

Analysis of Influence Demand Independently of Citizen Papua against Notification Cenderawasih Post at Year 2011 - 2016

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Abstract

This research aims to determine the influence of action demands independence of the people of Papua to the Daily Cenderawasih Post. In the last six years, Cenderawasih Post Daily considered the information regarding the demands of Papuan independence an important event to be preached to a wide audience. This can be seen from the news about the action of independence demand that emerged in the last six years among them from 2011 to 2016. In this research, will show how much influence the demands of Papuan independence to the reporting of Cendrawasih Post coverage during the period mentioned above. This research uses quantitative method; where content analysis is used to quantitate headlines and the number of demands on the background of the anniversary, then linear regression and correlation analysis is used to calculate the effect of independence demand on media coverage. The data used in this research is the overall headlines obtained from Cenderawasih Post Daily in the study period which amounted to 240 headlines. The results of this research indicate that the influence of independence demand on media coverage is 75.4%, while the rest (100% - 75.4%) = 24.6% is influenced by other factors. In addition, there is also a correlation between the demand for independence with media coverage of 0.868, where both variables are significant, because $0.024 < 0.05$.

Keywords: Freedom Claim, Media Coverage, Linear Regression, Correlation.

1. Introduction.

Papua is the most eastern region of Indonesia famous for its abundant natural wealth and wonderful tourism potential. Papua is integrated into the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) or the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia in 1969 through the results of a popular consultation conducted by the Indonesian and Dutch governments, Pepera (People's Determination). But behind a thousand charms owned Papua, stored latent problems that until now cannot be resolved between the parties to the conflict.

Many parties consider that the violent conflict that many occur in Papua one of them caused by the issue of Papuan independence. The emergence of this issue is motivated by many factors such as political and economic problems, low level of education and health, until the truth demands the history of Papua's integration into Indonesia which is considered to have been engineered by certain parties (Widirahayu, 2013). This issue of course received the attention of various parties is no exception Papuan press. Before the reforms took place, the sensitive issue regarding the movement of the Papuan independence struggle was rarely reported by the media. However, since the revolutionary reform and the special autonomy of Papua came into force in 2001, the Papuan press gained its freedom in proclaiming events previously prohibited and considered taboo to be known to the public, now hot news to be reported by the media as the issue of Papuan independence demands.

With the growth of post-reform openness, the people increasingly know their rights and obligations. Therefore, protests often occur in different parts of the country, the purpose of which is to express the opinion of the group or it can be done as an effort of political emphasis by the interests of the group. The same thing often happens in Papua. However, in Papua these protests are often disbanded and arrests are accompanied by intimidation and violence against demonstrators by the security forces.

This can be seen from the data of the last year collected by Jakarta Legal Aid Institute together with the network, from April to September 16, 2016, total arrests have occurred against 2,282 Papuans who took action. From May 28 to July 27, 2016, a total of 1,889 demonstrators were captured. As of August 15, 2016, 77 demonstrators were arrested. (Source: <http://www.bantuan.hukum.or.id/web/government-do-not-cover-violation-ham-in-papua-in-session-general-pbb>/accessed dated 30/9/2016).

The report was also proclaimed by the BBC online edition of April 16, 2016. In a demonstration led by the West Papua National Committee (KNPB), protesters voiced support for United Liberation Movement for West Papua (ULMWP) membership in the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG). MSG is a regional bloc that includes Fiji, Vanuatu, Papua New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands. ULMWP volunteers to become full members, in the hope that their movement will gain higher recognition. (Source: http://www.bbc.com/indonesia/berita_indonesia/2016/04/160412_indonesia_papua_demonstrasi_knpb; accessed on October 24, 2016). The result was at the 71st United Nations General Assembly (UN) held in New York, USA, from 13 to 26 September 2016, 7 leaders of the UN Pacific countries incorporated in the Melanesian Spearhead Group (MSG) namely the Republic of Islands Marshall, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Republic of Vanuatu, Republic of Nauru, Tonga and

Palau; Urged Indonesia to engage in constructive dialogue, as well as the United Nations to intervene in relation to human rights abuses in Papua and West Papua. (Source: <http://www.rappler.com/indonesia/147970-pelanggaran-ham-papua-sidang-umum-pbb>. Accessed on December 4, 2016).

While the data collected since 2012 to June 2016 the number of collected arrests reaching 4,198 people of Papua. (Source: <http://tabloidjubi.com/artikel-667-kelompok-ham-minta-pemerintahsambut-ajakan-6-negara-pasifik-soal-papua.html>. Accessed on November 11, 2016).

Referring to the same data, then Kompas TV which is one of the national TV in Indonesia preach the same thing. Where to reduce the political situation and supported the government program in equalizing social justice for all people of Indonesia. So the various prices of basic commodities and fuels that exist in Java or the island which is the capital of the country of the republic of Indonesia should be the same as those in Papua. This is intended to show the seriousness of the government in developing Papua. Because at the time President Jokowi was elected in 2014 until that time he has visited Papua five times. It is this social gap that addresses the various protests, shootings, clashes and other things in Papua. Basically, these actions occur by several factors, besides the prosecution of the historical truth of the integration of Papua into Indonesia, some of them are the public's lack of confidence in the performance of the government and the rationing of resources that feel lame.

As same as to Pawito (2009) reveals that there are three stages that appear in this case. First, there is growing profound disillusionment among society against the prevailing policies or systems or systems. The frustration generally derived from the problem of allotment of resources perceived limp and proper. Rulers use power unjustly, arbitrarily, exploitatively, or perhaps tyrannical. Because of this, then in the eyes of this society the existing order or system has no legitimacy anymore and therefore must be replaced. Second, people are increasingly convinced that change efforts must begin "now" immediately. Supporters begin to be coordinated, strength begins to be raised, and plans begin to be made including an ideological basis for a struggle that will probably last for a long time. Third, the widespread protests to the public in general indicate a change effort. These three are often difficult to measure, but the widespread protests demanding change is usually seen as an indication of the strength of the pro-change group and the diminishing legitimacy of the rulers.

In previous research conducted by Widirahayu, 2013 with the title News Demands for Papuan Independence People edition January-June 2012. The results of this research indicate that the news demands freedom of the Papuan people displayed carefully without impressed side of the pro or contra discourse on the aspirations of this demand. However, the Daily Cepos clearly shows its preference for the wider interests of the Papuan community where security and peace issues are highlighted in the news.

The data mentioned above, has shown that this demonstration attracted the attention of the media, be it television, print media, online even the attention of the international media. For local media, there are some local media that always cover various demonstration actions in Papua among is Cenderawasih Post Daily.

Cenderawasih Post daily newspaper (Cepos Daily), is the first local newspaper published in Papua, especially the city of Jayapura, which is the capital of the province of Papua since the Dutch government. In its development, Cepos Daily is now the largest local newspaper in Papua which has a daily circulation of 7,000 - 10,000 copies (Source: Marketing Cenderawasih Post). Occupying a position as a leader in the local Papuan newspaper market, does not dampen competition among other similar media, as can be seen from the number of local daily newspapers in Papua Province, especially Jayapura city, which now consists of six daily newspapers.

In addition to dominating the local Papuan newspaper market, Cepos Daily has good media management, this has happened since the cooperation relationship made by Cepos Daily with Jawa Pos Group, one of the largest national newspaper group in Indonesia based in Surabaya. Cooperation conducted since 1993 has produced a pretty sweet in accordance with the tagline that carried Daily Cepos is "Daily First and Largest in Papua". Not only serving the daily information needs of the Jayapura community and other districts around Jayapura, Cepos Daily also circulated to the mountainous areas of Papua.

Cepos daily filled in many newspapers with local events occurring in the provinces of Papua and West Papua, as evidenced by the much local news that fulfilled more than 90 percent of the Daily Cepos content of approximately 24 pages. As a local newspaper most sought after by the Papuan people, Cepos Daily will always present interesting news and events that are warmly discussed by the people especially those that occur within the scope of the territory of Papua. Therefore, the publication of the demand for independence of the people of Papua to be very close to the people of Papua. From various data that has been described above then this issue becomes something interesting news various national and international media. Therefore, it is interesting to examine how the demands of Papuan independence affect the coverage of local media, especially the daily Cenderawasih Post.

So the purpose of this research is to determine the influence of action demands independence of the people of Papua to the daily news Cenderawasih Post which is the largest local newspaper in Papua from 2011-2016.

2. Method

The method used in this research is quantitative method. Where content analysis is used to quantify the headline

and the number of demands on the background of the annihilation. Then linear regression and correlation analysis is used to calculate the effect of independence demand on media coverage.

2.1 Content analysis.

Quantitative content analysis is an analysis used to measure certain aspects of the content carried out quantitatively (Eriyanto, 2011). Therefore the measured aspect is the entire headline and the number of demands from the protests reported by the daily Cendrawasih Pos newspaper in six years. So in 2011 there are 24 actions and 56 news, in 2012 there are 20 actions and 39 news, in 2013 there are 23 actions 50 news, in 2014 there are 22 actions and 43 news, in 2015 there are 21 actions and 26 news, while in 2016 there are 19 Action and 26 news. From headline content analysis data in brackets time 2011 to 2016, then the following will be presented table the number of claims and media reports annually.

Table 1. Total Demand and Headline Each Year.

Year	Action of Demand	Percentage	Media Coverage	Percentage
2011	24	18.6%	56	23.3%
2012	20	15,5%	39	16.3%
2013	23	17.8%	50	20.8%
2014	22	17.2%	43	18.0%
2015	21	16.2%	26	10.8%
2016	19	14.7%	26	10.8%
Total	129	100%	240	100%

(Source: Processed from Cenderawasih Postage Year 2011-2016).

Subsequently, linear regression and correlation analyzes were used to calculate the effect of claims on media coverage. Which then will see the significance of the two variables.

2.2 Estimation of least squares for simple linear regression.

Estimation of a simple linear regression model using the least squares method has the principle of minimizing the sum of the error squares described as follows (Sembiring, 1995).

The sum of the error squares is:

$$Q = \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 X_i)^2. \quad (2.1)$$

To estimate β_0 and β_1 , Will be selected b_0 and b_1 as the value estimator that can minimize Q. The value of b_0 and b_1 can be determined by differentiating the equation (2.1) to b_0 and b_1 . So get it

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \beta_0} = \frac{\partial \sum_{i=1}^n e_i^2}{\partial \beta_0} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 X_i) \quad (2.2)$$

$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial \beta_1} = \frac{\partial \sum_{i=1}^n e_i^2}{\partial \beta_1} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i (Y_i - \beta_0 - \beta_1 X_i). \quad (2.3)$$

Then equations (2.2) and (2.3) are equal to zero, and by substituting b_0 and b_1 with the value of its estimator, ie b_0 and b_1 , it is obtained:

$$-2 \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - b_0 - b_1 X_i) = 0 \quad (2.4)$$

$$-2 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i (Y_i - b_0 - b_1 X_i) = 0. \quad (2.5)$$

Once simplified, it becomes

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - b_0 - b_1 X_i) = 0 \quad (2.6)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n X_i (Y_i - b_0 - b_1 X_i) = 0. \quad (2.7)$$

From equation (2.6) and (2.6) can be obtained the normal equation

$$\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i = nb_0 + b_1 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i \quad (2.8)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n X_i Y_i = b_0 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i + b_1 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \quad (2.9)$$

From equation (2.9), values are obtained :

$$\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i = nb_0 + b_1 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i}{n} = b_0 + b_1 \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_0 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i}{n} - b_1 \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{n}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_0 = \bar{Y} - b_1 \bar{X}$$

The value of b_1 can be found by substituting the value b_0 into equation (2.9). So, the result is

$$\sum_{i=1}^n X_i Y_i = \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i}{n} - b_1 \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}{n} \right) \sum_{i=1}^n X_i + b_1 \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 \quad (2.10)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_1 \left(n \sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right)^2 \right) = n \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i X_i - \sum_{i=1}^n X_i Y_i$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i Y_i - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \sum_{i=1}^n Y_i}{n}}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i^2 - \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^n X_i \right)^2}{n}}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow b_1 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2} \quad (2.11)$$

2.3 Correlation Analysis

In this study, Pearson correlation analysis is used to describe the degree of relationship between the independent variable (independent) and dependent variable (dependent) value: $-1 \leq rs \leq 1$, wherein:

- Hem value of $rs = -1$ or close to -1 , the correlation between the two variables is said to be very strong and negative means that the nature of the relationship between the two variables in the opposite direction, that is to say if the value of X increases, the value of Y will go down or vice versa.
- If the value of $rs = 0$ or close to 0 , the correlation of these two variables is weak or there is no correlation at all.
- When the value of $rs = 1$ or close to 1 , the correlation of these two variables is very strong and positive, it means that the relationship of the two variables studied are unidirectional, meaning that if the value of X increases, the value of Y also rise or vice versa.

Simple correlation analysis with the form of "Pearson" using the following formula:

$$r = \frac{n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i y_i - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right) \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right)}{\sqrt{\left[n \sum_{i=1}^n x_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)^2 \right] \left[n \sum_{i=1}^n y_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i \right)^2 \right]}}$$

In the analysis of correlation analysis model data, because respondents were measured using a Likert scale (lykert scale) held a numerical scoring 1,2,3,4 and 5 then this data is still in the form of ordinal so therefore must first do is change Ordinal data into the interval data.

3. Result and Discussion.

Description of the variables describes the indicators and the calculation of scores for the two variables, among others: Variable demands independence and media coverage. To test the influence between variables used sample data from 2011 - 2016.

3.1 Data Normality Test

The following will be tested data using Kolmogorov-Smirnov test, the results as follows:

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Action of Demand	Media Coverage
N		6	6
Normal Parameters ^a	Mean	21.50	40.00
	Std. Deviation	1.871	12.313
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.122	.206
	Positive	.122	.206
	Negative	-.122	-.134
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.299	.504
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		1,000	.962

A. Test distribution is Normal.

The hypothesis of the test is as follows:

H0: The sample does not come from a normally distributed population

H1: The sample is from a normally distributed population

If Significance > A, then Sample originated from population distributed norm l. If Significance < A, then Sample not originated from population distributed norm l.

Based on the table, it is clear that, action demands and media coverage comes from the normal distribution.

3.2 Simple Linear Regression Analysis

In this section the analysis is divided into two. First, look at the combined effect and second, to see the effect partially.

To see the independence claims of media coverage, we will see the results of the calculations in the summary model, especially the R square number below:

Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.868 ^a	.754	.692	6,830

A. Predictors: (Constant), Action Demands

B. Dependent Variable: Media Coverage

The magnitude of the numbers R square) is 0.754. This figure can be used to see the magnitude of the influence of freedom demand and media coverage by calculating the coefficient of determination (KD) as follows:

$$KD = x \ 100\%$$

$$KD = 0.754 \times 100\%$$

$$KD = 75.4\%$$

This number means that the influence of freedom demand on media coverage is 75.4% while the rest (100% - 75.4%) = 24.6% is influenced by other factors. To know the truth of the regression model above is done

hypothesis test. Test the hypothesis using Sig numbers as listed in the table below:

ANOVA^b

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	571,429	1	571,429	12251	.025 ^a
	Residual	186.571	4	46.643		
	Total	758,000	5			

A. Predictors: (Constant), Action Demands

B. Dependent Variable: Media Coverage

Hypothesis testing by comparing Significant numbers:

H₀: there is no linear relationship between the demand for independence by the news media

H₁: no liner relationship between the demand for independence by the news media

With the following test criteria:

If the probability of significance, then H₀ is received and H₁ rejected.

If the probability of significance, then H₀ is rejected and H₁ accepted.

Based on the calculation of the numbers of significance 0.025 0.05 then H₀ is rejected and H₁ accepted. That is, there is a liner relationship between the demands of independence with media coverage.

3.3 The correlation between the demand for independence by the news media

The following correlation table will show the relationship between media demands and coverage.

Correlations

		Action of Demand	Media Coverage
Action of Demand	Pearson Correlation	1	.868 [*]
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.025
	N	6	6
Media Coverage	Pearson Correlation	.868 [*]	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.025	
	N	6	6

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2 tailed).

Based on the correlation table above, obtained the correlation between the demand for independence with media coverage of 0.868, meaning that the relationship is strong enough (because the results are positive). Also visible correlation of both variables is significant, because 0,024 < 0,05.

4. Conclusion.

4.1 Conclusions

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that the influence of independence demand on media coverage is 75.4%, while the rest (100% - 75.4%) = 24.6% influenced by other factors and the correlation between the demands of independence with the news Media of 0.868, meaning that the relationship is strong enough (because the result is positive). Also visible correlation of both variables is significant, because 0,024 < 0,05. From these results it can be said that the demands of Papuan independence greatly affect the media coverage, especially Cenderawasih Pos daily in the last six years.

4.2 Suggestions

Considering R Square in this research is 75,4%, while the rest (100% - 75,4%) = 24,6% is influenced by other factor which not exist in this research, hence for next researcher need to consider other variables.

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