



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

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ABSTRAK

Pada masa pandemi Covid-19 televisi ini bisa dijadikan media pendidikan yang efisien serta efektif. Namun seringkali acara siaran televisi berbahaya dan dapat diikuti oleh siswa. Pengawasan terhadap film yang ditonton oleh anak-anak sangat penting dilakukan karena tayangan yang tidak sesuai dengan klasifikasi usia dapat mempengaruhi perilaku dan dampak negatif salah satunya mengandung kekerasan yang mudah ditiru oleh anak-anak. Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu menganalisis fungsi edukasi pada film televisi selama pandemi covid 19. Penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitian kuantitatif. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode survey. Survei tersebut diberikan kepada 34 relawan yang menonton dan mengawasi tayangan film televisi. Instrumen yang digunakan dalam pengumpulan data yaitu kuesioner. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan yaitu analisis deskriptif kualitatif dan kuantitatif. Hasil penelitian yaitu film televisi yang tidak memiliki telop sebanyak 32%, ketidaksesuaian antara telop dengan hasil sensor sebanyak 37%, tidak melakukan revisi sesuai dengan rekomendasi dari Lembaga Sensor Film sebanyak 3%. Sedangkan untuk voiceovers ditemukan sebanyak 25% dan 3% dari panggilan telepon yang kadaluarsa.

ABSTRACT

During the Covid-19 pandemic, television can be used as an efficient and effective educational medium. However, television broadcasts are often dangerous and can be followed by students. Supervision of films watched by children is essential because shows that are not by age classification can affect behavior. One of the negative impacts is that it contains violence that children easily imitate. The purpose of this study is to analyze the educational function of television films during the covid 19 pandemic. This research is a type of quantitative research. The method used in this research is a survey method. The survey was administered to 34 volunteers who watched and supervised television films. The instrument used in data collection is a questionnaire. The data analysis technique used is descriptive qualitative and quantitative analysis. The study results are television films that do not have a telephone number as much as 32%. A discrepancy between telephone calls and the sensor results is as much as 37%. Do not make revisions by the recommendations of the Film Censorship Institute as much as 3%. Meanwhile, voiceovers were found to be 25% and 3% of expired phone calls.

1. INTRODUCTION

The whole world is fighting the spread of the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by Sars-CoV-2. As a result, the entire community is traumatized by unpreparedness, incomplete health care systems, and lockdown policies in the face of the spread of the virus (Guan et al., 2020; Joshi et al., 2020; Ratten, 2020). This has a negative impact on economic, environmental and social development and growth, as well as the education system (Coman et al., 2020; Lyócsa et al., 2020; Mahase, 2020). Current policies require everyone to work from home and even children to study from home. This new rule inevitably has a significant impact on both parents and children. Apart from working from home, parents also take on additional responsibilities and duties to teach children at home. In the current pandemic, unemployed parents or those who have to work from home experience increasing pressure in their business along with the task of guiding children to study (Lim et al., 2021; Sumandiyar et al., 2021).

COVID-19 pandemic has always occurred in several parts of the world until now, which has had a tremendous impact on learning and education patterns, especially in Indonesia. Indonesia closed all schools from early March 2020 resulting in around 60 million students studying at home. Schools are asked to facilitate learning from home using either government or private digital platforms that provide free content and online learning opportunities across the region (Argaheni, 2020; Katz et al., 2020; Mansyur, 2020). This condition gave rise to many new conflicts, including increasing domestic violence against spouses and children at home. Parents are deprived of sources of income, worry about paying their bills, and many cannot manage their mentality. As a result, they vent their anxiety by committing

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violence against children (Fang et al., 2022; Rayhan & Akter, 2021). Therefore, the data show that stress and poverty are some of the triggering factors for child abuse and neglect.

Education, originally a face-to-face method in educational institutions, has now been transformed into bold/online learning and implementation from home to prevent and cope with the spread of the COVID-19 virus (Bordoloi et al., 2021; Sari et al., 2020; Sarkar & Biswas, 2021). This policy applies to all levels of education, from PAUD to tertiary institutions. It is an initial step from the government to learn not to meet face-to-face, not have to be face-to-face, but must be implemented with social media, media technology, and applications (Kadafi et al., 2021; Ulfasari & Fauziah, 2021). This learning is known as bold learning. Learning from home requires educators to determine ongoing teaching and learning activities, even though participants learn from their respective homes (Hermawan, 2020; Lim et al., 2021). The results for carrying out various innovations by utilizing learning media. In this case, "mandatory" educational media is transformed to adapt to the Covid-19 pandemic situation to implement the educational process even though the participants are in their respective homes (Kurniati et al., 2020; Monitorir, 2020).

Television is one of the learning media used during the COVID-19 pandemic. Television shows use a program planned to achieve the purpose of teaching, not only entertaining but, more importantly, educating. Television is one electronic mass media that provides audio and visual information and entertainment (Geuver et al., 2021; Padmanabhan & Barfar, 2021; Xu et al., 2022). During the Covid-19 pandemic, television can be used as an efficient and effective educational medium. This advantage exists through the various broadcasts that are presented. Students learn from home during this COVID-19 pandemic. All they have to do is sort out broadcasts that match the level of learning (Moriguchi & Hiraki, 2014; Nah et al., 2012). Initially, the use of television with various programs displayed has been able to attract viewers to watch various programs, ranging from infotainment, entertainment, talk shows, reality shows, advertisements, soap operas, and films. Related to the function of television as a communication medium, it has a functional role in conveying information, educating, entertaining, and influencing. However, the first and second points are often overlooked in carrying out the function of the television. Because as an educational broadcast program, the emphasis is on education, while entertainment or information is only a compliment.

The findings of previous studies have also stated that film surveillance is very important (Frumuselu et al., 2015; Moser et al., 2015). Other findings also state that good film shows can be used as learning media for students (Cheng & Wang, 2018; Courage & Setliff, 2010). Supervision of films watched by children is very important because shows that are not by the age classification can affect behavior and have negative impacts, one of which contains violence that children easily imitate. In this position, parents must accompany, sort, and select shows for children according to their age and viewing time according to broadcast hours. The sorting and selection of shows on cinema shows provide an educative function for children so that increasing knowledge can still be done even though the face-to-face learning process has not been implemented. 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. The purpose of this study is to analyze the educational function of television films during the COVID-19 pandemic.

2. METHODS

This research is a type of quantitative research because it has fulfilled scientific principles, namely concrete/empirical, objective, measurable, rational and systematic. As well as research data in the form of numbers and analysis using statistics (Sugiyono, 2011). This study uses a descriptive quantitative approach. Descriptive quantitative approach is research whose task is to analyze data in the form of numbers that are used to find out and describe existing phenomena with the aim of finding the relationship or influence between two variables so as to reach conclusions from the results of the research conducted. The method used in this research is a survey method. The survey method is a quantitative research using the same structural/systematic questions to many people, then all the answers obtained by the author are recorded, processed and analyzed. This survey method is used to get data from a certain natural place (not artificial), but the authors carry out treatments in data collection, for example by distributing questionnaires, structured interviews and so on. 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 first, 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. Second, analyzes the score results by presenting the frequency of data distribution.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Results

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 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. From these findings in, 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.

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. 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.

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, 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%.

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, 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%.

Based on the supervision of television film shows carried out in July 2021, the results obtained those 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, 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%.

Based on the supervision of television film shows carried out in August 2021, the results obtained those 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 surveillances, 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,

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%. 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

According to the results of this study, the monitoring 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 each television film show. The suitability of the age classification with the audience of television shows can provide educational values according to the function of the film which has an educational function (Lin et al., 2015; Rufeidah et al., 2018). The age grouping of the audience regulated in the regulations for television film viewing is classified according to the 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 Ethics and Broadcast Program Standards (P3SPS) as a guide in monitoring broadcast content, the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) determines the time for television films to be shown after receiving a graduation certificate censorship (STLS) from the Film Censorship Institute show times are determined according to age classification (Farida, 2017; Rufeidah et al., 2018). Television film showtimes for all ages are shown in the morning, thirteen year olds are shown in the afternoon until the evening, while the seventeen year olds are shown in the evening, while the twenty-one year age group is shown. year broadcast at midnight. The purpose of this time setting is related to the audience's ability to absorb the message in the content of the story conveyed in television film shows. The rules of the broadcast content include considering copyright, human rights, film, press, consumer protection and child protection (Matau & Ghofur, 2019; Sukendar et al., 2020).

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 the censorship, so that the function and purpose of the film can be properly monitored,

especially the educational function that can have an impact positive for the audience (Lillard & Peterson, 2011; Lin et al., 2015). 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 that is classified as seventeen years old is watched by viewers under the age of thirteen, while the content of this film's story is about violence such as fights, then the audience will easily those under the age of thirteen easily imitate it and practice it on their peers (Atmoko et al., 2019; Jolin & Weller, 2011). 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 (Tefertiller & Sheehan, 2019).

In providing certainty of television film shows that are in accordance with the broadcast time, it is important to supervise or monitor the television films that are shown (Atmoko et al., 2019; Jolin & Weller, 2011; Munanjar & Kusumawati, 2019). The criteria to be monitored is the suitability of television film showing times as evidenced by telephony broadcasts or certificates of passing censorship at the beginning of the broadcast. In addition to monitoring certificates that pass censorship, it is also necessary to observe and assess the suitability of television film shows with censorship results. If there is an adjustment in the censorship to determine the age classification, for example a television movie will be shown at the age of thirteen while there are still scenes that are not suitable for the age of thirteen, then it needs to be revised before that. Broadcast, monitoring the implementation of television film revisions is important. Implemented. Important to monitor the implementation of media recommendations for the reporting of suicide, and continuous education of reporters is needed (Syarah et al., 2018; Wang & Tahir, 2020).

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 1,520 while television film shows that did not comply with the results of censorship were 1385, television film shows that did not revise according to age classification were 35. As for expired censorship certificates that were still shown on television films, there were 99 sed. 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.

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.

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