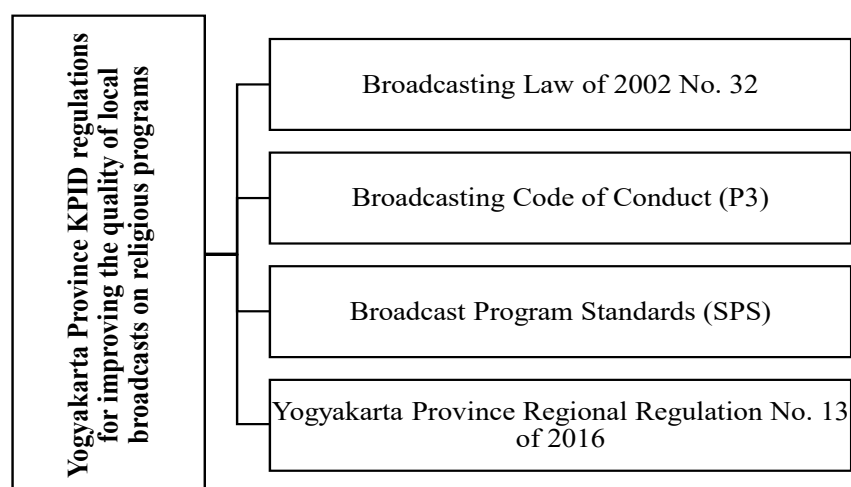


Figure 1. KPID Norms for Yogyakarta Province

Norms can take the form of media policies that reflect considerations from the government and society about how to regulate social or collective activities, including in the media, to ensure that their contributions benefit the public interest (Ansori, 2019). Dewi Nurhasanah, sebagai ketua Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia Daerah Provinsi Yogyakarta menyatakan bahwa:

“UU 32 of 2022 mandates the issuance of KPI regulations, and there is already something called P3/SPS, P3/SPS regulations, which rigidly regulate how to broadcast. Yogyakarta Province is also the first region to have a regional regulation regulating broadcasting in Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY), namely regional regulation no. 13 of 2016.”

From the statement above, it can be seen that the Yogyakarta Province KPID has provided regulations by the 2002 Broadcasting Law No. 32 article 8 (2) to broadcasting institutions that broadcast locally and present religious shows in the Yogyakarta Province area to be guided by the norms or regulations of the Yogyakarta Province KPID in the form of the 2002 Broadcasting Law No. 32, P3/SPS as well as the 2016 Regional Regulation concerning Broadcasting Operations.

c. Performance

In realizing its role in improving the quality of local broadcasts of religious programs, KPID Yogyakarta Province is involved in several quite intense activities for broadcasting institutions, including:

1. Guarantee the availability of space

Broadcasting activities use electromagnetic waves and frequencies, which are public spaces, meaning that all people have the right to access and enjoy them (A. Abdullah, 2020). Therefore, the Yogyakarta Province KPID conveyed to broadcasting institutions the need to provide facilities to the public, who have the right to access and enjoy various content offerings, be it news, health, culture, or, in this case, religious content. This is by the statement from the institutional sector, Dewi Nurhasanah:

“The distribution of frequencies must be by the applicable law because the law aims to democratize broadcasting, not to be controlled by one group.”

Plus, a statement from the field of broadcast content supervision, Agnes Dwirusjiyati:

“To accommodate the diversity of religions and beliefs that exist in DIY, broadcasting institutions must provide the same slot or space for the religions and beliefs held by the people of DIY.”

One of the human rights is the freedom to practice religion. So, people do not need to worry if they want to access information related to religious content. Thus, the Yogyakarta Province KPID, in its role in improving the quality of local broadcasts on religious programs, is by Article 8 (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 32 Tahun 2002 Tentang Penyiaran, 2002).

2. Establish cooperation

Local broadcasts that violate respect for cultural and religious values can be prevented by presenting speakers prioritizing brotherhood and unity. The resource person is essential because they will be in the main spotlight, so their presence can provide solutions to the topic being discussed (Vaagna et al., 2022).

Based on the results of interviews with researchers in the institutional sector, Dewi Nurhasanah stated that there were essential activities carried out in this regard, namely:

“We are working with the authorized institution in the field of religion, namely the Ministry of Religion, Regional Office of Yogyakarta Province, to jointly ensure that broadcasting institutions broadcast or present religious sources based on recommendations from the Ministry of Religion which do not conflict with the Pancasila ideology.”

From the explanation above, different aspects must be considered in improving the quality of local broadcasts on religious programs, such as the credibility of the source's background and the quality of the

material presented. For this reason, the Yogyakarta Province KPID also collaborates with relevant institutions/agencies; the connection, in this case, is the Ministry of Religion, which provides recommendations for religious figures to institutions that broadcast locally in order to improve the quality of Islamic religious broadcast content that is good and does not violate regulations and applicable norms.

The cooperation established between KPID Yogyakarta Province and other institutions/agencies in improving the quality of local broadcasts on religious broadcasts follows the Broadcasting Law of 2002 No. 32.

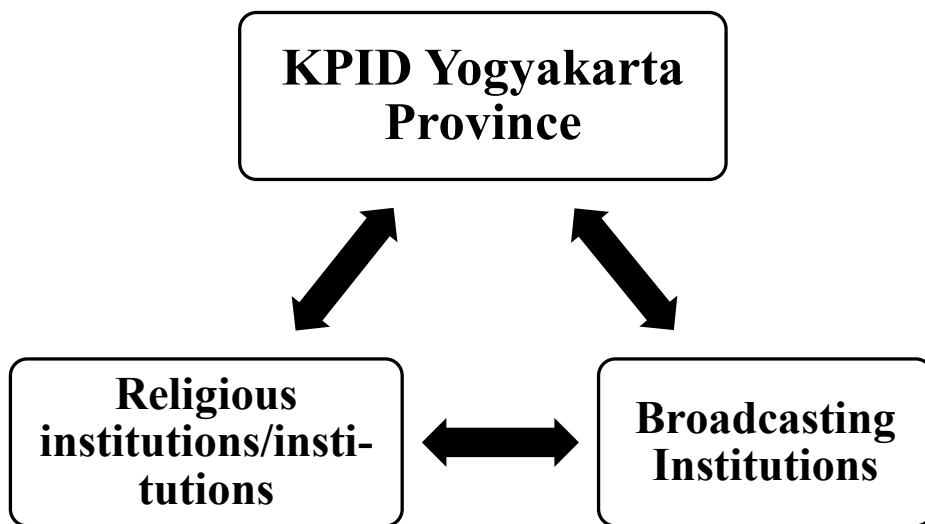


Figure 2: Yogyakarta Province KPID Collaboration

3. Guarantee proper information

KPI's task is to ensure that the public receives information on human rights, namely correct and appropriate (S & Hardiansyah, 2016). In addition, it is hoped that the content does not contradict the values in social life in Indonesia (Peraturan Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia Tentang Standar Program Siaran (SPS), 2012). This is done so that the role of the Yogyakarta Province KPID is to socialize the rights and obligations of television to the media to ensure that the public can receive broadcast content well and healthily. According to KPID Yogyakarta Province, appropriate and healthy broadcasts are appropriate to age and interests,

as well as educational, so they can be accepted and benefit society. This statement is in line with an interview with Agnes Dwirusjiyati, a member of the broadcast content supervision department:

“Shows that contain elements of violence are not allowed; for example, soap operas or other shows that emphasize excessive conflict or physically injure other people and so on, there are limits. “Then there are also broadcasts that violate respect for parents and teachers, that also has limits, and then it is also related to the racial issue.”

Based on the statement above, the Yogyakarta Province KPID, in carrying out its role in improving the quality of local broadcasts on religious shows, is by the 2002 Broadcasting Law No. 32 Article 8 (3), ensuring that the public receives correct and appropriate information. Religious-based television shows can fulfill several roles played by mass media, such as providing information, offering learning, and functioning as a form of social control over moral and religious values (Liana et al., 2017).

4. Provide coaching

On this occasion, the Yogyakarta Province KPID plays a role in guiding local broadcast institutions with P3 regarding the limits of behavior in organizing and supervising broadcasting activities, both local and national, which are also regulated in the Yogyakarta Province Regional Regulation (Peraturan Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia Tentang Pedoman Perilaku Penyiaran (P3), 2012) because every religious program broadcast should have benefits and be by the socio-culture of the Indonesian nation (Al-Adawiyah & Lubis, 2015).

KPID Yogyakarta Province fosters local-level television broadcasting institutions to maintain the quality and quantity of their content from year to year and socializes Articles 15 and 16 (Peraturan Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta Nomor 13 Tahun 2016 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran, 2016) Chapter IV concerning Local Broadcast Programs which mandates that Network station broadcasting institutions must broadcast local broadcast programs which include education on religion and belief

for a duration of at least 10% per day. This is based on the results of an interview with the institutional sector, Dewi Nurhasanah:

“KPI Yogyakarta Province has a program, namely media literacy and coaching, as well as technical guidance for broadcasting institutions. The coaching is the implementation of Yogyakarta Province regional regulation no. 13 of 2016 in the form of broadcasting a minimum of 10% local content daily. Within that local content, one of the points is religious and belief content.”

Yogyakarta Province KPID carries out its role with these coaching steps to remind institutions that broadcast locally to always pay attention to and implement P3/SPS and Yogyakarta Province Regional Regulation Number 13 of 2016 in producing programs and content, especially religious programs.

Based on the facts above, the role of the Yogyakarta Province KPID is to follow up on violations committed by institutions that broadcast locally by providing guidance. It is hoped that broadcasting institutions maintain the quality and quantity of their local broadcasts and improve subsequent content so that no more deviations occur.

5. Monitor Broadcast Content

Supervision requires a process that takes work, starting from the use of budget, time, energy, and other things to achieve the objectives of the supervision activity. Supervision can be adequate if direct and indirect techniques are used (Ansori, 2019). So, supervision of broadcast content should not only be carried out by the Yogyakarta Province KPID, but broadcasting institutions and the public must participate. This is because the purpose of making broadcast content is solely for the public interest; if there is no cooperation between broadcasting institutions in presenting broadcast content and the public is wise in choosing healthy shows, then the goal of implementing supervision will be difficult to achieve. In line with the results of the researcher's interview with Agnes Dwirusjiyati, a member of the broadcast content monitoring department, she stated:

“We also receive reports from the public via telephone or social media. Then look for a basis for subsequent sanctions to be imposed through a meeting.”

The above statement is by the contents of the 2002 Broadcasting Law No. 32 Article 50 (2), (3) and (5), namely:

(2) KPI is obliged to receive complaints from any person or group aware of a violation of P3/SPS.

As intended above, the Yogyakarta Province KPID is also obliged to forward complaints to the broadcasting institution concerned and provide the right to clarification.

(3) KPI is obliged to follow up on basic official reports.

The public can participate by complaining about problematic broadcasts, such as indications of violations found on television that broadcast local religious programs that hurt society.

(5) KPI must submit the evaluation results in writing and as an assessment to the reporting party and the relevant Broadcasting Institution.

People from the Yogyakarta Province area can contact via email at kpiddiy@gmail.com, social media Instagram at [@kpid.jogja](https://www.instagram.com/kpid.jogja), telephone number (081) 227894444, or can go directly to the Yogyakarta Province KPID office at Jalan Brigjen Katamso, Keparakan Village, Kec. Mergangsan, Yogyakarta City, Yogyakarta Special Region Province – 55152. Receiving and following up on complaints from the people of the Yogyakarta Province Region has become the obligation of the Yogyakarta Province KPID because the community is the legal owner of public facilities in the form of broadcast frequencies.

The explanation above is relevant to violations found in local broadcasts of religious programs, namely that freedom of speech must be controlled wisely by prioritizing norms and ethics in respecting diversity. Currently,

people are free to spread information via social media/internet without having to verify its truth. This will have a hazardous impact if the information is lies and has a provocative narrative.

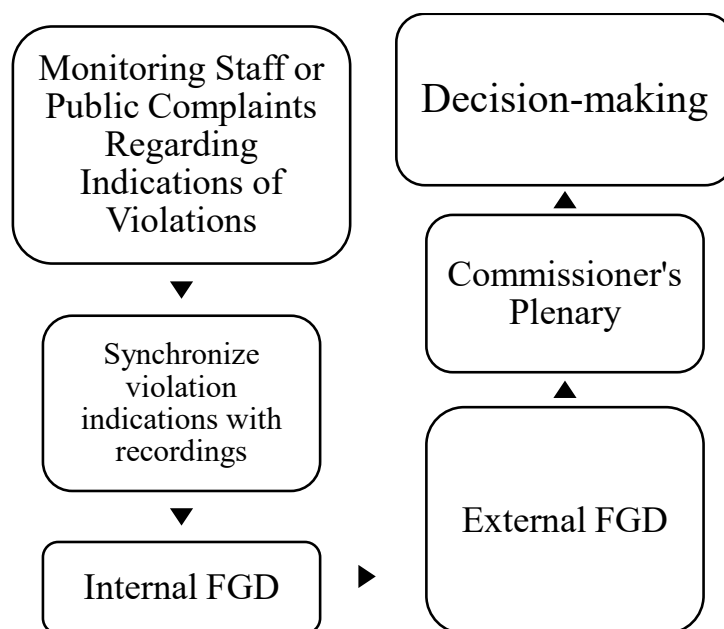


Figure 3: Process of Monitoring the Content of KPID Yogyakarta Broadcasts

Broadcasting supervision mechanism:

1. Monitoring staff or the community
At this stage, broadcast content monitoring personnel carry out direct (regular) or thematic monitoring and reports from the public who find indications of violations and then report them to the Yogyakarta Province KPID.
2. Data management personnel
Aligning findings of signs of violations to data records (material evidence), starting from event programs, days, broadcast times, and the suitability of reported/found indications.
3. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)
The FGD stage was carried out internally, namely staff and commissioners. If the violations require confirmation from experts, focus group discussions can also be carried out externally, involving community, religious, and expert figures in other related fields.

4. Commissioner plenary meeting

Members of the Yogyakarta Province KPID carried it out by presenting the broadcasting institution, the reporter, and the Yogyakarta Province KPID itself to provide a decision on the sanctions that will be given to the perpetrators of the violation.

5. Verdict

As a result of the Commissioner’s Plenary Meeting, violations found will be subject to a decision in the form of heavy or light penalties according to applicable regulations.

The monitoring steps above start from monitoring staff monitoring the content of broadcasts or reports from the public, synchronizing findings/reports with recorded data as evidence that the broadcast in question is indeed a violation, then collaborating with external parties in the form of government, religious, social, culture, economics or health to help if there is something that needs to be studied regarding indications of violations in broadcasts of religious programs. The Yogyakarta Province KPID also receives official reports and complaints from residents and other parties. If a problem is found, then it can be discussed internally and externally, and then a plenary session is held with the parties concerned until a decision on sanctions for the violations that have been made is determined.

From the narrative above, the authority and duties of the Yogyakarta Province KPID in monitoring local broadcasts of religious programs are very systematically structured.

FORM OF SUPERVISION			
SUBJECT		TIME	
Internal	External	Preventive	Repressive
Member of KPID Yogyakarta Province	Community, figures, institutions/organizations outside KPID	Media literacy for broadcasting institutions and the public	Providing guidance to broadcasting institutions that violate

Figure 4: Forms of Supervision by KPID Yogyakarta

d. Evaluation and Sanction

Evaluation becomes necessary to determine whether organizational goals have been met, to ensure that operations run smoothly according to the original plan, and that there is clarity (Kusumaningtias, 2016). Positive and negative impressions from the evaluation given are assessments. In this case, the role of the Yogyakarta Province KPID is to assess local broadcasts of religious programs based on the 2002 Broadcasting Law No. 32, P3/SPS, and Yogyakarta Regional Regulation of 2016 No. 13, which is the broadcasting regulation. Meanwhile, sanctions manifest in maintaining a positive value so negative values can become positive. The role of the Yogyakarta Province KPID is to have sanctions that apply to broadcasting institutions for broadcasts that are exposed to indications of violations, such as by giving warning letters and even freezing the broadcast.

The Yogyakarta Province KPID plays a role in carrying out its duties and obligations as a regulatory institution for network stations and local stations for religious programs by the 2002 Broadcasting Law No. 32, including:

1. Follow up on violations

The next role of the Yogyakarta Province KPID is to have the authority to follow up on violations, broadcasts found by broadcast content monitoring staff, and public complaints if violations have been confirmed, which will then be followed up with warnings or sanctions (Setyawan & Satlita, 2017).

Television stations were given warnings for violating standards of behavior that were not worthy of imitation, involving content in sensuality and sexuality (S & Hardiansyah, 2016). Based on monitoring local broadcasts by the Yogyakarta Province KPID, religious broadcast programs that needed to comply with P3/SPS regulations were found. This is proven by the following phenomena and data, showing the monitoring mechanism for the content of the broadcast broadcasts, which is carried out to identify broadcasts to identify broadcasts deemed to violate applicable regulations and regulations.

In the case of religious programs, there is a station that broadcasts locally and receives a warning letter because of violations committed in the

program; then the Yogyakarta Province KPID summons the television station via the summons invitation provided; in this case, the Yogyakarta Province KPID asks for clarification to broadcasting institutions because of these violations, as stated by Agnes Dwirusjiyati as a member of the broadcast content supervisory division:

“If we find a violation, of course, we first look for evidence and facts related to the violation that is indicated to have occurred. So, if we do not find evidence, we just suspect that there are indications of violations at the TV station. For example, it is based on reports or based on monitoring, so to strengthen that, we communicate with the Broadcasting Institutions that we monitor.”

He also added,

“If the television has admitted it is a violation, we will proceed to the next stage. However, some television stations do not admit these mistakes/violations, so they need other figures or institutions who can mediate. Yesterday’s case admitted that the broadcast violated P3/SPS in that the broadcast showed the physical appearance of cigarettes, actors smoking, and rude expressions. “Then we held a plenary meeting attended by all the commissioners for the process of handing down a decision in the form of a letter of warning not to broadcast the broadcast again and not to repeat similar broadcasts.”

Responding to the sanctions in the form of a warning given by the Yogyakarta Province KPID to the Mocopat Syafa’at program, Gerald Pelupessy, coordinator of the event program editor at PT, Arah Dunia Television, said that in the future, the local television station ADiTV will always ensure that the broadcast of the program does not violate the provisions of the Broadcasting Law and P3/SPS.

“We will continue to try our best to ensure the offending displays do not escape and pass the editing stage. So, we will screen every part of the Mocopat program editing so that no-shows violate KPID provisions. “Mocopat is a segment of around 20 minutes, so if broadcasts violate them, we will blur or cut them.”

In this case, the broadcasting institutions have been very cooperative with the summons made by the Yogyakarta Province KPID because they are aware of the mistakes made in the religious programs they present, so they use it as evaluation material so that in the future, they do not make the same mistakes and will stick to it. To existing broadcasting regulations. Because every broadcasting institution that violates the presentation of its content will receive sanctions by Article 36 (5) and (6) of the 2002 Broadcasting Law No. 32:

- (5) Broadcast content is prohibited:
 - a. is slanderous, inflammatory, misleading, and/or false;
 - b. ighlighting elements of violence, obscenity, gambling, narcotics, and drug abuse; or
 - c. conflict between tribes, religions, races, and groups.
- (6) Isi siaran dilarang memperolokkan, merendahkan, melecehkan dan/ atau mengabaikan nilai-nilai agama, martabat manusia Indonesia, atau merusak hubungan internasional.
- (7) Broadcast content is prohibited from ridiculing, degrading, harassing, and/or ignoring religious values, Indonesian human dignity, or damaging international relations.
- (8) Based on the results of interviews and based on Article 55 (1) (Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 32 Tahun 2002 Tentang Penyiaran, 2002) sanctions for violating the rules can be in the form of:
 - a) Written warning;
This administrative sanction is given to media parties who violate broadcasting regulations.
 - b) Temporary suspension of problematic event programs after going through specific procedures and stages;
This sanction is imposed if a broadcasting institution violates it repeatedly and does not heed warnings from the KPI.
 - c) Limitations on broadcast duration and time;
Broadcasting institutions that present mystical, horror, and/or supernatural shows from original ethnic/ethnic arts and cultural

performances of the Indonesian nation are exempt from the provisions as intended in paragraph (1) letters e, f, and g and are only broadcast in classification categories. D is broadcast from 22.00 to 03.00 in the morning local time.

- d) Administrative fines;
- e) Freezing of broadcast activities for a certain period;
This can be implemented after a final court decision.
- f) Access to the extension of the broadcasting operation license is not granted;
Broadcasting institutions proven to have committed violations will be recorded administratively and will influence subsequent decisions, including license extensions.
- g) Revocation of broadcasting operation permits.

The administrative sanction of revoking a broadcasting license for a broadcasting institution can only be implemented after a court decision that constitutes permanent legal legality and cannot be contested.

Based on the supervision carried out by the Yogyakarta Province KPID regarding violations of local broadcasts in several of their broadcast programs, by the sub-indications of previous violations, the Yogyakarta Province KPID sent a letter of warning to the station regarding violations of the program being broadcast, namely the Islamic religious program Mocopat Syafa'at.

With the presence of KPID, which has the authority to supervise broadcast content, it is hoped that broadcasting activities, especially in television media, will be increasingly controlled by the Central KPI and Regional KPI so that the broadcasts presented will be healthy content and will not hurt the general public and Yogyakarta in particular.

2. Give awards

Television stations that produce high-quality broadcast programs

deserve recognition for their work (Gogali et al., 2022). Therefore, KPID Yogyakarta Province holds the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) Broadcasting Award program, which is carried out with different themes every year to implement the 2016 Regional Regulation No. 13 concerning Broadcasting in Yogyakarta Province, which aims to improve the quality of local broadcast programs. The DIY Broadcasting Anugerah program presented several award categories to broadcast industry players, including public, private, and community radio or television broadcasting institutions. Awards are given to participating broadcasting institutions in Yogyakarta Province who have submitted work and previously broadcast it on radio or television within the specified period. Then, the shows are assessed by a panel of judges, taking into account elements of conformity with broadcasting regulations, public education, locality, and artistry. The Broadcasting Award is divided into several categories; this will enable the creation of a broadcasting world that is increasingly healthy, innovative, and creative by exposing the characteristics, values, and spirit of the Special Province of Yogyakarta. Results of an interview with Agnes Dwirusjiyati as a member of broadcast content supervision:

“We also have a broadcast awards program every year, one of the awards being the best broadcast of religion and belief. “The winner is an Islamic religious program on local television.”

From the statement above, it can be understood that every year, KPID Yogyakarta Province gives several award categories to broadcasting institutions, including the Religion & Belief Broadcasting Category Award. According to KPID Yogyakarta Province, religious broadcasts must not be presented in a lecture format. Broadcasting institutions must be more creative and innovative in producing and presenting their religious broadcasts to the public so that people stay energized and develop higher motivation in watching these religious broadcasts. The following is a list of winners of religious program programs at the DIY Broadcasting Awards in the Religion & Belief Broadcasting Category (Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia Daerah Provinsi Yogyakarta, 2022b):

Table 1: DIY Awards for Local Broadcasters

NO	PROGRAM	TV STATION	YEAR
1	Jendela Hati	ADi TV	2017
2	Jejak Islam – Menapak Jejak Dakwah	TVRI Jogja	2019
3	Inside Yogyakarta	CNN Indonesia	2022

Referring to the results of research on KPID Yogyakarta Province using the theory of role aspects according to Biddle and Thomas, the researchers linked the role of KPID Yogyakarta Province in the 2002 Broadcasting Law No. 32 and P3/SPS that KPID Yogyakarta Province has carried out its obligations and duties by the Broadcasting Law and P3/SPS. Violations by television stations broadcasting locally regarding broadcast content on religious programs have been followed up by the KPID of Yogyakarta Province by providing sanctions in the form of written warnings and clarification of violations in religious program broadcasts by bringing in the television station. They complied even when television stations were given sanctions through written warning letters and summons.

Researchers found the types of supervision implemented by the Yogyakarta Province KPID in carrying out its role in four methods of monitoring religious broadcasts on television stations broadcast locally, namely internal supervision, external supervision, preventive, and repressive supervision, which is by the results of the presentation of field data in this chapter.

Local broadcast television stations that received awards in the category of Best Religion & Belief Program became a benchmark for the results of the monitoring role of KPID Yogyakarta Province, such as in the 2017 DIY Anugerah Broadcasting event, which was broadcast live on TVRI Yogyakarta station on April 20, 2017, the 2019 DIY Broadcasting Anugerah broadcast live in the AMIKOM cinema room of RBTV Yogyakarta station on October 28 2019, and Anugerah Broadcasting DIY 2022 which was also broadcast live on November 12 2022. Monitoring

activities, follow-up on violations, and guidance are carried out by KPID Yogyakarta Province for television stations that broadcast local religious programs running optimally and successfully. This finding is strengthened by the fact that no violations have been found again in religious programming on local television stations since 2018. Successful efforts to improve the quality of local broadcasts certainly provide new opportunities to improve the quality of the Yogyakarta Province KPID as a government institution (Yantos, 2015).

Table 2: Implementation of Role Aspects

THEORY	DISCUSSION	IMPLEMENTATION
Expectation	In general, other people's expectations of behavior must be addressed by a person or institution/institution that has a specific role in the social order.	KPID Yogyakarta Province hopes that broadcasting institutions that present Islamic religious programs will become the spectacle that the public needs; namely, apart from being entertaining, they will also provide informative and educative broadcasts.
Norm	Norms are a form of "expectation". According to Secord and Backman, one type of expectation is normative expectations, which are role requirements.	KPID Yogyakarta Province made Broadcasting Law no. 32 of 2002, P3/SPS, and Regional Regulation no. 13 of 2016 concerning implementing P3/SPS Broadcasting as the basis for the regulations.
Performance	Roles are realized based on their intensity. This intensity is obtained from the actor's involvement in the role he is carrying out.	KPID Yogyakarta Province is involved in carrying out several quite intense activities for broadcasting institutions, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Ensure space is available e. Establish cooperation f. Guarantee proper information g. Provide coaching h. Oversee broadcast content
Evaluation & Sanction	In the form of a positive or negative impression of a behavior. Sanctions are given to maintain a positive value.	KPID Yogyakarta Province provides assessments and sanctions to broadcasting institutions by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Follow up on violations b. Giving Awards

Conclusion

There are five aspects of the role of KPID Yogyakarta Province in improving the quality of local broadcasts on religious programs: Expectation, Norm, Performance, Evaluation, and Sanction.

Starting from the expectation aspect, KPID Yogyakarta Province hopes that broadcasting institutions that broadcast religious shows can become popular programs that the public needs. In the Norm aspect, KPID Yogyakarta Province made the Broadcasting Law of 2002 No. 32, Broadcasting Behavior Guidelines / Broadcast Program Standards (P3/SPS) and 2016 Regional Regulation No. 13 concerning Broadcasting Operations as applicable guidelines in improving the quality of local broadcasts on religious broadcasts. In the Performance aspect, KPID Yogyakarta Province conducts intense activities with television stations that broadcast locally, the government and the community. In the Evaluation and Sanction aspect, the Yogyakarta Province KPID follows up on indications of violations and gives several award categories in the form of the best Religion and belief Broadcasts every year to broadcasting institutions that have complied with broadcasting regulations.

KPID Yogyakarta Province has a monitoring mechanism to improve the quality of local broadcasts on religious programming, starting from direct supervision by KPID Yogyakarta Province supervisory staff or public reports on broadcasts that are indicated as violations. Findings of indications of violations are then synchronized with recorded data by data management staff. Next, a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is held internally and externally regarding synchronized violations, after which a plenary meeting of commissioners is held to determine sanctions. The final stage is the decision stage, which results from the commissioner's plenary meeting, whether the violation will be subject to heavy or light sanctions by regulations.

KPID Yogyakarta Province is considering several strategies to improve the quality of local broadcasts on religious shows. First, it aims to maximize coaching efforts and provide awards to broadcasting institutions so that they can recognize the ethnic/cultural/religious diversity of society in Yogyakarta Province and are more motivated to produce healthy broadcast content. This aims to ensure that every broadcast still upholds unity and togetherness and respects cultural and religious values. Second, encourage the growth of a healthy ethos and cooperation at work.

Efforts to improve the work ethic of the Yogyakarta Province KPID are carried out so that the duties and functions listed in the 2002 Broadcasting Law No. 32 can be carried out effectively. Furthermore, cooperation can be realized through increasing community participation and the involvement of other institutions/agencies in efforts to improve the quality of local broadcasts on religious program broadcasts.

The completeness of supporting facilities is a fundamental element in the broadcast monitoring process so that all broadcast programs can be monitored thoroughly. Apart from that, the growth in the number of television station channels broadcasting digitally in Yogyakarta Province, the Analog Switch Off (ASO) factor, requires efficient media to support the monitoring process, such as applications that can report indications of violations effectively and efficiently with recording evidence features, time codes (time), as well as showtimes. In addition, research is needed on the influence of the Commissioner's Leadership Style on achievements in improving the quality of local broadcasts in religious program broadcasts.

References

- Abdullah, A. (2020). Pola Kebijakan Digitalisasi Penyiaran di Indonesia. *Aristo*, 8(1), 76. <https://doi.org/10.24269/ars.v8i1.2263>
- Al-Adawiyah, R., & Lubis, R. (2015). Pengaruh Tayangan Film Religi terhadap Akhlak Siswa: Studi di SMK Negeri Cikarang Barat. *Turats*, 11(2), 55–63.
- Ansori, M. (2019). Eksistensi Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia Daerah (KPID) dalam Memperkuat Sistem Pengawasan Lembaga Penyiaran dan Materi Siaran. *Mawa'izh: Jurnal Dakwah Dan Pengembangan Sosial Kemanusiaan*, 10(1), 152–170. <https://doi.org/10.32923/maw.v10i1.789>
- Anwar, R., & Arraiyah, M. H. (2001). *Siaran Keagamaan di Televisi: Tanggapan Masyarakat di Berbagai Daerah* (1st ed.). Puslitbang Lektur Agama.
- Arliman S, L. (2017). Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia Sebagai State Auxialiary Bodies Yang Menjamin Siaran Yang Layak Bagi Anak. *Veritas et Justitia*, 3(1), 138–162. <https://doi.org/10.25123/vej.2528>

- Cahyanto, H. T., & Gilang, G. A. (2019). Problematika Pada Lembaga Regulator Penyiaran Televisi Lokal (Studi Kasus Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia Daerah Jawa Timur). *Commercium*, 2(2), 83–87. <https://ejournal.unesa.ac.id/index.php/Commercium/article/view/31383>
- Gogali, V. A., Widaningsih, T., & Lusianawati, H. (2022). Konstruksi Sosial Media Lamaran Artis Dalam Program Televisi “Ikatan Cinta Atta & Aurel Special Lamaran” Di RCTI. *J-Ika*, 9(1), 54–67. <https://doi.org/10.31294/kom.v9i1.12795>
- Peraturan Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta Nomor 13 Tahun 2016 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Penyiaran, 1 (2016). <https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/11591>
- Hamdalah, A., & Sunarno. (2019). Peran Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia Daerah Yogyakarta Dalam Menjalankan Fungsi Sebagai Regulator Dan Pengawasan Penyiaran Televisi Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. *Media of Law and Sharia*, 1(1), 28–44. <https://doi.org/10.18196/mls.1103>
- Hikmat, M. M., & Firdaus, D. (2021). *Siaran Keagamaan Berbasis Konten Lokal* (1st ed.). Mahasiswa Peduli Masyarakat Jawa Barat.
- Peraturan Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia Tentang Pedoman Perilaku Penyiaran (P3), Pub. L. No. 01/P/KPI/03/2012, 1 (2012). https://kpi.go.id/download/regulasi/P3SPS_2012_Final.pdf
- Peraturan Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia Tentang Standar Program Siaran (SPS), Pub. L. No. 02/P/KPI/03/2012, Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia 35 (2012). https://kpi.go.id/download/regulasi/P3SPS_2012_Final.pdf
- Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia Daerah Provinsi Yogyakarta. (2022a). *Teguran*. <http://kpid.jogjaprov.go.id/teguran-2/>
- Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia Daerah Provinsi Yogyakarta. (2022b). *Pemenang Kategori Siaran Religi Terbaik*. <https://kpid.jogjaprov.go.id/>
- Kriyantono, R. (2006). *Teknik Praktis Riset Komunikasi* (1st ed.). Kencana.
- Kusumaningtias, I. T. (2016). Strategi Komunikasi Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia Daerah (KPID) dalam Mendorong Penyiaran Perbatasan. *Media Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Budaya Wahana*, 1(12), 37–43. <https://doi.org/10.33751/wahana.v1i12.661>

- Liana, C., Armianti, H., & Ali, M. (2017). Pengaruh Terpaan Tayangan Religi di Televisi Terhadap Sikap dan Perilaku Taqwa Pemirsa. *Jurnal Dakwah Dan Komunikasi*, 2(1), 1–19. <https://doi.org/10.29240/jdk.v2i1.274>
- Nurhaipah, T., & Fahrudin, A. (2019). Problematika Lembaga Penyiaran Televisi di Indonesia. *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi Andalan*, 2(2), 44–57. <https://jurnal.unma.ac.id/index.php/jika/article/view/1430>
- Pranoto, E. (2020). Peran KPI dalam Menjaga Keberagaman. *Magistra Law Review*, 01(01), 76–82. <https://doi.org/10.35973/malrev.v1i01.1571>
- Prasetyo, F. E. (2017). *Peran Komunikasi dalam Mengoptimalkan Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia Daerah (KPID) Provinsi Kalimantan Timur Dalam Melakukan Pengawasan Terhadap Lembaga Penyiaran di Samarinda*. 5(4), 41–55. <https://portal.fisip-unmul.ac.id/site/?p=6345>
- Qodaria, A. A., & Manggaga, I. P. (2020). Peran KPID Sulawesi Selatan Dalam Mengawasi Konten Siaran Televisi Lokal Di Kota Makassar. *Jurnal Komunikasi Dan Organisasi (J-KO)*, 2(1), 9–18. [https://doi.org/Keywords:Supervision, Quality, Broadcasting, Religious Broadcasts](https://doi.org/Keywords:Supervision,Quality,Broadcasting,ReligiousBroadcasts)
- Rahmawati, D., & Enoch. (2022). Nilai Pendidikan Islam dari Animasi Syamil Dodo Episode Shalat 5 Waktu bagi Anak-Anak. *Jurnal Riset Pendidikan Agama Islam*, 2(1), 7–12. <https://doi.org/10.29313/jrpai.v2i1.723>
- Ramdhani, W., Ahmal, & Asril. (2021). Televisi Lokal Riau Televisi (Rtv) dan Kontribusinya dalam Pelestarian Budaya Melayu di Provinsi Riau (2001-2020). *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai*, 5(3), 9324–9330. <https://doi.org/10.31004/jptam.v5i3.2472>
- Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 32 Tahun 2002 Tentang Penyiaran, Pub. L. No. 32, 1 (2002). [https://www.kpi.go.id/download/regulasi/UU No. 32 Tahun 2002 tentang Penyiaran.pdf](https://www.kpi.go.id/download/regulasi/UU%20No.32%20Tahun%202002%20tentang%20Penyiaran.pdf)
- Ridwan, M. (2021). Peran KPI dalam Proses Pengawasan Siaran TV. *Publipreneur Polimedia: Jurnal Ilmiah Jurusan Penerbitan Politeknik Negeri Media Kreatif*, 9(2), 21–28. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.46961/jip.v9i2.429>
- Ristiana, Y. (2017). Program Infotainment Ditinjau Dari Etika Komunikasi Islam (Analisis Terhadap Insert Siang Di Trans TV Edisi Bulan Ramadhan 1437 H). *Islamic Communication Journal*, 2(1), 100–120. <https://doi.org/10.21580/icj.2017.2.1.2112>

- S, R. R., & Hardiansyah. (2016). Peranan Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia Daerah Sumatera Selatan Pada Program Siaran Kesehatan Di Televisi Paltv. *Jurnal Inovasi*, 10(2), 73–82. <https://journal.binadarma.ac.id/index.php/jurnal-inovasi/article/view/665>
- Setiawan, A., & Fajar, M. K. (2021). Peran Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia Daerah Jawa Timur sebagai Lembaga Independen dalam Penyelesaian Pelanggaran Siaran. *Unnes Political Science Journal*, 5(1), 1–5. <https://doi.org/10.15294/upsj.v5i1.44608>
- Setyawan, R., & Satlita, L. (2017). Efektivitas Pengawasan Komisi Penyiaran Indonesia Daerah Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta (KPID DIY) dalam Mengawasi Penyiaran Televisi di DIY. 2(1), 27–38. <https://journal.student.uny.ac.id/index.php/joppar/article/view/5170/4837>
- Syarif, S., & Yunus, F. M. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Sosial* (M. A. Abdullah (ed.); 1st ed.). Ushuluddin Publishing.
- Vaagna, F. S., Riyantini, R., & Sevilla, V. (2022). Program Talk Show Kata Sandi di Inews dan Minat Berwirausaha Masyarakat Kelurahan Pulo Gebang di Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *Ekspresi Dan Persepsi : Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 5(2), 247–255. <https://doi.org/10.33822/jep.v5i1.3143>
- Wirawan, S. (2014). *Teori-Teori Psikologi Sosial* (1st ed.). Rajawali Pers. <https://www.scribd.com/document/460137208/Dr-Sarlito-Wirawan-Teori-Teori-Psikologi-Sosial>
- Yantos. (2015). Peranan Lembaga Penyiaran Publik Lokal Dalam Mendukung Pemerintah Daerah. *Jurnal RISALAH*, 26(2), 94–103. <https://doi.org/10.24014/jdr.v26i2.1218>
- Zuhri, S.-. (2021). Peran dan Fungsi Penyiaran Menurut Undang-Undang Penyiaran Tahun 2002 dan Perkembangannya. *Jurnal Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Sains Dan Humaniora*, 5(2), 295–303. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jppsh.v5i2.32802>