

POLITICAL FRAMING OF PAPUA IN INDONESIA MASS MEDIA A Case Study of Rosi Talkshow in Kompas TV

Yermias Degei

Universitas Mercu Buana, Jakarta

Author Correspondence: yermias.degei@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The reporting of the socio-political issues of Papua in Indonesian mass media is often an attractive and controversial topic and gives rise to information inequality. Mass media characteristic that is independent but at the same time influenced by the ideology, power, and interests of the media owner causes mass media framing becomes possible in the news. This article analyzes the political framing of Papua in Indonesian mass media, a case study of the ROSI Talkshow on KompasTV under the theme of "Jokowi and Politics in Papua" using Robert N. Entman's framing analysis. The paradigm used in this analysis is the constructivist paradigm with a type of exploratory research based on a critical tradition using a qualitative approach. Through framing analysis, it is found that the ROSI Talkshow on KompasTV under the theme of "Jokowi and Politics in Papua" has made the framing regarding a giant leap of Papua development during the reign of Joko Widodo. However, the government needed to focus on developing and respecting the indigenous people, women, respect, and the human rights cases in Papua. Besides, KompasTV did not select Papua political issues as the frame for the Talkshow.

Keywords: *Mass Media, Framing, Politics in Papua, and Jokowi*

INTRODUCTION

News about the socio-political problems of Papua in local, national, and international mass media often become an interesting topic and the news about it is also controversial (International Coalition for Papua Report, 2018). Each media frames Papua issues with its perspective and most of the news sources are secondary (Aulia Nurma, 2018). All ten elements of journalistic arranged by Bill Kovach and Tom Rosenstiel (2021) contain critical things that must become a guide for journalists and mass media in making news, including news related

to Papua political issues. Mass media as one of the democratic pillars should contribute to solving the political issues in Papua through in-depth, independent, and objective reporting. But on the other side, mass media, when reporting news, are influenced by the ideology, power, and interest of the media owner. Therefore, mass media framing in reporting news has become possible, including the news about socio-political issues in Papua.

Up to this day, there is not much research that analyzes mass media framing related to socio-political issues in Papua, except ROSI Talkshow on KompasTV, on Thursday, October 7th, 2021, which rose the theme of Jokowi and politics in Papua. A few days after the talk show, severe comments and responses from citizens (pros and cons) were popping up related to the talk show’s theme and contents. In this regard, the ROSI Talkshow on KompasTV with the theme of “Jokowi and Politics in Papua” is interesting to be analyzed by using the Robert N. Entman Framing Analysis approach to see how Kompas TV has framed the talk show regarding the socio-politic issues in Papua.

This article aimed to analyze and to know about Papua political framing in Indonesian mass media especially in ROSI Talkshow on KompasTV with the theme of Jokowi and Politics in Papua. Considering the talk show’s run time (90 minutes), the writer took the beginning, middle, and end parts of the talk show. Therefore, four elements of framing by Robert N. Entman will be analyzed, that include: Define Problems, Diagnose Cause, Make Moral Judgment, and Treatment Recommendation (Pressure) Resolution.

RELEVANCE THEORY
Construction of Social Reality

This research uses the theory of social reality construction with a framing approach. In the ontological explanation of the constructivist paradigm, reality is a social construction created by individuals. However, the truth of social reality is relative and applies according to certain contexts that are considered relevant by social actors (Anggoro, 2014). This concept was introduced by interpretive sociologist, Peter L. Berger along with Thomas Luckman. To Berger, the reality is not created scientifically nor something that was sent down by God, but contrary, created and constructed (Eriyanto, 2012).

Framing is an approach to figure out how the point of view used by the journalist in choosing issues and writing news (Eriyanto, 2012). The idea of framing was first put forward by Beterson in 1955, then developed by Erving Goffman in 1974 who imagine frame as a piece of an act that guides individuals in reading reality. And lastly, the concept of framing is commonly used in the literature of communication science to describe the process of selection and promotion of certain aspects of reality by the media (Alex Sobur, 2015). This research uses Robert N. Entman framing approach. According to Robert N. Entman, what we know about reality or the world depends on how we frame and interpret that reality (Anggoro, 2014). Entman saw framing in two broad dimensions: issue selection and pressure or highlighting certain aspects of the reality/issue:

Table 1 Two Elements of Robert N. Entman’s Media Framing (Eriyanto, 2011)

Issue selection	This aspect deals with the selection of facts. From the Complex and diverse realities, which aspects are selected to be displayed? This process is always contained in it, there is a news section that is included, but there is also news that is excluded. Not all aspects or parts of an issue are shown; journalists choose a particular aspect of an issue.
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Aspect protrusion certain of a Issues	This aspect relates to the writing of facts. When a particular aspect of an event/issue is chosen, how is that aspect written? This has a lot to do with the use of certain words, sentences, images, and imagery to be displayed to the audience.
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To find out how the framing is done by the media, there is a framing device proposed by Entman that can describe how an event is interpreted and marked by journalists. Entman divides the framing device into the following four elements:

Define Problems (Defining Problems)

This element is the main master frame. This section emphasizes how events are understood by journalists. When there is a problem or event? How is the event or issue understood? This means that the same event is understood differently. And these different frames will cause different formed realities.

Diagnose Causes (Estimating the problem or source of the problem)

This second element is a framing element used to frame who is considered the actor of an event. The cause here can mean what, but it can also mean who. How events are understood, of course, determines what and who is considered the source of the problem. Therefore, if the problems are understood differently, then the cause of the problem will be understood differently. In other words, the definition of the source of this matter explains who is considered the perpetrator and who the victim in the case is.

Make Moral Judgement (Making moral decisions)

What moral values are presented to explain the problem? What moral values are used to legitimize or delegitimize an action?

Treatment Recommendation (Emphasizing completion)

This fourth element is used to judge the journalist's intention. What path to choose to solve the problem? That resolution of course depends largely on how the event is viewed and who is seen as the cause of the problem.

The news frame arises on two levels. First, it is the mental conception used to process information and is characteristic of news texts. Second, the specific device of the news narrative is used to build an understanding of events. News frames are formed from keywords, metaphors, concepts, symbols, and images present in the news narrative.

Framing and Ideology

News production relates to how routines occur in the newsroom, which determines how journalists are dictated/controlled to report events from a particular perspective. In addition to these organizational practices and professional ideologies, there is one other very important aspect that relates to how events are placed in the entire production of the text, namely how the news can be meaningful and meaningful to the audience. Stuart Hall in Eriyanto (2011) calls this aspect news to construct.

According to Jorge Larraín (1996) in Sobur (2011:61), the term ideology has two opposite meanings. Positively, ideology is perceived as a worldview that expresses the values of certain social groups to defend and advance their interests. Meanwhile, negatively, ideology

is seen as false consciousness, that is, a need to commit fraud by distorting people's understanding of social reality. The ideological map describes how events are viewed and laid out in certain places. As Matthew Kieran says in Eriyanto (2011) in Anggoro, (2014), the news is not formed in a blind. News is produced from the dominant ideology within a particular area of competence. The ideology referred to here does not always have to be associated with big ideas. Ideology can also mean the politics of marking or meaning.

Mass Media from a Constructionist Perspective

According to Eriyanto (2011), the reality is presented before the reader after going through a construction process. That causes each person to have a different construction of the reality that appears before him. News that appears is a process of construction with an event, because of the interaction between journalists and facts that appear on the ground (Eriyanto, 2011). For constructionists, the reality is something subjective. The facts and reality do not already exist, are not available, and are not taken as a subject of the news. The reality contained in the news is constructed and shaped by certain aspects. Therefore, all the construction processes (from choosing facts, sources, using words, and images, to editing) contribute to how these realities are present in front of the audience (Eriyanto, 2011).

Television: Sources of Political Influence and the Construction of Reality

Television reflects social reality. But, on the other hand, television can shape social reality through elections. Selectivity raises an issue. Therefore, television has the power to develop and direct conflicting thoughts that exist in society (Tan, 1981). Rakhmat (1998) stated that "The reality displayed by the mass media is a reality that has been selected, second-hand reality." For example, television selects certain political figures shown and excludes other figures. Because they do not have time to check the events presented by the media, the audience tends to accept the information presented as it is. Thus, the audience forms an image of social reality based on the second reality that the media displays. Television also serves to provide status, such as an unknown person is suddenly famous for being revealed massively on television. Television is also capable of creating stereotypes, such as women who are often shown to be crybabies, sexy, weak, and stupid.

METHODOLOGY

This research uses a constructivist paradigm. This type of research is exploratory and based on the critical tradition and critical paradigm by using a qualitative approach with the case study method. The primary data source is the Rosi Talkshow on KompasTV, Thursday, October 7, 2021, with the theme of "Jokowi and Politics in Papua", the duration is 90 minutes. Secondary data are obtained from the literature review mentioned in this article. The technique of analyzing data used in this article is the framing analysis of Robert N. Entman. The framing analysis is considered capable of finding out how the Rosi Talkshow on KompasTV, Thursday, October 7, 2021, with the theme of "Jokowi and Politics in Papua" framed the problem in Papua. Entman's framing device is used because this analysis studies the framing in the Rosi Talkshow on KompasTV, Thursday, October 7, 2021, with the theme of "Jokowi and Politics in Papua".

Table 2 Entman Framing Concept (Eriyanto, 2011)

Define Problems (Defining Problems)	How is an event/issue seen? As a what? Or as a matter of what?
Diagnose causes (Estimating the problem or source of the problem)	What was the event seen as caused? What is considered to be the cause of a problem? Who (the actor) is considered the cause of the problem?
Make moral judgment (Making moral decisions)	What moral value is presented to explain the problem? What moral values are used to legitimize or delegitimize an action?
Treatment Recommen- dation (Emphasizing completion)	What settlement is offered to resolve the problem/issue? What path is offered and must be taken to overcome the problem?

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Jokowi and Politics in Papua

Ir. H. Joko Widodo is the 7th President of the Republic of Indonesia and has been in office since October 20, 2014. Born in Surakarta, Central Java, on June 21, 1961, Joko Widodo first entered the government as the Mayor of Surakarta (Solo) from July 28, 2005, to October 1, 2012. After that, Joko Widodo served as governor of DKI Jakarta on October 15, 2012, before being elected president of the Republic of Indonesia in the 2014 Presidential Election. During the presidential election, Joko Widodo was elected along with his running mate, Jusuf Kalla. In the 2019 Presidential Election, Joko Widodo was re-elected as president of the Republic of Indonesia for his second term, with vice president of K.H. Ma'ruf Amin. They are inaugurated on October 20, 2019, from 2019 to 20from.

Since being elected President of Indonesia, Jokowi has been one of the presidents who have diligently visited Papua. "I have visited Papua 13 times, while other regions maybe only two or four times," said Jokowi (Kompas date 28/10/2019). "We will continue to handle the inequality, especially infrastructure, and connectivity. So that western Indonesia, central Indonesia, and eastern Indonesia are equal, don't make it too different," he said. On the other hand, this attention is considered to still focus on the fairness aspects of infrastructure development and has not touched the historical and political status of Papua's integration into Indonesia which has spawned many human rights violations and marginalization due to migration and discrimination in law enforcement.

According to a study conducted by LIPI, Muridan explained, that there are four root problems in Papua. First, the historical issue and political status of Papua's integration into Indonesia. Second, the military operation issue that occurred due to the aforementioned conflicts has not been resolved. Military operation that has been going on since 1965 until now, resulted in a long record of state violence and human rights violations against the Papuans. Third, all of the above have made the Papuan people stigmatized as marginalized people. Because Papuans were not involved in migration programs, development, etc., they feel neglected. Fourth is the failure of Papua development. We failed to build. "The state does not present in the parts where Papuans need it," Muridan said.

"The perception that the root of the Papuan problem according to the government version is that the lack of welfare factors has resulted in some Papuans having a desire for independence, according to Muridan, is not justified by the Papuan people themselves. They say it's not like that. Therefore, a need is to form an agreement first. The dialogue will pave the way for it. Through dialogue, we will agree on the problem and find a way to solve

the problem," he said.

KompasTV and ROSI Talkshow Themed “Jokowi and Politics in Papua”


Kompas TV is one of the national private television networks in Indonesia that focuses on news content with the slogan “Independent, Trusted”. This television network is here to replace the television network that was once owned by Kompas Gramedia, namely TV7. The President Commissioners of KompasTV are Lilik Oetama, President Director Rikard Bagun, and News Director Rosianna Silalahi.



Most of KompasTV’s shows are news and factual shows, with the rest being entertainment shows. Rosi show is a Talkshow program produced by KompasTV and hosted by Rosianna Magdalena Silalahi (Director of News/Editor-in-Chief) and premiered on March 19, 2015. Before becoming the Director of News of Kompas TV. Rosianna Magdalena Silalahi is a graduate of Japanese Literature, Faculty of Letters, University of Indonesia, and has been a Television Reporter for the Republic of Indonesia (TVRI), News Anchor of Surya Citra Televisi Indonesia (SCTV) (1998-2009), and Editor-in-Chief of Liputan 6 Surya Citra Televisi Indonesia (SCTV) (2005-2009).

On Thursday, October 7, 2021, Rosianna Magdalena Silalahi in the “ROSI KompasTVTalkshow” lowered the theme “Jokowi and Politics in Papua”. The speakers in this episode of Rosi Talkshow were Olvah Bwefar Alhamid (Putri Indonesia Intelegensia 2015, Representative of West Papua), Asfinawati (Chairperson of YLBHI), Ali Mochtar Ngabalin (Main Expert of the KSP), Frida Kelasin (Member of the West Papua’s People’s of Representative Council of 2014 2019), and Nicodemus Wamafma (Campaigner of the Papua Greenpeace Indonesia Forest). The 90-minute talk show was divided into 13 parts and republished through KompasTV’s Youtube account.

Concerning the talk show’s run time and the author’s time constraints, this article only analyzes the initial part (Euphoria of the Papuan People Welcoming Jokowi), the middle part (Misperception of The Public Towards Papua), and the end part (This is the Biggest PR that the Central Government Must Complete in Papua). These three parts represent the entire content of the conversation in the talk show because at the beginning the host introduced the direction of the talk show, the middle part was a debate between the speakers, and the final part was the closing statement of each speaker and the conclusion by the host. Here are three segments analyzed in this article.

Table 3 Rosi Talkshow Transcript of the Episode of Thursday, October 7, 2021

Segments	Title	Publication Duration & Time	Number of Viewers, November 1, 2021	Youtube Link of KompasTV	Cover KompasTV’s Youtube Channel
Initial Segment	Euforia Masyarakat Papua Sambut Jokowi	13 minutes 28 seconds, 8 Oct 2021	189.461 x views	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3sPLi5SGg18	

Middle segment	Salah Persepsi Publik Terhadap Papua	5 Minutes, 01 seconds, 12 Oct 2021	86.203 x views	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jJoVsE16Vw	
Ending Segment	Ini PR Terbesar yang Harus Diselesaikan-Pemerintah Pusat di Papua	17 minutes 43 seconds, 8 Oct 2021	137.275x views	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Fh5Ww3wVugs	

Source: <https://www.youtube.com/c/kompastv>

INTERPRETATION OF CONTENT

Define Problems (Defining Problems)

In the Rosi Talkshow on the KompasTV program, Thursday, October 7, 2021, at 20.00-21.30 WIT, Rosianna Silalahi (Rosi) opened the event by affirming: "Jokowi and Politics in Papua". That is the theme for tonight."

The KompasTV frame displayed images of Papuan's extraordinary welcome during President Jokowi's visit, ranging from buying 'noken' on the street, giving jerrycans to residents, and approaching a Catholic nun, glittering lights at the opening of PON XX, Jokowi's speech when opening PON XX in Papua, infrastructure, opening corn plantations by Jokowi. This euphoria was shown as a snippet before opening the Talkshow show and shown in more detail after Rosi opens the show.

Then, Rosi's initial questions on the KompasTV Talkshow were concentrated on one of the speakers, Olvah Bwefar Alhamid (Putri Indonesia Intelegensia 2015 Representative of West Papua) who cried while watching the euphoric show of Papuans. then, Rosi asked Olvah four questions that were essentially similar in response to her crying expression.

"While watching this euphoria, Olva burst into tears, what do you think, are you okay? Is this real? Is that a gimmick? People usually say: ah, it's just a gimmick, is it engineered? You, as a Papuan living in Jakarta, are you convinced?"

Olvah convinced Rosi with repeated replies: "They (Papuans) love Pak Jokowi, this is real, it's not a gimmick, it's 100 percent real..."

These questions showed that KompasTV presented a second-hand social reality or second-hand reality related to Papua through the selection of Olvah as a source person, and through the character it displayed.

KompasTV also, on the other hand, gave a new status to Olvah, a newcomer to the talk show concerning the topic of the Talkshow but also created stereotypes of Olvah with the exploitation of her crying expression.

KompasTV in the initial segment had framed the politic in Papua from the aspects of Papuan development that the government provided during the reign of President Joko Widodo and the extraordinary welcome of Papuans to Jokowi.

Diagnose Causes (Estimating the problem or source of the problem)

Rosi asked the next question to other speakers (Frida Kelasin and Nicodemus). Frida confirmed: "President Jokowi as a leader is very humanist but from several speeches, he has

not been so serious about infrastructure in the outermost and isolated regions of Papua.”

Nicodemus continued:

“The president has been to Papua thirteen times, showing that there is an important concern for Papua. However, there is homework, which the president can settle when visiting Papua such as Papua’s customary forest.”

Rosi allowed another speaker, Ngabalin to speak. Ngabalin as the Experts of the Presidential Staff Office affirmed:

“Jokowi and Politics in Papua are unity, equality, and justice. If there has been discrimination, there has been injustice, and there have been inequalities that were discovered 10, or 20 years ago, then I will start with one sentence. Previously, Gusdur recognized the rights of the Papuan people, now Jokowi uses the word Papuan land. The word Papua land is one of the dictions used by Jokowi to determine that Papua is a land of civilization.”

At the end of this initial segment, Rosi said: “The problem that often arises from Papua is the issue of Human Rights and the turmoil of armed groups, when will these problems be resolved.” However, in the next segment, this issue was not explored more deeply by the hosts or by the speakers.

In the middle of the meeting, Rosi, Olvah, and Asfinawati (Chairman of YLBHI) discussed about racism, discrimination, human rights violations in Papua, and racism regarding the law and the way the authorities view critical Papuan activists as treason. According to the discussion, the point that Rosi emphasized (Frame) was “So, people are voicing Papua, they don’t always want independence!”

Make moral Judgement (Making moral decisions)

At the beginning of the final segment, KompasTV framed its moral decisions. Rosi said:

“Actually, what I want to ask once again is the question of how to respect human rights and resolve previous human rights cases because we appreciate the existing development of Papua but don’t forget about human rights issues that have not been resolved.”

Nicodemus explained:

“When we talk about human rights, the understanding of human rights is universal but also the understanding of human rights in the context of which is regulated by the state. The state must fulfill the basic rights of the people. And, in the context of Papua, we cannot forget the dark history, there were human rights violations in the past that were not just Papuans talking. That is research rather than LIPI 2011. In 2011 LIPI issued recommendations on 4 important root causes in Papua. The first is the failure of Papua’s development. The second is marginalization. The third is discrimination. (Before continuing Rosi cuts and says that the number one is answered in the era of President Jokowi, the failure of development was 10 years ago and LIPI research was 10 years ago.)

Here, KompasTV showed or framed that during Jokowi’s reign, the development equality issue in Papua has been answered.

However, Nicodemus denied it.

“Yes. Ok, but we’re talking in the context of the country we can’t talk about 5 years ago, 10 years ago, it’s the system. This is a system that must be solved. Development failure is not only about infrastructure development. Infrastructure is one thing but people are. Do humans continue to live in the pressures of the past, the oppressions that have occurred in the past that will decorate their dreams, their dreams? Because they will feel that conditions like this are what our future will look like when the state cannot provide comfort without solving all the problems of

past human rights violations. One more thing, which becomes an important point is how to straighten the history and political status of Papua. This is the result of actual research if it becomes a recommendation and is used by the president to make policies in solving Papuan problems other than a development approach. To solve the problems in Papua, we must finish the kitchen first before we talk about cooking something new, which we want to cook and we look forward to. If we finish this, it will be like Mrs. Frida said earlier this will be like a thorn in the flesh, that will always interfere. This is the real duty of the state. Our job is to fill the spaces and participate in all developments carried out on this land."

Olvah continued:

"Sir, thank you. I agree with you, but there is one thing that I think needs to be noted, that, in fact, of the trauma of the past, we cannot close the sun today that Mr. Jokowi, as Ms. Rosi says, Jokowi also pays attention to Papua. It is true, we have completed what has been done from the past until now and nothing has been forgotten, it cannot be avoided that the changes are many and many changes that Mr. Jokowi has led this country in Papua. That's fine." Rosi then directed to Human rights. What is the biggest job done by the government from the side of Right Public Relations or Human Rights, Asfinawati?

Asfinawati said:

"So, Pak Jokowi will focus on economic development, but on the other hand, many people see less on issues of justice and humanity. For example, there was the case of Paniai which was declared a gross violation of human rights by Komnas HAM. The case was reversed by the Attorney General. In fact, the Attorney General is an assistant to the president. The President can also directly evaluate the Attorney General for preventing such gross human rights violations. There are also a lot of arbitrary killings outside the legal process. So, there is racism and the matter of discrimination, criminalization of people who protest peacefully and there is a lot of criminalization of students, and people who only express opinions are arrested. And many people are subjected to more severe torture than in other areas. I have already said about the deployment of a very large army of people. We, the people's rights coalition for human rights, say that it is a legal military operation because the TNI law says that if there is a deployment of such troops, even if it is urgent, it must ask for state approval."

Another speaker, Ngabalin continued:

"Okay. I've said since the beginning, to not close your eyes, open your heart, open your eyes to the light. As Papuan children, we must see this in real and in fact. Changing a good generation in the future with a demographic bonus is how to prepare Papuan children who have good quality, have strong resources. That's why, the country with the leadership of President Joko Widodo, answered all of these challenges. About the problems in the past, in Papua, there was injustice and discrimination, therefore several countries have opened wide opportunities for how we people, these Papuan children go to school." Rosi asked Ngabalin again,

"Brother Ngabalin, are there points that must be answered, for example, are there cases such as shootings that have not been resolved? (Ngabalin did not respond and continued his conversation).

"These Papuan children go to school, the state has given as much space as possible so that these Papuan children, in the next 10 years, can get their rights and not be discriminated against."

Asfinawati denied:

"What if you're dead, what if you're dead, you can't go to school anymore, Sir. How's the justice, Sir? At this point, there was a debate between Ngabalin, Olvah, and Asfinawati (see transcript).

Nicodemus suggested Ngabalin by saying:

"For the people from Papua who are working with Mr. Jokowi, they know these parts. These parts are talking to him, thus this part must be completed. Dialogue, dialogue, sitting with everyone, dialogue with the state. In this segment, moral decisions, Kompas TV (Rosi) shows more on the aspects of enforcing Human Rights:

"Brother Ngabalin, are there points that must be answered, for example, are there cases such as shootings that have not been resolved?"

Treatment Recommendation (Emphasizing Completion)

Rosi allowed each speaker to convey solutions for the problems in Papua.

Rosi: Olva, as a young Papuan, appreciates the development of Papua. But, in your opinion, are there any critical records that must be resolved in Papua?

Olvah explained:

"It should be the regional government and the central government. It's not just the central government. The regional government should too. A lot of special autonomy funds have gone to Papua, the value is enormous, please, don't ask Jokowi to solve all problems, there is the provincial government, the provincial government. I want to emphasize here that two critical things should be improved are health and education."

Asfinawati said:

"Yes, I agree, and nothing is sadder than a mother burying her child. And, there are many deaths in Papua, a lot of violence in Papua, therefore the development of education, economy, health in Papua must be accompanied by justice, there law enforcement and there is no more racism in law enforcement so that we can stop the next victims of Papuan friends."

Another speaker, Frida said:

"I emphasize the development of a populist economy based on women's groups on the coast because they are at the forefront of Indonesian waters. To them, Pak Jokowi is doing extraordinary things by building a women-friendly infrastructure. Then, develop the people's economy by exporting sago and Papua land into a superior product because sago is a real superior product of Papua."

Nicodemus said:

"President Joko Widodo opens a dialogue room with the Papuan people openly and resolves all past violations. Then, second, the development must start from the needs of the indigenous people of Papua, from what they think and their dreams about their future. The third is the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights. This year there must be recognition of customary rights. Limit KLHK, no. KLHK limits Papuan indigenous peoples, Papuan indigenous peoples have forests. Then the last thing is to stop all forms of land-based investment, based on Papua's natural resources and depriving Papuan indigenous peoples' rights."

Ngabalin said:

"Starting from PON, Jokowi's spirit of change echoes the progress of the Eastern Indonesia region. And, because of that, I want to say to all my friends, wait for the right time at the end of the leadership of President Jokowi Widodo, he will prove it. Because he started it with PON XX in Papua. In the state records of the republic of Indonesia, for the first time, this has been done. That is the stage of justice, the stage of togetherness, the stage of equality, and the elimination of discrimination that was carried out under the leadership of President Joko Widodo with a heart, he built the land of Papua, from the East."

KompasTV (Rosi) closed the talk show with the theme of "Jokowi and Politics in Papua" by: "Tonight, many messages have been entrusted to you, Bung Ngabalin. The most important thing is not to forget the indigenous peoples, and women in Papua, development must

take sides with women, Papuan women. From the start, President Jokowi wanted to ensure that the Papuan people should become an important subject in development. Infrastructure is important but no less important is to ensure that the Papuan also feel the development the most, especially Papuan women. Ensuring justice and respect for human rights is a chore that should not be forgotten."

KompasTV's framing of this Talkshow (problem-solving) is focused on aspects of development justice and human rights. Resolving the conflict in Papua through the Jakarta-Papua dialogue, aspects of racism, criminalization of activists, and discriminatory legal arrears that have been raised in the talk show are not expressly noted in the closing of the Talkshow by KompasTV. Rosi summarizes by saying, "Tonight, many messages have been entrusted to you, Bung Ngabalin."

ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

Framing is an analytical concept that seeks to describe the reality of events, actors, groups and so on in a construction carried out by the media (constructionist perspective). The reality displayed by the mass media is selected, a second-hand reality, for example, television selects certain figures to be shown and excludes other figures (Rakhmat (1998). The theme of the KompasTV talk show was "Jokowi and Politics in Papua" and speakers from Papua such as Olvah (Putri Indonesia Intelegensia 2015 Deputy of West Papua), Frida Kelasin (former DPRD of West Papua 2014 2019), and Nicodemus Wamafma (JurkamHutan Papua Greenpeace Indonesia) presented by KompasTV were incompetent and capable to speak in the context of the theme.

Based on the framing of Robert N's model, the defined problem on the KompasTV Talkshow is the Papuan people happy to have Jokowi and Jokowi has realized development justice in Papua. This was shown at the beginning of the talk show by showing the euphoria of Papuans when they met Jokowi, the construction and inauguration of infrastructure in Papua by Jokowi, and the glitter of PON XX Papua. Then, Rosi asked four questions of verifiability and legitimacy to Olvah Bwefar Alhamid who was incompetent and capable of speaking in the context of the theme.

"While watching this euphoria, Olva burst into tears, what do you think, are you okay? Is this real? Is that a gimmick? People usually say: ah, it's just a gimmick, is it engineered? You, as a Papuan living in Jakarta, are you convinced?"

Olvah convinced Rosi with repeated replies: "They (Papuans) love Pak Jokowi, this is real, it's not a gimmick, it's 100 percent real..."

In the next segment, diagnose causes, KompasTV explores more substantive aspects through resources by Frida Kelasin, "Is it the originality of the Papuan people to welcome President Jokowi, an extraordinary welcome?"

Frida Kelasin said she had watched through the media. Mr. President in Papua shows that Mr. President is very humanist. This president showed the attitude of a leader who pays attention, paying attention to Papua in quotation marks. However, Frida Kelasin also emphasized that Jokowi's speeches showed that Jokowi was not serious about the construction in isolated and outer areas.

Next, Rosi asked verifiable questions and dug through other sources. "In the first period, President Jokowi visited Papua 13 times. The President said this was different from other regions in Indonesia, he had visited Papua 13 times in the first period. The president said, please translate yourself, what does it mean? What does that mean for you, man Ni-

codemus?

"Thirteen times it shows that there is an important concern for Papua. However, it is very unfortunate that this attention was not maximized by the presidential assistants. There is homework that could be completed by the president while visiting Papua. This great work, one of which is the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights ...," Nicodemus Wamafma.

Then, Rosi mediated the expectations expressed by Nicodemus Wamafma by asking questions to Ali Mochtar Ngabalin (KSP Principal Expert), "We go to Bung Ngabalin, how is the recognition of customary rights to the Papuan people"?

"I want to say first that Jokowi and politics in Papua are unity, equality, and justice. If as long as there has been discrimination, there has been injustice, there have been inequalities that were discovered 10, 20 years ago, then I will start with one sentence, the first Gusdur recognized the rights of Papuans, now Jokowi uses the word Papuan land. The word Papua land is one of the dictions used by Jokowi to determine that Papua is a land of civilization...."Ali Mochtar Ngabalin.

In the following segment, Rosi enters questions related to Human Rights and armed groups. "The problem that often arises from Papua is the issue of human rights and the unrest of armed groups, when will this problem be resolved? This question opens up a space where the speakers to argue about social and political issues in Papua. This segment shows that the dialogue between OlvahBwefarAlhamid and Asfinawati (Chairman of YLBHI) regarding racism, human rights violations in Papua, and discrimination in the handling of the law and the way the authorities view critical Papuan activists is treason.

Rosi defines the debate of OlvahBwefarAlhamid and Asfinawati by saying, "So, people are voicing Papua, they don't always want independence!" The process of interpreting reality by journalists as actors or agents forming reality (Barata in Birowo, 2004 as quoted by Anggoro, 2014).

In the next framing device, making a moral judgment, Rosi highlighted and illustrated that there was a massive leap in the development of Papua, "The XX PON event in Papua also wants to give the impression that there is a big leap in Papua's development. "Next Rosi memframing --selected-- issues to be highlighted through his questioning to the speakers: "Actually what I want to ask once again is the question of how to respect human rights and resolve previous human rights cases because we appreciate the existing development of Papua but don't forget the human rights issues that have not been resolved."

Nicodemus Wamafma explain that "...In the context of Papua, we cannot forget the history that there was a dark past, there were human rights violations in the past. That is research from LIPI 2011. In 2011, LIPI issued recommendations on 4 important root causes in Papua. "Rosi is highlighted; make a moral judgment, which has been selected above the respect for human rights and solving human rights cases in Papua by asking questions to Asfinawati (Chairperson of YLBHI), "What is the biggest job done by the government in terms of Human Rights or human rights, Asfinawati?"

Asfinawati emphasized that Jokowi focuses on economic development but on the other hand many people see less on issues of justice and humanity. He gave an example of Paniai's case, which was declared a gross human rights violation by Komnas HAM but was reversed by the Attorney General. He also said there were many arbitrary killings outside the legal process. In addition, Asfinawati emphasized the problems of racism and discrimination, the criminalization of peaceful actions, torture, and the deployment of excessive troops in Papua.

Rosi asked for a response related to respecting human rights and solving human rights cases in Papua to Ali Mochtar Ngabalin as the Main Expert of the Presidential Staff Office and Ali Mochtar Ngabalin said country with the leadership of President Joko Widodo, he answered all of the challenges.

Rosi felt that Ali Mochtar Ngabalin had not answered the substance of his question. Then, he asked again, "Brother Ngabalin, there are points that must be answered, for example, there are cases such as shootings that have not been resolved." However, Ali Mochtar Ngabalin did not respond and continued his talks.

"These Papuan children are in school, the state has given as much space as possible so that these Papuan children, in the next 10 years, can get their rights and not be discriminated against," Ali Mochtar Ngabalin.

In the last segment, as a treatment recommendation, Rosi allowed each speaker. Olva emphasized that the development of Papua is a joint task, of the government, and local governments, to improve Special Autonomy and focus on education and health. Asfinawati emphasized respect for human rights and fair law enforcement. Frida Kelasin emphasized the economic aspects of people's society by paying attention to the local wisdom that exists and is already owned by women. Nicodemus Wamafma emphasized that open dialogue with the Papuan people and the resolution of all past violations and the development of Papua depart from the needs of indigenous Papuans, from what they think and their dreams about their future. Ali Mochtar Ngabalin said, PON is a spirit of change, Jokowi echoes the progress of the Eastern Indonesia region.

From the complex reality, Rosi selected issues for Treatment Recommendation. Rosi selected issues of indigenous peoples, women, and respect for human rights. Rosi emphasized that the fairness of Papua's construct has been answered in the era of the Jokowi administration and the need for respect for human rights (factuality and impartiality, Eriyanto 2002). Other issues such as racism, discrimination in the face of the law, the deployment of troops to Papua, different interpretations of Papuan history, and the issue of dialogue that came to the fore in the Talkshow did not become Treatment Recommendation Talkshow Kompas TV. From the aspect of media function (Widarmanto, 2017), KompasTV has provided a response to Papua's social reality with the theme "Jokowi and Politics in Papua".

CONCLUSION

The framing model Robert N. Entman analysis showed the main frame KompasTV Talk Show with the theme of "Jokowi and Politics in Papua" was that development justice in Papua has been answered during Jokowi's reign. As the supporter of this main frame, Kompas TV had chosen and presented speakers Ali Mochtar Ngabalin and Olvah Bwefar Alhamid. Then, to diagnose the cause, Kompas TV digs more substantial from the construction aspect in Papua and aspects of respect for human rights in Papua and law enforcement through source people of Asfinawati, Nicodemus Wamafna, and Frida Kelasin. Kompas TV made Moral Judgement by re-emphasizing that there is a high leap forward in constructing Papua. But need respect for human rights and settlement of human rights cases in Papua. Then, Make Moral Judgement Kompas TV was focused on respect for human rights and the settlement of human rights cases in Papua. Treatment Recommendation, Kompas TV framing the justice of construction in Papua in Jokowi's reign had been answered and now the government needs to more focus on respect to indigenous peoples, women, and respect for human rights. Other issues such as racism, discrimination in enforcing the law,

the deployment of troops to Papua, different interpretations of Papuan history, and the issue of the Jakarta-Papua dialogue that surfaced in the Talkshow did not become a Treatment Recommendation for the KompasTV Talkshow themed "Jokowi and Politics in Papua".

Therefore, from the complex reality of Politics in Papua (four main problems in Papua). Kompas TV had chosen the problems of Kompas TV had chosen the issue of development justice. Kompas TV framed that Jokowi had answered the issue of development justice in Papua and needs respect for indigenous peoples, women, and respect for human rights. KompasTV displays these frames to the audience through pictures, stories, and through sources that are displayed in the talk show.

Recommendation

The community must be careful and smart in concluding the secondary reality framed by the mass media on development and socio-political issues. To Indonesian media owners and crews, particularly to KompasTV, please pay more attention to the suitability of the theme or topic with the speakers presented and frame the development, social, and political reality objectively, especially in framing the development, social, and political realities of Papua. This article can be used as a reference concerning similar research.

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