

Supervision of Educational Functions on Television Films During the Covid 19 Pandemic

ABSTRACT

The importance of this research is that the supervision of film shows that are watched is very urgent because shows that are not in accordance with age classification can affect behavior, especially there are films showing elements of violence and pornography. Sorting and selecting shows on film shows should provide an educational function so that increasing knowledge can still be done even though the face-to-face learning process has not been implemented. This research method is a descriptive qualitative method with a survey method that aims to provide an assessment of the existence of an educational function on television film shows during the covid 19 pandemic. The survey was given to 34 volunteers who watched and supervised television film shows. The result is that television films that do not have telop as much as 32%, discrepancy between telop with censorship results as much as 37%, do not carry out revisions in accordance with the recommendations of the Film Censorship Institute as much as 3%. As for voiceovers found as much as 25% and 3% of expired telephone calls.

1. Introduction

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Television Film Shows besides functioning as entertainment, information and encouraging creative work, films also have an educational function. In general, the function of education is interpreted by developing abilities, shaping the character of students to have a better personality by preserving the culture or local wisdom of the community (Sujana, 2019). In the learning process, the function of education is to transfer cultural values, mobility and build good social interactions among others (Wahyuningtyas, 1995). The function of education can be realized by providing freedom and innovation in formal or non-formal institutions without forgetting the noble values of the people of a nation such as upholding religious values, ethics, morals, decency and local wisdom values. The function of education is in line with the activities carried out in film which are based on the freedom to create, innovate, and work by upholding religious values, ethics, morals, decency and national cultural values. the existence of ideas and messages to be conveyed in an organized manner as part of a social institution that has a personality in determining the quality of a work. Film as a work of art is based on cinematographic rules which is carried out by uniting beauty with technological advances that are systemized in values, ideas, norms and human behavior in society.

Films are not only shown on big screens in cinemas but can also be shown on television, both digital and manual, information technology networks such as social media, YouTube, Facebook and over the top (OTT) such as Netflix, Ilixi, Mola TV, We TV and others. etc. Showing films on television is usually better known as soap operas or electronic cinema which provide entertainment to the public, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic that hit the world, including Indonesia. Routines that are usually carried out well outside the home such as direct learning processes have completely turned into online learning processes and all activities are carried out from home, moreover there are policies from the central and local governments imposing Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) so that it has an impact on boredom not only for people. old but also children. One alternative to get rid of the boredom of parents and children is to watch television shows, including movies, which sometimes do not fit the age classification of the children.

During the Covid 19 pandemic, when activities are more routinely carried out at home, it is very important to supervise films watched by children because shows that are not in accordance with the age classification can affect behavior and have a negative impact, especially when cinema shows contain elements of violence that are easy to imitate. by children. In this position, parents should accompany, sort and select shows for children according to their age classification and arrange viewing times according to broadcast hours. Sorting and selecting shows on cinema shows should provide an educational function for

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children so that knowledge improvement can still be done even though the face-to-face learning process has not been implemented.

Advances in information technology are able to change the behavior of people who are tired of facing all the disasters of the COVID-19 pandemic that have shaken the world, including in Indonesia. To reduce the development of COVID-19 that afflicts the community, the central and regional governments enforce social distancing with Large-Scale Social Restrictions so that people only carry out routine activities at home. The existence of routines in a limited space has a psychological impact on some people, namely experiencing boredom and boredom. To overcome this boredom, people are looking for solutions. One solution is to watch movies on television. Apart from providing information, television also serves to provide entertainment. In addition to functioning as a medium of information and entertainment, television should broadcast films that have an educational function. To prove that television film shows have an educational function, it is necessary to research the extent to which television film shows have an educational function.

Supervision is one of the management functions such as planning, organizing and implementing functions. According to George R. Terry, Supervision is defined as a process of determination of what individuals or organizations do to assess the suitability of the results of activities with plans. Meanwhile, Henry Fayol defines supervision as a test of everything that is being carried out in accordance with what is being done a predetermined plan (Pananrangi, 2017). The supervisory function in education is attached to supervision and evaluation which provides an overview of the success of an activity. Knoontz and O'Donnell interpret supervision as "the control function includes those activities which are designed to complete events to conform to plans". The supervisory function is integrated in the events that are happening according to the plan (In Meriza, 2018). Supervision is carried out to control the program so that it can be ensured that the program is carried out properly in accordance with the predetermined plan (Buchory and Swadayani, 2014). Supervision is a technical activity that is carried out continuously and planned to assess the extent to which a program can be implemented effectively (Muhamad Khoirul Umam, 2020). In Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, Article 1 Education is defined as a conscious and planned process so that students actively develop their potential and have spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character and skills. needed individually or in society.

With a conscious and planned effort in the learning process, education functions to develop abilities and form dignified characters with the aim of developing self-potential in order to become human beings with noble character, creative, independent, capable and responsible. The Education function is expected to be able to change values and produce new behaviors in society. Education can be a tool of social control in forming a new social order (Madekhan, 2020). The function of education can not only be absorbed from the learning process in educational institutions but can also take advantage of digital transformation media such as the use of social media, television, information technology networks that are able to provide accurate scientific information and evidence to individuals and society. When the implementation of the Education program is implemented using digital transformation media such as social media, YouTube, television and so on, the educational function can shape one's character if one is able to sort and choose shows. The characters that can be formed include (1) a person is able to develop the potential to behave according to the philosophy of a nation, (2) improve negative behavior so that he is able to be responsible, independent and progressive, (3) can also sort out the positive values of a nation's culture with character. with the aim of becoming a dignified human being (Risa Susanti, 2013). The function of education can be studied in the screening of films on television, both digital and conventional.

Film is one of the media that has an educational function because films in the form of entertainment provide information about events and habits that became cultural in the past that have psychological and social impacts on the audience. (Octavian, 2015). There is a division of film into several perceptions, the perception of film media is distinguished from widescreen and television films, perceptions of fiction and non-fiction types of films. Fiction films are also understood as experimental and genre while non-fiction films have three criteria, namely documentary films, documentation and films with scientific objectives (Kristanto, 2017). Based on the type, films can be a learning medium for some audiences because films through scenarios, scenes and audio-visuals can provide efficient messages in conveying ideas, visions and even increasing audience competence effectively (Rahman Asri, 2020). The message conveyed to the audience can provide an implicit educational function such as developing self-potential and having a personality in society. Screening of films on the glass screen is usually shown in the form of electronic cinema or soap operas, whether serialized or not. Showing films that are not serialized on television is known as television films.

Television is a medium used to convey messages by owners through film shows or film and news advertisements with the aim of not only entertaining the public but also providing information and educational values. Television as a medium that has multiple functions in providing attractive information because television can provide information directly. (Aceng Abdullah and Lilis Puspitasari, 2018) in addition to information related to current events, television also provides entertainment information such as film screenings, talk shows, infotainment and sports events. Despite the rapid development of information technology such as the use of the internet, television still has great potential in educating the public because television is still loved by the public as an effective mass communication medium in providing information (Dede Fardiah, 2004). During the COVID-19 pandemic, watching television movies is an alternative in getting rid of boredom because people carry out routine activities at home so that not a few people experience psychological changes, one of which is boredom. Covid 19 stands for corona virus disease (29). Covid 19 (Huang, 2020) is an infectious disease caused by SARS-CoV-2. Corona virus (Wang, 2020) is a collection of viruses that can infect the respiratory system. In many cases, various variants of the corona virus can infect mild respiratory infections such as the flu, but can also cause severe respiratory infections such as lung infections or pneumonia. Covid 19 (Pane, 2020) is a virus that has a speed of spread and severe symptoms. Early symptoms of COVID-19 infection resemble flu symptoms, namely fever, runny nose, dry cough, sore throat, and headache. Supervision of the education function on television film shows is part of the education administration road during the COVID-19 pandemic where the online learning process is the most effective alternative. Educational administration functions are important in developing a supervisory function based on information media such as television in education.

2. Method

This study is a descriptive study with a survey method that aims to provide an assessment of the existence of the function of education on television film shows during the COVID-19 pandemic. The survey was conducted to obtain a definite picture of the existence of the function of education in television film screening. The survey was given to 34 volunteers who watched and supervised television film shows. These 34 volunteers gave an assessment of television shows by filling out a predetermined questionnaire based on the operational concept developed. The distribution of questionnaires was carried out to 34 volunteers to monitor and assess the existence of the Education function on 10 national television stations that broadcast films. Supervision is carried out specifically on film shows that do not include news shows. There are stages of this research research are (1) to explain the concept of supervision of the function of education on television film shows. This stage analyzes the number of scores based on the activities carried out, (2) analyzes the score results by presenting the frequency of data distribution.

3. Result and Discussion

Result

Based on the supervision carried out to obtain an overview of the function of education on television film shows, very significant results were obtained by observing television films that had a telop or certificate of passing censorship according to the regulations specified in laws and government regulations. Supervision is carried out for 6 months starting from March to August 2021. Telephone display or a certificate of passing censorship is an important requirement in showing television films so that viewers can watch television films according to age classification so that the value of education can be received by the audience well. If television film shows do not have a telephone that serves to provide information that television films are not watched according to age classification, then it will not only have a negative impact on the audience of the television film show but also not provide educational values to the audience.

Supervision of television film shows carried out in March 2021, the results obtained are that televisions that do not broadcast telephony are 425, telephones that are not in accordance with the results of the censorship carried out by the Film Censorship Institute, while those that do not carry out revisions in accordance with the recommendations of the Film Censorship Institute only There are 1. There are 201 voiceovers and certificates of passing censorship that do not match the usage limit or have expired 11. In March 2021, 953 discrepancies were found in the regulations for showing television films out of 1150 supervisions carried out on television film shows, as detailed in the following table:

March 2021 Television Movie Shows Recapitulation

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No	TV Station	No Telop	Not in accordance with censorship results	Not running revision	Voiceover	STLS Voiceover Expired	Number of Findings	Number of Monitors
1	An	27	68	0	68	1	184	143
2	DA	40	0	0	3	1	44	40
3	GT	16	44	0	27	0	87	108
4	IN	6	12	0	0	0	18	85
5	INE	33	1	0	0	0	34	34
6	MN	1	19	0	6	1	27	77
7	NE	33	40	0	33	0	106	87
8	RC	1	17	0	3	0	21	91
9	RT	26	58	0	26	3	113	64
10	SC	36	1	0	0	0	37	112
11	TR	71	12	0	28	4	115	98
12	TRA	57	20	1	7	0	85	91
13	TRI	78	23	0	0	1	102	80
	Total	425	315	1	201	11	953	1150

From these findings, it can be concluded that 32% of television films that do not have telephones, 37% of telephone discrepancies with censorship results, do not carry out revisions in accordance with the recommendations of the Film Censorship Institute as much as 3%. As for voiceovers found as much as 25% and 3% of expired telephone calls as illustrated in the percentage in the following table:



Supervision of television film shows carried out in April 2021, the results obtained are that televisions that do not broadcast telephony are 297, telephones that are not in accordance with the results of the censorship carried out by the Film Censorship Institute are 364, while those that do not carry out revisions in accordance with the recommendations of the Film Censorship Institute only There are 25. As for the voiceovers, there are 259 and 25 censorship pass certificates that do not match the usage limit or expiration date. In April 2021, 970 non-compliances in television film screening regulations were found out of 943 supervisions carried out on television film shows. The monitoring carried out in April has more findings than the number of observations, because in one television film the team found more than one violation of requirements for the screening of television films, as detailed in the following table:

April 2021 Television Movie Shows Recapitulation

No	TV Station	No Telop	Not in accordance with censorship results	Not running revision	Voiceover	STLS Voiceover Expired	Number of Findings	Number of Monitors
1	AN	0	38	0	47	0	85	62
2	DA	28	18	0	14	5	65	28
3	GT	3	19	1	38	1	62	79
4	IN	11	23	0	0	1	35	74
5	INE	22	0	0	0	0	22	22
6	MN	2	12	0	16	1	31	100
7	NE	29	32	4	37	0	102	96
8	RC	3	14	0	2	1	20	69
9	RT	62	105	16	74	8	265	146
10	SC	0	23	0	0	2	25	66
11	TR	59	21	1	17	3	101	81
12	TRA	48	50	3	14	1	116	90
13	TRI	30	9	0	0	2	41	30
Total		297	364	25	259	25	970	943

From these findings, it can be concluded that 32% of television films that do not have telephones, 37% of telephone discrepancies with censorship results, do not carry out revisions in accordance with the recommendations of the Film Censorship Institute as much as 3%. As for voiceovers found as much as 25% and 3% of expired telephone calls as illustrated in the percentage in the following table:



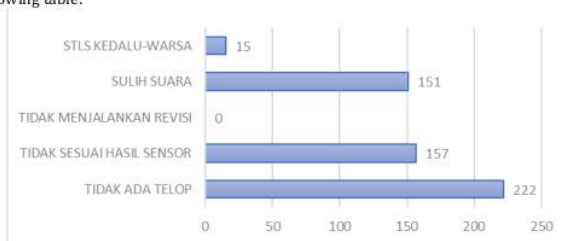
Supervision of television film shows carried out in May 2021 showed that televisions that did not show telephone calls or certificates of passing censorship were 222, telephones that did not comply with the results of the censorship carried out by the Film Censorship Institute were 157, while those that did not carry out revisions were in accordance with there is no recommendation from the Film Censorship Institute. There were 151 voiceovers and 151 certificates of passing censorship certificates that did not meet the usage limit or expired. In May 2021, 545 of the 601 surveillance conducted on television film shows were found to be non-compliance with the regulations for showing television films. The supervision carried out in May was more than the number of findings because in one television film the team might not find a single violation of the requirements for showing television films, as detailed in the following table:

May 2021 Television Movie Shows Recapitulation

No	TV Station	No Telop	Not in accordance with censorship results	Not running revision	Voiceover	STLS Voiceover Expired	Number of Findings	Number of Monitors
1	AN	2	46	0	36	0	84	56

2	DA	14	5	0	2	1	22	14
3	GT	0	1	0	7	0	8	37
4	IN	3	8	0	2	0	13	70
5	INE	43	0	0	0	0	43	43
6	MN	2	5	0	18	0	25	46
7	NE	6	14	0	11	0	31	20
8	RC	10	1	0	0	0	11	46
9	RT	45	37	0	52	9	143	92
10	SC	0	11	0	0	3	14	34
11	TR	15	17	0	19	0	51	38
12	TRA	13	12	0	4	2	31	36
13	TRI	69	0	0	0	0	69	69
Total		222	157	0	151	15	545	601

From these findings, it can be seen that television films that do not have a telephone number are 41%, a telephone discrepancy with the sensor results are 29%, do not carry out revisions in accordance with the recommendations of the Film Censorship Institute as much as 0%. The voiceovers were found to be as much as 27% and the expiring telephone calls were as much as 3% as illustrated in the percentage in the following table:



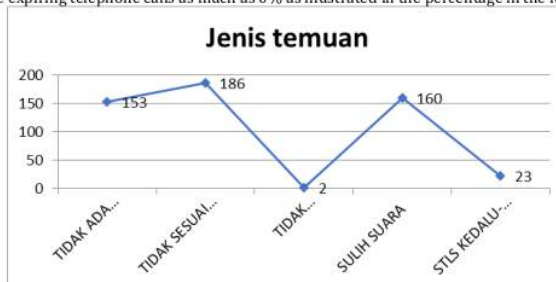
Based on the supervision of television film shows carried out in June 2021, the results obtained are that televisions that do not broadcast telephony or do not show a certificate of passing censorship are 153, telop that are not in accordance with the results of the censorship carried out by the Film Censorship Institute as many as 186, while those that do not carry out There are only 2 revisions in accordance with the recommendations of the Film Censorship Institute. There are 160 voiceovers and 23 censorship pass certificates that do not meet the usage limit or have expired. In June 2021, 524 of the 688 surveillance regulations found non-compliance with television film screenings. performed on television films. The monitoring carried out in June did not exceed the number of observations, because in one television film the team may not find a single violation of the requirements for showing television films to Broadcasting Institutions, as detailed in the following table:

June 2021 Television Movie Shows Recapitulation

No	TV Station	No Telop	Not in accordance with censorship results	Not running revision	Voiceover	STLS Voiceover Expired	Number of Findings	Number of Monitors
1	AN	2	17	0	20	0	39	60
2	DA	16	0	0	9	0	25	16
3	GT	3	4	1	21	0	29	42
4	IN	5	17	0	1	0	23	61
5	INE	14	0	0	0	0	14	14
6	MN	1	28	0	0	0	29	77
7	NE	2	18	0	31	0	51	50
8	RC	0	3	0	0	0	3	49

9	RT	11	61	0	31	18	121	67
10	SC	12	1	0	0	4	17	65
11	TR	48	25	0	43	1	117	117
12	TRA	25	12	1	4	0	42	56
13	TRI	14	0	0	0	0	14	14
Total		153	186	2	160	23	524	688

From these findings, it can be concluded that 29% of television films that do not have telop, 36% of telephone discrepancies with censorship results, do not carry out revisions in accordance with the recommendations of the Film Censorship Institute as much as 4%. The voiceovers were found as much as 31% and the expiring telephone calls as much as 0% as illustrated in the percentage in the following table:

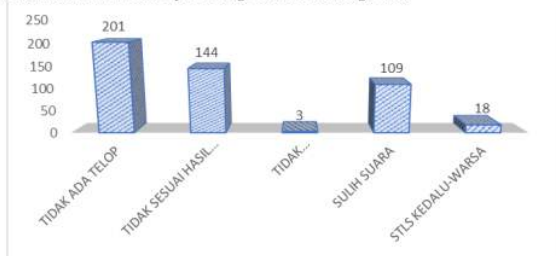


Based on the supervision of television film shows carried out in July 2021, the results obtained that televisions that did not broadcast telephony were 201, telop that did not comply with the results of the censorship carried out by the Film Censorship Institute, while those that did not carry out revisions were in accordance with the recommendations of the Film Censorship Institute, there were only 3. There were 109 voiceovers and 18 censorship pass certificates that did not match the usage limit or expired. In July 2021, 475 of the 623 surveillance conducted on television film shows were found to be non-compliance with television film broadcasting regulations. The surveillance carried out in July has fewer findings than the number of surveillance, because in one television film the team may find fewer violations regarding the requirements for showing television films at the Broadcasting Institution, as detailed in the following table:

July 2021 Television Movie Shows Recapitulation

No	TV Station	No Telop	Not in accordance with censorship results	Not running revision	Voiceover	STLS Voiceover Expired	Number of Findings	Number of Monitors
1	AN	2	17	0	28	0	47	74
2	DA	36	21	0	1	1	59	36
3	GT	2	11	0	33	0	46	54
4	IN	47	0	0	0	2	49	107
5	INE	11	0	0	0	0	11	11
6	MN	3	16	0	6	0	25	56
7	NE	20	11	1	5	0	37	46
8	RC	1	2	0	0	0	3	58
9	RT	2	35	0	21	5	63	39
10	SC	8	28	2	2	9	49	59
11	TR	55	3	0	9	1	68	69
12	TRA	4	0	0	4	0	8	4
13	TRI	10	0	0	0	0	10	10
Total		201	144	3	109	18	475	623

From these findings, it can be seen that television films that do not have a telephone or a certificate of passing censorship are 42%, the discrepancy between telephone and censorship results is 1%, does not carry out revisions in accordance with the recommendations of the Film Censorship Institute as much as 1%. The voiceovers were found to be as much as 23% and the expiring telephone calls were as much as 4% as illustrated in the percentage in the following table:



Based on the supervision of television film shows carried out in August 2021, the results obtained that televisions that did not broadcast telephony were 222, telephones that did not comply with the results of the censorship carried out by the Film Censorship Institute were 219, while those that did not carry out revisions were in accordance with the recommendations of the Film Censorship Institute. there are only 4. There are 160 voiceovers and certificates of passing censorship that do not match the usage limit or have expired 7. In August 2021, 612 out of 756 supervisions were found in the regulations for showing television films. The supervision carried out in August has fewer findings than the number of surveillance, because in one television film the team may not find more than one violation of the requirements for showing television films at the Broadcasting Institution, as detailed in the following table.:

August 2021 Television Movie Shows Recapitulation

No	TV Station	No Telo p	Not in accordance with censorship results	Not running revision	Voiceover	STLS Voiceover Expired	Number of Findings	Number of Monitors
1	AN	0	33	0	8	0	41	32
2	DA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	GT	0	1	0	44	0	45	58
4	IN	12	25	4	5	0	46	55
5	INE	14	0	0	0	0	14	14
6	MN	3	30	0	1	0	34	102
7	NE	27	16	0	16	0	59	56
8	RC	1	5	0	1	0	7	61
9	RT	5	82	0	39	7	133	64
10	SC	25	0	0	0	0	25	77
11	TR	102	17	0	31	0	150	162
12	TRA	19	10	0	15	0	44	61
13	TRI	14	0	0	0	0	14	14
	Total	222	219	4	160	7	612	756

From these findings, it can be concluded that television films that do not have a telephone number are 36%, a telephone discrepancy with the results of the sensor is 36%, does not carry out revisions in accordance with the recommendations of the Film Censorship Institute as much as 1%. The voiceovers were found to be as much as 26% and the expiring telephone calls were as much as 1% as illustrated in the percentage table below.



In the surveillance findings, there is something to be noted for the supervisory team because there are differences in regulatory provisions between film censorship in the Film Law which does not allow voiceovers on television film censorship except for television films for research and educational use. Television films that will be censored must use the original language by writing subtitles, while the Broadcasting Law allows television films to do voiceovers that are broadcast on Broadcasting Institutions. Therefore, the findings of the supervisory or monitoring team only make notes about the voiceover.

Discussion

The supervision carried out by the monitoring team is related to the suitability of television film shows with age classification which can have a positive impact on every television film show. The suitability of the age classification with the audience of television shows can provide educational values according to the function of film which has an educational function. The age classification of audiences set by regulations on television film shows is classified by age of all ages, thirteen, seventeen and twenty years old.

This age classification determines when television films are shown. In the provisions of the Broadcasting Code of Conduct and Broadcast Program Standards (P3SPS) as a guide in carrying out the supervision of broadcast content, the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) determines the time for television films to be shown after receiving a certificate of passing censorship (STLS) from the Film Censorship Institute. Show time is determined according to age classification. Television film showtimes for the age classification of all ages are shown in the morning, the age of thirteen is shown in the afternoon until the evening, while the classification of the age of seventeen is shown at night, while the age classification of twenty-one years is broadcast at midnight. The purpose of this time setting is related to the audience's ability to absorb the message in the story content conveyed in television film shows.

To ensure that television film shows are in accordance with the age classification set by the Film Censorship Institute and television film broadcast time, the Film Censorship Institute supervises the results of censorship, so that the functions and objectives of films can be monitored properly, especially the Education function which can have an impact. positive for the audience. If television film shows are not in accordance with the age classification, it can have a negative impact on the audience, for example a television film classified as seventeen years old is watched by viewers under the age of thirteen, while the content of the story of the film is about violence such as fights, then the audience easily those under the age of thirteen easily imitate it and practice it on their peers. This shows that television films have a negative impact on the audience because the television films they watch are not in accordance with the age classification.

In providing certainty of television film shows in accordance with the broadcast time, it is important to carry out supervision or monitoring of television films that are broadcast. The criteria that are monitored are the suitability of the television film showing time as evidenced by telep broadcasts or a certificate of passing censorship at the beginning of the show. In addition to monitoring the certificate of passing censorship, it is also necessary to observe and assess the suitability of television film shows with the results of censorship. If there is an adjustment in the censorship to determine the age classification, for example a television film will be shown at the age of thirteen while there are still scenes that are not suitable for the age of thirteen, it is necessary to revise it before it is broadcast, monitoring the implementation of the revision of the television film is important. implemented.

The certificate of passing the censorship issued by the Film Censorship Institute as a legal basis for showing television films so that the broadcast is controlled, it is necessary to provide a time limit. If the television film is a national production, the time limit is set for five years, while if the product is imported, the screening time limit is given according to the contract of the imported product with the national television film distributor. If the deadline is over, you can re-censor to get a new censorship pass. If the

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Broadcasting Institution is still broadcasting television films that have expired, then it is considered to have violated the legal product. It is related to dubbing because there are regulatory differences between the film law and the broadcasting law related to this dubbing. The film law does not allow dubbing but must use the original language using translated texts except television film shows for education and research, while in the broadcasting law it allows voice-overs, then in the supervision or monitoring the voiceovers are only for the record of the supervisory team.

Based on the results of monitoring or monitoring for six months starting from March to August 2021, monitoring of 4761 television film shows found discrepancies in television film shows by not showing telephone calls or passing censorship certificates as many as 1520 while television film shows that did not match the results of censorship were 1385, television film shows that did not make revisions according to the age classification were 35. As for the expired censorship certificates that were still being shown on television films, there were 99 sed.

4. **Conclusion**

Television film screenings according to age classification can have a positive impact on the audience because there is a learning process in the story content of television films that can be the basis for audiences in behaving, building character and adopting the culture depicted in the television film show story. Supervision of the education function on television film shows is very important during the COVID-19 pandemic because people who are self-isolating will have a lot of time to watch television shows, including television films. Watching television movies is an alternative besides exercising, reading and sunbathing in the morning in maintaining immunity so that you always think positively. Educational values as part of the learning process in understanding the behavior, character and culture contained in the story message of television films.

Television film screening is important to make adjustments between age classification and television film broadcast time so that the contents of television film stories can be digested by the audience related to the values of education as a learning process. The content of television film stories that affect the behavior, character and culture of the audience is the implementation of an effective education function carried out by the Broadcasting Institution. Television film shows are very important, especially during the Covid-19 pandemic, providing alternative viewing for people who are self-isolating.

5. **Acknowledgement**

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6. **References**

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