

Distinction of the Television Broadcast Program in Indonesia During Ramadan

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Abstract

For Muslims, including Muslims in Indonesia, it is the most special month that changes the Indonesian people ways of life. The changes also predisposed Television broadcast programs in Indonesia. The research entitled “The Privileges of the Television Broadcast Program in Indonesia during Ramadan” is aimed at describing the existing Television programs broadcasted in Ramadhan month compared with those of Television programs broadcasted in other months. Through the description and comparison of Television broadcast programs, it is expected to identify the privileges of the Television broadcast program in Indonesia during Ramadan. This study employed Islamic and Juridical approaches referring to Islamic norms through formal law published by the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) and the Regional Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPID). The method applied is descriptive qualitative method with data collection techniques focusing on participative observations on Television broadcast programs. The results of the study indicate that there are several privileges of Television broadcasting programs during the month of Ramadan; KPI & KPID formatted the formal law specifically applied for Television broadcast programs during the month of Ramadan; those Ramadhan program privileges are documented in detail in the form of news, broadcasting, and advertisement.

Keywords: broadcast, Ramadhan, Privileges, and Broadcasting.

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A. Introduction

Broadcasting is not a hollow world, but related to a story (Hikmat, 2018) As mandate from Broadcasting Law No. 32 of 2002 that broadcasting institutions has four functions: information, education, healthy entertainment, control and social glue, encouraged broadcasting institutions as other mass media; has extensive and reciprocal accessibility. One side of broadcasting institution can choose broadcast content, disseminate it, even affects a lot of audience, so, both of cognitive, affective, and even conative to audience patterned on framing. But on the other hand, audience can give an influence, both of directly or indirectly on broadcast content, thus, patterned broadcast content in broadcasting institutions following a market flow.

Thus, Armando (2016) points out that a strong relationship among broadcasting media, particularly private television in Indonesia enable to accommodate and develop the expansion of the global capitalism market. Most international companies retaining the global capitalism system encounter several problems when they want to expand the market in a particular country.

Television, compared to other medias, is considered the best means of influencing audiences for many reasons. First, television has a stronger impact because it combines audio and visual elements as well. Second, television operates throughout everyday life and allows the flow of abundant information which needs to be routinely supplied. That fact provides an illustration that broadcast content on

broadcasting Institutions are rich; not only about idealism concepts of broadcasting institutions, but inhaling and ticking inspirational social facts, including the expansion of global capitalist market. That reality also proves multidisciplinary thesis of Communication Science; who always unity; closely related to other disciplines are involved in various forms of study.

As part of mass communication applied, broadcast content cannot stand in its own territory, but also wandering along endless servings. Every social fact always be an inspiration to big birth masterpiece of broadcasting people. Especially that social facts related to lives of many people; for instance the majority of Islamic issues will be a big inspiration to birth of varied broadcast content.

Characteristic which best stand out from mass media existences, such as television are message effect delivered to communicant (mass). Because their characters, television considered big more give influence to audiences if compare with other mass media. According to Poespodihardjo (2010) the characteristics of television will create a good effect when the worthy and moral messages are well conveyed. On the contrary, it will be a great danger when television broadcasts depraved and improper programs, such as violence and crime.

Of mass media diverse (newspaper, magazine, radio, television), According to Hikmat (2011: 64) cannot ignored, that television which more stand out in message delivered to audiences. With all conveniences, people with

not leave homes and relax together in their family can enjoy diverse entertainmet, quickly information and satisfying (heard, seen, and red). Television broadcast do not know boundaries of land and sea, mountains, and valleys. Even, country boundaries is not problem for television broadcast entry.

Therefore, According to McLuhan (1999), between other mass media mainstream today's, television more give a big effect to public. Mass media effect to communicant/audience are cognitive effect, emotional effect, and conative/behavioral effect. These three component later create a system called mass behavior.

Indonesian is country which population moeslim majority. For moeslim, Ramadhan are month of goodness and blessing, all charities are multiplied. Ramadhan is lord guest, hence, all of preparation doing to celebrate. This is special month which comes only once a year (Azzet dan Safa, 2011). Ramadhan blessing persfpective positive by broadcasting institutions. More television formatted broadcast program in frame spirit of Ramadhan. All of strengthen fasting be broadcast program stand out and all things which be "teaser" reduced avoidance of fasting value. Therefore, both of Indonesian Broadcasting Commision Center (KPI) or Indonesian Broadcasting Commision region, except make an appeal to protect public from "teaser" broadcast of Fasting, also gave an appreciation on television which provided a friendly program for Ramadhan. (Hikmat, 2019)

Great concern of KPI and KPID for both in the form of making additional rules in the form of circulars to broadcasters and appreciation as awards for those who broadcast decent contents such as the Ramadan broadcasting program is indeed special. How television broadcast program on Ramadhan Month in Indonesian? These things which be macro questions and focus in this study.

B. STUDY METHOD

This study used qualitative approach. Lexy J. Moleong (2004:6) define that qualitative research as research mentioned to understanding phenomenon about what experienced by research subject, such behavior, perception, motivation, act, and others, as holistic, and with description ways in kind of words and language, on spesifict natural content and by utilizing various natural methods.

Methods used are qualitative descriptive method. Descriptive research are research method which an illustration and interpretation object according to what it is. Jalaludin Rakhmat (2002:22) said, descriptive method, are a method which learning problems and procedures apllied in society, also certain situation with research purpose are phenomenon illustration in a fact systematic or certain population characteristic or certain filed in factual and carefully.

Data collected from kind of words, picture, and not nominal, thus, research report will citation of data to provide illustrations in these presentation report. Based on reality, qualitative method contain subjective persfpective that reality (communication) always double,

complicated, pseudo, dynamic (will changes), constructed, and holistic; truth of reality is relative (Mulyana, 2001:147).

Some technique of collecting data done in this study, that is documentation study done in documents relate to legislation about Broadcasting which gave duties substance and obligations on existences of KPI/KPID as supervisor independent broadcasting institution; observation done broadcast program presentation by television as long as month of Ramadhan; internet searching done for added references, either documentation study result nor observation result on thing relate to implementation level of Ramadhan broadcast program in television; Focus Group Discussion done between researcher and certain expert in field itself.

C. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Mass Communication and Mass Media

From various definitions that provide limits on mass communication it can be concluded that mass communication is communication through modern mass media which includes newspapers, magazines, radio broadcasts, television broadcasts, and social media or cyberspace with internet technology.

Wright (1986) provides the following definition of mass communication:

The new form can be distinguished from older types by following mayor characteristic it is directed toward relatively large, heterogeneous and anonymous audiences, message are transmitted publicly often-times to reach most

audience member simultaneously, and are transient in character; the communicator tends to be or to operate within a complex organization that may involve great expense.

Littlejohn (1996:324) provides the definition of mass communication *is the process whereby media organization produce and transmit messages to large publics and the process by which those messages are sought, used, understood, and influenced by audiences.*

Joseph Devito (1978) in *Communicology: An introduction to the study of communication* define,

First, mass communication is communication addressed to masses, to an extremely large audience. This does not mean that the audience includes all people or everyone who reads or everyone who watches television; rather is means an audience that is large and generally rather poorly defined. Second, mass communication is communication mediated by audio and or visual transmitters. Mass communication is perhaps most easily and most logically defined by its forms: television, radio, newspaper, magazine, films, books and tapes.

In general, the happenings in mass communication are social activities representing people's lives. According to Susanto (1982), one of the main activities in mass communication is the transmission of social heritage from one generation to the next. Transmission of social inheritance (social heritage) can be in the form for communication of knowledge, values and

social norms from one generation to the next generation or from members of a group to new group members or newcomers.

Generally, mass communication can be defined for its basic communication components, such as communicators, messages, and communicants. Ardianto et al (2007) compares the characteristics of newspapers, magazines, radio and television as the main mass media as follows:

Newspaper: Publicity: Messages are spread to the public, Periodicity: Periodic issues (daily, weekly, monthly), Universality: Its contents are diverse and from all over the world, Actuality: Actual, up to date, novel (news context), Documented: Can be documented archived in the form of clippings. **Magazine:** In depth-Investigation, Actuality: The value of actuality lasts longer than newspapers, More pictures / photos from newspapers, The cover is the main attraction. **Radio:** Auditory: communication messages through hearing (audio), Radio is the Now: Very actual information compared to other mass media, Imaginative: invites imaginative communicators/public (imagining), Familiarity: establish an "intimate" relationship with the listener because it can be enjoyed in a very personal place and atmosphere, information is conveyed in a conversation style, Maintaining Mobility: Listening to radio for information does not interrupt other activities. **Television:** Audiovisual: The message can be heard and seen at the same time. Think in Pictures; harmony of mind with the image conveyed, More Complex

Operations: the implementation system requires a lot of people and high technology.

2. Television Broadcast Content

Law No. 32 of 2002 concerning broadcasting, it defines as an activity of broadcasting programs/contents by means of broadcasting and /or means of transmission on land, at sea or in space by using radio frequency spectrum through air, cable, and/or other media to be received instantaneously and simultaneously by community with broadcasting receiver devices.

In the real ontext, the broadcasting media are divided into two, namely television and radio broadcasting. Television broadcasting, reffered to Law no. 32 of 2002, is a mass media of public hearings, which spreading out ideas and information in the form of sound and images publicly, both open and closed, in the form of regular and continuous programs.

In Indonesia television broadcasting world is increasing every year. In the past there was only one national television station namely TVRI, yet now there are 15 national television stations, namely RCTI, SCTV, ANTV, Indosiar, Global TV, MNCTV, TV One, Metro TV, Trans TV, Trans 7, Kompas TV, Net-TV, I-News TV, and RTV, plus local television that broadcast for smaller service areas at the district or city level

Television programs are programs broadcasted by television stations. In general, TV programs are divided into news programs and non-news programs. Types of television programs can be distinguished by technical format or by content. Technical formats are general formats

that are a reference to television program forms such as talk shows, documentaries, films, quizzes, music, instructional and others. Based on the content, television news programs can be distinguished among others in the form of entertainment, drama, sports, and religion programs. Television programs in the form of news are broadly categorized as "hard news" broadcasting important events that have just happened and "soft news" broadcasting light news.

Law No. 32 of 2002 concerning Broadcasting the licensing process for the establishment of broadcasting, also regulates broadcasting contents. The establishment of a broadcasting regulator named the Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPI) domiciled in the capital of Central Indonesia and the Regional Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPID) domiciled in the provincial capital. KPI together with KPI also made additional regulations related to broadcast content called Broadcasting Behavior Guidelines (P3) and Broadcast Program Standards (SPS). The regulation is the reference for broadcasting content on television in Indonesia.

D. DISCUSSION

1. Broadcasting Policy

Relate to broadcasting world, Indonesian Government has issued various regulations. Law which still in force and legal for existence of broadcasting world is Law No. 32 of 2002 concerning Broadcasting.

Furthermore, paradigm of monitoring broadcast content presented by broadcasting Institution must depart at least from understanding three things. (Hikmat, 2015) First, Indonesian Broadcasting Commission must protect audiences from negative effects of broadcast content presented by broadcasting institutions. This was guided by parameters of provisions on restrictions and restrictions expressing Broadcasting Law, Broadcasting Behavior Guidelines, and Broadcast Program Standards (P3 SPS). Output of three laws and regulations is first task and obligation of Indonesian Broadcasting Commission, which is to society guarantee to obtain information that is appropriate and correct in accordance with human rights.

Third, establishment of Regional Indonesian Broadcasting Commission (KPID) also stated a large mandate for protection of local entities. Therefore, in national broadcasting system there are broadcasting institutions and network patterns developed by forming network stations and local stations. Furthermore, P3 SPS also mandated that broadcasting institutions in network broadcasting system (SSJ) must broadcast a local program of at least 10%. The third understanding of broadcasting policy, implemented in Ramadhan broadcast context program which must also be an understanding for broadcasting institutions in presenting broadcast programs.

Therefore, television must avoid form broadcast program which still showing erotic dance, women body exploitation, man behavior

and dresses like women, violence and brutality, gossip, conflict, mystic, horror, supranatural, intimacy of man and woman, also other broadcast program. These broadcast programs must replace with broadcast program which given special spirit of fasting such talk show, feature, religious speech, and other program Islamic. Replaced these programs showing respect also for right to information which is a constitutional right for citizens who are Moeslim.

Understanding of various policies and/or rules of broadcast content during Ramadhan is very necessary for television because based on some facts of Ramadhan previously, many televisions violated, so KPI gave sanctions. Based on P3-SPS, there are four forms of violations that are mostly committed by television during Ramadhan Month. First, violation of protection of certain people and/or groups (harassing people with certain physical conditions or people with sexual orientation and certain gender identities or certain occupations or who have physical and/or mental disabilities). Second, violations of child protection. Third, violations of decency and decency norms. Fourth, violation of classification of broadcast program. (Komisi, 2019)

Entering a Holy Month of Ramadhan 2019. (RG, 2019) Central KPI monitors of Ramadhan broadcast. This is done by KPI, to ensure that all broadcast programs that are present throughout month of Ramadhan are in accordance with guidelines of broadcasting regulations, thus, they can support presence of devotional worship for society.

About spectacle patterns changing, there are increase in number of viewers at Sahur time and increase in number of children. From KPI data held, it also known that broadcast programs with types of entertainment are most consumed by viewers, compared to other broadcast programs such as religion, news or children's programs.

Based on data above, KPI asked for television and radio manager attention to following matters: 1. Prioritizing principle of protecting children and teenager in every broadcast program, especially those present at Sahur time, remembering that at that time they were still in D (adult) hours. 2. Entering religion values on broadcast program and series which the Ramadhan Month there are consumption increase from society, for remains with spirit of holy month of Ramadhan. 3. Internal sensors improvement in entertainment programs for there is no violation of broadcasting regulations that can also tarnish purity of Ramadhan Month. 4. Add duration of the religious program from what has been there all this time. 5. For religious programs in form of Islamic lecture material, it is expected not to discuss khilafiyah and khilafah material which potential to cause public noise.

Some of KPID in Indonesian, including KPID in West Java do same things. In a circular concerning Appraisal of Ramadhan Broadcasting, explained in accordance with authority of Indonesian/Regional Broadcasting Commission (KPI/KPID) (Surat Edaran, 2019) to oversee content of broadcast programs that are in line with national broadcasting objectives, so in month of

Ramadhan 2019, West Java Indonesian Broadcasting Commission appealed to all broadcasting institution in charge for more safeguarding broadcast content includes:

First, broadcast program must relate to Broadcasting Law and P3-SPS especially: a. adult broadcast material (film, song, talkshow, ad, cigarette ad, and others) not broadcast past o'clock 03.00 p.m; b. Adzan/time sign of Sholat not inserted and/or plastered (bult in) commercial ad and shows timeliness in accordance with circulation of competent authority; c. Important times during month of Ramadan, such as during Maghreb Adhan, Eating Shaur, and Eid al-Fitr, do not show congratulatory greetings and like that invite political elements.

Second, it does not broadcast programs and advertisements that will disrupt life of people who fast during month of Ramadan. Third, broadcasters (especially hosts, presenters, artists and performers) of Sahur program and before breaking fasting are expected to behave accordingly in spirit of maintaining sanctity and blessing of fasting. Fourth, broadcasting institutions are expected be able to present quality shows and maintain healthy information, education and entertainment functions.

2. Ramadhan Broadcast Television 2019

On television, Ramadhan Month also competitive month, there are competitions between Ramadhan program presenting. Television program competitions on Ramadhan Month in Indonesian are strict. Some programs that were previously ranked top or included in

group top 30 programs with highest rating, in Ramadhan Month dropped dramatically. This proves that Ramadhan is not only a blessing for Muslims, but also for television stations. They are jealous of producing varied Ramadhan programs and are diligent in finding advertisements/sponsors.

Observation result of Permadi (2019), competition for television share was biggest seen in Nielsen report on Sunday, May 20, 2018. On fourth day of Ramadhan RCTI station up to first place which was previously occupied by ANTV, while SCTV, which was ranked second, dropped to fourth. There are 9 programs owned by RCTI which are listed in top 30 highest ratings during Ramadhan, while 7 are ANTV programs, 6 are SCTV programs, 5 are MNCTV and IVM programs with 3 programs based on rating/share results on first day of fasting.

Based on creativity program, content of Khatam Al-Qur'an in RTV which guided by Ali Zaenal and Ustadz Syekh Jaber enough for interest because when sahur, viewers are invited to reading Al-Quran together while looking at appearance verses of Al-Qur'an which are reading one day one juz.

Then, Indonesian Hafidz Content in RCTI station guided by Irfan Hakim also worthy to watch because production valuation is good, especially when presenting contestants named Keyla, who is blind due to fact that when baby still having an error when entering incubator machine due to premature birth. She is very

fluent and extraordinary in memorizing Al-Qur'an - quite inspiring.

Tausiah program survives are Ustadz Quraish Shihab at Tafsir Al Misbah (MetroTV), Ustadz Widjayanto-Syair Syair Ramadhan (Kompas TV), Arman Maulana, lead vocalist of Gigi, ahead of breaking fast (Net TV), and who is now on Ustad Abdul Somad on TV One both when breaking fast and sahur. Another surprise was Rhoma Irama playing Love and Prayer (IVM) soap opera and giving tausiah in Mama Dedeh & Bang Rhoma (IVM) Advice before breaking fast.

Years of 2019, there are 15 program stand out on television in Ramadhan Month. Special program itself shows in unique time accordance with Sahur dan Fast schedules. Every television station as if competition for best production program to entertain audiences when Sahur and Fast.

1. Sahur with Wendy Cagur, Ivan Gunawan, Jessica Iskandar and more in Gado-Gado Sahur Trans TV which aired every day at 02.00 a.m; 2. Trans 7 has Sahur Segerr which is enlivened by Parto Patrio, Denny Cagur, and friends. Aired every day at 02.00 a.m; 3. Sahurnya Pesbukers in ANTV enlivened by Raffi Ahmad, Ruben Onsu, Ayu Ting-ting, and all. This event aired every day at 02.00 a.m; 4. When "ngabuburit", are they Pesbuker Ramadhan which also enlivened famous stars; 5. Para Pencari Tuhan Jilid 12: Ganti Nasib in SCTV aired every day at 03.00 a.m; 6. Istri-istri Akhir Zaman expelled actors who had hijrah. This event aired every day in SCTV at 04.30 a.m; 7. Religion Soap

Opera "Merindu Baginda Nabi" which also more actors competent aired every day at 15.00 p.m; 8. RCTI station has religious soap opera "Amanah Wali 3" played by Wali band and aired every day at 02.45 a.m; Michelle Ziudith and Cemal Faruk enlivened religious soap opera "Aku Bukan Ustadz: Mendadak Sholeh" aired every day at 04.45 a.m in RCTI; 10. Every Monday to Tuesday, listen to Sabyan Gambus in Voice of Ramadhan in GTV at 14.30 p.m; 11. Vincent, Desta, Sule et all enlivened in "Ini Sahur" NET TV aired every day at 02.00 a.m; MNC TV has religious soap opera "Kun Anta 3" aired every day at 19.30 p.m; 13. Nisa Sabyan et all also exist in Salam Kilau Ramadhan program first time aired start from Sunday (5/5) at 15.00 p.m in MNC TV; 14. Indosiar has Ramadhan Festival program 2019 first time aired on Sunday (5/5) at 18.00 p.m; 15. Start from Monday (6/5), can watched Dakwah Aksi Indonesia Competition 2019 at 02.00 a.m in Indosiar.

Beside in Ramadhan, Indonesian television programs are abundant and various. Each TV channel has their excellent distinctive program with a good quality, especially TV Channel in the Capital City Jakarta. In another side, local TV channels have local TV program dominantly, it is in accordance with government regulation concerning Broadcasting and P3 SPS. They have to air local contents about 60% of the total shows. There are comedy and entertainment programs beside the TV programs in Ramadhan. In addition, they also show educative programs. It shows that TV programs containing religious dakwah and preaching in

Ramadhan were in prime time meanwhile in the other months they were “discriminated”. Furthermore, religious TV programs, especially Islam, in Ramadhan is dominant.

3. Ramadhan Broadcast Influences

Roles of mass media important in information delivery. Mass media in this era globalization of information, it can penetrate barriers of languages and regions. In era globalization of information, news, images or music can cross border very quickly. That information can be written for public or a limited audience, but globalization of information allows context to escape, both context of readers, listeners and viewers. Nina Winangsih Syam (2002: 45) also confirmed that information globalization has reduced world from large (L) to moderate (M) and from being small (S). This happens because combination of computer technology and communication that encourages excellence in information dissemination.

Mass media effect, such as television to communicant/audience there are cognitive effect, emotional effect, and conative/behavioral effect. These three components who built a system called mass behavior. Steven M Chaffee in Rakhmat (1999:218) said that kind of changes who happen on mass society communication itself are feel changes or behavior changes, or in another term, cognitive changes, affective, and behavioral.

One of Ramadhan broadcast content in television which directs effect; especially on public behavioral effect is Adzan Magrib

broadcast. (Hikmat, 2019) Broadcasting Behavior Guidelines and Broadcast Standard Program (P3-SPS) prohibit Adzhan broadcast insertly and/or pasterly (built in) advertisement. That prohibit based on past phenomena that some of television and radio always insertly advertisement on Adzan broadcast. These phenomena appeared during Adzan, especially Adzan Magrib be broadcast missed by million moeslim people in the world or hundreds of millions of Indonesian when fasting. On Month of Ramadhan, Adzan Magrib be idol and averages high rating, so, people compete to insert information and promotions among Maghrib Adhan broadcasts.

A built-in advertisement for Adzan Maghrib became increasingly trendy, when Ramadhan coincided with political events, such as Regional Head Election, Presidential Election, and Election of Legislative Members. Candidates and politicians scramble to insert their political campaigns among Adzan Magrib broadcasts. It also departed from their understanding that broadcast time of Adzan Magrib in Ramadhan month drew attention of many people.

On Ramadhan Month, Adzan experiences additional meaning, except to showing time limit for sholat as well as fasting time. Fasting is a time-limited service, so that beginning and end are maintained with clear boundaries. The beginning of fasting is marked by shubuh and ends with magrib. Within deadline for this fasting, Adzan Magrib became an idol. When people are hungry and thirsty all day long, they end it with arrival of the Adzan Magrib. Sound of Adzan

Magrib in Ramadhan Month has a tremendous value of happiness.

Therefore, important appeal also strengthened both on television, radio and other public media, time accuracy of Adzan Magrib marker was equally important. People are often faced with problem of uncertainty, when Adzan Magrib broadcasts on television, radio, mosques and other media, are different times. Maghrib Adhan from which media should be referenced?

Privileges of Maghrib time in Ramadhan month for Indonesian moeslim society uniqueness have proven symbolic theory of Bertens (2001). Magrib time markers have influenced mental picture, thoughts or concepts of Indonesian society as part of human characteristics as symbolic beings. A number of creativity from Indonesian society has been born to strengthen the markers of Maghrib's time with new markers to meet time of sunset. Indonesian Moeslim society during Ramadhan month has an habit of "ngabuburit" to symbolize activities ahead of sunset or when breaking fast. Some other Indonesian moeslim society called "takjilan" to symbolize same activities.

Therefore, in another point, P3 SPS also outlined television for in broadcasting program "ngabuburit" or "takjilan" or other terms, it is not free, especially contrary to spirit of Fasting, as in dress so naturally a number of artists appear on television suddenly wearing hijab or other behaviors in both verbal and non-verbal forms. A number of broadcasts, both in form of advertisements and other programs, which are

limited to same are only allowed to be broadcast at adult hours, such as from 22:00 - 3:00 for adult classification broadcast program; 9:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. for cigarette advertisements and like, to maintain spirit of Fasting Service at dawn time to be replaced with an event program that gives spirit to cultivate value of Fasting Worship. It is very important to do for all symbols to appreciate a "festivity" of Ramadhan in Indonesia, do not exclude, even must strengthen speciality in running fasting.

Center of KPI. (RG, 2019) given high appreciation for Ramadhan Broadcast programs on television which are educative, healthy, quality also harmony with Broadcast regulation. Rutinity of this award given in Anugerah Syiar Ramadhan 2019 held by KPI with MUI collaboration and ministry of youth and sports (Kemenpora).

Anugerah Syiar Ramadhan Coordinator 2019 as well as Central Commisioner of KPI, Rodiyah (2019) explains that ramadhan broadcast program nominees and winners have gone through a series of rigorous selection processes and judging by competent judges. Night moment of Anugerah Syiar Ramadhan 1440 H/2019 doing on 15 July 2019 in Menara Bank Syariah Mandiri start from 19.00 p.m – end. There are 8 categories basic broadcast program which value by KPI, MUI, and Kemenpora for then set of best broadcast program. These 8 categories itself are Reality Show, Soap Opera, Ceramah (Speech), Talent, cultural tour, Talkshow, Kultum (Prayer), and Documentary. Furthermore, KPI also given awards as specific for best television in presenting Ramadhan Broadcast program.

Following winners: main category ASR 2019: best television ramadhan 2019: Net Tv, soap opera program category: Para Pencari Tuhan volumes 12 “ganti nasib”/Eps. 9 (SCTV), Kultum program category: Mutiara Hati Quraish Shihab (SCTV), Ceramah (Speech) program category: Indahnya Ramadhan/Eps. 13 May 2019 (TV One), Reality Show program category: Kupenuhi Panggilan-Mu/Eps. Budi – diffable fake leg maker (NET TV), Ramadhan tour culture program category: Muslim Travellers/Eps. Jeju-South Korea (NET TV), talent program category: Akademi Sahur Indonesia (AKSI)/Eps. 14-05-2019 (indosiar), Talksho program: Halo Ustadz/17 May 2019 (Inews TV), Documentary program: menjemput Berkah (Trans 7).

Youth Category ASR 2019: Young DAI inspirative: Suwandi (AKSI Indosiar), Music Group Young Inspirative: Aleehya, Young Host Inspirative: Muthia Amalia (Muslim travelers-NET TV), young actor inspirative: Silvia Anggraini (PPT-SCTV), Indonesian youth inspiring production houses: The Little Giantz (NUSSA-NET TV), television programs inspiring Indonesian youth: Titik Balik (Inews).

Sharia special category ASR 2019: Sharia Financial Literacy: Metro TV “Economics Chalengges Special Ramadhan”, Halal Lifestyle Category: Net Tv “Muslim Travelers”, Hijrah Lifestyle Category: Metro TV “Dakwah on the Spot”.

E. CONCLUSION

1. Result

Based on explanation above, they are summarized as follows:

1. Indonesian Broadcasting Commision (KPI) and Region Indonesian Broadcasting Commision (KPID) set additional regulations relate to presenting of Ramadhan Broadcast program in television refers to Broadcasting Laws, Broadcasting Behavior Guideliness, and Broadcast Standard Program (P3 SPS).

2. For Indonesian television, Ramadhan Broadcast program be sepcial broadcast program, so entire in stand out program aired on unique time relate to Sahur and Fast schedule, even every television station competing to best production program for audiences happiness when Sahur and Fast.

3. Refers to Ramadhan Broadcast program, KPI is not given sanctions, but also giben high apresiation to Ramadhan broadcast programs on television are eduative, healthy, quality also in harmony with Broadcast Regulations.

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