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Winter 12-20-2019

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soekowati, gede moenanto; abduallah, aceng; ariadne, evie; and abduallah, oekan soekotjo, "EXISTENCE OF MEDIA IN IMPLEMENTING THE ROLE OF WATCHDOG IN THE CASE OF LAND EQUIPMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW YOGYAKARTA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT" (2019). *Library Philosophy and Practice (e-journal)*. 3743.

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EXISTENCE OF MEDIA IN IMPLEMENTING THE ROLE OF WATCHDOG IN THE CASE OF LAND EQUIPMENT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW YOGYAKARTA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

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Abstract

Media is the fourth element of power in four pillars of power in democratic countries. Power in a democratic country not only consists of the government or is called an executive, legislative power, judicial power, and press power.

In this connection, the study carried out is a qualitative study concerning which the press is expected to function as oversight and control of power. Qualitative research is carried out by observing, interviewing, and studying documents. 1. How is the existence of journalism supervision in the practice of journalism in land evictions for NYIA airport? 2. Why do residents of Temon Village and Glagah Village reject the eviction of land for NYIA airport? 3. How is the government's policy in evicting land for the construction of the NYIA Airport? The results of the research carried out are. 1. Events reported the media confirms the role of supervision journalism in mentoring very large community. 2. People do not feel they have defended by the media in Yogyakarta, but the news is massive carried out by national media published in Jakarta. 3. Government assessing the construction of the NYIA Airport must be carried out by stating provide appropriate compensation to the people of Temon Village.

Keywords: watchdog, media, power, land equipment, NYIA airport

Introduction

The whole field of surveillance journalism has indeed declined over time and the journalism section and in 2005, Overholser and Jamieson confirmed that the current period, is not a time of reporting or reportage rich in supervision by using several media. Supervised journalism is expected to play a role in journalistic practices in various countries to maintain the balance of power. (Overholser, 2005). They consider that surveillance journalism comes with a framework and issues that are much in demand by journalists to reflect the status quo rather than radically challenge them by expressing criticisms of policy implementation.

The reduced effort to convey this message, however, cannot lead to the notion that there are not enough important topics to write or report on. Actually, the opposite is the case and there is enough material to be reported by journalists. Weak control by the press over the running of power among them is felt with very little reporting about the government's shortcomings. For example, related to evictions that have an impact on injustice, equity,

rising prices for basic necessities, unemployment, poverty, and so on. The impact, the channel of criticism is done not through the media, but through social media channels that have an impact on the level of public confidence in the information.

A not too striking difference is with online media where reporting is done without adequate verification, cover both sides, and prioritizes speed over accuracy. Thus, the amount of reporting that was carried out was also colored by confusion. Coupled with the speed of reporting by citizen journalists who do it through social media channels. In fact, those who deliver criticism have been patterned by only giving birth to two people who consistently express different views with the government and supporters of President Joko Widodo (Jokowi).

Critics voiced through parliament were only carried out by Fadli Zon and Fahri Hamzah. The polarization of control and supervision by the media on power was almost non-existent. Issues voiced only by Fadli Zon and Fahri Hamzah cannot be categorized as part of media control of power and are not part of the media agenda in carrying out the functions of control and oversight of the executive and judicial powers by legislative bodies. that, the channel of criticism is obstructed. The media is devoid of news that gives constructive criticism.

Criticism continues, but only voiced by Fahri Hamzah, Fadli Zon, and Rocky Gerung, during the first period of Joko Widodo's administration (2014-2019). The role of criticism taken by these three people also practically became the butt of President Jokowi's supporters and his intense debate took place on social media, online media, and mass media. That role gradually faded away in the second period, Prabowo Subianto chose to join the Joko Widodo government.

Two Gerindra Party officials were invited by President Joko Widodo to join the government and become ministers where the position of Minister of Defense was held by Prabowo Subianto and the position of Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries was held by Eddy Prabowo. With this happening, the control of the necessary power in a democratic country practically fades along with the many efforts to crack down on those who are considered not in line with power.

On the other hand, the role of the media as a watchdog appears to have been carried out in the first period of Joko Widodo's administration in the eviction carried out in Temon Village, Kulon Progo, Special Region of Yogyakarta. The power of the media as a watchdog, part of its role has been replaced by social media that carry out the role of a watchdog in several policies carried out by the government.

Several studies related to journalism emphasize the importance of conducting press supervision of power, (Hellmueller & Mellado, 2016) for example the work of Lea Hellmueller and Claudia Mellado with the title *Watchdogs in Chile and the United States: Comparing the Networks of Sources and Journalistic Role Performances*. The study by Hellmueller and Mellado specifically compared the media system in Chile and the United States (US). The main focus of research is related to the rules used that can be directly related to the implementation of journalism of supervision of power.

The result, (Hellmueller & Mellado, 2016) explains the differences in the two press systems implemented in the two countries in the role of implementing supervision journalism. The role of supervisory journalism in the United States (US) is very closely related to political power and government sources which hold the key to the source of reporting where as many as 54.3% carry out functions as watchdog journalism or surveillance journalism, while in Chile the role of watchdog journalism in reporting only reaches 11.2% and shows the lack of political resources compared to the example from the US.

However, the researchers explained that the Chilean journalists carried out some efforts to obtain political resources including intervening or using the concept of information in the journalistic function. Furthermore, the value of sources in reporting in the US is 5.20, while the average value is

2.05. The findings in this study are to conduct discussions on relationships in cultural and political contexts.

Literature Review

The journal is written by Claudia Mellado and Claudia Lagos with the title *Professional Roles in News Content: Analyzing Journalistic Performance in the Chilean National Press* again highlights the practice of journalism in Chile. (Lagos, 2014) Where public participation in politics is carried out among others with the growth of the digital era. The situation is somewhat similar to many community participation in other parts of the world in strengthening politics and democracy.

Article by Claudia Mellado, Claudia Lagos has the aim to describe democracy and its characteristics in Chile. The results of the research carried out show that there are three main types of monitoring fields available: government monitoring, joint monitoring, and civil monitoring. This study focuses on four things: the watchdog function, the treatment of confidential information, the flinging of issues through alternative journalism, and parliamentary representation in the country. The journal written by Claudia Mellado and Claudia Lagos highlights the practice of journalism in Chile. Where public participation in politics is carried out among others with the growth of the digital era. The situation is somewhat similar to some community participation in other parts of the world in strengthening politics and democracy.

Meanwhile, a journal article (Moran, 2017) written by Rachel E Moran: *Who's Behind That Political Ad? The FCC's Online Political Files and Failures in Sponsorship Identification Regulation*, Rachel E Moran explained the role of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) in making regulations on advertising in politics in television broadcast media. This research explains how the world of advertising can influence news through radio, satellite, and cable TV providers, where this study is expected to strengthen the Online Public Inspection File (OPIF) to become established.

This article describes the full identification of sponsors and political advertising. An exploration of the four pillars of democracy was made explaining that sponsorship influences the media content of political parties and power. Also on OPIF's ability to (a) public transparency, (b) data on researchers in the watchdog group, and making vital instruments against the FCC. There are recommendations for structural OPIF and discourse on sponsorship to be regulated and fair.

Meanwhile, journals written by Diego Giannone and Ruth De Frutos, *Measuring Freedom of Information: Issues and Opportunities from an Expert Survey*, (Frutos, 2016) explain freedom of information, which gives questions to 36 international experts. There were 18 in-depth interviews to evaluate the relevant issues to be answered. Researchers get answers related to issues related to ideology, theory, and finance that can influence freedom of information.

The Freedom of the Press Index by Freedom House, the World Press Freedom Index by Reporters Without Borders, and the Media Sustainability Index by the International Research and Exchange Board. The study carried out requires further research to raise the three ideological, theoretical, and financial issues as three things relating to the flow of freedom of information, by conducting further research stages related to these three things.

The implementation of the supervisory function by the press is deemed necessary, especially in Indonesia. The oversight press, also known as a watchdog, carries out activities related to investigative efforts. Blocked public information channels can have an impact on blocked information flow and the delivery of opinions, which leads to the use of alternative media such as illegal leaflets and social media. The impact can be negative because the information circulating ultimately is only part of the untrue news or hoax.

Research carried out on the implementation of media agendas that are following public agendas and policy agendas becomes research that can fill the void about empowering the press for supervision and control of power. This research needs to be carried out to avoid the blocking of people's aspirations that can lead to the distribution of information which is peppered with opinions or hoaxes through social media and sometimes becomes viral and even made as news by several media. The impact, the public can not distinguish whether the information circulating is true information, opinions, feelings, or hoaxes. The flow of information that is so fast and friendly on social media makes information difficult to distinguish from hoaxes.

Meanwhile, Rahmawati Zulfiningrum's journal with the title, *Spatialization and Media Conglomeration Practices of Kompas Gramedia Group* has examined the spatialization and practice of

media conglomerations by Kompas Gramedia (Zulfiningrum, 2014). The study was a qualitative descriptive study. Data collection is done through in-depth interview techniques, literature studies, and documentation. Spatialization is a process related to space and time, mapping of how the media is present as a product in front of readers, viewers, and consumers with limited space and time.

The spatial practice carried out by Kompas Gramedia follows the media industry model to obtain efficiency and low prices. This phenomenon marks the spirit of growth in the media industry where the flow of information is conveyed to gain capital gains. Media conglomeration is carried out for the efficiency of the media production chain. Thus, the content in the media makes the public or audience do not have the freedom to choose information according to their wishes.

Whereas the practice of surveillance journalism or watchdogs in the United States (US) helped to force Nixon out of office in 1974, the situation emerged by itself in 2003. During the Iraq war, some of the established media turned out to take more proper attitudes without adequately fulfilling their functions from the position of critical supervisor. Many professionals in the media seem to feel that it is not their role to challenge the government. Criticism by blaming directly some people in general, but because of their interest in surveillance journalism is impermanent and fleeting. They also see the role of supervisory journalism as driven by their own interests and not by a desire to protect the public interest. (Coronel, 2008)

While Michael A. Xenos, Dietram Scheufele, Dominique Brossard, Doo-Hun Choi, Michael Cacciatore, Sara Yeo, Leona Yi-Fan Su produced the journal: *News Media Use and the Informed Public in the Digital Age*. (Michael A. Xenos, 2018) Perhaps, one of the strongest assumptions of political communication research concerns the finding that despite the current mistrust of the media and revolutionary advances in communication technology, local television news broadcasts remain the dominant source of public affairs information for most Americans. Although the basic truths of these almost sacred assumptions remain today, this tension is far heavier than before, and these and other assumptions about how individuals obtain political information from the media must continue to be investigated.

In this article, (Michael A. Xenos, 2018) they used data from an online survey of national representatives to provide a kind of re-examination of the relationship between news media use and political knowledge. The findings show that there are significant changes in the contemporary media environment. With some action, directed internet search has arrived at rival television news as a source of information, and newspapers no longer seem to have the strongest educational influence. In addition to providing an up-to-date assessment of media use and political knowledge patterns, they consider the implications of their findings for contemporary theoretical discussions in the field of political communication.

Methodology

This study uses a qualitative approach that is carried out with data collection techniques through observation, interviews, and document studies. Bogdan and Taylor (Steven J Taylor, 1998) state that qualitative methods are research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of people's opinions and behavior. In obtaining qualitative data, this study conducted interviews directly with the informants related to the object of the problem to be studied. Qualitative research is research intended to understand phenomena about what is experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perceptions, motivations, actions, etc. which are holistically and using descriptions in the form of words and language in a special natural context and with utilizing various scientific methods.

Qualitative research (Steven J Taylor, 1998) is descriptive research and tends to use analysis. The process and meaning (subject perspective) is more highlighted in qualitative research. The theoretical foundation is used as a guide so that the focus of research is following the facts in the field. Besides, the theoretical foundation is also useful to provide a general description of the research background and as a material for discussion of research results. There is a fundamental difference between the role of the theoretical foundation in quantitative research with qualitative research. In quantitative research, research departs from theory to data, and ends in acceptance or rejection of the theory used; whereas in qualitative research the researcher departs from the data, utilizes existing theories as explanatory material, and ends with a theory.

Meanwhile, Kriyantono stated that qualitative research aims to explain phenomena profusely through deep data collection. Qualitative research emphasizes the depth of data obtained by

researchers. The deeper and detailed the data obtained, the better the quality of this qualitative research. Unlike the quantitative, objects in qualitative research are generally limited in number. (Kriyantono, 2006)

In this study, researchers followed the events / conditions that are being studied by carrying out observations, interviews, and documentation. For this reason, the results of this study require a depth of analysis from the researcher. Also, the results of this study are subjective, so they cannot be generalized. In general, qualitative research is carried out utilizing documentation, interviews, and observations. Through this method, researchers analyzed several data obtained from the field in detail, conducted interviews, and documented studies. Researchers do not research the social conditions that are conserved because all the reality that occurs is a unity that occurs naturally. The results of qualitative research can also bring up new theories or concepts if the results of the research conflict with theories and concepts that were previously used as studies in research.

Qualitative research is subjective and uses methods to gather information, especially individuals, in using in-depth interviews and focus groups. The nature of this type of research is that open research and exploration end up being carried out in a relatively small number of small groups that are interviewed in-depth. Participants are asked to answer common questions and the interviewer or moderator of the research group explores with their responses to identify and determine perceptions, opinions, and feelings about the ideas or topics discussed and to determine the degree of agreement that is in the group. The quality of findings from qualitative research directly depends on the ability, experience, and sensitivity of the interviewer or group moderator. In qualitative research, the identity and role of informants, as well as the information conveyed, becomes valuable, so researchers must have the responsibility to treat the identity and information conveyed by the informant. The identity and information can be opened or closed to the public, depending on the agreement between the researcher and the informant written in the agreement form. (Denzin, 2009.)

The researcher may disclose his identity as long as the informant agrees and the researcher must also respect the decision if the informant wants his identity protected. In collecting qualitative research data, researchers should get permission both in writing or verbally so that research does not violate norms that might be held by informants or research objects. In addition to research involving the community and the resulting communication media, activities and communication management with informants other important aspects namely communication organizations learn to fully understand the dimensions of how an organization communicates and what works and what does not, in this case, include checking the use of patterns electronic communication systems such as e-mail, voice-mail, intranet, analysis of the flow patterns of communication in the network, feedback systems and informal communication such as memos. Research in areas often carried out by communication technology systems and auditing of professional personnel such as research institutions.

Schleiermacher (1768-1834). (Schleiermacher, 1977) Friedrich Schleiermacher is a researcher who explores the nature of understanding concerning not only the problem of decomposing sacred texts but also all human texts and modes of communication. The interpretation of the text must be continued by framing its contents within the overall framework of the work organization. Schleiermacher distinguishes between grammatical interpretation and psychological interpretation. The first studies how a work is composed of general ideas; the latter studies the unique combinations that characterize the work as a whole. He said that every problem of interpretation is a matter of understanding and even hermeneutics which is defined as the art of avoiding misunderstanding. Misunderstandings must be avoided utilizing knowledge of grammatical and psychological laws. During Schleiermacher's time, fundamental changes occurred from understanding not just the right words and objective meanings, to the understanding of the character and point of view of a typical writer.

Research carried out with a constructivist paradigm. Where the research objective of the constructivist paradigm is directed to produce various understandings that are reconstruction, in which there are traditional positivist criteria about internal and external validity replaced by expressions of trustworthiness and authenticity. (Denzin, 2009.) The construction of social reality by the media includes being part of social reality which is then widely captured by the public as a complete reality. Whereas the construction of reality by the media has a frame which is only part of the reality displayed by the media. Media or press is a term that began to be used in the 1920s to term the type of media that is specifically designed to reach a very broad society. In daily conversation, this term is

often abbreviated as media. People with a low economic level have a higher dependency and need for mass media than people with a high economic level because of their limited choices. Communities with higher economic levels have more choices and access to many mass media, including asking direct sources or experts rather than relying on information they get from certain mass media.

Results and Finding

An observation study that was completed with interview and documentation study obtained several findings related to land clearing for the construction of the Kulon Progo Airport called New Yogyakarta International Airport (NYIA). Among these can also be known based on eviction reports revealed by Net, explaining, disability companion, Nining Suryatingsih revealed that there were no translators when the land acquisition was carried out with repressive measures. During this time, land acquisition has been carried out without a mediator or translator, so that the problems experienced are not all conveyed, cannot be open as they are.

Resistance carried out by citizens received massive coverage from the media that acted as watchdogs, so that violence could not be easily carried out by evictors. A part of Temon residents, Kulon Progo, pointed out that the IPL had expired, which ended in March. Meanwhile, residents who made efforts to resist the eviction that occurred, among others, carried out efforts to spread the fate they experienced through the media channels covering the event. The role of several journalists in carrying out the oversight function can be identified at the time of the eviction using violence. One resident named Tuginah explained that the rejection was made because of injustice. Tuginah firmly explained that life had run out, around her residence which was equipped with coconut trees totaling 60 coconut trees had been razed to the ground. Tuginah had said, what they want to eat and what food they want to give to their children.

While the phenomenon of reality construction carried out by the media, among them, appears as reported by Andreas for the Net, which explains the conflict that occurs in a balanced manner and this media, as well as several other media, also perform a fairly good control function in Glagah Village, Palihan, Kulon Progo. The construction of the New Yogyakarta International Airport (NYIA) Airport in Glagah and Palihan Kulonprogo villages sparked resistance.

Meanwhile, observations made in the village of Glagah indeed raise a sad phenomenon of injustice that occurs. Several people who make their living from farming are driven from their land. The deep pain and the sound of crying that can be described illustrate how the eviction experienced by the farmers in Glagah Village and Temon Village. Plants including chili, tomatoes, corn, vegetables, and coconuts ready for harvest were destroyed instantly because of the bulldozer. Even though their land has never been sold, their crops have been leveled, which is then followed by where they live. Until the fieldwork was conducted, between July and December 2018, there was no meeting point between residents and airport project managers. The rejection of residents is not without reason because the hereditary people lived there. Also, residents who have been living as farmers must lose their livelihoods due to unilateral evictions without a solution provided by the government. Productive land that has not yet been sold and which has not yet received proper compensation has been destroyed. A resident named Susilah expressed his sadness and tears. He stated, it was all destroyed because the farmers produced only several agricultural products, which only had to be harvested to eat.

Temon residents, Kulon Progo, have visited the Indonesian Ombudsman's Office on DIY in Jalan Wolter Monginsidi, Yogyakarta on Monday (07/09/2018), they complained about alleged maladministration in the process of land clearing at airport land. Apart from the violence, residents were disappointed because there was no assistance for the disabled. Residents feel disadvantaged because the residents' agricultural land was forcibly damaged. Location Determination Permit (IPL) too, is considered to have expired since last March 2018. Meanwhile the supervisory agency in this regard, the Ombudsman responded to complaints submitted by residents the second time, the Ombudsman plans to call PT Angkasa Pura to explain the events reported by residents.

Previously, residents also reported related to the compensation consignment system to the Court. The consignment was carried out related to the amount of compensation and not related to the people's refusal to surrender their land. Although the government insists that the action was carried out in the public interest. Construction of the reality of the media that occurred in carrying out its role as a watchdog in the case of land eviction of NYIA Airport has been carried out professionally.

Several media, including television, online media, and newspapers reported the eviction cases by giving the rights of the affected people to submit cases that they had experienced.

Extensive reports, in part, carried out with in-depth coverage, received a great deal of attention including from people outside the Yogyakarta Special Region (DIY). In the research conducted in Phase I in Kulon Progo and Yogyakarta, several people who were victims of the eviction were found, as well as some authorized officials. Many parties were met and became the liaison of the evicted community, for example, as was done by the Yogyakarta Legal Aid Institute (LBH), the residents who were victims, and the media who reported the case.

Meanwhile, the residents pointed out, the media did not defend them. They do not feel that they have been defended by the media in Yogyakarta because according to the citizens, everything has been blocked, the news is not there, the media are considered to have no role in defending the interests of the citizens. The statement was made by a citizen representative, Ustadz Sofyan, who expressed his frustration over the ongoing eviction. The residents refused and they stated, no one had sold their land or surrendered the land to the authorities who displaced them.

Meanwhile, the media, in general, have reported and provided a portion of the news that is fairly large in the media in Yogyakarta and the capital city of DKI Jakarta. The opinion of the public does not feel defended by the media, among others, due to lack of attention and the portion of coverage that is considered to be lacking in the media in Yogyakarta, but several media that are said to be central in Jakarta give a large portion of reporting. Coverage carried out by the media is also very profound and unmasked eviction that creates a mirror of injustice and loss can be clearly illustrated by the construction of the news coverage carried out by several online media, television media, and newspapers.

The research was carried out by visiting the research site in Kulon Progo which was conducted in September-December 2018. In the research conducted, among other things, monitored media activities in covering the eviction events experienced by the community at the location of New Yogyakarta International Airport (NYIA) located in Kulon Progo. The study found several events in which some media still reported the situation of residents who survived after they experienced evictions by some related parties.

The media is covering, among others, residents on one side still survive. Most of the residents affected by the project have surrendered. In this news, it was revealed that the residents' land to survive only left the last mosque in the Kulonprogo Airport land had been torn down. One Kompas.com reporter, Uki who in the interview process found in Yogyakarta stated, the role of the media in Yogyakarta in defending the interests of citizens in reporting on eviction cases had greatly helped residents to oversee the course of the evictions. In general, according to Uki, the media also provides the largest portion for the public to speak out.

The same thing was conveyed by PBHI, the Imam who accompanied the residents, among whom was represented by Ustadz Sofyan. PBHI provides legal assistance to residents as well as being implemented by LBH Yogyakarta, Komnas HAM, and the Yogyakarta Ombudsman. One last building that was demolished was the Al Hidayah Mosque, which was in the Land Designation Permit (IPL) for the construction of the New Yogyakarta International Airport (NYIA). Al Hidayah Mosque became a gathering place for people who survived the eviction attempt, finally, the mosque was torn down on Wednesday (12/12/2018).

In the opportunity to explain, the leader of the NYIA Angkasa Pura I Project, Taochid Purnama Hadi revealed, the mosque that was built in the Kragon II hamlet area, Palihan Village was one of the buildings that had to be relocated, after other buildings on the IPL had been relocated and demolished. first, including the other two masalas which is also in the IPL. The project hopes that when the mosque has been relocated, the next stage of NYIA development will be handed over to PT Pembangunan Perumahan (Persero) to accelerate the work so that there will be no more obstacles. The progress of NYIA's development at that time only reached 15 percent, but Angkasa Pura I continued to work. To meet the expected target, then slowly, for buildings that are not supposed to be in this place, moved as conveyed by Taochid Purnama Hadi when carrying out the mosque demolition, Wednesday (12/12/2018). Meanwhile, the Temon police chief, Kompol Setyo Hery Purnomo said the Al Hidayah mosque was relocated to a new place, the Palihan relocation complex. The transfer was only done after waiting until the Al Hidayah Mosque construction was completed.

At least 80 police members and 120 combined personnel from the army, civilians and local government officials helped the relocation of the mosque which had become the basis of the struggle of citizens who gathered at the PWPP KP. Palihan Village Head, Kalisa Paraharyana, explained that the replacement building for the Al Hidayah mosque in the relocation area was larger than the old mosque. The mosque, which was built by AP I, also has a new caretaker.

Meanwhile, the residents who had been met stated their reasons for not being relocated. The reason, they stated, residents had lived for generations in the area, they had jobs as farmers in the area, they also had households where there were children who went to school and several other activities. Particularly related to the profession as farmers where they have land that is usually planted with some types of plants and the results can be felt for daily needs. Many reasons that make the residents survive and they also stated that they had never given consent to the transfer of land owned by residents to become NYIA Airport land.

Meanwhile, caretaker of the Al Hidayah Mosque, Wiharto said, in addition to having an arrangement, the new Al Hidayah mosque caretaker had also made the schedule of imams and muezzins. Also, hygiene management for the first Friday prayer at the mosque next to the Temon II health center has been carried out. Even though the building is not yet perfect, the mosque will still be used, bearing in mind that worshipers who live in relocation have urged that the mosque be used. The most important development carried out is drainage to dispose of water in the yard of the mosque which is pooled when it rains. There are four new ablution centers for washing, bathrooms, and toilets that do not yet exist.

The process of demolition as well as the relocation of the Al Hidayah mosque from the NYL IPL to the relocation complex of NYIA affected residents in Palihan, began on Tuesday (11/12/2018) by moving several items inside the mosque. Continue on Wednesday morning, around 09.00 WIB. Some people climbed the roof to bring down the dome of the mosque, some windows, and parts of the building that still looked suitable for use. However, before long, a unit of heavy equipment was used in tearing down the mosque building. The demolition was not colored by resistance from residents and activists and volunteers who resisted NYIA. As is known, the Al Hidayah Mosque has often been the headquarters of the struggle of the residents who resisted the construction of the airport, when the residents' homes had destroyed the NYIA project's heavy equipment.

Meanwhile, the Yogyakarta Legal Aid Institute (LBH) condemned the land clearing action carried out by PT Angkasa Pura (AP) 1 for the construction of the Kulon Progo Airport on Monday (11/27/2017). (Tirto.id, 2017) LBH considers that vacating land and houses belonging to residents is a repressive act that is contrary to the principles of the rule of law and human rights. Against the steps taken by AP 1, again we want to cast a harsh criticism. Even though Article 28A of the 1945 Constitution has guaranteed that every person has the right to live and has the right to defend his life and life, a statement submitted by LBH, Tuesday (11/28/2017).

LBH added, Article 28G also stated that everyone has the right to protect themselves, family, honor, dignity, and property under his authority. Furthermore, in Article 11 paragraph 1 of the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that has been ratified by Indonesia, the state recognizes the right of everyone to a decent standard of living for himself and his family, including food, clothing, and housing. The state must take adequate steps to guarantee the realization of this right for its citizens, rather than legitimizing the actions of business entities such as PT Angkasa Pura which vacate residents' houses and lands. Moreover, according to LBH Yogya, the construction of the NYIA Airport still has a fundamental unresolved problem, namely its compliance with the regional spatial plan and AMDAL. Thus, all the processes of land acquisition up to the present stage of land clearing can be said to be legal.

LBH also urged the Government of the Republic of Indonesia and the Provincial Government of D.I Yogyakarta to stop all stages of NYIA Kulonprogo's development. Also read: Land for Construction of Kulon Progo Airport Starts Empty Empowered PT Angkasa Pura I (Persero) cleared land to be used for the construction of the New Yogyakarta International Airport (NYIA) airport in Temon District, Kulon Progo Regency, Special Region of Yogyakarta. Project Manager NYIA PT AP I Sujiastono in Kulon Progo, Monday (11/27/2017) said the land and building vacancies process is part of the land acquisition process carried out by AP I and has been consigned at the Wates District Court. They have sent the first to the third warning letter, with the deadline for emptying no later than 24 November 2017, and Monday (11/27/2017), they are clearing land and buildings. According to

Sujiastono, the land had been conciliated by the court, so that the land automatically became state property, in this case, AP I was given the authority to build airports.

Meanwhile, *Tirto.id* reporter, Dipna Videlia Putsanra, explained that the news that had been carried out had fulfilled journalistic rules, met the requirements for balanced news and was carried out proportionally. He considered the role of the media as a watchdog in the airport land eviction case was carried out as well as possible as control of power.

Conclusion

The results of the research carried out are:

1. Events reported the media confirms the role of supervision journalism in mentoring very large community.
2. People do not feel they have defended by the media in Yogyakarta, but the news is massive carried out by national media published in Jakarta.
3. Government assessing the construction of the NYIA Airport must be carried out by stating provide appropriate compensation to the people of Temon Village.

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