

Information Needs to Influence the Quality of Development Messages and News in the Digital Media Era

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Abstract - The presence of development journalists is needed to criticize, study, evaluate, and report on the relevance of development projects. The press, as the fourth pillar of democracy, has a very crucial role in conveying criticism. The research aims to analyze the influence of society's information needs (X1), politics (X2), and government (X3) on the quality of development messages (Y1) and news (Y2). The research methodology uses a mixed-methods approach with a sequential explanation strategy. The research population covers television news viewers and observers. The research sample consisted of 110 respondents who were viewers and observers of news broadcasts in mainstream media. The research results show: (1) there is a significant influence between the information need variable based on the community perspective (X1) on the quality of development messages (Y1); (2) there is no significant influence between the variable information needs based on the perspective of the business world (X2), politics (X3), and government (X4) on news quality (Y2), but there is an influence of public information needs (X1) on news quality (Y2). Based on information from press representative institutions, there was a decline in quality caused by: (1) complaints of violations from the Indonesian Broadcasting Institution; (2) less attractive news packaging; (4) social media competition; (5) in-depth news analysis; (6) intervention from stakeholders; (7) lack of cross-sectoral support; and (8) the small compensation received by journalists. In conclusion, information needs based on society's perspective do not influence the quality of development messages but do influence the quality of news.

Keywords: Agenda-setting; government; mass society; politics-economics; quality of news.

Introduction

The mushrooming of television stations and the proliferation of digital-based media have caused intense competition to color this business. Mainstream media competes with social media and online media. Various interests in society, government, business, and politics color the treasures of information. Stakeholders, audiences, and other stakeholders are careful to actively sort and select media news that they trust. Media managers and actors need to pay attention to the quality of information, according to the corridors stated in the Press Law. The press has a social responsibility. According to Sibert (1986), regarding society's information needs, the press has a social responsibility and is obliged to perpetuate society's interests.

Trust in television media needs to be maintained and increased through the quality of the news presented to the public. When audiences can choose and select media that they believe in, it will become a real picture of their information needs by the motives and targets that media managers want

to achieve. News consumption in general increases trust in the media system, consumption of public broadcasts, and conventional quality services (Kalogeropoulos et al., 2019).

The news and information conveyed can be useful for all elements of society and help them pursue various interests properly and correctly. In maintaining the press corridor and providing correct and useful information for the public, the key is in the products produced by journalists who are competent in their fields. According to Winarno (2020), journalistic media cannot be replaced by social media, as long as it can clarify information in a flood of information. With accurate, correct, and actual data and facts, the public can obtain valid information (Budiman 2017).

Elements of society, the business world, politics, and state stakeholders need the media as a communication channel that reports and informs development programs implemented by the government. The government needs to convey development information to attract investors, maintain economic stability, and maintain national security stability.

The media becomes an economic and political commodity through media ownership, which allows the media to no longer be merely a disseminator of information but a tool for political transactions. Baran (2011) said that the political economy theory of media focuses on the use of economic power by social elites to exploit media companies. McQuail (2011) put forward political economic theory related to media as a socially critical approach that focuses on the relationship between the economic structure and dynamics of the media industry as well as the ideological content of the media. According to McQuail, media economic theory has assumptions, including (1) the existence of economic factors and interests in controlling media content; (2) media tends to develop towards concentration; (3) social integration occurs in the media industry; (4) media content and audiences are commodified; (5) reduced media diversity; (6) opposition and alternative voices are marginalized; and (6) a decreasing number of public service media.

The existence of media in society can improve the economy with the assumption that media is a link between production and consumption by displaying product messages through mass media. Society, the business world, politicians or political chess, and the government need television media to inform their messages to the public according to the interests of stakeholders. The media can spread and strengthen certain political and economic systems and often becomes an arena for competition in political and business circles.

News can be easily disseminated through mainstream media in this era of disruption with advances in media technology. On the other hand, media in the era of disruption gave birth to digital media, especially social media, which presents a variety of information to the general public. The emergence of social media gave birth to citizen journalists who wildly report various news stories so that people could easily accept information without checking the truth.

Biased reporting by citizen journalists who provide information is not limited by the journalistic professional code of ethics as stated in Press Law Number 40 of 1999. The existence of citizen journalists is a challenge faced by mainstream journalists to straighten out false or erroneous news and information so that the public doesn't get lost in media literacy. Misleading information will create uncertainty for investors, which can be detrimental to the economic lives of people. The presence of social media by citizen journalists and individual citizens sometimes interferes with the news delivered by the government informing development. Unstoppable reporting in the era of digital media can influence the decisions of stakeholders in the social sector, the business world, investors, politicians, and politicians, especially the government, in conveying development messages to society.

Based on this explanation, this research analyzes information needs based on stakeholder perspectives (society, political interests, business, and government) influencing the quality of development messages and news on national television.

Theoretical Framework

Quality of Development Messages

The role of development communication, according to Nair and White (2004), is to connect message sources with message recipients through mass communication channels. Communication channels and messages help people gain new knowledge and skills that society needs and can work together with people from various sectors in the development process (Chitnis, 2005).

Bordenave (Nasution, 2009) said that a communication program is a goal-establishing system because the planners formulate a series of goals that they can change while the program is running.

They can also choose and adjust tools or means to achieve their goals. Information quality is divided into three indicators, namely: (1) meaning, including suitability to task requirements, actuality, effectiveness (innovativeness), and completeness; (2) information packaging, which includes systematicity and neatness; and (3) suitability of the type of information, including content, environmental compatibility, diversification, development policies, extension methods, and techniques, as well as appropriate needs and technology Sumardjo (1999). Servaes et al. (2012) said that communication and information have a strategic role in contributing to the interaction of various development factors, increasing the exchange of knowledge and information, and encouraging the participation of all parties.

The implementation of development communication aimed at empowering the community is determined by the accuracy of the information (message). The socialization of development programs carried out by the government aims to encourage the community's desire to support the direction of development. According to Nasution (2009), a systems approach has been intensively used to produce more effective communication programs. Servaes (2002) said an integrated approach needs to be taken towards development communication to share information, knowledge, trust, commitment, appropriate attitudes, and participation in every decision-making process for development.

Concerning information quality, Berger et al. (2011) stated that message production is something fundamental in communication so that the expected goals of social interaction with other people can be achieved either through speech, writing, or non-verbal expression media, whether in the communication situation, it is mediated or unmediated, whether the audience of the message is physically present or only reached through intermediaries, or whether the audience must be imagined.

News Quality

The concept of news quality emphasizes quality reporting. According to Zaller (2009), good journalism must provide information and entertainment, although the balance may be different. With a variety of information, the media provides information on a variety of topics. Griffin et al. (2004) suggested that information needs are negatively related to institutional trust and positively related to personal control so that many people's needs are met by the government and other institutions. Moriones, Etayo, and Sanchez (2018) revealed that audiences' assessments of news programs, films and magazines, and talk shows are the genres with the greatest influence on the audience's assessment of the quality of television channels. There is consideration of quality local news as well as evolving to embrace forms of journalism that can attract a wider online audience, such as services, solutions, and constructive approaches, and local journalists do not see the quality and popularity of the opposition that go hand in hand (Jenkins & Nielsen, 2020).

According to Erianto (2002), news value determines not only the events reported but also how the events are packaged and presented. This is the initial procedure for how events are constructed. News values must be fulfilled so that news is considered important to be broadcast through mass media. The human interest and all its dimensions and manifestations are included in the general criteria for news value, which must be carefully considered by mass media reporters and editors (A. S. Haris Sumadiria, 2005).

Information quality is determined by the characteristics of communication channels, such as the strength and quality of information, sources, accessibility, timeliness, completeness, and information (Sundar et al. 2016). Quality information media often face significant challenges and opportunities in the current era of digital transformation. Quality news is obtained through the competence of journalists, who are expected to be able to produce quality news. Lacy and Rosenstiel (2015) defined journalistic quality in two groups that have interests and closeness, namely academics who study journalism and professionals who create journalism works. Lacy and Rosenstiel said that news content can have quality journalistic elements based on the journalist's perspective. News audiences can produce quality evaluations because they have different desires and needs for information. Viewed from the product side, the assumed characteristics inherent in the message can be used to improve the quality of the content.

Agenda-Setting Theory

Agenda-setting theory is the center for determining the truth of information on the public agenda, which directs public awareness and attention to issues that are considered important by the

mass media. The agenda-setting theory proposed by Littlejohn and Foos (2009) states that the media forms important images or issues in the mind so that the media is more selective in reporting the news, and the media, as gatekeepers of information, can choose the news that is reported to the public.

Chafee and Metzger (2001) stated that the main problem with agenda-setting theory is that it can change media issues for people regarding the appropriate issues on the agenda. In addition, Chaffe and Metzger said there have been dramatic changes as a result of the relationship between news media in America not being as clean as agenda-setting theory, which developed when people relied on mainstream news media for understanding public issues.

Littlejohn and Foos (2007) suggested that agenda setting operates in three parts, including (1) the media agenda must be formatted to find out how the first agenda process occurs; (2) the media agenda influences interactions with the interests of certain issues, in addition to raising questions about the power of the media to influence the public agenda; and (3) the public agenda influences interactions into the policy agenda. The policy agenda is meant by public policymakers that are considered important to individuals.

The role of mass media in agenda setting has the power to influence people's opinions and behavior by determining the agenda for issues that are considered important (Kholil, 2007). Another opinion is that the press can divert viewers from thinking about something (Stanley J. Baran & Dennis K. Davis, 2010).

In the agenda-setting theory of mass media, there are two underlying assumptions, namely: (1) society, the press, and mass media do not reflect reality, but the media filters and shapes issues for the audience. The mass media emphasizes several issues and throws out issues, then the public is allowed to assess and choose the more important issues. (2) The mass media concentrates on showing several problems that occur in society as important issues compared to other information. The agenda-setting theory is related to this research, as can be seen from the intervention of capital owners or media conglomerates and also the government, which have an interest in the news that is disseminated. Media owners, who are also politicians, use the media as their political vehicle.

The government uses the media as an information channel to spread development messages, starting from planning and implementation to the success of the development programs implemented. The mass media's agenda-setting can influence the idealism of the press through intervention from stakeholders.

Mass Society Theory

In essence, the press has a social responsibility, according to Sibert (1986), regarding the information needs of society. The press has a social responsibility and is obliged to perpetuate the interests of society. Mass media has a position as public communication, which acts as a pioneer in changes in the public environment and influences audiences through messages or information. The theory of mass society shows that the media can be controlled and managed mono-politically as the main effective measuring tool for mass organizations, considering that the media is used as a mouthpiece for the authorities, providing space for opinion. In addition, the media forms a relationship of community dependence on the media as a creator of opinions, identity, and public awareness.

The theory of mass society, according to Baran and Davis (2000), has strengths, including (1) speculation about important effects, (2) highlighting important conflicts and structural changes in modern culture, and (3) drawing attention to ethical issues and media owners. The theory of mass society in this research is related to the information needs of society as media users. The public participates in providing information and news and becomes a public space for the masses to comment, have opinions, and suggest news reports.

To meet the public's information needs, journalists are obliged to verify information to help the public understand the meaning and use of the media. Conscious and systematic application of the verification discipline is needed to produce functional truth, not something merely interesting or informative. Journalists are expected to be transparent about the source of information so that audiences can provide their assessment of the information. According to Kribelas, the concept of information needs is the gap between the knowledge structure and what it should have.

Community information needs, according to Fiendland et al. (2012), are (1) emergencies and risks (short-term and long-term); (2) health and well-being; (3) education; (4) transportation; (5)

economic information; (6) living environment; (7) citizenship information, including information about civic institutions and opportunities to communicate or socialize with fellow citizens; and (8) current and future political information. Efforts to assess society's information needs in the face of declining journalistic accountability and increasing citizen, social, and sponsored content have been hampered by a lack of theoretical clarity regarding the concept of information needs. Griffin et al. (2004) suggested that information needs are negatively related to institutional trust and positively related to personal control so that many people's needs are met by the government and other institutions.

Political-Economic Media Theory

Political-economic media theory reveals the ideological dependence of economic forces, which are influenced by media market forces. The media is considered part of the economic system that can influence the views of society, elements of the economy, and government politics in a country. According to Mosco (1996), political economy is the study of reciprocal social relations, starting with the production, distribution, and consumption processes of a product.

Media becomes an economic and political commodity through media ownership, which enables the media's position to no longer be just a disseminator of information but rather a tool for political transactions. Baran (2011) said that the political-economic theory of media focuses on the use of economic power by social elites to exploit media companies. McQuail (2011) put forward political economy theory relating to the media as a socially critical approach that focuses on the relationship between the economic structure and dynamics of the media industry and the ideological content of the media.

The importance of information needed by the business world is discussed by researchers in the business climate science discipline. to understand market or economic conditions. According to Lestari and Hidayat (2014), ideal business climate conditions can provide opportunities for micro, multinational, or private companies to develop and invest productively and create jobs; therefore, good business plays an important role in growth and poverty alleviation.

According to Lestari and Hidayat, the factors that influence the business climate are social and political stability, infrastructure conditions, the financing sector, the labor market, regulations, taxation, bureaucracy, corruption, policy consistency, and certainty. Referring to these business climate factors, the interests of the business world through the media require information on (1) the social and political world; (2) infrastructure; (3) bureaucratic policies or regulations; (4) corruption; and (5) consistency and certainty of government policy.

Concerning this research, political economy theory influences journalists' competence because political interests and the business world can determine the quality of reporting.

Government Information Needs

The government needs the media as an information channel to campaign and socialize government programs with the public. On the other hand, the media also needs the government as a news source. Information plays an important role in the activities of a democratically elected government so that people's representatives actively participate in events organized by the government (Kavale & Mostert, 2004).

The government is an agent of state development renewal, which is directly involved in taking an important role in supporting development. The government is required to open up to the public to provide much-needed information and policies that are easily accessible. The dissemination of various aspects of information through mass media is considered effective for society, the interests of the business and political world, as well as the direction of government policy in responding to problems occurring in society.

Morally, journalists are responsible for providing information to the public regarding various issues, starting from planning development programs to involving the public in supporting government programs. The government needs information channels or media as a forum for campaigning and socializing government programs with the public; conversely, the media also needs the government as a news source. The government needs to use communication channels or media to convey verified information and have a positive impact on public policy. Opinions and participation

through political networking platforms are an effort to increase public trust and support for the government, as well as improve relations between the two parties (Zhao et al., 2020)

The effectiveness of the government's response is the government's response capability. This is a manifestation of the government's public management function, which emphasizes the government's ability to respond to public questions actively and effectively within the social cooperation governance network (Ma, 2017). The level of government response to public messages is one of the most basic and intuitive indicators for assessing the effectiveness of government responses. The level of response provided does not reflect the quality of the government's response behavior; if the government has no sense of responsibility and the response to public inquiries is slow, public problems and contradictions on social media cannot be resolved in time (Ma, 2017; Wang & Bohn, 2019).

The openness of public information by the government is important in involving community participation and controlling the policies taken by the government regarding development. Information disclosure is a form of the government's commitment to implementing the principles of good governance as regulated in Law Number 14 of 2008, Article 1, concerning the openness of public information. Information disclosure, including information, statements, ideas, and signs containing values, meanings, and messages, both data and facts and explanations that can be seen, heard, and read, is presented in various packages and formats by current developments. non-electronic information and communication technology.

Material and Methodology

The research uses quantitative and qualitative methods, namely a quantitative approach supported by qualitative data. Creswell (2014) said mixed methods are a combination of quantitative and qualitative research approaches with a strategic sequential explanation approach.

The audience research population represents five news television stations with a total research audience of 110. Determining the sample size in research refers to statements made using cluster random sampling with survey methods. Researchers also conducted unstructured interviews with interview guides with observers, entrepreneurs, politicians, and government representatives to obtain the information needed by stakeholders. Apart from that, researchers also carried out direct observations in the field by looking at various phenomena that occurred related to the information needs of various elements of society.

Data analysis uses a regression model with SEM PLS. The data collection technique was carried out through a survey to collect samples, and then the researcher conducted interviews with several stakeholder representatives (community, entrepreneurs, political observers, economic actors, and state officials).

Result and Discussion

The 5% significance level uses two-way significance so that the value $df = n - k = 51 - 4 = 47$ is obtained so that the t table value is 2.011. The explanation of the hypothesis results for each variable is as follows:

First, there is a significant influence between the variable public information needs (X1) and the quality of development messages (Y1) from the calculated t value of 2.485, which is greater than the t table number, namely 2.011 ($2.485 > 2.011$), and the significance value of 0.017 is less than 0.05 ($0.017 < 0.05$). In conclusion, society's information needs influence the quality of development messages, and their veracity can be proven. Communication and information play a strategic role by contributing to the interaction of various development factors, increasing the sharing of knowledge and information, and encouraging the participation of all parties (L. Servaes & Servaes, 2021). The press is an educational institution with the positive aim of supporting society's progress in responding to news and its impact on journalism. Some Chinese media in news consumption show skepticism towards China and assess the power of Chinese-owned media to dominate the news (Madrid-Morales & Wasserman, 2018). Shailendra and Prakash (2008) said that if development is to be accelerated, then provide the complete and fastest information. The role of the news media is to achieve legitimacy and create positive perceptions in the eyes of the public (Gao et al., 2020).

Second, there is no significant influence between the business world information needs variable (X3) and the quality of development messages (Y2) from the calculated t value of -0.917, which is

smaller than the t table number, namely 2.011 ($-0.917 < 2.011$), and the significance value is 0.364 or more than 0.05 ($0.364 > 0.05$). In conclusion, hypothesis 2, which states that the information needs of the business world influence the quality of development messages, cannot be proven to be true. The role of market-oriented media relies on news quality. The superior effect of market-oriented media is explained by the efficiency and independence of its operations (You et al., 2019). Lestari and Hidayat (2014) said that ideal business climate conditions can provide opportunities for micro to multinational businesses to develop, invest, and create jobs to alleviate poverty.

Third, there is no significant influence between the political information need variable (X4) and the quality of development messages (Y2) from the calculated t value of 0.798, which is smaller than the t table number, namely 2.011 ($0.798 < 2.011$), and the significance value is 0.429, or more than 0.05 ($0.429 > 0.05$). In conclusion, hypothesis 3, which states that the need for political information influences the quality of development messages, cannot be proven to be true. Politicians need the role of business people in political activities to require financing or money to carry out their activities so that they are sustainable for the life of their party. The relationship between information quality and political knowledge explains that the more political information offered to the public, the more difficult it is to understand (Flynn et al., 2017). The impact of the news media on political participation shows that common journalistic practices have the potential to engage some citizens in democracy and disengage others (Andersen et al., 2017).

Fourth, there is no significant influence between the variable government information needs (X5) and the quality of development messages (Y2) from the calculated t value, which is -0.727, or smaller than the t table number, namely 2.011 ($-0.727 < 2.011$), and the significant value is 0.471, which is more than 0.05 ($0.471 > 0.05$). In conclusion, hypothesis 4, which states that government information needs to influence the quality of development messages, cannot be proven to be true. According to Kovach and Rosentiel, one of the basic elements of journalism related to reporting that prioritizes the public interest is journalism as a public forum and mouthpiece for society, as well as as a watchdog or monitor of government operations. power. The media influences regulators' decisions, and news influences government decisions through the monitoring role of information. The media can influence regulators (Li et al., 2021).

Fifth, there is a significant influence between the variables public information needs (X2) and news quality (Y3) as seen from the t-count value, which is 4.052, or greater than the table number of 2.011 ($4.052 > 2.011$), and the significant value obtained is 0.000 or less than 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$). In conclusion, hypothesis 5, which states that people's information needs influence the quality of news, can be proven to be true.

Sixth, there is no significant influence between the business world information needs variable (X3) and news quality (Y3) from the calculated t value of -1.460, which is smaller than the t table number, namely 2.011 ($-1.460 < 2.011$), and the significant value is 0.151, which is more than 0.05 ($0.151 > 0.05$). In conclusion, hypothesis 6, which states that the information needs of the business world influence news quality, cannot be proven true.

Seventh, there is no significant influence between the variable need for political information (X4) and news quality (Y3) from the calculated t value of 1.111, which is smaller than the t table of 2.011 ($1.111 < 2.011$), and the significant value of 0.272 is more than 0.05 ($0.272 > 0.05$). In conclusion, hypothesis 7, which states that the need for political information influences news quality, cannot be proven true. The importance of perceived information quality, political participation, and political interest among youth—these findings may increase online political participation, especially in utilizing Facebook as a tool for political engagement (Andersen et al., 2017). Textual information, the political environment, and the identity of political objects influence the effectiveness of government responses (Chakkol et al., 2018).

The relationship between information quality and political knowledge explains that the more political information offered to the public, the more difficult it is to understand (Flynn et al., 2017). There is no significant influence between the variable government information needs (X5) and the quality of reporting (Y3) from the calculated t value of 0.206, which is smaller than the t table number, namely 2.011 ($0.206 < 2.011$), and a significant value of 0.838, which is more than 0.05 ($0.838 > 0.05$). In conclusion, hypothesis 8, which states that changes in government information needs affect news quality, cannot be proven true. Higher issue involvement, issue knowledge, and the presence of ideological strength tend to assess news quality (Choi et al., 2021).

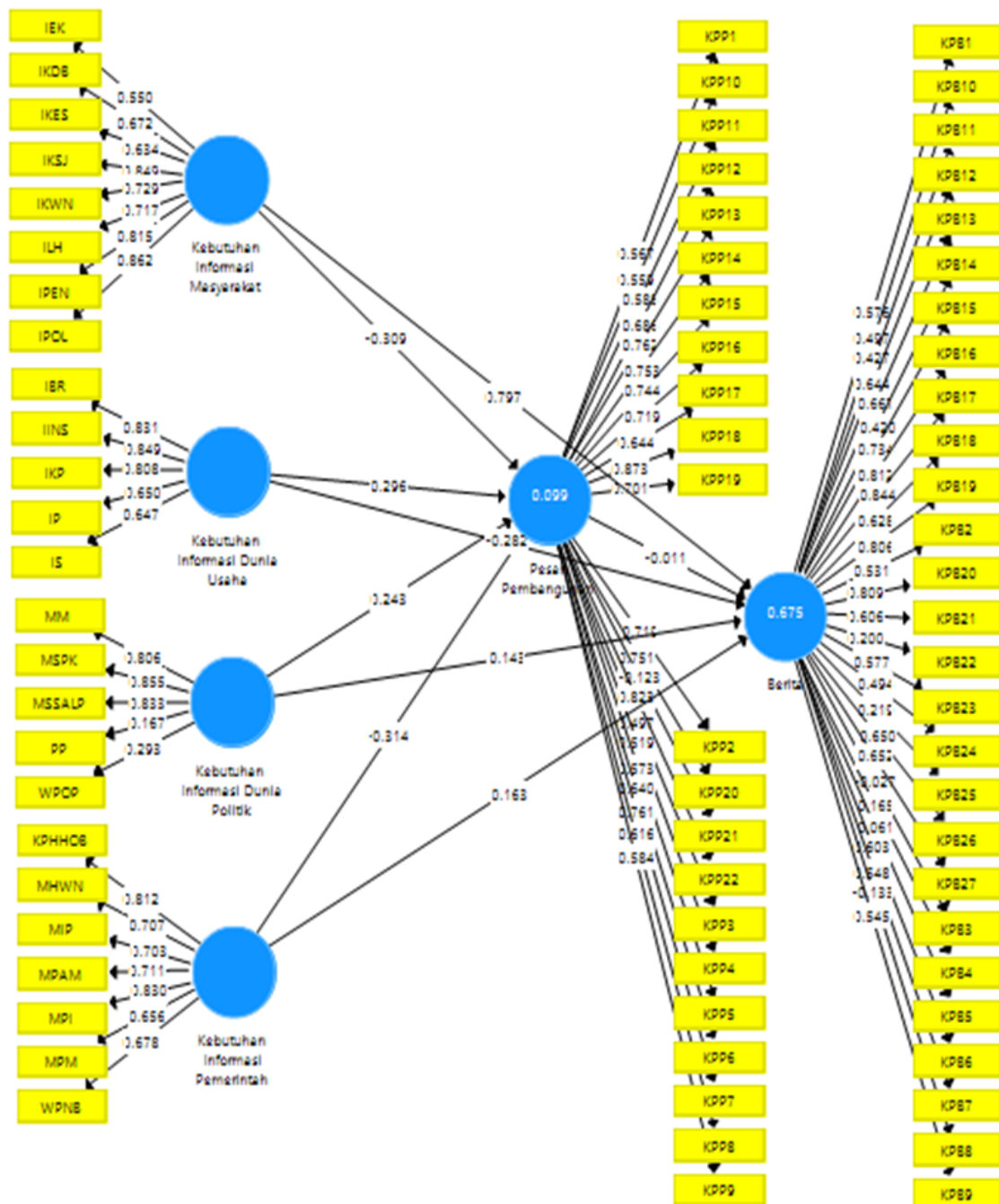


Figure 1. The SEM PLS model factors loading information needs based on the perspectives of society, business, politics, and government regarding the quality of development messages and news.

Table 1. Hypothesis testing results (t test)

Variable	T count	Sig.	Result
Public Information Needs (X1) → Quality of Development Messages (Y1)	2.485	0,017	Influential
Information Needs of the Business World (X2) → Quality of Development Messages (Y1)	-0,917	0,364	No effect
Political Information Needs (X3) → Quality of Development Messages (Y1)	0,126	0,798	No effect

Government Information Needs (X4) → Quality of Development Messages (Y1)	-0,727	0,471	No effect
Public Information Needs (X1) → News Quality (Y2)	4.052	0,000	Influential
Business World Information Needs (X2) → News Quality (Y2)	-1.460	0,151	No effect
Political Information Needs (X3) → News Quality (Y2)	1.111	0,272	No effect
Government Information Needs (X4) → News Quality (Y2)	0,206	0,838	No effect

Source: Questionnaire #SEM-PLS

Discussion

Information needs based on society's perspective influence the quality of development messages, while information needs from business, political, and government perspectives do not influence the quality of development messages or news quality. The research findings are not in line with research regarding the development of news narratives that are conveyed so that people comply with messages from the government. Television media need to present news to various stakeholders, media users, and media observers who tend to influence the news.

News broadcasts are responded to by the audience as information input for consideration by stakeholders in making decisions for individuals, communities, companies, and social organizations, including those holding executive and legislative power. Development journalism can create useful relationships between government and society and seek to mobilize society to be involved in national development.

The community in development determines the success of development programs implemented by the government. The media in development journalism plays a role as a government watchdog, in the implementation of development programs and policies. Kovach and Rosenstiel (2001: 11) emphasized that journalism plays a role in building society, fulfilling citizens' rights, and monitoring democracy running well.

Based on the community's perspective, meeting development information needs requires quality news in terms of content and usefulness. Development messages conveyed by the media must pay attention to relevance, accuracy, and informativeness, contain positive values, and be transparent. Information needs from a community perspective can influence the news reported by television media, as seen from its accuracy, relevance, and embeddedness in the daily life of society. Summarized from the results of interviews with community representatives, news that supports the interests of the community is conveyed transparently so that it has an impact on people's welfare. People don't like repeated news broadcasts because they are boring, especially if they have no impact on people's lives. According to Sibert (1986), regarding the information needs of society, the press has a social responsibility and is obliged to perpetuate the interests of society.

Information needs from a public perspective can influence reporting in terms of its accuracy, relevance, and relevance to the daily life that occurs in society. People don't like repeated news broadcasts because they are boring, especially if they don't have an impact on people's lives. The society also needs sensitive and controversial news. that is packaged in a humorous but meaningful way and still maintains the essence of the news. The community needs development information to determine their attitude toward participating in and supporting sustainable development programs. Development journalism can create useful relationships between the media and society so that it can mobilize society to be involved in national development (Chattopadhyay, 2019). Journalists are agents of people's empowerment who invite people to participate in development (Romano, 2005).

Television media needs to provide news for various stakeholders, media users, and media observers who tend to influence the news. The results of research on information needs based on the perspectives of society, business, politics, and government regarding the quality of news can be proven to be true. The media supports the distribution of development information that contains positive, inspiring, and trustworthy content so that it gets support from all elements of society as well as business people. The development message conveyed is right on target and can be accepted as a whole by the community, which influences the quality of development information. The role of the

news media is to achieve legitimacy and create positive perceptions in the eyes of society (Magnusson et al., 2021).

The public's information needs regarding development messages, which were tested through the delivery of emergency messages, health, welfare, education, economy, environment, and national interests, apparently did not affect the quality of the information produced. Communication and information play a strategic role by contributing to the interaction of various development factors, increasing the sharing of knowledge and information, and encouraging the participation of all parties (J. Servaes, 2020). From a public perspective, the media needs to convey quality development information, including (1) informative development messages; (2) interactive/not one-way; (3) right on target; (4) development messages that support the people; (4) transparent; (5) development news that is reviewed in an in-depth way or is more investigative; (6) comprehensive; (7) bridging the interests of society and government; (8) accurate; and (9) becoming a public space for the community. In Law, Number 14 of 2008, Article 1 concerning the openness of public information stipulates that information, including information, statements, ideas, and signs that contain value, meaning, and messages, including data, facts, and explanations that can be seen, heard, and read, can be presented in various packages and formats according to technological developments.

The quality of development messages is not influenced by the information needs of the business world, which broadcasts news about behavior and the social environment in society, information on developments in political events, the provision of infrastructure for the community, bureaucracy, and regulations issued by the government. Entrepreneurs and economic consultants said that the business world needs media that provides information that can be used as a reference for the entrepreneurial environment. Entrepreneurs face problems regarding inconsistent economic policies.

Based on the business world's perspective, the information needed by business actors includes news regarding developments in macro- and microeconomic conditions. The business world has an interest in economic and business information that is presented in an in-depth and accurate way. Mainstream journalists are expected to be able to present the information needed by market players as consumers of information with accurate reporting on economic conditions and situations to determine investment decisions. Apart from that, the attention of the television media, which reports on economic problems for the benefit of the business world, can influence the market and government policy.

The results of interviews by researchers with media observers and entrepreneurs show that the business world needs news that addresses economic conditions to determine policies for making investment decisions. The interview results were strengthened by a survey conducted by PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC) on 227 investors. It was found that entrepreneurs needed information that explored potential company information.

Based on the opinions of observers and audiences, according to researchers, business actors need clear information guidelines from the government so that they encourage economic growth. The news provided to the public should be from upstream to downstream, and select sectors that are high on the list of development priorities. In addition, the government must involve and listen to internal economic experts to discuss economic problems and invite the media to present news with comprehensive analysis.

Development messages from the perspective of the business world are aimed at motivating economic activities, stimulating increased investment, and encouraging economic growth. The quality of development messages based on a world political perspective needs to be taken into account: development journalists have a good memory and ability to (1) absorb information; (2) maintain a balance of intervention between the interests of capital owners and politicians; (3) not be deceived by social interests. media in political engagement, (4) present relevant news, (5) educate politics through reporting, (6) maintain editorial independence, and (7) open public space for political polarization, opinion, and political debate.

The information needs of the political world are researched based on public supervision of politics and government, discourse on the formation of public opinion, and political publications that do not affect the quality of development messages. Information that conveys citizens' rights invites public participation. Based on researchers' observations and interviews with political observers, it is found that the need for information based on the perspective of the political world requires the media to be a tool of propaganda and rhetoric, as well as agenda setting for political elites, thus influencing

the quality of news. Chafee and Metzger (2001) stated that the main problem with agenda-setting theory is that it can change media issues for people regarding the appropriate issues on the agenda. Television media owned by conglomerates and politicians has become a vehicle for party interests, so that mainstream media reporting is no longer balanced and objective but instead becomes a mouthpiece for the interests of politicians.

Quality development messages from a political perspective can voice political interests to gain public support, increase trust, and strengthen the political base so that they can influence government policy. The media is used for the benefit of party coalitions and the business world to cover up each other's fraud and take advantage of the news conveyed. The political economy theory of media focuses on the use of economic power by social elites to exploit media companies (Stanley J. Baran & Dennis K. Davis, 2010).

In addition, information needs are based on a political worldview that requires the media to be a tool of propaganda and rhetoric as well as agenda-setting for political elites, thereby influencing the quality of reporting. Chafee and Metzger (2001) stated that the main problem with agenda-setting theory is that this theory can change media issues for society regarding issues that fit on the agenda. Television media owned by conglomerates and politicians is used as a vehicle for party interests, so that mainstream media reporting is no longer balanced and objective but instead becomes a mouthpiece for politicians' interests.

When political news content is colored by political interests, political issues broadcast through mainstream media will become material for consideration by stakeholders in making decisions according to their interests. The media is the agenda of political elites who make news a commodity to gain profits from these actions, and media owners can buy political influence (Valerisha, 2017).

Efforts to increase active roles realize good state administration, public policies related to the lives of many people, and information that provides scientific insight and improves services delivered to all stakeholders from the government do not affect the quality of development messages. In assessing private and government journalists' perceptions of development journalism and investigating visible and invisible gaps, the perceived effects produced by development journalism still have limitations, and government journalists appear to have a better understanding of the concept.

Journalists agree that ideology in its full meaning is not practiced, identifying factors inhibiting self-censorship, namely problems of editorial independence, lack of awareness about ideology, and external influences both direct and indirect, following a top-down approach (Tabor, 2018).

Quality development messages based on the government's perspective are needed to attract investors and move the wheels of the economy. The government, in conveying development messages, needs to pay attention to (1) the nature of the message; (2) reporting must have an impact on positive social change; (3) voicing the government's agenda on an ongoing basis; (4) responding to news quickly; (5) development messages containing an invitation to community participation; (6) ensuring that information is conveyed transparently; (7) reporting that leads to community empowerment; (8) voicing community aspirations; and (9) being selective in broadcasting development messages. Lacy and Rosenstiels (2001) argued that journalists, as a public space forum, are part of the community's rapid participation to comment, provide criticism, and enrich information.

Based on information from sources, there is a tendency for quality development messages to influence development programs to gain support from the community, business actors, the political world, and the government by the interests, roles, and needs of each stakeholder. Media and journalists in Jakarta seem to live under the shadow of capital owners, who are also political party administrators (Ritonga & Syahputra, 2019).

The delivery of development messages needed and voiced by stakeholders through the media is studied in an in-depth, clear, accurate, and relevant way. Additionally, the way development messages are delivered can also influence their quality. With accurate, correct, and actual data and facts, the public can obtain valid information (Budiman, 2017).

Other research findings show that people's information needs influence the quality of news. The quality of the news must still be maintained by journalists who broadcast information according to reality, present interesting topics, avoid reporting hoaxes or rumors, explain the identity of the perpetrator, explain the complete incident, present information about the community's needs for facilities and infrastructure, maintain the unity and integrity of the country, stop using SARA issues, report on social changes occurring in society, and convey useful news for stakeholder's reference in

decision-making. Development journalism can create useful relationships between the media and society so that it can mobilize society to get involved in national development (Chattopadhyay, 2019). The media influences regulators' decisions, and news influences government decisions through its role in monitoring information. The media can influence regulators (Li et al., 2021).

The public needs news that educates them regarding disaster mitigation, economic news, people's trade, investment, legal issues, information on infrastructure provision, and the rights of justice for citizens. Currently, the public is bored with political news and is no longer easily tempted by Boyamin's lure, seeing that media reports often present ceremony news and are less interactive in their presentation. Development news narratives are conveyed so that people comply with messages from the government. The role of the news media is to achieve legitimacy and create positive perceptions in the eyes of the public (Gaol et al., 2020).

The press is an educational institution with the positive aim of supporting society's progress in responding to news and its impact on journalism. Journalists are agents of community empowerment who invite people to participate in development (Romano, 2005). The role of the news media is to achieve legitimacy and create positive perceptions in the eyes of the public (Magnusson et al., 2021).

The government's perspective on the need for development information to be channeled through mainstream media remains as a reference of trusted information for all elements of society. The development news that is disseminated provides a positive message regarding the government's success in implementing development plans. Communication and information play a strategic role by contributing to the interaction of various development factors, increasing the sharing of knowledge and information, and encouraging the participation of all parties (L. Servaes & Servaes, 2021).

On the other hand, the press plays a role in monitoring and criticizing the government's progress in developing infrastructure and increasing superior community resources and human resources. Chinese media in news consumption shows skepticism and assesses the power of Chinese-owned media to dominate the news (Madrid-Morales & Wasserman, 2018).

The press, as a development journalist, critically examines, evaluates, and reports on the relevance of development projects to local and national needs, the differences between planning and implementation, as well as differences in their impact on society (Kusumaningrat, 2009). According to Kovach and Roesentiel, one of the basic elements of journalism related to reporting that prioritizes the public interest is journalism as a public forum and mouthpiece for society, as well as as a watchdog or monitor of government operations. power.

Quality news is also influenced by the various needs and interests of society, the business world, politics, and government. The role of the news media is to achieve legitimacy and create positive perceptions in the eyes of the public (Gaol et al., 2020). Shailendra and Prakash (2008) said that if development is to be accelerated, then provide complete and fastest information.

Conclusions

Information needs based on business, political, and government perspectives do not affect the quality of development messages or the quality of news. Based on the public's view, fulfilling development information needs requires quality news both in content and benefits. Development messages from the perspective of the business world are aimed at motivating economic activists, stimulating increased investment, and encouraging economic growth. Quality development messages from a political perspective can voice political interests to gain public support, increase trust, and strengthen the political base so that they can influence government policy. Quality development messages based on the government's perspective are needed to attract investors and move the wheels of the economy.

Information needs based on society's perspective influence the quality of development messages and the quality of news. Information needs from a community perspective can influence television media reporting, as seen from its accuracy, relevance, and embeddedness in the daily life of society. Based on the perspective of the business world, the information needed by business actors includes news regarding developments in macro and microeconomic conditions. The business world has an interest in economic and business information that is presented in an in-depth and accurate way. The need for information is based on a political worldview that requires the media to be a tool of propaganda and rhetoric as well as agenda-setting for political elites, thereby influencing the quality

of reporting. The government needs the mainstream media as a reference of trusted information for all elements of society.

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