

## Educational Broadcast Model on Suara Edukasi Kulon Progo Community Radio during the Covid-19 Pandemic

Agung Hermawan<sup>1</sup> Budi Dwi Arifianto<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ilmu Komunikasi, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Bantul, Indonesia, 55183

<sup>2</sup> Ilmu Komunikasi, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Bantul, Indonesia, 55183

Email: [agung.h.isip17@mail.umy.ac.id](mailto:agung.h.isip17@mail.umy.ac.id); [budi\\_arifianto@umy.ac.id](mailto:budi_arifianto@umy.ac.id)

### ABSTRACT

The existence of the Covid-19 pandemic has resulted in the learning process in most educational institutions being hampered. The issue of education, especially in Kulon Progo during the pandemic, is increasingly complicated, considering that some areas of this district are topography is mountainous. This makes internet signals difficult to get in some areas that are blank spots. To solve this problem, a community radio called Radio Suara Edukasi Kulon Progo was established at the Muhammadiyah Penggung Elementary School (SD), Kokap District, Kulon Progo Regency. This research aims to find out how to develop a community radio broadcast program model as a distance learning medium during the pandemic in Kulon Progo and to find out how to manage radio programs with analog transmitters in the digital era. This research uses positivistic paradigms with a qualitative descriptive approach. By obtaining sources from interviews, documents and direct observations. This research is an initiation of the problems contained from masduki research (2013) entitled Development and Problems of Community Radio in Indonesia. The results of this study found that this broadcast was carried out using the Azura Cast application. Broadcasting is done with streaming and the help of applications that allow them to collaborate to fill broadcast content anywhere.

**Keywords:** broadcast model, community radio, radio, covid-19

### INTRODUCTION

#### A. Research Background

The term education is familiar in daily life. Education is something of human need that lasts a lifetime regardless of age. The educational process occurs because of the interaction between a person and learning resources or the environment. Therefore, education involves a teaching and learning system that can happen anytime and anywhere. There is one absolute condition that must be fulfilled for learning activities to happen. The requirement is the interaction between the learner and learning resources. So, learning only occurs if there is an interaction between the learner and learning resources (Purnama, 2011).

Various policies have been issued by the Indonesian government to reduce the level of spread of the coronavirus by imposing social distancing, and physical distancing implementation of PSBB (large-scale social restrictions) in several areas. The policies issued to limit the spread of Covid-19 have an impact on various fields throughout the world, especially education in Indonesia (Herliandry et al., 2020).

The impact that happened in the field of education was that face-to-face class activities were discontinued. This results in limited access to effective learning. Until now there are still some schools that have not been able to carry out activities like normal learning. This also affects schools in rural areas, with events like this some schools try to survive or defend themselves so that the teaching and learning process can still be carried out effectively.

If we look at the educational problems that happen, we can direct the main problem is in terms of communication. The function of education is the existence of a learning process or notification that involves two components, namely the communicator or message sender and the communicant or message recipient. Usually, a teacher and a student, the communicator or what is called here is the teacher giving teaching to the communicant or what is called here the student. As a means of education, the communication process provides knowledge to the public about something, so that the audience increases their knowledge (Nasor, 2017).

When the message delivery process from the communicator is felt to be hampered, there will be no messages that can be received by the communicant. In this case, the educational process is also inseparable from the communication process. Communication that occurs in the world of education, especially the teaching and learning process is the delivery of messages from teachers to students and it is hoped that there will be feedback from students. When normally a teacher with several students can meet face to face in the classroom, but because of the pandemic, face-to-face class activities are omitted by most schools. Therefore, the school took the initiative to carry out the teaching and learning process which was initially face-to-face in the classroom, becoming a process in the network (online process).

Most educational institutions use online to continue their teaching and learning process. Of course, with such an alternative, not all students can accept it easily. Several obstacles are often experienced by students, ranging from device ownership to the very risky being the limited internet network or difficult signal in some areas. Thus there are some schools use other alternatives in carrying out the teaching and learning process. One alternative is through radio broadcasts. The learning system that uses radio media is believed to be easily accepted by all students. Besides being accessible, this learning system is very easy to accept just by listening to the explanation from the teacher who speaks over the radio without having to pay attention to eye contact.

In education, radio is a medium of learning; while in communication science, radio is a mass media. Even though viewed from a different scientific point of view, radio is still a medium or means of communication used to send a signal using modulation and electromagnetic radiation. Radio media is very effective in conveying information, especially to rural communities that still have limited access to information. While the media (plural of the word medium) comes from Latin which means intermediary or introduction (Sadiman, et al., 2007). Heinich, et al argue that the medium is an intermediary that delivers information between the source and the recipient (Heinich in Purnama, 2011).

Radio is one of the alternative broadcast media to support teaching and learning activities in rural communities. This broadcast media can deliver and disseminate learning quickly and simultaneously to a large public in scattered places, widespread places, and places that are outlandish and difficult to reach internet signals. Like one school that is implementing a learning system using community radio media.

Statements from several institutions such as UNESCO and the Indonesian Community Radio Network stated that there are two meanings attached to community radio well-known geographic and participation meaning. Geographical meaning is measured according to the frequency radius information which is limited to a maximum of 100 watts, and the meaning of participation is measured qualitatively in the form of involvement of community members starting from the establishment of community radio until the operational time of the broadcast. Participation in question means involving oneself or other words being active, not just participating or being called passive. The form of participation provided can be adjusted to the social groups involved so that those involved have the opportunity to join without feeling that they have small contribution. If he is from the entrepreneur or public officials, participation can provide funds and policies. If he is an educator or student, participation can provide by becoming a broadcast manager and companion. (Masduki, 2013).

The problem of education in Kulon Progo during the pandemic is getting more complicated, considering that part of the district is topographically mountainous. That causes internet signals to be hard to obtain in some areas that are blank spots. The use of community radio as an educational medium was carried out to deal with found of the problem of Suara Edukasi Radio by the Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta at the Muhammadiyah Penggung Elementary School, Kokap District, Kulon Progo Regency. In this radio, the teachers and students can learn and be creative during a pandemic. That creativity can be done such as reading short letters of the Qur'an, daily prayers, reading poetry, and singing.

With the tagline "Sekolah di udara", which can be accessed via the 107.8 FM network. This radio is founded as a form of response to the Covid-19 pandemic which does not know when it will end. that is also because the Kokap Kulon Progo area still lacks a good internet signal. Therefore, this educational radio is an alternative medium

for learning during the pandemic. Suara Edukasi Radio is not only intended for Muhammadiyah Penggung Elementary School. This is a radio in the Kokap sub-district, whose function is not only to educate but also to strengthen broadcasting and preaching for the Muhammadiyah people.

Providing information with radio media is considered capable of broadcasting very satisfying information even though it is only equipped with audio elements. It has been known that radio in serving information or broadcasts is audial. Where sent the message is by listening to the broadcast, which means that the radio has carried out its function as a medium of information. (Nasor, 2017).

Law Number 32 of 2002 about Broadcasting recognizes the existence of community broadcasting media other than public, private, and subscription broadcasting institutions. The broadcasting law has given authority to broadcasting media it formed as communities to organize broadcasts provided that they fulfill the provisions that community broadcasts are independent and non-commercial, with low transmitting power or only reaching a limited area, and also to serve the needs of the community itself. The organization of community broadcasting is shown to educate and advance the community in achieving public welfare, by implementing programs that include culture, education, and information that describes the nation's identity. (Atika1, 2015).

From this statement, the community radio located at Muhammadiyah Penggung Elementary School Kulon Progo has several reasons for its being founded. This community radio is called Suara Edukasi Radio. The transmit power of this radio can be considered low, because it only reaches a few villages around it. This radio is also intended for independent purposes in the meaning it is not commercial, because the programs broadcast will focus on educational broadcasts. Its purpose is to educate and educate the public, especially school students, to learn from home.

Research on the use of community radio in several areas shows that community radio is underused, such as in Southeast Sulawesi, which is still underused. The frequencies provided specifically for community radio in Southeast Sulawesi have not been used or fully utilized. There is only one community radio in Southeast Sulawesi that is officially registered through an authorized institution, namely Radio Fajar FM. (Atika1, 2015).

Even though other research shows that community radio makes a real contribution in helping the community get information, and observing local developments. Although it is still minimal from perfect, the presence of community radio is recognized as helping all parties, both the government and the community in particular. (Juniawati, 2015).

Previous research has shown that the processing of founding an education sound radio community started by teaching activities carried out by Community Service Program of

Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta team in 2020 – 2021, which is continued by making a community radio podcast program. Community radio provided by Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta is in the form of a studio and transmitter which is intended as an alternative media for learning at Muhammadiyah schools in facilitating information media in providing learning materials whose broadcasts can be reached by students in several schools in Kulon Progo (Dominica et al., 2021).

Different from previous research, this research will focus on the convergence of digital and analog media in broadcasting on Suara Edukasi radio community at Kulon Progo. As is well known, community radio in Indonesia has four big problems. The first problem is the problem of establishing radio institutions and management based on community participation. Second, issues related to regulatory affairs related to broadcast programs, licensing, broadcast technology standards, and broadcast ethics. Third, is the problem of human resources, and fourth, namely the issue of funds. The management of community radio that only rely on spirit, the interests of the citizens of the moment, distribution of hobbies, and self-actualization is considered incorrect and its regularity is not guaranteed. Because of this information, it requires other supporting instruments to maximize the needs of community radio broadcasts (Masduki, 2013).

This community radio is known to have been categorized as the first Education community radio in Indonesia. Some of the participation activities in it are still not going optimally. In addition, this study also wants to discuss the management of broadcast programs that are transmitted through analog broadcasting in the digital era.

Therefore, the researcher is interested in researching this with research and development research methods. This research will be conducted by collecting data through a Focus Group Discussion with several active community radios in the Special Region of Yogyakarta. This research is expected to have a contribution to science, especially aspects of community media, where community radio is a typical form of communication between mass communication and interpersonal communication that has not been much researched so that it can be one of the references for the development of the scientific field.

## **B. Research Question**

Based on the research background, the research question this research is :

How is the management model for educational broadcasts in the convergence of analog and digital media on Suara Edukasi Kulon Progo community radio during the pandemic?

## **C. Research Objective**

This study aims to find out how to develop a community radio broadcast program model like a distance learning medium during the pandemic in Kulon Progo. Then to find out how to manage radio programs with analog transmitters in the digital era.

## **D. Significance of the Research**

Based on the research objectives to be achieved, this research has the following benefits:

1. Theoretical benefits
  - Contribute ideas for the innovation of teaching materials through radio broadcast media following the conditions of students and the receiving community
  - As a reference for further research on community radio as an educational medium during the pandemic.
2. Practical benefits
  - As a reference for the development of learning through community radio media.
  - As a reference for the development of community radio development models for education, especially during the pandemic. Although, it is hoped that also can be used as a reference in normal situations.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **A. Previous Research**

Previous research from this discussion is research done by Atika and Tri Indah Rusli which concludes that the utilization of community radio in Southeast Sulawesi is still not optimal. Fajar FM radio is the only officially registered community radio in the area (Atika1, 2015).

Another research study was done by Juniawati entitled Community Radio: People's Media Based on Empowerment concluded that radio is an alternative medium for mass communication in delivering messages. Because in the midst of the hectic use of information technology today there are still people who have not been able to enjoy it. This is due to the lack of public knowledge in accessing information (Juniawati, 2015).

Then the research done by Lia Dominica and friends entitled the process of found Suara Edukasi radio community by Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta in Kulon Progo during the Covid-19 Pandemic concluded that there were several obstacles in the process of founding an educational sound radio station at an Muhammadiyah Penggung Elementary School. The obstacles are electricity problems, where the area is still experiencing rotating blackouts, and licensing issues that require several signatures from several parties. Then the community service program team at that time took the initiative to provide a generator as an alternative to providing electricity and providing a Local Area Network (LAN). Then Suara Edukasi Radio performs into two types of broadcast models, namely through streaming and radio frequency (Dominica et al., 2021).

Research conducted by Budi Dwi Arifianto explained that Radio Suara Pendidikan has been used as an alternative solution to educational problems in Yogyakarta. The use of radio has kept students in the air. (Arifianto 2021).

### **B. Theoretical Review**

1. Community radio and education

The presence of radio can help the government and public to be more empowered and advanced in all aspects of life. In addition, radio has become an industry capable of supporting national income. Another role that never goes by the presence of radio is that radio can build the quality of human development both from the information and education aspect, health as well as the entertainment aspect. (Juniawati, 2015)

Radio has a function as a mass communication medium. There are two main components in radio broadcasting, namely listeners and advertisers. Listeners as the main target of radio broadcasts need special attention from the radio management. What can be done is how to achieve satisfaction from the listener. After the satisfaction point has been obtained from the listener, the broadcast program will grow the loyalty point from the listener (Hayati, 2013).

Radio is divided into three types, namely government radio, private radio, and community radio. Government radio is a radio founded by the country where its management relies on the state budget. Private radio or what can be called commercial radio is almost the same as community radio and government radio, but the difference lies in the commercial side. Commercial radio is a radio that was founded by the owner of the capital whose orientation is always based on the profit factor. Meanwhile, community radio is a radio broadcasting station that is founded, owned, managed, and dedicated by a community. Community radio is also often referred to as social radio, educational radio, or alternative radio. (Pavitasari et al., 2019)

Community radio has been considered a medium that can provide a forum for realizing freedom of expression, able to help, understand and be able to solve problems in their environment. In addition, it can provide the information needed by the community. Then it can involve community members to participate in developing these radio programs (Anggraeni, 2018).

Specifically, community radio can be defined as broadcasting radio founded by a particular community, in other words, it is independent and not commercial. In addition, community radios are formed with low transmit power, and limited area, and only serve the interests of the community. Community radio broadcasting is not held for-profit and is not part of a company that is solely for profit. Then the community radio was founded to educate and advance the community in achieving public welfare, of course by implementing programs that include culture, education, and information that describes the identity of the nation. (Pramudia, 2007)

Just like other types of radio, community radio requires listeners as one of the main concerns of a radio broadcasting program. The types of listeners are as follows:

- Spontaneous listeners are listeners who are accidental or do not plan to listen to certain radio broadcasts or programs. Therefore, what will happen to

this type of listener is that attention is easily distracted from other activities.

- Passive Listeners are listeners who usually listen to radio broadcasts to fill their spare time and entertain themselves. This type of listener will only make the radio a regular friend.
- Selective Listeners are listeners who only hear radio broadcasts at certain hours or events. Usually, this type of listener will be fanatical about a particular event or broadcaster. Selective listeners will set aside a specific time to listen to it.
- Active Listeners are listeners who are not limited to listening to radio broadcasts, whatever, anywhere, but will actively interact via telephone. In contrast to passive listeners, active listeners will consider the radio to be their main friend, not only in their spare time (Diana & Sey, 2017).

Apart from being a means of spreading general information, radio is now starting to be applied as a learning medium. Radio media in learning activities can act as an independent activity, complement other main media, or can also be the main media assisted by other media or together with other media. The role of radio media in the distance learning system is as one of the supporting media for the main media, namely modules, and in collaboration with other media. Radio media is designed as a distance learning sub-system by considering the conflict between the potential possessed and the use of educational activities to be carried out between the capabilities of audio media in improving the quality of learning (Pramudia, 2007).

Education is a learning process or notification that involves two components, namely the communicator/transmitter and the communicant/receiver. Then we can call the teacher and student, namely, the communicator is the teacher giving teaching to the communicant, that is the student. As a means of education, the communication process provides knowledge to the public about something, so that the audience increases their knowledge (Nasor, 2017).

## 2. Broadcast Program

In the current era of globalization, radio development is very fast, but the interest of radio listeners come down. This is due to technological developments such as gadgets and other social media that make people not interested in listening to the radio. Cases like this must be looked at by radio management to create various innovative, unique, and creative program strategies so that interest in listening to the radio will increase. An interesting radio broadcast program can help maintain the quality of the radio itself. (Diana & Sey, 2017).

The Indonesian Broadcasting Law does not use the word program for an event but uses the term "broadcast" which is defined as a message or series of messages presented in various forms. However, the word "program" is more

often used in the world of broadcasting in Indonesia than the word "broadcast" to refer to the meaning of the program. A program is anything that is displayed by a broadcasting station to meet the needs of its audience. Thus the program has a very large understanding. A program (programme) is a broadcast design for radio or television broadcast production (Harumike & Huda, 2018).

It is important at this point to know the difference between the principles of radio broadcasting in general and the principles of educational radio broadcasting. These differences will determine the objectives, approaches, and results of the evaluation activities to be carried out. Normatively, educational radio is an institution that operates to provide audio services for educational needs for all levels of age, gender, and region (Innayah, 2014).

### 3. Media Convergence

In this era, radio must be able to adapt to new media. This is supported by advances in information technology that is fast and easy, it is very easy for people to access the internet in all their activities. Therefore, we are in the era of media convergence, where people will use one device for two activities at a time such as accessing the internet to listening to the radio (Trinoviana, 2017).

Media convergence can be defined as combining or integrating existing media to be used and directed at a single point specific. The word media integration is then much used in the development of digital technology, the integration of text, numbers, images, and audiovisuals. Media convergence is not only about technological shifts but also shifts in industrial, cultural, and social paradigms which then encourage consumers to seek new information (Asy'ari, 2018).

The meaning of media convergence provides many meanings or interpretations. Authorities agree that the general understanding of media convergence is 'coming together from two or more things, although it is not clear what comes and what is meant (Grant and Wilkinson in Sedyaningsih, 2018). On the other hand, convergence can be seen as coming together from different tools to produce and distribute news. Jenkins defines convergence as the stream of content across multiple media platforms. According to Jenkins, media convergence is a continuous process that should not be seen as a move away from the old media, but rather as an interaction between different media forms and platforms (Jenkins in Sedyaningsih, 2018).

Media convergence can be divided into three main characteristics, there are multimedia, multichannel, and multiplatform. Multimedia is the availability of information in various formats. These formats include photos, text, graphics, audio, and visuals or videos. The application of this multimedia concept is expected to meet the needs of the audience so that they are interested

in following and using the media. Multichannel is the use of various methods and tools in the delivery of information digitally. The concept of multichannel is expected to allow information to be obtained in the form of the audio and digital form (internet). On the other hand, in the midst of easy access to information supported by many channels, it is also necessary to pay attention to the factors of accuracy, completeness, and speed. Meanwhile, multiplatform is the use of different tools in obtaining information, for example through smartphones (smartphones), PCs, or tablets (Asy'ari & Marantika, 2020).

## METHOD

### A. Research Design

This research will use a positivistic paradigm with a qualitative descriptive approach. The purpose of this qualitative research is to understand the condition of a context by leading to a detailed and in-depth description of the portrait of conditions in a natural context (natural setting), about what actually happened according to what was in the field (Dr. Farida Nugrahani, 2014).

In practice, the type of research used in this research is a case study. It should be understood that in defining a case study, there is no single definition, including in the social sciences, there is a broad definition of a case study (Prihatsanti et al., 2018)

More specifically, the case study used in this study is casework (Prihatsanti et al., 2018). Casework is a type of case study research that is used to describe communication management. This is done with the consideration that this research seeks to examine broadcast management at Suara Edukasi Radio in Kulon Progo. The casework carried out in this research is explanatory. An explanatory case study is a type of case study research that is oriented towards selecting "how" and "why" questions. That's because such questions relate to operational links that require separate time tracking, and not just the frequency of occurrence (Arkandito et al., 2016). The operational link in this research is the "how" aspect of the Kulon Progo Voice Education broadcast management model during the pandemic that utilizes digital applications. The "why" aspect relates to why a certain broadcast production model was chosen by Suara Edukasi Radio Kulon Progo.

Case studies are shown to examine complex activities or processes that are not easily separated from the social context in which they occur. The social context in this study is a pandemic situation where health protocols must be enforced and mobility is limited. This is the background of why the researcher took the case study research method.

The scope of case studies used in research when case studies are to examine phenomena in the context of life, especially when the boundaries between phenomena and context cannot be clearly separated. Second, a case study investigation deals with a typical situation in which many

variables are of interest, depending on multiple sources of evidence or data sources with data requiring triangulation and checking with other results (Prihatsanti et al., 2018).

In summary, case studies can be bridged in one sense by Robert K. Yin, which is a research case study that aims to examine research questions and problems, which cannot be separated between the phenomenon and the context in which the phenomenon occurs (Prihatsanti et al., 2018).

### **B. Data Collection Techniques**

In the case of study research, data sources can be obtained from various relevant sources. These sources can be categorized as follows:

(1) Documents, which can be letters, memorandums, agendas, administrative documents, newspaper articles, or any documents related to the investigation. Triangulation of proof through documents serves to corroborate proof from other sources. Documents can be in the form of archives, such as service records, organizational records, a list of names, and survey results (Prihatsanti et al., 2018). In a pandemic situation where mobility is restricted, these documents are more digital, which can be in the form of meeting notes, conversations in WhatsApp group applications, news in online media, and others.

(2) Interviews, which in the case of study research are the most important source. In the implementation, the interview format is done openly, where participants comment on certain events, and they can propose solutions or provide insight into an event, corroborating proof from each other sources (Prihatsanti et al., 2018). To certify complete data, in conducting interviews, researchers must avoid dependence on one participant, and need to look for the same data from other sources to verify the truth. Interviews were conducted with the headmaster of Muhammadiyah Penggung Elementary School, Muhammadiyah Penggung Elementary School teacher, and Universitas Muhammadiyah lecturers who were involved in the production process.

(3) Direct observation is done during visits area in case studies and is more reliable if done by more than one person (Prihatsanti et al., 2018). Participant observation can be done to make researchers actively involved in the communication process. In the case of this research, observations were made by visiting and observing the Suara Edukasi Radio which is located at Muhammadiyah Penggung Elementary School, and listening to broadcasts via streaming.

### **C. Data Analysis Techniques**

In the case research study, to perform data analysis can use qualitative or quantitative analysis. The quantitative is a number that may be can used as a data description. Robert K. Yin defines analysis as consisting of examining, categorizing, tabulating, testing, or

recombining proof of quantitative and qualitative to solve propositions of a study (Prihatsanti et al., 2018).

In operationalization, this analysis is done by pattern matching, building explanations, finding model logic, and doing time series analysis. The end product is a narrative that tells about the case, which allows the reader to fully understand the case (Prihatsanti et al., 2018).

### **D. Triangulation Techniques**

Triangulation or validity research is a case study done by multiplying data sources and informants. In this study, there are three informants minimal were actively involved in broadcast management at Suara Edukasi Radio. This validity is done to avoid dependence on one participant, and it is needed to look for the same data from other participants for verification between informants each other.

## **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

The Suara Edukasi radio was founded on the basis of cooperation between the Universitas of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta and Pimpinan Cabang Muhammadiyah Kokap Kulon Progo. it started with the deployment of Community Service Program students, and then this radio was managed by Muhammadiyah Penggung elementary school. The broadcast system is done using two methods. That is through radio frequency broadcasts and through internet broadcasts.

The beginning was founded on the educational sound radio, starting with the deployment of community service program students from the Universitas of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta. Starting from the response to the limited GSM signal available in the Kokap area of Kulon Progo, this student began to propose to found a manual radio in the area. The limited GSM signal in the area is due to the geographical condition of the Kulon Progo area, which is located in a mountainous area. Previously, only a personal wifi signal was available, and it was very limited in amount.

Educational sound radio broadcast model, adapting a converged media work system. In this case, digital broadcast media and analog broadcast media.

### **1. Digital broadcast**

media Digital broadcast media is an adaptation of the change in the analog broadcasting system to a digital broadcast system (Digitalization). Technically, a digital broadcast system is a broadcasting process that is using all forms of information such as images, sound, data, and motion in digital form with the help of a software or web data transformation (bit streaming) (Budiman, 2015).

Educational sound radio has 5 studios spread over several schools around the kokap area of Kulonprogo. These 5 studios are called mini content contributor studios. This studio can broadcast via system recording via Adobe Audition or Audacity. The results of the recording can be broadcast directly through the azura cast from each mini-contributor studio.



This broadcast system is done by utilizing the Azura Cast application. Broadcasting is done with streaming and the help of applications that allow them to collaborate on broadcast content anywhere. Azura cast is accessed by logging in using the account it can get when you first subscribed. Then there will be a broadcaster account that can be accessed anywhere by being given access from the main account admin. The educational sound radio broadcast model starts with the use of the azura cast which has an auto DJ feature. That is broadcast content that plays automatically for 24 hours non-stop. The content can be in the form of songs, recorded content, and others. Then the broadcaster can broadcast using the WinAmp software which is connected to a studio broadcast device.

Azura cast is used by subscribing to the Kulon Progo educational sound radio and managed by the admin who is in the main studio at Muhammadiyah Penggung Elementary School. Then, Azura Cast has been set with its auto DJ feature which keeps on playing for 24 hours. Educational sound radio broadcasters, can broadcast in the studio of Muhammadiyah Elementary School or can broadcast in other places with their respective broadcasting devices. To broadcast in another place, the broadcaster must first have access to be able to broadcast from the azura cast admin. Not only will the broadcasters be able to broadcast as they like, but all broadcast schedules of the broadcasters have also been arranged by the admin on the azura cast. That way the broadcast program will still be scheduled according to plan.

## 2. Analog Broadcast Media

Educational sound radio also uses analog broadcasting systems, except digital broadcasting systems. Analog broadcast media is a broadcast media system that uses analog devices. In this case, the radio uses an FM frequency transmitter. This is due to the need for limited internet signal coverage in the Kokap Kulon progo area. The analog broadcast system uses a radio transmitter with a frequency of 107.8 FM to reach up to 2.5 km around the Kokap Kulonprogo area.

Transmitters of analog frequency signals are located at the main radio station that is Muhammadiyah Penggung Elementary School. Analog broadcasting is a continuation of digital broadcast media. This is because the input source emitted by the transmitter is derived from digital broadcast media. In other words, analog media must be able to access digital media broadcast online (Azura Cast).

These two systems have a goal of the effectiveness of Human Resources who are still school teachers. Therefore, digital broadcast media is an alternative condition for broadcasters who do not have to be present in the main studio to broadcast but can be done anywhere with access permission from the Azura Cast admin. so it with the task of the mini-contributor studio, which can conduct its own scheduled broadcast online, will then be

forwarded to analog broadcasts by the main studio at Muhammadiyah Penggung Elementary School.

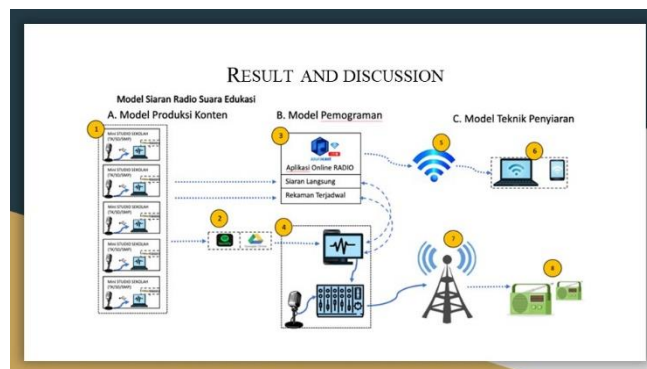


Image Source: (Arifianto 2021)

## CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

From the results of the discussion, it can be concluded that the Kulon Progo community radio broadcasting model adapts 2 types of media. These media are digital media and analog media. This is because to deal with the problems found by Masduki's research in 2013. The media have their respective audiences. Digital broadcast media reach listeners who have an internet connection and are not limited by a frequency radius. Azura Cast is a web streaming platform for digital broadcast media that can be accessed anytime and anywhere. Meanwhile, analog broadcast media reach listeners who are still limited in internet connection or still within the radius of community radio frequencies. Frequency 107.8 FM is the identity of the analog transmitter with a range of 2.5 km.

These two media are related to each other. Digital media is used for simple broadcasters who are in several content mini contributor studios. Analog media is still used in the digital era because as a response to the limited spread of internet connections in remote areas. And also analog broadcast media as well as a monument to an active community radio station in the Kokap Kulon Progo area.

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