



# Framing of Tempo's News Coverage on the Failure to Realise the Nawacita Programme in the Headline "Nawadosa Jokowi"

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**Abstract:** This study aims to examine the framing employed by Tempo in its coverage of the 10th anniversary of Jokowi's administration, focusing on issues in the priority sectors of Nawacita. This study employs a descriptive qualitative research method with data collection techniques of observation and documentation, and data analysis using Robert Entman's framing model. Robert Entman and Erwing Goffman's framing theory is used in this study to strengthen the analysis results and understand the background of Tempo as a media outlet that can influence its framing in news coverage. The results of this study indicate Tempo's critical stance toward the implementation of the Nawacita program over the past 10 years, with Tempo aligning itself with the opposition. This alignment is demonstrated through news articles with negative news values while still adhering to journalistic ethics.

**Keywords:** Framing Analysis, Nawacita, News, Tempo

## 1. Introduction

Freedom of the press plays a strategic role in a democracy, so much so that the press is referred to as the fourth pillar of democracy alongside the executive, legislative and judicial branches. Freedom of the press plays a role in monitoring state institutions in carrying out their governmental functions in accordance with the law and Pancasila. This oversight of the government is carried out by the media through various types of news, including straight news reports, which are brief, direct accounts of an event; (2) in-depth news reports, which provide detailed information about an event, and (3) investigative reporting, which involves journalists' investigations into controversies surrounding an event (Suherdiana, 2020).

Indonesia, as a democratic country, has media that play an active role in monitoring the government, one of which is Tempo. Tempo, as a media outlet, has regularly criticised the Jokowi administration over the past 10 years. During the 2014 presidential election, Tempo portrayed Jokowi in a positive light as a presidential candidate in its reporting. The coverage in the 30 June – 6 July 2014 edition, with the headline "Bowo, Joko, Hatta, & Kalla," showed Tempo's tendency to favour Jokowi with the lead story "Meteor Politik dari Kampung" and the lead for Prabowo's story, "Ambisi Lama Sang Jenderal". Not only once, Tempo again reported positively on Jokowi by publishing a magazine edition on 13 October 2014 with the headline "Aku Rapopo: Bagaimana Jokowi berkelit dari kepungan Koalisi Prabowo". In its reporting, Tempo demonstrated its bias toward supporting Jokowi by featuring an illustration depicting him as the victim of efforts to block his inauguration as president (Chairani & Kania, 2013).

Tempo's attitude in reporting on Jokowi changed when Jokowi took office as president. In an article published in the November 2014 issue, Tempo showed its critical stance with the headline "Dalam Bayang-Bayang Paloh", which reported on the potential for Jokowi's administration to build an oligarchy in cooperation with China on oil procurement (Tempo, 2024).

Sharp criticism was once again directed at the Jokowi administration in Tempo's magazine published on 16 September 2019. In its reporting, Tempo employed a "bad

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news" narrative structure, using metaphors and illustrations to reinforce its critical stance toward the government (Febriana et al., 2020).

The performance of Jokowi's administration, which is part of the implementation of the Nawacita Program, has not been optimal over the past 10 years. In the law enforcement sector, the Chief Justice of the Constitutional Court was removed from his position due to a conflict of interest in a court case (CNN Indonesia, 2023). In the human rights sector, there were 41 cases of human rights violations in Papua in June 2024, including 25 armed clashes, 10 cases of torture, and 6 instances of public property damage. Meanwhile, violence in Papua during the 2020-2021 period reached 1,182 cases, with 41.31% involving the military/police.

The Nawacita point stating that the Jokowi administration would bring democratic governance has also not been fully realised. Data from the Central Statistics Agency shows that the Indonesia Democracy Index has continued to decline, reaching 80.41 in 2022 and dropping to 78.51 in 2023 (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2024b).

The suboptimal realisation of the Nawacita programme has sparked dynamic responses from the mass media in assessing a phenomenon. In a study conducted on Kompas.com's coverage of Trans-Papua, Kompas.com was found to frame the positive side of Trans-Papua's development by selecting sources only from the government and not highlighting other aspects (Audityawan et al., 2022).

The diversity of perspectives in media coverage reflects the ideologies carried by each media outlet. As a communication tool, the media is often used by political elites to advance their interests. This can be seen in the subjectivity of journalists in their journalistic products (Imansari, 2021).

The diversity of media coverage also reflects the freedom of the press in Indonesia. Thomas Jefferson and James Madison stated that 'no free press, no free country, no democracy' (Sujoko et al., 2020). This statement implies that a free press is a prerequisite for a country to be considered democratic. Munir Fuady explains that one of the efforts to realise a democratic state is not to restrict the press in disseminating factual and accountable information. Such restrictions include restraint on the press, censorship of journalistic products, and prior restraint (Nasution & Dianto, 2023).

The interests of a mass media outlet are reflected in Tempo's reporting in its 29 July – 4 August 2024 edition with the headline "Nawadosa Jokowi," which reported on the suboptimal realisation of all sectors of the Nawacita programme. In its reporting, Tempo framed the issue as Jokowi's government having 18 roles in the decline of nine priority sectors of Nawacita. This study employs Robert Entman's framing analysis model to examine how the media frames news coverage through the highlighting and selection of issues from a phenomenon. This research is important to understand how Tempo frames an issue in its reporting. Additionally, this study analyses Tempo's interests as a media outlet in reporting a phenomenon.

The framing theory proposed by Goffman is a micro-level theory that focuses its assumptions on how individuals or groups routinely learn to interpret their social environment (Baran & Davis, 2010). The development of framing theory in academia has introduced new concepts and scope, including (1) the social and political context in which the framing originates and (2) the social and political consequences of the framing carried out by a media outlet (Baran & Davis, 2010).

The media plays a role in realising public interests. Jurgen Habermas indirectly states that the media acts as public property to facilitate the deliberative process of society in order to achieve an authoritative public. On the other hand, Plattner explains that in a democracy, the media functions as a catalyst for citizens to become part of the public effort to control the government (Sujoko et al., 2020). These ideas appear to underpin Tempo's framing of its reporting on the implementation of Nawacita by President Jokowi. There has been significant criticism of the implementation of Nawacita, prompting Tempo to incorporate these critical voices into its reporting.

The development of framing theory has been supported by the productivity of one researcher who focuses on the conceptualisation of framing, namely Gamson (Baran &

Davis, 2010). Gamson argues that framing in social events is subject to conflict, so the use of frameworks continues to be developed due to the differences in interests of each group in highlighting an issue according to their respective interests.

The classic definition of framing was provided by Robert M. Entman as 'selecting some aspects of perceived reality and making them more prominent in a communication text, in a way that aims to promote a particular problem definition, causal interpretation, moral evaluation, and/or recommendation for action.' Through framing, the selected reality becomes more prominent, either through repetition or conspicuous placement in the news text, making it easier to remember and meaningful to the audience (Entman, 1993 in Eriyanto, 2019).

Robert Entman's framing analysis model was chosen by researchers to determine how Tempo selected and highlighted issues in its framing of the news in the 29 July – 4 August 2024 edition. Researchers considered Robert Entman's framing analysis model to be the most appropriate model for determining the media's perspective in framing this phenomenon compared to other framing analysis models. News can also be defined as reports on current facts and ideas selected by an editorial team based on various aspects, ranging from urgency, impact, public interest in the news, and the relevance of the news to the community, thereby producing information that is interesting to readers (Al-Fandi, 2021). This definition emphasizes that news is information selected by the editorial team and disseminated to the public based on specific considerations.

According to the selection framework, news is divided into two types, namely positive and negative news. Positive news is news that contains values of goodness, such as rescue and treatment, while negative news is news that reveals a tragedy and evil (Setiawan et al., 2020).

## 2. Materials and Methods

The objects of this study are 20 main news articles published in Tempo magazine, edition 29 July – 4 August 2024. The 20 news articles written by Tempo discuss the Jokowi administration's contribution to regression and stagnation in the 18 priority sectors of Nawacita with the following headlines: Dari Istana untuk Keluarga, Simalabim Jadi Undang-Undang, Baju Loreng di Lembaga Sipil, Nyanyi Sunyi Pengungsi Papua, Panggung Komersialisasi Pendidikan, Geng Solo di Trunojoyo, Aroma Politis Korps Adhyaksa, Biang Keladi Pelemahan KPK, Janji Kosong Menangani Pelanggaran HAM Berat, Bengkak Utang Menjelang Akhir Jabatan, Burden Sharing yang Mencekik Bank Indonesia, Besar Hasrat Sepur Kilat, Ambisi Hampa di Ibu Kota Nusantara, Diplomasi Tanpa Peluru, Deforestasi Lumbang Pangan dan Tambang, Konflik Agraria Proyek Strategis Nasional, Tawanan Akibat Proyek Strategis Nasional, usim Tangkap Pencemaran Nama, Awan Kelabu Setelah Revisi, Foto Tengkorak Setelah Pemberitaan.

This research is descriptive qualitative with primary data sources in the form of Tempo magazine editions dated 29 July – 4 August 2024 and secondary data sources in the form of supporting data related to the implementation of the Nawacita programme. The data includes data from institutions and agencies related to the implementation of the Nawacita programme during 2014-2024. The data collection techniques used in this study are observation and documentation. Observation and documentation were conducted between August and November 2024 on the news articles written by Tempo in the magazine edition dated 29 July – 4 August 2024.

The data analysis technique used in this study is Robert Entman's framing model analysis technique. This data analysis technique was chosen because it is in line with the purpose of the study, which is to analyse the selection and highlighting of issues by the media. The data analysis tool from Robert Entman's framing model analysis is 'define problem', which analyses how the media defines a problem from a phenomenon. The researcher uses Entman and Goffman's framing theory to strengthen the results of the framing analysis. Entman's framing theory states that a news story tends to go through a process of issue selection and emphasis. The facts presented are part of the issues that have been selected according to the interests of the media itself (Eriyanto, 2012).

Goffman, in his theory, states that the media, in framing, tends to be influenced by the background of the media itself (Goffman, 1986).

### **3. Results and Discussion**

Based on 20 articles from the main news coverage, the results of the framing analysis according to Robert Entman's framing device are as follows.

#### **3.1 Define Problems**

Tempo's problem definition in its 20 main news articles focused on stagnation and regression in Nawacita's priority sectors during the 10 years of Jokowi's administration. Tempo emphasised in its news reports that there were still unresolved issues and new problems that had arisen during Jokowi's administration. The priority sectors referred to by Tempo include law enforcement and human rights, democracy, the environment, humanitarian issues, the economy, and foreign policy. Tempo defined the problems by writing direct and indirect narratives, which were Tempo's interpretations of interviews conducted with relevant sources. Each article written by Tempo emphasises the definition of issues in the implementation of the Nawacita program, which has not been maximised over the past 10 years, based on the selection of interview quotes and the structure of the narrative contained in its news articles.

#### **3.2 Diagnose causes**

The writing of the causes of the problems in 20 articles written by Tempo focused on the Jokowi administration's lack of seriousness over the past 10 years in realising its promises in the Nawacita priority sectors. Tempo assessed the Jokowi administration's lack of seriousness as immature planning, policies that contradicted the constitution, and programme implementation that did not match the initial plans. Tempo wrote about the causes of the problems by selecting interview excerpts with sources that implicitly emphasised these issues. In its news reports, Tempo explained the causes of the problems by connecting the interview excerpts with narratives constructed by Tempo.

#### **3.3 Make moral judgements**

Tempo's moral assessment in its news reports focuses on stagnation and regression in Nawacita's priority sectors as part of the Jokowi administration's responsibility during its 10 years in office. Tempo emphasises that the Jokowi administration has contributed to every instance of regression and stagnation in Nawacita's priority sectors. Tempo's method of conducting moral assessment involves quoting interviews with sources who explicitly express moral judgements about the Jokowi administration.

#### **3.4 Treatment recommendation**

The solutions proposed by Tempo in its 20 articles focus on the considerations taken by the Jokowi administration in implementing the 2018-2024 work programme, which should be more mature and in line with the constitution as a realisation of Nawacita itself. Tempo emphasises diverse problem-solving suggestions, ranging from making new decisions that could reverse those deemed controversial by Tempo, to discontinuing policies and decisions already taken by the Jokowi administration. The problem-solving suggestions provided by Tempo in its articles are explicit quotes from interviews with relevant sources.

Based on framing analysis using Robert Entman's analytical model, Tempo demonstrates its critical stance toward the implementation of the Nawacita Programme from 2014 to 2024 by presenting negative news values. This is based on the selection and emphasis of issues focused on events and incidents that highlight the problems and failures in the implementation of the Nawacita Programme. Tempo's opposition to the implementation of the Nawacita programme proves that Tempo, as a mass media outlet, is not neutral. Tempo has shown its bias towards the opposition, framing its news coverage to only select issues related to the failures of Jokowi's administration over the past 10

years. Tempo also brings ideological motives into its framing of the failure to implement the Nawacita Program, consistently positioning itself as a media outlet at the forefront of criticising those in power. This was stated by former Tempo editor-in-chief Arief Zulkifli when Tempo celebrated its 50th anniversary (Tempo, 2021).

Tempo's self-proclamation as a leading media outlet in criticising the government was shaken by the circulation of a proposal letter from PT Tempo Inti Media Harian regarding Tempo's proposal for cooperation with the government for advertising offers. According to Detik, there was a narrative stating that Tempo had submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology for advertising offers, but it was rejected (Nufus, 2024). Tempo's claim that it is a leading media outlet critical of the government has been shaken by the circulation of a proposal letter from PT Tempo Inti Media Harian regarding Tempo's proposal for cooperation with the government for advertising offers. According to Detik, there is a narrative stating that Tempo submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology for advertising offers, but it was rejected (Nufus, 2024).

This suspected collaboration effort is further strengthened by the circulation of two letters. The first letter, dated 20 September 2024, was addressed by Tempo to Deputy Minister I of Communication and Information Technology Nezar Patria regarding a request for an audience to discuss the Socialisation Programme on the Achievements of the Indonesia Maju Cabinet, and the second letter, dated 10 October 2024, was addressed to the Director General of Information and Public Communication at the Ministry of Communication and Information Technology, Prabunindya Revta Revolusi, also containing a request for an audience (Nufus, 2024).

Tempo clarified that the narrative regarding the alleged cooperation was part of an advertisement, which is separate from the editorial section. The narrative of the alleged cooperation ended with Tempo's report on the operation to polish Jokowi's image, which asked Tempo's business team whether there had been any such advertising offers (Nufus, 2024). The critical reporting conducted by Tempo is indeed not separate from the background and ownership of Tempo. Although Tempo is a private company that has listed its shares on the Indonesia Stock Exchange, which grants it relative freedom to conduct independent reporting without being constrained by ownership from a single party, the stance of the shareholders does reflect the framing direction, which in the context of this reporting leans toward negative news value.

The largest shareholders of PT Tempo Inti Media Tbk are non-registered shareholders with a total of 25.15% of shares, with other shareholders including PT Grafiti Pers with 24.28% of shares, Yayasan Tempo 21 Juni 1984 with 17.13% of shares, PT Jaya Raya Utama with 16.28%, Yayasan Pembangunan Jaya Raya with 8.54%, Yayasan Karyawan Tempo with 8.28%, Geonawan S Mohamad with 0.08%, and Bambang Haryamurti with 0.26% (Bursa Efek Indonesia, n.d.).

Tempo's political interest in criticising the Jokowi administration is reinforced by the stance of Goenawan Mohamad as one of the founders and shareholders of Tempo. In an interview on the Kompas TV programme Rosi, Goenawan Mohamad stated that he was disappointed with the Jokowi administration, whose performance he considered inconsistent with its campaign promises (KOMPASTV, 2023).

Tempo's political interests and motives in criticising Jokowi's administration are reflected in its reporting. Concrete evidence of this can be seen in the framing of negative news at the end of Jokowi's administration. The highlighting and selection of issues focused on regression and stagnation in the Nawacita sector. The successful aspects of the Nawacita programme were not included in Tempo's selection of information, which framed the news with negative values.

The issues selected cover problematic aspects of all points of Nawacita. The first point of Nawacita, which covers national security and active foreign policy, was reported critically by Tempo. The selected issues focus on the reform of the Indonesian National Armed Forces (TNI) and the Indonesian National Police (Polri), which are considered controversial due to the revision of the TNI Law containing controversial articles and the

absence of meritocracy within the Polri during Jokowi's administration, as Polri members were filled with individuals close to Jokowi, making Polri reform difficult to implement. Tempo's issue selection highlights the problems at hand. According to data from the Indicator survey institute, in 2023, 75.38% of respondents agreed that the Polri had successfully made positive changes (Indikator, 2023).

Another issue selected by Tempo relates to Indonesia's independent foreign policy, which is considered to lack a basis for its policies during Jokowi's administration. Tempo explains this by saying that the policies taken are insubstantial and overly pragmatic. Tempo's framing of this news focuses on criticism of Jokowi's administration as insubstantial based on interview quotes from sources.

Based on research conducted by Baidawi and Zarkasi on Indonesia's foreign policy during Jokowi's 10 years in power, Indonesia's economic diplomacy score reached 98.72 percent in 2015, which is higher than the target of 79 percent. Additionally, there were 59 recommendations in the economic and development sectors that were achieved, indicating a 100% realisation of the target (Baidawi & Zarkasi, 2019). These facts were not included in Tempo's reporting due to its bias towards the opposition, which seeks to criticise the Jokowi administration. The decline of democracy in Indonesia, which has also been highlighted by Tempo in its reporting, has undergone a process of issue selection and prioritisation. Tempo's reporting has focused on information suggesting that President Jokowi, towards the end of his term, is attempting to build a political dynasty by seeking to extend his presidential term under the pretext of ensuring the smooth implementation of National Strategic Projects. Additionally, Tempo has highlighted the weakening of state institutions outside the executive branch, which has resulted in policies that primarily benefit the executive branch.

According to data from the Central Statistics Agency, the Indonesia Democracy Index experienced fluctuations between 2021 and 2023. Based on the national freedom aspect, the Indonesia Democracy Index saw an increase from 79.72 to 82.80 in 2021–2022, before declining again in 2023 to 77.48 (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2024b).

The increase in the Indonesian Democracy Index was not highlighted by Tempo because the data did not align with Tempo's objective of constructing a critical reality in its news coverage, which emphasised that democracy, as one of the priorities of Nawacita, had not been successfully realised. Tempo chose issues that supported the argument that there were still practices that were setting back democracy in Indonesia.

Education, as a priority sector of Nawacita, was portrayed by Tempo as having failed to show significant progress in its reporting. Tempo focused on highlighting that education in Indonesia is not yet fully free of costs, despite such claims in the law. Tempo assessed that commercialisation in the education sector at various levels has hindered the achievement of education targets. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency, the dropout rate in Indonesia did indeed experience an increase and decrease in 2021–2023. In 2022–2023, male students at the junior high school level experienced an increase of 0.2 points, but after that, there was an increase, although not yet significant (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2024a).

The phenomenon of the unachieved education targets was highlighted by Tempo in its reporting, which included other data such as the unmet targets of the Programme of Student Assessment (PSA). This framing indicates that Tempo, in its reporting, has taken a critical stance toward the government's performance during the 2014–2024 period.

The economic sector, which is part of the Nawacita priorities, was reported by Tempo as an area that has not achieved optimal progress during the 2014–2024 period. Tempo published three news articles related to the economy, each with a different theme: increasing debt, strategic national projects not aligned with funding plans, and the independence of the Bank of Indonesia, which Tempo identified as an ongoing issue during Jokowi's administration. According to CNBC, Indonesia's foreign debt did increase in July 2024, reaching 38.68 percent of GDP, but this figure is still within the safe limit of 60 percent of GDP, as stipulated in Law No. 17/2003 on State Finance (Rachman, 2024)./Tempo, in its reporting, adopts a different perspective by focusing on the deficit in

debt and the state budget (APBN) each year. The information that Indonesia's foreign debt remains within manageable levels was not included by Tempo, as its objective is to provide a perspective highlighting shortcomings in the government's economic performance, particularly given the fact that the management of the state budget (APBN) has been less than optimal.

The results of the framing analysis above show that Tempo reported based on the nine points of Nawacita, which have been Jokowi's flagship programme for the past ten years. Tempo dissects all the points in Nawacita and highlights the failures and issues that have arisen in each point, resulting in 20 news articles that explain that not a single point in Nawacita is free from controversy and problems in its implementation, which cannot be separated from Jokowi's contribution as president. Specifically, Tempo's framing highlights Jokowi's involvement in creating problems in each of the points promised in the Nawacita agenda, rather than focusing on their implementation.

Social-political motives are evident in Tempo's reporting in its 29 July – 4 August 2024 edition. This is evident from Tempo's reporting pattern in its magazine, which focused 20 of its articles in the main coverage section on social-political topics, with criticism of the implementation of the Nawacita programme as the main discussion. According to the podcast programme "Bocor Alus Politik Tempo," Bagja Hidayat, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of Tempo, stated that the framing motive behind the magazine's 29 July – 4 August 2024 was to evaluate the Jokowi administration over the past 10 years, which ultimately resulted in 18 failures in fulfilling his promises (Tempoco, 2024).

Based on the results of framing analysis of Tempo's reporting from 29 July to 4 August, it appears that the news produced by Tempo is consistent with the concept of the news itself. This is supported by the references used by Tempo to report the news. The socio-political motive for evaluating the performance of the Jokowi administration was carried out by selecting credible sources and data, such as experts in their respective fields, relevant ministries, the National Police ( ), and members of the public directly involved in a phenomenon. The selection of these sources resulted in news reports with objective facts.

The results of the framing analysis also show that Tempo fulfils its role as a mass communication actor in influencing public opinion and encouraging critical attitudes toward social-political issues. This is evident in its reporting, which highlights issues related to the welfare of communities in Papua and areas designated as National Strategic Projects. The framing employed by Tempo is based on interviews with individuals directly involved in the phenomenon, enabling the production of messages aligned with Tempo's socio-political motives while evaluating the performance of President Jokowi's administration.

Based on Goffman's view of framing theory, framing is a tool used by individuals or groups to interpret events in accordance with their individual or group backgrounds. In this case, Tempo, as a media outlet with a critical background towards every administration, demonstrates consistency between its reporting and Goffman's theory. News coverage framed critically towards the government reflects Tempo's interpretation of the implementation of Jokowi's Nawacita agenda over the past 10 years, pointing towards failure and the emergence of new problems in every sector. This interpretation is demonstrated by Tempo's selection of facts to include and exclude from its news coverage, resulting in a logical message that Jokowi has not succeeded in fulfilling his promises in Nawacita.

Goffman also theorises that media reporting is a form of constructing reality according to the interests of the media itself. In this context, the social construction carried out by Tempo results in news coverage that focuses public attention on issues that are controversial within each sector of Nawacita. This social construction reflects Tempo's interests as a media outlet, namely to increase public awareness of the suboptimal performance of Jokowi's administration over the past 10 years, as evidenced by the controversies that have arisen in each sector of his vision and mission.

Previous research findings that share similarities and contrasting differences with the results of this study indicate that Tempo's position underwent changes from the beginning of Jokowi's administration until the end of his administration. Tempo's critical stance toward the obstruction of Jokowi's presidential inauguration was not an expression of sympathy toward Jokowi personally, but rather a critical stance toward those in power at the time, as there were efforts to obstruct the inauguration of the elected president, which was contrary to their interests. This critical stance toward the government is evident in Tempo's framing of its coverage regarding Jokowi's failure to fulfil his Nawacita promises by the end of his term. Tempo did not hesitate to dissect each phenomenon and issue that contradicted what Jokowi had promised during his campaign.

#### 4. Conclusions

Based on the results of the framing analysis conducted on Tempo's reporting regarding the failure of Jokowi's Nawacita programme, it can be concluded that Tempo's framing shows a contrary stance towards the realisation of the Nawacita programme during 2014–2024 by framing the news negatively. This critical stance indicates that Tempo aligns itself with the opposition through issue selection that suggests the programme has not been fully successful, based on socio-political motives to evaluate Jokowi's performance over the past 10 years. Data related to successes were not included in the reporting to strengthen the argument that Jokowi's administration still leaves unresolved issues in the priority sectors of the Nawacita programme.

Tempo's highlighting and selection of issues in its reporting follows the journalistic code of ethics, which requires the media to be balanced in its reporting and not to deliberately disparage any party. In this case, Tempo verified information from both sides in its reporting, although the portion from the government was always smaller. Tempo's primary objective in reporting is to raise public awareness that issues still exist in the priority sectors of Nawacita, despite successes in other areas.

Based on these conclusions, the researcher recommends that journalists and media outlets across Indonesia continue to work professionally while maintaining independence and balance. At the end of a government's term, the media often reports on evaluations of that term. Journalists must ensure that their reporting is balanced by confirming with the government in a proportionate manner. On the other hand, those in power should also be open to confirmation efforts by journalists. The political situation at the end of a government's term is usually dynamic because it enters the election period, so the parties involved often have their own political manoeuvres. Journalists and media must remain critical without compromising their professionalism in covering such situations. The Journalistic Code of Ethics applicable in Indonesia must continue to serve as a guideline for the practice of journalism.

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