

Political and Mass Media Literacy the 2019 Elections

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Abstract- Political literacy activities occur in organizational life more and more we find it especially approaching the democratic party in Indonesia. Lively in 2018 towards 2019, Indonesia became a trending topic on the issues of political news in the 2019 presidential election, especially on the third axis of Jokowi, Jokowi's opponents ahead of the 2019 Presidential Election as well as the issue of Vice-Presidential Candidates who will accompany Jokowi in the 2019 Presidential Election in reporting at the station Kompas television. Nowadays, television is a medium that still chosen by the public as a place of information believed to have the ability to carry out the production, reproduction and distribution of knowledge significantly. The process was an attempt to proclaim information about the Vice-Presidential Candidates in the 2019 Elections and there was an effort to provide political literacy to the public about the 2019 vice-presidential candidates. Tanoesoedibjo (Chairperson of the Perindo Party), Airlangga Hartanto (Chairperson of the Golkar Party), Gatot Nurmantyo (Former TNI Commander), Muhammad Romahurmuzy (PPP Chairperson) in the SAPA Indonesia Pagi Kompas Television program. It is therefore expected that this research can provide political literacy as well as an understanding of reporting the names that are being echoed to become a vice-presidential candidate in the 2019 presidential election based on survey results and public opinion that has been reported in television station news.

Index Terms- Political literacy, television station, democratic party, Indonesia

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a democracy. Meriam Budiardjo (2010) proposed five democratic criteria, namely; equal suffrage in determining binding collective decisions; effective participation, namely equal opportunities for all citizens in the collective decision making process; disclosure of the truth, namely the existence of equal opportunities for everyone to provide an assessment of the course of political and governmental processes; final control of the agenda, namely the existence of exclusive power for the community to determine the agenda that must and should not be decided through government; and the involvement of the community in relation to law (Afdal Makkuraga Putra, 2017: 55 - 68).

Democracy is always identified with the Election of President and Vice President which will be a grand performance to be carried out by each candidate who stretches from each political party. Now, in 2018 before 2019, Indonesia is being

heated up with political issues concerning the third axis of Joko Widodo and Joko Widodo's arch-rivals ahead of the 2019 Presidential Election and the issue of the Vice-Presidential Candidates who will assist him in the Presidential Election later. Political parties are a critical force for modernization in all contemporary societies with certain modernization patterns adopted by each society, often determined by their parties (After, David E., 1987). Kita can observe changes in the number of political parties starting from the era of freedom of reform and re-opening of political parties and suddenly the number of political parties has increased sharply in accordance with the level of diversity found in Indonesia's plural society. In the 1999 election there were 48 political parties, in the 2004 election there were 24 political parties, in the 2009 elections there were 38 national political parties and 6 local political parties (Aceh), in the 2014 election there were 12 national political parties and 3 local political parties (Aceh), and the 2019 elections there were 16 national political parties and 4 local political parties that participated in the general election contestation.

Table 1 The Number Of Political Parties From Election To Election In The Reformation Era

Election	Number Of National Political Parties	Local Political Party
1999 Election	48 Political Parties	There is no
2004 Election	24 Political Parties	There is no
2009 Election	38 Political Parties	6 Political Parties
2014 Election	12 Political Parties	3 Political Parties
2019 Election	16 Political Parties	4 Political Parties

Data processed by the author

If referring to the data above, Indonesia uses a multi-party system. With multi-party political parties, political parties must have serial numbers to be known by the public. The drawing and assignment of serial numbers are led by KPU commissioners, and witnessed by the Indonesian Election Supervisory Board (Bawaslu), representatives of the Election Organizer Honorary Council (DKPP), election participants, and the media. The political dynamics are getting hotter. Some television media reported the development of general elections ahead of the legislative and presidential elections in 2019.

In the 2019 elections, political parties received sharp criticism from the public. The existence of political parties in the reform era is not directly proportional to the function they carry.

That is, the existence of political parties as a pillar of democracy that will fight for the aspirations and interests of the people is inversely proportional. The existing political parties disappointed the people. They are not optimally fighting for the aspirations and interests of the people, but instead are more dominant in fighting for parties, groups, and personal interests.

But in reality, the number of television stations that preached about the initial process of the 2019 election democratic party began, did not make people believe in political parties that will fight in the election. One of them, Kompas TV is a television station that provides news about the Vice-Presidential Candidate in the 2019 Presidential Election.

From the contents of the news there are names of Vice Presidents who have been pocketed by Mr. Joko Widodo ahead of the upcoming 2019 Presidential Election referring to the KOMPAS TV frame, including: Muhaimin Iskandar (Chair of the National Awakening Party), Hary Tanoesoedibjo (Chairperson of the Perindo Party), Airlangga Hartanto (General Chairperson of the Golkar Party), Gatot Nurmantyo (Former Commander of the TNI), Muhammad Romahurmuzy (General Chairperson of PPP) (SAPA INDONESIA PAGI KOMPAS TV Program, April 2, 2019 07.40 AM accessed at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=bKIWV4lyisM&feature=youtu.be>).

Referring to the Survey Institute and Political Consultant DENNY JA conducted a monitoring study of the CAPRES and CAWAPRES Ideal Couples in the 2019 Election. In July 2018, the results of monitoring of Jokowi's Ideal Vice President to be Strong in Parliament include Airlangga Hartanto (General Chairperson of the Golkar Party) of 35.7 %, Muhaimin Iskandar (PKB General Chairperson) by 21.5%, Romahurmuzy (PPP Chairperson) by 16.0%. In addition, the Indonesian Survey Institute DENNY JA in July 2018 conducted a monitoring study on the Ideal Vice President for Economic Growth (Professional Vice President), among others Sri Mulyani at 32.5%, Susi Pudjiastuti at 24.5%, Chairul Tanjung at 17.0% (LSI DENNY JA: 2018).

In the legal, police and military apparatus sector, Jokowi's ideal vice president is Tito Karnavian at 32.6%, Moeldoko at 29.0%, Wiranto at 25.7%. In the Religious Figures sector, the influence of Jokowi's Ideal Vice President included KH. Ma'ruf Amin at 21.0%, Din Syamsuddin at 17.2%, Mr. Guru Bajang at 12.3%, Mahfud MD at 9.5%. Not only that, in the monitoring research it was mentioned that Jokowi's Vice Judge Expert Judgment pursued five names, among others. Airlangga Hartanto, Mahfud MD, Tirto Karnavian, Moeldoko, and Sri Mulyani (LSI DENNY JA: 2018).

The mass media has a role as the fourth pillar of democracy after the executive, legislative and judiciary. Although outside the formal political system, the existence of the press has a strategic position in mass information, education to the public as well as a means of social control. Therefore, freedom of the press is one measure of the quality of democracy in a country. The warm conversation in the community is inseparable from the function of the mass media itself, which is the provider and conveyor of information about various kinds of events, events, realities and many other things that happen in the community (Mc. Quail 1994). From this information, the public find out the truth about the issue ahead of the 2019 Presidential Elections such as Opponents of Joko Widodo in the 2019 Presidential Election, Third Axis 2019

to the Vice-Presidential Candidates who will accompany Joko Widodo in the 2019 Presidential Election.

Mass media is media that has an important role or position, especially in the context of the information age as it is now. Mass media institutions are believed to have the ability to organize the production, reproduction and distribution of knowledge significantly as a series of symbols that provide a depiction of reality "there" and experience in life can be transformed by the mass media in the public environment so that it can be accessed by members of the public. The mass media provides this information massively through its reporting. So that refers to Jurgen Habermas's essay in 1962 entitled "The Structural Transformation of the Public Sphere" (Jurgen Habermas, 1993). Habermas sees social areas that are free of censorship and domination. So that our social life forms free public opinion about social, political and economic issues. Now generation X and Generation Y are involved in public sphere conversations that are discussing the profile of Candidate Vice President Candidate in charge of Joko Widodo in the 2019 Presidential Election and support from the profile figure of the vice presidential candidate who will accompany Joko Widodo in the 2019 Presidential Election. from the role of the mass media in its reporting of the phenomenon leading up to the 2019 election democratic party.

The warm conversation about the party of democracy will never end. Especially in the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections in the 2019 Elections. The role of the mass media has now begun to cone in political reporting and the direction of support for each political party. Not only that, the current media coverage is rife in the political, economic, social and cultural coverage. As the news becomes an important issue and becomes strategic as well as information material for phenomena that occur in the community environment both nationally and internationally.

In this study there are formulations of problems that are the main focus in the discussion, among others (1) How is Kompas TV's efforts in reporting information about the Candidates for Vice President in the 2019 Elections? (2) What are the efforts made by Kompas TV in providing political literacy to the public? The purpose of this research is to find out Kompas TV's efforts in reporting information about the Vice-Presidential Candidates in the 2019 Election and to find out Kompas TV's efforts in providing political literacy to the public ahead of the 2019 Election.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

POLITICAL LITERATION

The democratic party in Indonesia is very much needed political literacy to the public in order to provide a good understanding of the democratic party. The political literacy described by Bernard Crick explains in "Essays on Citizenship", interpreted as a collection of knowledge, skills and behavior to be developed together, each one conditioning the other two (Bernard Crick: 2000, p. 60). The basic theory of political literacy is a practical understanding of concepts taken from everyday life. If interpreted to understand about the main political issues, what are the main beliefs of the contentants how their tendencies affect you and me (Andi Faisal Bakti, et al. 2013: 117).

Political literacy is one of the knots of the political power of citizenship. Procedural democracy has in fact presented many residues for the existence and independence of political residues

for the existence and independence of political residues in the form of institutional design and paradoxical types of executive power, constituency in legislative power, cartelization and the practice of collusive democracy and opposing media political distortion. The substance of the power of political literacy lies in the critical and empowering political participation of citizens in relation to the main concepts of politics that will have an impact on people's lives. Political literacy is not merely a normative concept but a mix of knowledge, skills and political attitudes (Ponco Budi Sulisty, Widayat Azhfar, Dio Lazuardi. 2017: 69-76).

Bernard Crick (2000: 61) says there is some knowledge that must be remembered and it makes people literate, among others (1). Basic information, about who leads and holds power, where the money comes from, how the institute plays a role., (2) How to be actively involved using knowledge and understanding issues., (3) How to predict effective ways of resolving issues., (4) How to recognize how well the policy objectives have been reached and the issues have been fixed., (5) How to understand the opinions of others and justify them for their actions.

Political Literacy Actions

It is time for political literacy to focus on action. This can be done with four approaches, among others (Gun-Gun Heryanto, 2011: 193-194): First, citizens are encouraged to have the ability to define the need for political information (defining the need of political information). Second, establishing a search strategy (initiating the search strategy), is an investigative strategy of the entire political process. Third, the movement of communicating information (communicating the information). This is very related to the role of the media in the publication process. It is better for the media to create a strong association such as a press network to oversee and at the same time become a force in the mainstream which is a counterweight. Fourth, evaluating the product of the final political process (evaluating the political campaign process), which is related to a comprehensive evaluation at each level of the election campaign. The people here have the right to evaluate and provide recommendations whether the candidate is suitable or not. With the act of political literacy can provide knowledge and understanding of the political conditions in Indonesia, both in the perspective of voter psychology, government and mass media in reporting the stage of democracy.

The Concept of Mass Media

The role of mass media in various aspects of the social life of modern society is increasingly greater. This is evident in efforts to use mass media to accelerate the process of social change in developing countries, or its use for political campaigns, advertence and propaganda (Henry Subiakto and Rachmah Ida, 2012: 92). Mass media is a type of media that is shown to a number of distributed, heterogeneous, and anatomic audiences so that the same message can be received simultaneously and for a moment (Gun Gun Heryanto, 2011: 238).

During the New Order era, the mass media underwent an extraordinary process of liberalization. The process of developing media liberalization is very unique. The existence of New Order Ototarianism is ammunition to strengthen the issue of democracy. The struggle for freedom of the press and freedom of expression found habitat in the context of political resistance to the coercive apparatus and New Order ideological apparatus.

The mass media and society are in the same fate as victims of the New Order politics. The media is assumed to be a lamb among the wolf named the state (Ahmad Faisol and Irawan Saptono, 2010: 25). In the perspective of Antonio Gramsci's hegemonian or Jurgen Habermas's public space model of the Neo Marxist tradition that the mass media play a role in the program against political authorities. There is political liberalization as well as economic liberalization. The overthrow of an authoritarian regime is followed by the penetration of global investment. The mass media is an economic entity that can tempt the public. In the perspective of classical press freedom, Rousseau concerns the function of the fourth pillar, in which mass media as an entity is dealing with political authority and ignores other forces such as the market.

Media Function and Media Strength

Mass media is a type of media aimed at a number of scattered, heterogeneous and anonymous audiences so that the same role can be accepted simultaneously and for a moment. The word "can" be very rational because as Alexis S said, Tan the communicator in the mass media is a social organization that is able to produce messages and send them simultaneously to a large number of communities that are spatially separated (Alexis S. Tan, 1981: 56).

With a relatively broad long-term and at the same time able to play a role in propaganda. In line with the opinion of Cassata and Asante quoted by Jalaluddin Rakhmat if the flow of mass communication is only controlled by the communicator, the situation can support effective persuasion. Conversely, if the audience can regulate the flow of information, the communication situation will encourage effective learning (Jalaluddin Rakhmat, 1994: 56).

The current information age mass media institutions such as television and newspapers are believed to have the ability to organize the production, reproduction and distribution of knowledge significantly. A series of symbols that give meaning to the reality of "being" and experiences in life can be transformed by the mass media in the public sphere. So that it can be accessed by members of the public at large. During its development, many parties were involved in utilizing mass media as instruments of their interests such as the state, market, interest group, pressure group and others.

The special feature of the mass media refers to Dennis Mc. Quail (1987: 40), among others: First, produce and distribute "knowledge" in the form of information, views, and culture. The effort is a response to collective social needs and individual demands. Second, it provides a channel to connect certain people with others from the sender to the recipient and from the audience to other audience members. Third, the media organizes most of its activities in the public sphere. Fourth, the participation of members of the public in the institution is essentially voluntary without any social obligations or obligations. Fifth, media institutions are associated with the market industry because of their dependence on employee benefits, technology and financing needs. This is a demand that often directs the mass media to further highlight its commercial aspects. Sixth, the media itself does not have power but this institution is always associated with state power because of the continued use of the media.

The mass media works to convey information that can form, maintain, or define an image. The reality displayed by the media is the reality that has been selected or often people say as second hand reality (secondhand reality). Television and newspapers choose certain figures or news by ruling out characters in other news. Often, audiences tend to obtain information based solely on something reported by the mass media. Finally, forming an image of our social environment based on the second reality displayed by the mass media.

III. RESEARCH METHODS.

This research uses a qualitative research method with a case study research approach in the context of this research. It will discuss Kompas TV's efforts in reporting information about the Vice-Presidential Candidates ahead of the 2019 Election and Kompas TV's efforts in providing political literacy to audiences about the Vice-Presidential Candidates leading up to the 2019 Election. Case studies in this research describe everything that happens in the field, to then be analyzed in order to achieve the research objectives.

This research method is used because the researchers initially traced information from various sources in the form of informants, news, place of events, which have information related in this study. Data collection is done through in-depth interviews with selected speakers and documentation studies. The paradigm used in this study is the constructivism paradigm. Where researchers see the basis for thinking someone can determine the direction and purpose and a series of basic beliefs that guide a person's actions. The object of this research is the Preaching of Presidential Candidates in the 2019 Election and the efforts of the mass media in providing political literacy to the public.

Analysis and Discussion

Seeing the phenomenon of the 2014 news about the Presidential Candidates and Vice Presidential Candidates became a central issue in the 2014 Election. Where the opposition and coalition strongholds became one to introduce each other the candidates for President and Vice President 2014 who became the dynamics that became a war of media opinion in various television media. therefore there must be an effort that must be done by the television media in order to provide political literacy in media framing especially ahead of the 2019 election event later.

Efforts of Kompas TV in Reporting Information on Presidential Candidates and Vice Presidential Candidates in the 2019 Elections

Ahead of the democracy event in Indonesia in 2019, the mass media coverage of politics will be increasingly diverse, especially in the political media coverage on television. Where the mass media in their coverage prepares expert second opinions that are not experts so that the survey is submitted to the public as a social responsibility that becomes the authority of the news coverage of each television station. In this case Kompas TV prepares political observer Gun Gun Heryanto (Political Analyst at UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta) as a guest speaker and Willy Aditya as Chairperson of the Nasdem Party DPP. In Kompas TV's coverage, the presence of Jokowi's Vice-Presidential Candidate is a hot topic to be discussed besides news

about Jokowi's big opponents in the 2019 General Election. In discussing figures, the resonance is usually already there. Starting from the recapitulation of political parties that constellation in the 2019 elections to the injury time registration of presidential candidates and vice presidential candidates in the 2019 elections. There is an effort to make the names that have been echoed in the public domain. On one hand it is not just a matter of echoing the names, but there must already be names that must have a cemestery with Jokowi so that they can be considered by Jokowi as a Presidential Candidate in the 2019 Election. These names are Muhaimin Iskandar (Chair of the National Awakening Party), Hary Tanoesoedibjo (General Chairperson of the Perindo Party), Airlangga Hartanto (General Chairperson of the Golkar Party), Gatot Nurmantyo (Former TNI Commander), Muhammad Romahurmuzy (PPP Chairperson) (SAPA INDONESIA PAGI KOMPAS TV Program, accessed on <https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=bKIWV4lyisM&feature=youtu.be>).

These names appear not solely to be supported by the winning team of each candidate but there is a voter trend in the community. Voter trends should not be considered trivial in the context of a democratic party, but the context of voter trends can occur during injury time which is able to provide a situation for the market in the potential niche of voters. This phenomenon, then can be a factor of surprise and it never happened during the 2012 DKI Election. Whereas in the candidacy of the determination of candidates in the 2012 DKI Jakarta Election is very dynamic and unexpected or outside the public reason. The figures who fought in the Jakarta Election included (1) Fauzi Bowo and Nachrowi Ramli, a candidate pair from the Democratic Party; (2.) Hendarji Supandji and Ahmad Riza Patria candidate pairs from the independent pathway; (3.) Joko Widodo and Basuki Tjahaja Purnama, a candidate pair from PDIP and Gerindra; (4.) Hidayat Nurwahid and Didik J Rachbini, candidate pairs from PKS and PAN; (5.) Faisal Basri and Biem Benyamin, pairs of candidates from the independent channel; and (6.) Alex Noerdin and Nono Sampono, a candidate pair from Golkar, PPP and PDS. Based on the candidate pair number in the 2012 DKI Jakarta Regional Election (viva, <https://www.viva.co.id/indepth/fokus/313440-6-pasang-calon-gubernur-wakwak-gubernur-dki>, accessed on the 1st July 2018 at 10:17 PM).

At that time, people could not imagine Jokowi could advance in the middle of a party process that was often hegemonic in the process of candidacy. Suddenly surfacing and being nominated in the 2012 Jakarta Election candidacy process, all of this is very likely to occur in the 2019 Election. In terms of reading the political map in Indonesia, do not be linear, meant in the context of Jokowi's companion vice presidential candidate pair in the 2019 Election. Because some variables might emerge that are very possible to open maps and random patterns that I mention are still possible until the registration process of the pair of candidates for president and vice president on August 4, 2018. The phenomenon of the meaning of the issue, especially in the context of the news about the Vice-Presidential Candidates in the 2019 Election, then many journalists are trapped in political news framing, not editors, but other parties in this case are influenced by the dynamics of public space that generates opinions about the names echoed by the audience for the vice presidential pair. in the 2019 elections later.

Referring to the study of political communication there is no intentional actor action in packaging an issue that will be made public. The existence of a deliberate activity, there must be a series of communication activities that affect the political environment which in fact has been designed to be one way to become a public opinion that can show everything in a way that demonstrators are covered in a report itself.

The existence of the media debate is not substantive but gave birth to public opinion that is the current news media framing. In an effort to consolidate themselves from these names, reading political maps is important for now. Not merely meeting figures but the value of the political landscape which Muhaimin Iskandar later demonstrated to meet with Jokowi, Hari Tanoesoedibjo met with Jokowi who later declared him to be a coalition team in the 2019 election.

Dramaturki's concept refers to Goffman's view of dramaturgy inspired by the thoughts of French sociologist Emile Durkheim and British Anthropologist A.R. Redcliffe-Brown. The strengths that Goffman has as a theorist are seeing themselves (self) with central thinking analyzing human behavior as a theatrical metaphor, which is divided into a front stage, a back stage where people act as managing actors impression (impression management) so that the audience was impressed at the display being shown (Tuti Bahfiarti, 2011: 16). In this case, see how the matter of reading the movements of other parties in determining the strategy in the placement of presidential candidates and candidates for vice president 2019 later. In this case, there is still time to look at Prabowo's positioning in the 2019 elections. Where to see from the strategy carried out by Prabowo today is the momentum to consolidate the process of internal consolidation. The most strategic thing right now is to form a winning strategy such as the SEKBER (Joint Secretariat) of the winning team. In this case in the case of winning the second Jokowi in the 2019 elections, it must be downgraded from macro to mezo to micro through SEKBER (Joint Secretariat). This task is carried out by 52% of the parties supporting Pak Jokowi, while there are still 27% of the three parties namely PAN, then there is a Democratic party, there is a PKB and there is still 20.1% if we examine this into the last 3 axis, namely the PKS party and the Gerindra Party (Gun Gun Heryanto, accessed at <https://youtu.be/bKIWV4lyisM> on April 3, 2018 at 18.37 WIB).

Although there have been a number of names included, such as Muhaimin Iskandar (Chair of the National Awakening Party), Hary Tanoesoedibjo (Chair of the Perindo Party), Airlangga Hartanto (Chair of the Golkar Party), Gatot Nurmantyo (Former TNI Commander), Muhammad Romahurmuzy (Chair of the PPP Party) (KOMPAS TV Indonesia Sapa Morning Program, Accessed at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=bKIWV4lyisM&feature=youtu.be> on April 3, 2018 at 18.37 WIB).

But until injury time on August 4, 2018, there has not been a single name that has been set by Jokowi as a Vice-Presidential Candidate who will assist him in the 2019 Election. The position is referred to as ZOPA (Possible Aggement Zone), which in this case still forms an area that still remains allow the name of anyone, especially from the sotelist to conical to the name of running mate (Gun Heryanto, accessed at <https://youtu.be/bKIWV4lyisM> on April 3, 2018 at 18.37 WIB). From this report, Kompas TV

presented information on the attempt to narrow down the names of Jokowi's assistant vice president in the 2019 Election. In this case, one name had already been pursued to be declared before August 4, 2018.

Efforts by Kompas TV in Providing Political Literacy to the Public

In the political literacy of the 2019 Election became a separate trend in the presentation of news by the Kompas TV television station about the Vice-Presidential Candidates in the 2019 Elections. Referring Bernard Crick (2000: 60) explained in "Essays on Citizenship", interpreted as a collection of knowledge, skills and behavior to develop together, each of which conditions the other two. In this case, the participation of Indonesian citizens (WNI) in the general election is one manifestation of their responsibilities in the life of the nation and state. Not only that, the participation of Indonesian citizens is a form of political literacy in exercising their voting rights.

Indonesia does not recognize the obligation to vote (compulsory votes) as adopted by Australia. Therefore, choosing is a right and not an obligation as a citizen. Those who are entitled to vote are citizens of the Republic of Indonesia who are 17 years of age or older or who have or have been married (see Law Number 42 of 2008). However, Indonesia still applies restrictions, because not all citizens who are aged 17 years or older or have / have been married, can automatically use their voting rights. There are restrictions that are regulated in Law Number 8 Year 12 regarding General Elections of Members of the House of Representatives, Regional House of Representatives, and Regional House of Representatives here in after abbreviated to the 2014 Pileg. These restrictions are expressly stated in Article 149 which states that eligible voters Participate in the voting at the TPS includes: (a) voters registered on the permanent voter list at the relevant TPS; (b) voters registered on an additional voter list; and (c) voters not registered on the final voter list and additional voter lists. Presidential and Vice President Elections which are referred to as the 2014 Presidential Election, the provisions are not exactly the same as referred to in Law Number 42 Year 2008 concerning Election of President 111 and Vice President Article 111 that Voters who are entitled to vote at the TPS include: (a) voters registered on the Final Voters Register at the relevant TPS; and (b) Voters registered in the Additional Election List. There are no stipulations on the voters who are not registered on the Permanent Voter List and Additional Voter List, whether or not they can use their voting rights. The governing provisions are carried out by the General Election Commission (KPU).

In political literacy in reporting television stations in the voter approach is highly studied. Where voters in Indonesia there are four voter typology approaches, including Sociological, Rational Psychological and Marketing (Adman Nursal, 2004: 54-73). Kompas TV coverage in the sociological approach can be seen between civic political models such as Primordialism being used as Political Treatment. In this case, in the reporting of Kompas TV in the SAPA INDONESIA PAGI program, it was conveyed that several names of figures such as Muhaimin Iskandar said that he was the Candidate for Vice President in 2019 as Jokowi's companion. Because he has the support of the Grassroots Network (JANGKAR) Cak Imin Banten which is a Primordial base.

Because often a sociological approach such as primordial is very dangerous for the future because of identity politics and then exploited in the future which causes the paradox to emerge called Mental Bigot (this group is right and the other groups are wrong). Then when it is exploited by the presence of figures who make community groupings so as to form a stronger movement then there are ingroups, outgroups and the very dangerous entry of tribes, races, religions and certain groups that form identity politics in the political struggle in the 2019 Presidential Election later. Referring to the voters in the 2019 presidential election later in the psychological approach can be described in this report is the participation of several CSO leaders, party leaders, political party organizations and others, which illustrates that he identified that he was one of the cadres of the political party and caused there are my choices in the 2019 presidential election later. For example, in the Kompas TV news coverage, Hary Tanoesoedibjo is the General Chairperson of the Perindo Party, where the Perindo party is a political party that has a constellation in the 2019 elections. Because Hary Tanoesoedibjo received support from the party to move forward to become a vice presidential candidate in 2019. He identified that cadres of the Perindo party participated in selecting him in the 2019 Presidential Election when accompanying Jokowi to become the Vice-Presidential Candidate in the 2019 Presidential Election.

The Rational side of Ekosentris and the consideration of useful opinions from the news media on television stations affect the existence of individual voters in the 2019 elections later. Or from the news, it is seen that there are incentives that look to the future or see prospects in the future when the names of these figures accompany Jokowi in the 2019 Presidential Election. In seeing rational ecosystems, it is very important to convey them in political literacy in order to open up insights to identify the needs of the Indonesian people to leaders will come to provide programs that provide education, informative and useful for the benefit of being able to be informed to the public.

Therefore, political literacy in the institutionalization of mass media, especially in media coverage of television stations, is important for us to study. Media as a channel of information to audiences that are able to provide information to the public.

IV. CONCLUSION

Political literacy on television news media coverage of the Vice-Presidential Candidates in the 2019 Election is an important thing to do. A number of efforts carried out by the KPU ranging from verification of a number of political parties that escaped and became participants of the 2019 election, the dialectical process of political party leaders to brainstorm names that appear to be Jokowi's companions in the 2019 elections later to package Jokowi's heavy opponents in the 2019 Presidential Election. The efforts made by the mass media in carrying out their coverage ranging from making an expert second opinion in the reporting so that Gun Gun Heryanto (Political Analyst of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta) as a guest speaker and Willy Aditya as Chairperson of the Nasdem Party DPP so that the results of the survey and the results of the media coverage to the public as social political responsibility for reporting authority. The phenomenon of interpreting the issue, which then many journalists are trapped in precisely political news framing is not an editor but another

party. In this case, it opens up the phenomena that are present in society about the names that have been echoed to become Jokowi's companions in the 2019 presidential election later. The names that have been echoed include: Muhaimin Iskandar (Chair of the National Awakening Party), Hary Tanoesoedibjo (Chair of the Perindo Party), Airlangga Hartanto (Chair of the Golkar Party), Gatot Nurmantyo (Former TNI Commander), Muhammad Romahurmuzy (Chair of the Perindo Party), Airlangga Hartanto (Chair of the Golkar Party), Gatot Nurmantyo (Former TNI Commander), Muhammad Romahurmuzy PPP.

The names are not only echoed but there must be chemistry to Jokowi so that they enter the realm of the declaration which will be submitted on August 4, 2018. The effort made by Kompas TV is an event to socialize and give literacy awareness to the names that come to accompany Jokowi become a Vice-Presidential Candidate in the 2019 Elections later. Not only the media but the Survey Institute and Political Consultants conducted monitoring research on the Ideal Pair of CAPRES and CAWAPRES in the 2019 General Election. Among them the Indonesian Survey Institute DENNY JA in July 2018, the results of monitoring research on the Ideal Jokowi Vice President in Parliament, among others Airlangga Hartanto (General Chairman of the Golkar Party) by 35.7%, Muhaimin Iskandar (General Chair of the PKB) by 21.5%, Romahurmuzy (General Chair of the PPP) by 16.0%.

In addition, the Indonesian Survey Institute DENNY JA in July 2018 conducted a monitoring study on the Ideal Vice President for Economic Growth (Professional Vice President), among others, Sri Mulyani at 32.5%, Susi Pudjiastuti at 24.5%, Chairul Tanjung at 17.0%. In the legal, police and military apparatus sector, Jokowi's ideal vice president is Tito Karnavian at 32.6%, Moeldoko at 29.0%, Wiranto at 25.7%. In the Religious Figures sector, the influence of Jokowi's Ideal Vice President included KH. Ma'ruf Amin at 21.0%, Din Syamsuddin at 17.2%, Mr. Guru Bajang at 12.3%, Mahfud MD at 9.5%. Not only that, in the monitoring research it was mentioned that Jokowi's Vice Judge Expert Judgment pursued five names, among others. Airlangga Hartanto, Mahfud MD, Tirta Karnavian, Moeldoko, and Sri Mulyani.

In this case, political litigation education conducted by television stations already has authority in reporting and has socio-political responsibilities so as to be able to provide political literacy to the public in order to provide important information about Indonesian leaders in the future.

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