

## The Role of National Radio in Disseminating Information in the Papua New Guinea Border Area

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### Abstract

Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI) is a national media with a role in disseminating information to the public. Of course, in border areas, it is the government's responsibility to disseminate information and maintain the state's security. Because the Indonesian people still rarely know the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea border, this can lead to various national problems, such as smuggling of goods, changes in regional boundaries, and transnational crime services. Indonesia is a developing country which is still experiencing managing the mechanism for providing information, so information or broadcasts that connect the government and the community are not well organised. This interests researchers to research RRI Boven Digoel media's role in disseminating information in border areas. This is one of the functions of media services to the community. This study deployed the Theory of Management Functions of G.R Terry (year) and used the qualitative descriptive research method. The results of this study are as follows, Planning for the broadcast program of RRI Boven Digoel in the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea border area before making a new program for RRI always involves various elements of the surrounding community. This is so that there will be no social inequality or envy among the various tribes in the Boven Digoel area. According to researchers, in RRI Boven Digoel, managing information in border areas is still lacking. It can be seen from the history of LPP RRI, which often changes leaders. RRI's role in positioning itself as a medium for building a sense of nationalism in border areas has been maximised because almost all of RRI's broadcast contents promote a sense of nationalism in border communities.

**Keywords:** information; borders; roles.

### INTRODUCTION

In the era of the information industry, RRI (Radio Republik Indonesia) continues to strive to advance radios in Indonesia, especially in the border areas of Indonesia, through development that is always developed in each of its programs. The rapid development of communication and information technology has made radio a unique and interesting thing to be interested in determining the distribution of information in everyday life. This is because radio has several advantages compared to other mass media, namely radio,

has a wide reach both in cities and villages. The radio uses an audio-visual system by displaying sound so listeners can easily understand what is being conveyed (Romli, 2004).

Therefore, RRI, in building radio stations, especially in the border areas of the Indonesian state, formed an RRI station in Boven Digoel, Tanah Merah Regency, on the Indonesian Papua New Guinea border. RRI Boven Digoel was formed and inaugurated in 2009 to coincide with the radio service day on 11 September 2009, with a studio building measuring 7 x 9 square meters in the Boven Digoel Communication and Informatics area Service.

Submission of messages through radio broadcasts is carried out using spoken language even if there are non-verbal symbols, very minimal amounts are used, for example, a sign when starting a news event in the form of a telegraph sound or the sound of a musical instrument. Romli (2004), in *Broadcast Journalism*, explained broadcast radio, and he stated that "Radio, specifically broadcast radio (radio broadcasting) is one type of mass media, namely a means or channels of mass communication, such as newspapers, magazines, or television. The main characteristic of radio is auditive, which is consumed by the ear or hearing" (Romli, 2004). Thus, because of its auditive nature, it encourages people to prefer it as one of the mass media that is quickly popular with easy acceptance without requiring special skills.

This is because radio has several advantages compared to other mass media; radio can reach listeners directly without complex obstacles, broadcast radio can also penetrate distances and obstacles no matter how far the radio target can reach, and radio contains much attraction caused by nature of the radio. elements with sound and sounds (Onong Uchjana, 2003).

According to Anwar Arifin (1984), radio is a means of mass communication, in the sense that the origin of the human voice in general and open and transmit sound waves in the form of regular programs whose contents are actual and include all information on people's lives.

This zone makes humans lose their social awareness, cracks their sympathetic and empathetic emotions and often makes humans behave individualistically. They felt able to meet their own needs without needing the help of others. So that care for others disappears into false illusions, and the humanist nuance fades in the end. This is contrary to the obligation of *Da'wah*, which requires humans, whoever they are, always to pay attention to others and advise each other in goodness and patience (QS. 103: 03). The elemental spirit that becomes the spirit in *Khithabah* is the process of self-awareness of social realities outside of oneself. *Khithabah* is used to give each other valuable lessons between fellow human beings, remind each other of human values and give each other good advice on the dynamics of life (Junaedi, 2012).

RRI often faces inadequate facilities ranging from frequencies that do not reach all districts across the border to vehicles that are difficult to enter the village area because

the terrain is impossible to enter except on foot. Public access to radio and television media shows similar conditions, even quite alarming. For example, in the Mindiptana District, if people want to access electronic media only 12 hours a day, because electricity will be turned on from 6 pm to 12 pm, and turned on again at 8 am to 12 pm. 2 pm, not yet with a blackout, or a disturbing signal.

As Yusuf Awaluddin in the research journal *Radio in Indonesian Border Regions In Centering The Margin* (2015), newspapers are rarely distributed there. The information is mostly from the radio. Only a handful of people have televisions. The lack of access to information that is overlapping, demands, or just a commitment to Indonesia by memorising Pancasila in border communities is very expensive. Communities that live geographically on the border seem burdened with a more difficult task of guarding nationalism even though they maintain their national identity. On the other hand, the national media only reports on the big capitals, which are a picture of Indonesia, a country that stretches out with all its dynamics. Border areas far from the capital city with all its potential finally do not appear and continue to struggle with social, economic, educational, health and other lagging inequalities.

Border communities need information from outside the region. After all, they are aware that this information can change their mindset to change their lives for the better because they know that living in border areas is very isolated.

In this study, the researchers used the research location at RRI Boven Digoel Station Tanah Merah Papua Selatan Jalan Trans Papua No. 17, Tel/Fax: (0975) 31171-31152. Previously, researchers had conducted research for approximately four months in Mindiptana village, South Papua, where researchers knew that there was only one government radio and network access that did not reach remote areas.

## METHOD

This study deployed the Theory of Management Functions of G.R Terry (year) and used the qualitative descriptive research method. To make it easier to find out information about the sources of this research, the researchers made a list of tables below:

**Table 1.** Name of Research Resource

No.	Name of Resource	Position	Year of Work
1	Yulius Makabori	Head of LPP (Public Broadcasting Institution) RRI Boven Digoel 2017	28 Years
2.	La Abdul Halim	Head of News and Broadcasts RRI Boven Digoel	32 Years
3.	Benediktus Tambonop	Regent of Boven Digoel	2016-2020
4.	Muhammad Nasrullah Ali	Transmission and Engineering Staff of RRI Boven Digoel RR	From the radio was founded until now

Source: Personal Data (2022)

## RESULTS

In their duties, RRI always gives the best for every task. Border journalists must have more courage than journalists in the city. Although very different from the Indonesia-

Malaysia border, which is more involved by neighbouring governments, Indonesia's media issues overlap with Malaysia's, and there are many issues regarding reporting within it. Unlike the case with the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea border, journalists face difficult daily conditions from infrastructure and human resources who have to adjust to the situation. Because Papua is a source of deadly malaria, journalists on the border of Papua New Guinea not only protect and carry the good name of Indonesia or maintain the Ethics and Code of Ethics in journalism, but they also have to take extra care of their health.

With the geographical condition of the dense forest, no doubt they will break through every corner of the forest to get information in every corner to enter the villages. In seeking news regarding border communities, all things must be prepared carefully to get satisfactory results. Chatting with the natives is not easy because before entering the village, which the immigrants rarely pass, they must be given information about a particular resident or recognised by the tribal leader.

In this study, the researcher interviewed four informants. The informants were part of RRI Boven Digoel and one of the government officials in Boven Digoel. The first informant was Yulius Makabori, the Head of LPP (Public Broadcasting Institution) RRI Boven Digoel. Yulius had been in RRI for 28 years and moved between services starting at RRI Biak, RRI Makassar, to RRI Boven Digoel. Currently, Yulius has three children and a wife who lives in Biak, West Papua.

The second informant, La Abdul Halim, is the Head of News and Broadcasts of RRI Boven Digoel and has 32 years of experience at RRI, LA Abdul has also served as the head of the Gorontalo Government, but La Abdul Halim chose to continue his career at RRI. Currently, La Abdul Halim has three children and a wife who lives in Boven Digoel. Benediktus Tambonop is the third informant in this study. Benny is usually called the Regent of Boven Digoel from 2016 until 2020. Previously, Benny was a village head in Asiki, Tanah Merah Regency, South Papua. Benny has four children and a wife who lives in the official residence of Boven Digoel. The fourth informant, Muhammad Nasrullah Ali, has been a Transmission and Engineering Staff at RRI Boven Digoel from the beginning of RRI's establishment until now.

The results of this study were obtained by interviewing informants to search for data and direct documentation in the field the researchers described.

Based on the findings of direct observations on the planning of the daily broadcast program of RRI Boven Digoel in the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea border area, it is quite good. Because before making a new program, RRI always involves various elements of the surrounding community. This is so that there will be no social inequality or envy among the various tribes in the Boven Digoel area. It can be seen from the lack of community conflict in the Boven Digoel area. With the presence of RRI, people feel more cared for by the government, especially broadcasts about their culture to be raised to the public.

In organising RRI Boven Digoel, managing information in border areas, according to researchers, is still lacking. It can be seen from the history of the leadership of LPP RRI, which often changes leaders, which triggers poor management of information that has been made previously. Of course, the broadcast patterns have also changed with frequent leadership changes. In overcoming the problem of changing leadership, there should be a voice from RRI Boven Digoel who are still holding out not to change heads of LPP RRI Boven Digoel often because they disturb the activities of the broadcast program community. The frequency problem faced by RRI Boven Digoel also seems not to be reliable in dealing with these disturbances due to the lack of government attention and the absence of infrastructure, which classic problems still often arise.

In contrast, the program owned by RRI Boven Digoel, Boundary Peg Broadcast, Voice of Border Women, has given good value to RRI Boven Digoel for advancing a sense of nationalism in the border areas. In this study, the researcher saw many kinds of public perceptions about the presence of RRI Boven Digoel, which were interpreted by various assumptions. The community feels that the presence of RRI is to fulfil their daily needs. However, the informants' background also influences the perspective on the presence of RRI Boven Digoel. At least, this background can be seen from the views of the general public and government officials. Although they both emphasise the importance of RRI as information, the arguments given by ordinary people are different.

Ordinary people or community leaders see RRI's presence from a practical point of view in everyday life related to information and media to voice aspirations. Meanwhile, government officials see RRI as the main source of information related to RRI's functions that can assist their work, for example, as a means of socialising the Boven Digoel government program as a medium of interaction with the community. Furthermore, government officials consider RRI an ideal means to strengthen understanding and inculcate the values of nationalism in the scope of defence and security.

Even though RRI Boven Digoel has continuously mobilised the power between its members, some things are still lacking. Such as the process of conveying the aspirations of border communities which are often hampered by technical matters. Remote communities who want to be actively involved in voicing their opinions are constrained by weak signals or even the absence of signals in border areas. Not to mention the additional credit costs affected by roaming because they are not included in local phone calls.

In this regard, support from the broadcast side is very important. The form of support that can be given to RRI in border areas is through the use of facilities and infrastructure on RRI broadcasts at the border, as well as its coverage with the material contained in the form of broadcasts on managing state borders and border areas. In this connection, RRI Boven Digoel or other border RRIs need to change the paradigm and strengthen broadcast infrastructure, including human resources. RRI should also see local communities as subjects who speak RRI's task is to present these subjects for broadcast

purposes. The lack of incentives for RRI workers at the border discourages relatively good journalists from being assigned to the border.

Although the frequency of the Boven Digoel RRI network has reached 3000 watts, if it is calculated at 30 watts, the distance travelled is 2.5 Km. However, obstacles still made the 3000-watt network stop for a week in November 2017. This shows the government's lack of attention to radio management in border areas. At the same time, border radio is the front line for the progress of remote communities.

Although the potential of RRI is very large, the current performance of RRI has not been seen optimally because the planning of programs carried out by RRI in public involvement is still very minimal. As a result, the names of broadcast programs are more of a taste of the past. Local programs are still very limited. Many programs in a hard news format, features, documents and even educational broadcasts are still minimal.

### **RRI Broadcasting Program Planning in Border Areas**

The broadcasting of RRI Boven Digoel, which is directly adjacent to the neighbouring country of Papua New Guinea, is under the coordination of Ganef Ibananto with a team from RRI Jayapura. Although with limited equipment, RRI Boven Digoel could conduct networked interactive dialogue with RRI Jakarta without a transmitter. This was revealed by the News and Broadcasting Subsection of RRI Boven Digoel La Abdul Halim.

“Indeed, the border RRI still lacks infrastructure, especially when we first started RRI in Boven Digoel. All that was lacking was only a strong determination that we could survive” (direct interview with La Abdul Halim News and Broadcasting Subsection on 26 December 2017).

The journey of the production studio from 2009 to 2011 changed its status to RRI Type C Station. In LPP RRI Boven Digoel, since changing its status from production station to Type C broadcasting station in 2011, the state's task was carried out by nine structural officials who started their careers at Boven Digoel The RI-PNG Border Region. There was a leadership rotation because someone died, resulting in a vacancy of personnel in structural positions that affected the operational duties of RRI Boven Digoel as the frontline of information for the Indonesian people at the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea border.

The direction of RRI reporting on the border is different from RRI, which is located in a city area or whose area is not bordered by another country. The news conveyed is very complex and requires caution in conveying information because it is risky for conflicts between tribes or countries and prioritises the daily life of border communities, including culture, education, and health. As stated by La Abdul Halim's News and Broadcasts Subsection, “we have a one-border program, with elements of culture, education, and empowerment. Management of nationalism content, national insight. So we unite in

managing every broadcast that has values and is nationalistic. We never play western songs. Even if someone asks for a song from the next-door neighbour, we still will not play it” (direct interview with La Abdul Halim News and Broadcasts Subsection on 26 December 2017).

The purpose of broadcasting information in border areas is very important for the welfare of border communities because the information is at the heart of the community; as stated by the Regent of Boven Digoel Benedict Tambonop,

“In the past, when the radio had not reached the border areas, people often listened to PNG and Australian radio. Sometimes there is relevant news by certain information communities where our border communities know for themselves that education is still very lacking there, so to filter whether this is a hoax or propaganda, they do not get there. This means that if you enter like that, the danger is that they immediately believe that way, especially about problems with nationalism at the border. This can be disturbing if the information is carried out by irresponsible people, such as giving promises and hopes to build an uncertain mindset or hope. Make people not well organised for the government created by neighbouring countries, and can be influenced” (Interview with Boven Regent Digoel Benedict Tambonop on 04 January 2018).

In the direction of reporting, RRI has referred to the community’s welfare and is more concerned with what information should be received by border communities with the lack of education. Not just sharing information in border areas, but community empowerment needs to be numbered in forming a good character for the community. One of them raises indigenous culture to be shared and communicates directly about the problems of border communities. Every day RRI certainly provides good and appropriate information for public consumption, lest people feel excluded by their own country without being noticed.

“Providing broadcast services for people in border areas is part of RRI’s mission. Providing public information services for the Republic of Indonesia with the widest network, building the nation’s character and the world. Therefore, RRI must give the community the right to obtain information, fulfil the right to know and provide Indonesian people in the border areas so that they can express their opinions in the community, and are given space and opportunities for the community” (interview with Head of LPP RRI Yulius Makabori on 27 December 2017).

Not only does it provide services, just information without knowing what the community needs, but RRI strives that this information is something that can change lifestyles, mindsets and all activities that can raise border communities to be even better.

Figure 1. Programs Owned by RRI Boven Digoel



Source: RRI Boven Digoel R&D 2017

Of the two broadcast programs owned by RRI Boven, Digoel has the following specifications. From these two programs, RRI continues to develop the dissemination of fixed information within its corridors. If program 3 only distributes broadcasts around the Tanah Merah area and its surroundings, there is program 1, which is ready to deliver frequencies to 12 districts with 160 villages. RRI Boven Digoel also went directly to the community to ask directly whether the broadcast was heard in every village, as stated by La Abdul Halim's News and Broadcasts Subsection, "so we went down directly to the district and asked if our broadcast got here, please notify this number. We also gave our numbers like that. Most of them are from Asiki village" (interview with La Abdul Halim News and Broadcast Subsection On 26 December 2017 via telephone).

As stated by the news subsection, RRI not only sees that information has been broadcast on the air but also ensures that it goes directly to the public that the broadcast has arrived. There must be feedback between the two. Not only finding out whether the broadcast has entered or not, but RRI also provides outdoor broadcasting services, as stated by the Head of LPP RRI Boven Digoel, "so we also go directly to the community to report our broadcasts in areas where it is difficult to get an RRI network, for example, last June we went to the Osso village area carrying signal catches, and we broadcast directly there, at least the public knows that there is an RRI in the Tanah Merah area" (Interview with the Head of LPP RRI Boven Digoel Yulius Makabori). The information dissemination process carried out by RRI began to look for news in every village because it was impossible to find news issues online or on Instagram. RRI journalists work hard to get a piece of news that must be delivered every day.

Among the many programs of RRI Boven Digoel, there are several excellent programs. Border Broadcasting Patrol is broadcasted weekly on Friday and Monday at 8 am. Officers fill this program from the Task Force or SATGAS, where they are obliged to:

"there is a broadcast patrol program that covers their activities, so Indonesia has 9 regional border markers with PNG, they patrol, provide information in border areas to the public about the 4 pillars of the nation, the 194 Constitution, the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, Bhinneka Tunggal Ika, and Pancasila. This is part of us taking advantage of the presence of the task force to convey information, as well as in the



health sector. They also not only inform but provide examples of changing lifestyles. Health, education, farming, these are our materials with the task force, providing services to the community in terms of development” (interview with Head of LPP RRI Boven Digoel Yulius Makabori on 27 December 2017).

A journalist at the border must be equipped with special abilities to deal with problems at the border, but within the borders of Indonesia and Papua New Guinea, where there are rarely conflicts, there is no special provision provided by RRI Boven Digoel. They only have to maintain a healthy body because Boven Digoel is endemic with malaria.

“So our journalists are rarely seen in the office because they go out looking for news, travel to 20 districts that follow the regent’s program, and spend the night walking for weeks and weeks. If they do not come down, they look for sources from the district head because things need to be explained. That is where the journalists are looking for information. Like our news this morning, there is a school where one teacher teaches six classes. What about the character of the student? RRI tries to highlight it so that the technical agency follows it up. There is also a daily setting agenda in the program. There also appeared outside the agenda-setting” (interview with Head of LPP RRI Boven Digoel Yulius Makabori on 27 December 2017).

RRI journalist Boven Digoel follows a program from the government which explores difficult-to-pass villages, which can only be walked for days to reach their destination. The sacrifice and tenacity of RRI journalist Boven Digoel are needed. RRI program broadcasts often experience obstacles in the 5,000-watt frequency, reaching 16 districts and about 160 villages. However, RRI already knows what to do, such as holding outdoor broadcasts whose frequencies can reach villages that cannot be reached.

“Speaking of problems, there must be 20 districts that we have to reach with more than 200 villages through village program broadcasts, and we also do outdoor broadcasts. However, our limitation is road access, we have not reached the 200 villages yet, but we continue to broadcast outdoor broadcasts in the Mandobo district, which can be reached. Hence, we hope that in the future, road and bridge infrastructure problems can be handled properly, as promised by Pak Jokowi. However, regarding our village radio program, we broadcast outdoor broadcasts from the villages in the rotation despite the narrow road and bridge infrastructure” (interview with Head of LPP RRI Boven Digoel Yulius Makabori on 27 December 2017).

### **Organising RRI in Managing Information in Border Areas**

According to researchers, there is still a lack of organising RRI Boven Digoel and managing information in border areas. It can be seen from the history of the leadership of LPP RRI, which often changes leaders, which triggers poor management of information that has been made previously. So it is not surprising that members of RRI Boven Digoel are confused by the new leader’s policy which is different from the old leader.

In overcoming the frequency problem, RRI Boven Digoel seems not yet reliable in dealing with these disturbances due to the lack of government attention and the absence of infrastructure, which classic problems still often arise. In determining the program that must be changed, RRI Boven Digoel did not have time when this program was eliminated because the making of the program had a long process involving all elements of society in the border area.

“Because of the lengthy program development, we involve elements of the community, the TNI, the Police, which I previously mentioned, so there is no program at the time we have set it. If it can run as usual, why not. We must have a new program plan if we want to change it. After that, we gather the community elements again” (interview with La Abdul Halim News and Broadcasting Subsection on 28 June 2018 Via Phone).

### **How RRI Evaluates Broadcast Programs**

In an organisation, it is very important to evaluate each of its activities, and RRI Boven Digoel always evaluates the work done. In evaluating RRI’s broadcast program, Boven Digoel does it every day, especially regarding journalists directly involved in reporting. Not only journalists but broadcasters also do the same because the news leader La Abdul Halim and Editor in Chief Yulius Makabori are always within the scope of the office, with their houses less than two kilometres from the broadcast site.

There is also a weekly meeting for top officials of RRI Boven Digoel to discuss broadcast programming issues that can only be discussed together. Evaluating for RRI Boven Digoel is not easy, especially if there is an error in the technical department which can take more than three days to repair. Because of the long distance to get equipment from RRI in Merauke, especially if the weather is bad, the roads are also blocked.

“Then there is an editorial meeting every month, so the editorial session is the same throughout Indonesia in the news. There is the name-setting agenda, daily agenda, and monthly agenda. The editorial session was led by the head of the section presenting the head of RRI, discussing programs, and what programs were the trending topics in one month. Outside of the outside agenda. We can report every month, every day, and even every activity we report and record. We also monitor broadcasts from broadcasters who we always monitor and make notebooks for every broadcast. Likewise, what news is made that is conveyed to Jakarta is conveyed to the archipelago. We have started broadcasting at five o’clock” (interview with La Abdul Halim News and Broadcasts Subsection on 28 June 2018 Via telephone).

RRI Boven Digoel not only evaluates every month or week but RRI tries to evaluate standard errors or deficiencies in disseminating information on each broadcast program. The formation of the program launched by RRI Boven Digoel was not arbitrary in determining the program because it was important and general. The public must know how the new broadcast program differs, especially for the community’s welfare. As previously discussed, the program evaluation is carried out monthly or daily. The evaluation of the RRI Boven Digoel program did not involve the local community.

“This is certain because we launched a broadcast program from a long discussion, not only by RRI, but we involve the community, TNI, Polri, and local government. Because we hope this broadcast will be successful for the interests of the border region. The proof is that until now, there has been no friction between border communities and border officers. Because in the broadcast we provide an understanding of the understanding between these two countries, the sociocultural differences between the people are not much different” (interview with the Head of LPP RRI Boven Digoel Yulius Makabori on 27 December 2017).

Creating a new program RRI invites several elements of society to participate in any discussion of what the border community needs regarding the information needed. The Police and the Army who are on duty at the border have also contributed their voices for the common good and the lack of conflict in the Boven Digoel area.

Of course, from all RRI Boven Digoel, there are various obstacles and problems, especially with the improvised infrastructure, a road that is completely said to be feasible to explore every village is not easy. Internal constraints still classically discussed have also become serious problems at RRI Boven Digoel.

“We also have internal problems; we do not have an obiven car. We do not give up on our limitations, but with the work spirit of our friends, we continue to motivate ourselves to work. The problem with entertainment information, education, and cultural broadcasts is that cultural broadcasts are a breath of people’s lives. Because of the different cultures here, how can it become a national culture for the integrity of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia? Then the internal problem is the problem of supporting external broadcast equipment, and all technical SKPD leaders are still not maximally using RRI broadcasts. Some extraordinary technical agencies, namely family planning and PANWAS use RRI. The other is only if there is a notification announcement, even though we have a national information notification where the public is notified in the formation of government programs in accordance with the duties and functions of the main agencies of each” (interview with Head of LPP RRI Boven Digoel Yulius Makabori on 27 December 2017).

The technical word in the interview above is that the part of government agencies that have not been able to use RRI as an important information platform that can help government work by broadcasting existing government programs. In various polemics, the problems faced did not reduce the sense of providing information to the people of the IndonesiaPapua New Guinea border.

The news that is always published has its pros and cons, not all parties receive the news they want, but this is different with RRI Boven Digoel. In the history of the founding of RRI Boven Digoel, there were no criticisms or actions taken by the community or race or ethnicity because they were offended by the information submitted, “from my inauguration here from April, God willing, there will be no criticism from the public, because we have never mentioned race, religion, ethnicity, because we must use the

media as well as possible, especially in border areas, with this election season we are even more careful in conveying information” (interview with La Abdul Halim News and Broadcasts Subsection on 26 December 2017).

The planning of making every good program by RRI Boven Digoel involves the community, TNI, and Polri to create programs that suit the needs of border communities. Therefore, no one protested and felt offended by it. The evaluation almost carried out by RRI Boven Digoel is a plus for the activities of this Border Radio station. Strong performance makes program after the program runs smoothly, and there is progress in informing the public.

**Implementation of RRI Boven Digoel on Program Broadcast Information in Border Areas.**

In determining the program that must be changed, RRI Boven Digoel did not have time when this program was eliminated because the making of the program had a long process involving all elements of society in the border area.

“Because of the lengthy program development, we involve elements of the community, the TNI, the Police, which I previously mentioned, so there is no program at the time we have set it. If it can run as usual, why not. We must have a new program plan if we want to change it. After that, we gather the community elements again” (interview with La Abdul Halim News and Broadcasting Subsection on 28 June 2018 Via Phone).

**Table 2.** Total Planning and Realisation of RRI Boven Digoel Program November 2017

No.	Types of Broadcast	Planning			Realisation		
		Hours	Minute	%	Hours	Minutes	%
1.	News/Informasion	210	Why blank?	36,84%	149	1	29
2.	Education/Culture	150		26,33%	34	13	6
3.	Entertainment	180		31,57%	281	53	56
4.	Advertisment/Program	30		5,26%	36	39	7
Score		34.200 Minute		100%	30,1%	98%	

Source: RRI Boven Digoel R&D 2017

Accurate and reliable implementation is always number one in information-seeking activities at RRI Boven Digoel for the common good. There is no word tired or desperate in carrying out their duties. Every day, week, and month, evaluation is always carried out for better progress than before.

On border radio, of course, there is a special way to disseminate information on the border with all the inadequate facilities. This was stated by the head of LPP RRI Boven Digoel:

“Our work is the same as other radio stations, only that our area is located at the border, and we prioritise the potential of the community to understand the importance of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia and encourage people to be more motivated to advance in terms of culture, education, and economy. Moreover, the dissemination of information carried out every day is, of course, the most important frequency constraint, especially if there is a power outage by PLN, but we are still trying to provide the optimal

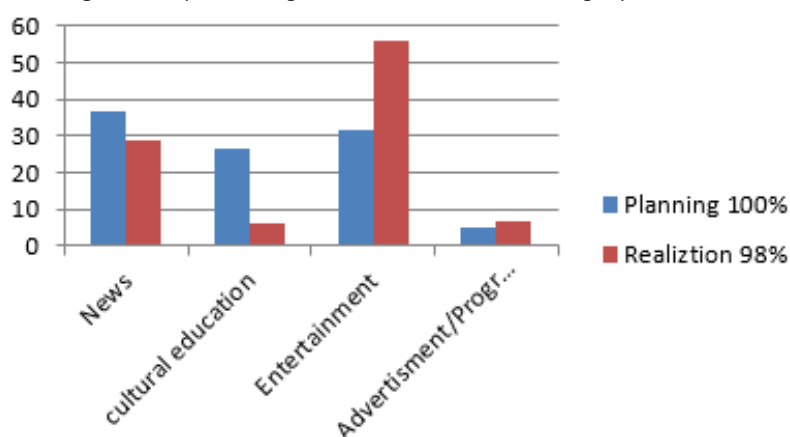
one. Earlier, it was mentioned that we would go outside if the frequency were problematic” (interview with Head of LPP RRI Boven Digoel Yulius Makabori on 27 December 2017).

Of course, how RRI Boven Digoel did it was the best and wisest thing. Moreover, the dissemination of information in border areas is not easy and easy to do, with muddy road access and no lighting at all, not to mention the right and left of the dense forest where there are many malaria mosquitoes ready to take RRI fighters to prioritise their health. Because researchers have been there for four months, only tough humans can survive in Boven Digoel.

About increasing the sense of Nationalism, RRI Boven Digoel is very sure that the news from the broadcasts broadcast every day can change the mindset and create a higher sense of nationalism in the Republic of Indonesia.

“This is certain because we launched a broadcast program from a long discussion, not only by RRI but also the community, TNI, Polri, and local government. Because we hope this broadcast will be successful for the interests of the border region. The proof is that until now, there has been no friction between border communities and border officers. Because in the broadcast, we provide an understanding of the understanding between these two countries, the sociocultural community is not much different. Because of their life, PNG has territorial rights in Indonesia and vice versa. It can be seen that if there is a party in Indonesia, the brothers and sisters of PNG will enter Indonesia. Until now, they have used traditional passports. They only recorded their identities at the guard post, how long they stayed, and they came back to report again. Furthermore, this is done by our brothers regularly. We are trying to build ethical awareness about the nation and the state, meaning that they know that if they enter Indonesian territory, they must get permission and say goodbye” (interview with the head of LPP RRI Yulius Makabori on 27 December 2017).

Figure 2. Graphics of Program November 2017 Broadcasting Implementation



Source: R&D. LPP RRI Boven Digoel 2017

The implementation of the program broadcast information in border areas is very regular. As seen from the graph above, RRI Boven Digoel has planned and finalised all programs 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 Planning 100% Realization 98% that will be broadcast for the next month. Implementing all of these will affect the information dissemination service in the regions. Before disseminating planning information from information dissemination, it begins with entering the villages with the right targets.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and analysis of this research, it can be concluded that the role of the RRI Boven Digoel media in the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea border region can be concluded in four parts, as with the purpose of this study.

The planning for the daily broadcast of RRI Boven Digoel in the Indonesia-Papua New Guinea border area is quite good. Because planning before making a new program, RRI always involves various elements of the surrounding community. This is so that there will be no social inequality or envy among the various tribes in the Boven Digoel area. It can be seen from the lack of community conflict in the Boven Digoel area. With the presence of RRI, people feel more cared for by the government, especially broadcasts informed about their culture to be raised to the public.

According to the researcher, RRI Boven Digoel in managing information in border areas is still lacking. It can be seen from the history of the leadership of LPP RRI, which often changes leaders, which triggers poor management of information that has been made previously. Of course, with frequent leadership changes, the broadcast patterns that have been realised have also changed. In overcoming the problem of changing leadership, there should be a voice from RRI Boven Digoel who are still holding out not to change heads of LPP RRI Boven Digoel often because they disturb the activities of the broadcast program community.

The evaluation carried out by RRI in the broadcast program is quite good. It can be seen by making programs that involve all elements of society, and evaluations are carried out almost every day by the head of LPP RRI and all the staff in it. RRI's role in positioning itself as a medium for building a sense of nationalism in border areas has been maximised because almost all of RRI's broadcast contents promote a sense of nationalism in border communities.

Even though RRI Boven Digoel still has many shortcomings, RRI Boven Digoel still believes and strives that all kinds of obstacles can always be overcome by hard work. Based on the results the researchers obtained from this research, hopefully, it can be useful for further research, both by studying national border radio and by examining a broader framework from the point of view used in this study. Suggestions for further researchers can be expected to explore the existing border areas in Indonesia, especially in the study of information dissemination of messages in remote areas, to be able to improve the means of information in areas that are still isolated.

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