

Recreational and informative study benefits that adolescents receive by accessing the radio

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Abstract Adolescents desire to obtain information and news that can be fulfilled through various means and media, especially online media. Radio programmes are among the most popular media among teenagers in Jayapura City. Susanti and Wahyuni (2017) argue that radio is feasible to access, considering that it is a cheap and uncomplicated medium. This study aims to determine the adolescents' encouragement and benefits by accessing various programmes available on Swaranusa Bahagia (SNB) 1170 AM radio in Jayapura City. This study used a qualitative approach with an explanatory research type. There were 21 informants in this study consisting of 12 youth informants, six radio informants, and three Indonesian Broadcasting Commission informants. The study results stated that the youth were encouraged to access programmes on SNB 1170 AM radio in Jayapura City because of (1) information, (2) entertainment, (3) inspirational stories and words, and (4) friends. The findings and results of this research can be used by the radio in evaluating, revising, and developing its various broadcast programmes.

Keywords: adolescent; benefits; encouragement; radio; uses; gratifications

INTRODUCTION

The adolescent period is characterised by the desire to obtain information, which can be fulfilled through various means and media: parents, educational institutions, the internet, friends, television, or radio. Adolescents have various options for obtaining information, each of which has its advantages and disadvantages. Traditional media and new media are used by teenagers to gain information, leading to habit formation, as stated by Krisnawati (2016). Even teenagers access social media almost every day to find information and then convey their activities through these media (Afriluyanto, 2018).

In the dominance of social media used by teenagers to obtain various types of information, Susanti and Wahyuni (2017) stated that radio media still deserves to be considered an alternative to obtaining educational information. Susanti and Wahyuni (2017) argued that radio

is still worth accessing, considering it as a medium that is cheap and uncomplicated. With this consideration, various programmes broadcast by radio media can be used by teenagers to obtain the information they want.

Table 1. Previous comparative research and journal themes

Research themes/journal	Authors
National television programmes, children	Fransisca (1998); Ariane, (2002); Akbar (2002); Sitorus (2017); Sari (2003); Rusni (2002); Indrayani (2006); Triwardani & Wicandra (2007); Vidyarini (2008); Dzuhrina (2010)
National television, entertainment shows, adolescents, major cities in Java	Widyastuti (1996); Astuti (2010); Sigiro Saragih (1996), Darmaji (2003); Achmad (2003); Rahayu (2009)
National television, general age	Siahaan (1999); Utami (2003); Fardiah (2004); Ayu (2006); Syahrela(2006); Muharromaningsih (2006); Lubis (2007)
Local television, general age	Suhardi & Lestariyanti (1996); Oktaviarini (2006); Primasanti (2009); Priyowidodo (2009); Hassor & Sitokdana (2021); Novelani et al. (2021), Sabarofek & Sawaki (2018)
National radio, adolescence	Yuanita (2003)
Radio (local or national), children	Putri (2021)
Radio (general, local or national), age of children and public	Wasaraka (2021)
General media, children, media violence	Krisbiyantoro & Lestari (2008); Munfarida (2010)

Source: Authors' analysis (2023)

Table 1 (Sitorus, 2017) compares research themes about media access, programmes and their relationship with children. From Table 1, the main discussion is on national television and the adolescent age group in general. This research focuses on advertising and the macro influence of the mass media on society.

According to Wasaraka (2021), in his study of eating habits and washing people's hands during the pandemic in Jayapura City, television and radio media played a significant role as information media about Covid-19. Its role is the largest, with 43%, compared with other media. However, this study did not specifically discuss adolescents and the incentives and benefits of accessing them.

Various information obtained through media access may either increase adolescents' development or reduce their potential. Radio access may be very beneficial to them if it is used to socialise, related to studies at school, or can increase their income. Alternatively, their access may cause others' aggressiveness, such as consumptive behaviour in shopping or disrespecting their parents or elders.

In the present era, information and news can be obtained from various media, especially online media. The benefits and encouragement adolescents gain from accessing radio programmes need to be

researched; therefore, a study is important to determine the relationship between adolescents and their access to the radio because of these encouragements and benefits. Youth access to various programmes on this media can be improved if the outcomes are positive. On the other hand, youth access is reduced and even stopped if the outcomes are negative. This research study was conducted in Jayapura City, Papua Province, Indonesia. The development of mass media access in Jayapura City, Papua Province, in general, is still dominated by television and radio media. The dominance of these two media is due to Papua's vast, mountainous area, so internet access is not evenly distributed.

Based on Table 1, the research gap in this study resulted from a lack of research on adolescent access to radio media. In addition, with the development of social media, which is increasingly being used by the community, including teenagers in Jayapura City, it is necessary to know the encouragement and benefits of teenagers who access this radio media. Knowing these incentives and benefits can be used to benefit institutions and related parties in managing broadcast programmes owned explicitly for teenagers.

Based on the discussion and research gaps that have been put forward, several research questions were formulated: 1) Why are teenagers encouraged to access the programme on Swaranusa Bahagia radio media (SNB) 1170 AM in Jayapura City, Papua Province? and 2) What are the benefits for youth by accessing the programme on radio media SNB 1170 AM in Jayapura City, Papua Province?.

This study aimed to examine the encouragement and benefits that adolescents gain by accessing various programmes on SNB 1170 AM radio in Jayapura City with the formulation of the problem posed. This research employed the uses and gratifications model introduced by Blumler and Katz(1976). This model's basic assumption is that an audience is active in determining media choices to meet their needs; these media compete with each other to meet the audience's needs (Blumler & Katz, 1976). The achievement of meeting the needs of the audience has made the media an effective medium. Haquu (2020) describes the concept that media users or viewers have the authority to choose media.

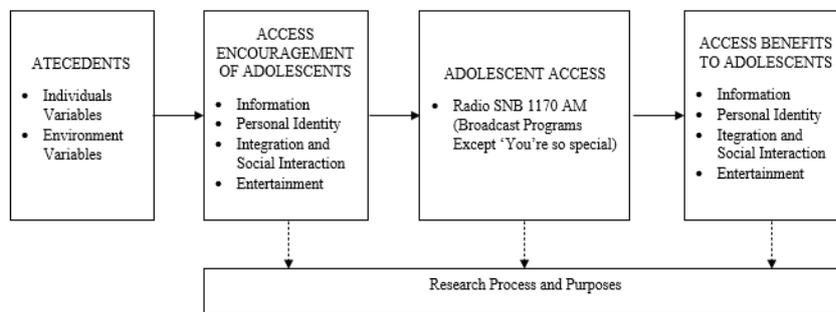
METHODOLOGY

This study used a qualitative approach by revealing various motivations for accessing programmes on SNB radio media and the benefits that adolescents received by accessing such programmes. The research aimed to find out the encouragement and benefits of accessing SNB radio programmes in Jayapura City, Papua Province. The research was conducted on SNB radio because this radio has been around for a long time, in April 1997. With the broadcasting licence obtained in 2007, this radio has had many fans, especially teenagers. In addition, this radio is a private radio that contains special youth programmes compared with government radio, whose broadcast programmes include more

information about development activities and the performance of government institutions. This type of research is explanatory. It seeks to answer why teenagers are encouraged to access SNB radio programmes and explain the benefits they receive by accessing various existing programmes.

The research mindset used a modified uses and gratifications model, whose antecedent section includes individual and environmental variables. This model analysed the motives of adolescents. The concept of encouragement used the concept of McQuail (1994), namely, information, personal identity, social integration and interaction and entertainment. In accessing this media, there is a target, namely, the programme on SNB radio. SNB radio broadcasted all programmes except 'You are so Special,' which was examined in another section. By accessing programmes on SNB radio media, youth informants obtain several benefits. These benefits are then analysed and juxtaposed with the urge to access media (McQuail 1994). For clarity, the mind map is presented in Figure 1.

Figure 1. Research mind map



Source: Authors' data (2023)

Table 2. Characteristics of informants

Informant	Age range	Gender	Work
Teenager	11–17 years	Male: 4 people Female: 8 people	High school student
Radio	20–35 years	Male: 0 people Female: 6 people	Studio head, broadcaster, production staff
Papua Regional Indonesian Broadcasting Commission	40–55 years	Male: 2 people Female: 1 person	Member of the Papua Regional Indonesian Broadcasting Commission

Source: Authors' data (2023)

The informants were selected using a 'non-probability purposive sampling' technique. The informants knew the information needed in research according to predetermined criteria: accessing broadcast programmes and radio broadcast policies and broadcasting policies. The teenage informants went to a high school near the radio station and

accessed this radio. Based on these criteria, the author prepared a framework for selecting informants, as shown in Table 2.

The data collection techniques were generally literature studies, observations and in-depth interviews. The data collected included primary and secondary data. The literature reviewed the uses and gratifications model, radio and youth media functions. The observations included youth activities and the broadcast process. The in-depth interviews focused on the benefits obtained, the frequency of access and when and why the broadcast programmes were accessed. Primary data were obtained from SNB radio and teenagers who listened to the radio. Secondary data were obtained from the radio and broadcasting commissions. The data analysis technique in this research was 'conceptualisation,' 'coding,' 'analytical memo writing' and 'outcroppings' (Neuman, 2006). The disadvantage of this research was that it was not carried out on radios with frequency modulation (FM) frequencies but only on adolescents who go to high school.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Encouragement Results of Adolescents Accessing Radio Programme SNB 1170 AM

Table 3 summarises the field results regarding youth encouragement to access programmes on SNB radio media in Jayapura City, Papua Province.

Table 3. Summary of results of youth encouragement in accessing programmes on SNB radio 1170 AM

Adolescent access	Summary of adolescent encouragement types in access
Broadcasting programme on SNB 1170 AM radio	Information Entertainment Inspirational stories and words Friends

Source: Authors' analysis (2023)

Overall, the encouragement results obtained by accessing broadcast programmes on SNB radio were divided into information, entertainment, inspirational stories, words, and friends. The descriptions of each type are summarised in Table 4.

Information

One of the adolescents' encouragement results in accessing SNB radio media for the first group is information. The desire to obtain abundant information was why informants accessed these radio broadcasts. Informant R-07 made the following statement regarding the urge to access the radio:

"Listening to the radio made me get some information. I want to seem cool when hanging out with my friends because I know a lot

of information. I got most of the information about tourist attractions, food menus, or tips for not getting bored on a trip.”
“If we know a lot of places for good food, it is cool, and people hear that we have information. We were heard and taught to know a lot because we know those places. Now, friends, if you have time off, you can go on a trip. Then take pictures and show them off on BBM (BlackBerry Messenger) or Facebook. So, if we know what tourist attractions are, they will hear and talk to us. For those in Jayapura, I usually can go. But for those outside Jayapura, it is difficult because it takes time and money too. My friends want to go to Raja Ampat so much. So do I” (R-07, 27 March 2015).

Table 4. Description of youth encouragement results in accessing programmes on SNB radio

Support type in accessing the programme	Result description in programme access encouragement
Information	Wanted to gain information to be cool and hip. For example, information about tourist attractions, food menus, or tips on walking to avoid boredom. Wanted to gain information on the situation where parents work. Wanted to hear about the development dialogue in Otsus and related education programmes and assistance. Quick and practical information on tips for making cakes or drinks or crafting something.
Entertainment	Wanted to hear spiritual songs, music to accompany study activities, or entertainment when emotional situations are down. Wanted to get a new atmosphere. Just wanted to hear songs and music.
Inspirational Stories and Word	Wanted to listen to biographies of other people's achievements to get inspiring sentences or encouraging messages. Wanted to listen to reflections on a quiet life to have information on the future life.
Friends	Wanted to have friends at night when alone.

Source: Authors' data (2023)

Regarding the desire to obtain information, R-08 described the situation of families in distant places. This information was related to the whereabouts of his parents, who work outside Jayapura City. The following statement is regarding his desire to access the broadcast:

“I listen to the radio so that I can get information from the place where my parents work. The incident where they work. Maybe there is a flood, shoot, or busy participating in any competitions here in Jayapura. So, knowing the news about them is important because we are far away. I only meet my parents once in months. I meet them in when there is a plane in December, do Christmas in

Jayapura, and the tickets are usually very expensive” (R-08, 27 March 2015).

Information encouragement was also experienced by informant R-11. R-08 was motivated by curiosity to gain information about his parents' work location, while R-11 was motivated to gain information about educational assistance. The following is his statement regarding the encouragement:

“I want to hear about the development dialogue in Otsus. Yes, education development, especially for those who provide scholarships or study assistance. Very important. Because I want to continue my study, even if I leave Jayapura. The scholarships are important because they are expensive, and I do not want to use my parental fees. I heard that someone has gone to Java and got help from the local government. Maybe I can get help like that too. Indeed, my sister is already in college, and if I go to college, where do I get the tuition fee unless my sister has graduated” (R-11, 26 March 2015).

Informant R-12 wanted some fast and practical information from the radio programme. The statement regarding the encouragement of quick and practical information was as follows:

“I want to know something quick and practical from the radio. Maybe ways or tips for making cakes, drinks or making something handmade” (R-12, 19 March 2015).

Entertainment

Another reason for the adolescents' encouragement to access SNB radio in the second group was entertainment. Listening to songs is a motivating factor for informants to access this media, as stated by informant R-01:

“I listen to spiritual songs the most and hear them when I study. For television, because it is noisy, and we are not studying anymore. This radio has a soft voice, it is calm, and we can still study or do homework” (R-01, 6 March 2015).

The urge to listen to songs on the SNB radio programme was also stated by R-04:

“Listening to songs for entertainment, especially when you are tired of work and studying Listening to songs on the radio is free anyway. It is free ...” (R-04, 27 March 2015).

Listening to songs can be an encouragement to get a new atmosphere, as informant R-06 stated:

'I listen to a song to get a new atmosphere ... Listen to a song, you can feel the song. Sometimes a favourite song can be played when we request.' (R-06, 27 March 2015)

Informant R-09 said that listening to songs was a boost. R-09 listens to church songs, folk songs, or Indonesian songs."

"I listen to the radio so that I can hear songs. Whatever I want, church songs, folk songs or Indonesian songs" (R-09, 27 March 2015)"

R-01, R-04, R-06 and R-09 listened to songs as the reason for accessing SNB radio media; this was also the reason for R-10. However, it was instrumental music that drove R-10 to access this media:

'I want to listen to music. Music is broad, whether songs can be instrumental. Instrumental is usually just acoustic or guitar accompaniment. If you want to hear a pop song, recommend hearing a regional pop song or one that uses a traditional language like Mitha Talahatu' (R-10, 27 March 2015).

Inspirational Stories and Words

The next reason adolescents accessed programmes on SNB radio is in the third group because of stories and inspirational words. Hearing other people's success stories was an encouragement for R-02 to access the radio, as the following statement shows:

"I like hearing other people's success stories, especially if there is a song about their achievement story. I do like listening to other radios or television, but this radio has a lot of enthusiastic wisdom words and messages, so I listen to this radio more often" (R-02, 27 March 2015).

The inspirational words became R-05's encouragement to access this media.

"Want to live in peace and be better in the future, Sir. Listen to the radio quietly as if listening to spirituality again. get the contemplation, and life can be better in the future. Better than today" (R-05, 27 March 2015).

Friends

The fourth reason for the adolescent's encouragement to access SNB radio media programmes in the fourth group was friends. Informant R-03 stated that the urge to access public programmes on the radio was because of the function of being a friend:

"I have friends at night and also find out the news at my parents' work if I hear it in the morning. ... Listening to the radio early in the morning made me know my parents' workplace. I have never been

there myself. Also, as a friend at night, my parents do not live in the same boarding house as me” (R-03, 20 March 2015).

Beneficial Results for Adolescents in Accessing Radio Programme SNB 1170 AM

The various benefits of adolescents accessing programmes broadcast on the SNB 1170 AM radio in Jayapura City were classified into two major groups: *inspirational and recreational benefits*. The *inspirational benefits* group contained several items, such as insights and input obtained by accessing programmes on this radio media. Meanwhile, the *recreational benefits* included fun, relaxing and refreshing ideas. Table 5 presents a summary of the inspirational benefits of accessing programmes on SNB radio, and Table 6 is a summary of the benefits.

Table 5. Inspirational benefits for adolescents in accessing radio programmes

Type of benefits	Summary of benefits
Local information	Found out about major activities in Jayapura City, such as HPI worship in Mandala Field, formed date of a regency and tree-planting activities Found out the big agenda at the Governor's Office or other significant events Knew the situation and weather in Jayapura Found out the activities' progress or events in Jayapura City
Village and family news	Found out about conditions where the inland parents work, such as conflicts or natural conditions Found out what happened in the village
Information and tips	Found information on cooking tips, cheap travel and interesting tourist locations

Source: Author (2023)

Local Information

The following statement describes the benefits of obtaining precise local information in Jayapura City and the Papua region. Informant R-11 stated the benefits of knowing the existence of several activities around Jayapura City:

“... Not sure what events were held in Trikora or Waringin, but [once you come to know] you can join the event” (R-11, 21 March 2015).

Informant R-11 was glad about the news or announcements about the Trikora field or stadium activities obtained through this media. By hearing this, informant R-11 knew about the developments around Jayapura City that could inspire him to participate in these activities. Informant R-09 also acknowledged the benefits of knowing about local activities through programmes on the radio.

“I am happy to get football information from the radio as well when there are big events at Trikora field ... like football matches,

traditional dance, also the kindergarten drum band in the afternoon or some kind of campaign” (R-09, 21 March 2015).

News About the Village and Extended Family

Besides appreciating the local activities and news, some informants also benefited from accessing SNB radio programmes that provide information on villages and extended families that lived outside Jayapura City within Papua Province. Informant R-03 stated that he likes to access the media as a friend and could find out the places and conditions under which his parents work and events at their place. This was because his parents had moved outside Jayapura City for work. The following is the informant's R-03 statement about his preference for media:

“Radio is my friend at night, Sir ... Parents and younger siblings are in another city, so the radio is my friend. As entertainment at night, I usually hear news from where my parents work. I want to hear the news so I know their situation. Is there a conflict, a flood, or a problem at the airport that cannot be solved easily.” (R-03, 20 March 2015)

Informant R-08 also experienced the same thing. By accessing programmes on this media, he is informed of events or incidents around the location of his parent's workplace, and he contacts his parents immediately by telephone.

“I knew what happened at the airport where my parents had a workplace in the Pemekaran, and I immediately called them. They answered, and we immediately knew how fast the information was [transmitted]. Yes, that is the benefit of hearing the news on the radio” (R-08, 27 March 2015).

The benefits that informants R-03 and R-08 obtained about their families and areas where their parents' work were also experienced by informants T-03 and R-11.

Inspirations and Tips

The next benefits were inspiration and tips. Some teenage informants enjoy accessing SNB media because they obtain inspiration or several tips on some issues. The inspiration or tips were related to food menus and tourist locations. The following is the statement of informant R-07 regarding this matter:

“I can get information about certain food menus or certain tourist locations. It can be in Jayapura or other places in Papua. It is not daily information, but I like and remember the tourist attractions, like Telaga Love and the beach in Sentani. The lake is near, but the beach is far” (R-07, 7 March 2015).

Regarding the inspirational, wise words favoured by some informants, informant R-05 stated

"I could get ... like evening devotion. Maybe the information was a bit lacking; meanwhile, the entertainment is not bad because there are lots of songs. The sermon might be adequate ... on the radio, there are morning, afternoon, and night reflections. Also, it has words of wisdom and advice. Almost every day, I hear that reflection" (R-05, 20 March 2015).

Informant R-12 received additional inspiration similar to informants R-07 and R-05.

'Sometimes you hear tips on cooking something, tips for cheap travel, or tips for college" (R-12, 21 March 2015).

Table 6. Summary of recreational benefits that adolescents obtain by accessing programmes on SNB 1170 AM radio

Type of benefits	Summary of benefits of accessing the programme
Entertainment, listening to songs	Heard songs that could add enthusiasm to accompany activities at home, such as study or work It could be entertainment at night
Entertainment of Football and Jayapura Indonesian Football Association	Can find out the results of Jayapura Indonesian Football Association matches outside Mandala or transfer information about players in the Jayapura Indonesian Football Association

Source: Authors' data (2023)

Entertainment of Listening to Songs

The recreational benefits of 'listening to songs' can be found in several informants, who stated that they felt relaxed and entertained when they heard song programmes on SNB radio. Informant R-02 stated the following:

"The benefit is entertainment because we like to hear songs ... If we listen to the kind of songs we like, we can be more enthusiastic and not give up learning" (R-02, 20 March 2015).

Another benefit felt by R-04 was that it could lighten the workload.

"If you are tired and listen to good songs, it can lighten those who are tired ... Yes, songs with hope, like church or popular songs. The church songs are on the radio; I often hear them at night. If you still have time to hear various general songs, the folk songs here are sometimes played" (R-04, 20 March 2015).

Listening to SNB radio programmes that provide entertainment or recreational benefits was also stated by informants R-08, R-10 and R-

11. R-10 called it 'night-time entertainment' referring to the programme's benefits he obtained from SNB radio. The following section presents another recreational benefit from the radio: football entertainment and the Jayapura Indonesian Football Association.

Entertainment on Football and Jayapura Indonesian Football Association

Some informants gained fun and entertainment by listening to SNB radio information and sports news highlights, especially football. Informant R-09 liked the information on sports, especially news about the Jayapura Indonesian Football Association Team.

Theoretical Discussion

This section discusses the adolescents' encouragement results and the benefits they received when accessing programmes on SNB radio. Table 7 presents a summary of the encouragement in accessing several programmes on this radio: (1) encouragement of information; (2) encouragement of entertainment; (3) encouragement of stories and words of inspiration, and (4) encouragement of friends. The informants' encouragement results could be compared with the encouragement concept using mass media, according to McQuail (1994).

Table 7. Comparative encouragement results in accessing programmes on SNB 1170 AM radio and, according to McQuail (2003), in accessing mass media

Encouragement of accessing radio programme results	Encouragement of accessing radio programme results, according to McQuail (2003)
Encouragement of information	Information
Encouragement of entertainment	Entertainment
Encouragement of words and inspirational stories	Personal identity
Encouragement of friends	Social integration and interaction

Source: Authors' data (2023)

There are similarities and differences between the encouragement results when accessing programmes on SNB radio media compared with McQuail's (1994) opinion, as seen in Table 7. This subject was supported by details of activities and practical efforts following the general encouragement. 'Information encouragement' according to McQuail (2003), can be found in details such as (1) searching for news about events and conditions related to the immediate environment, society and the world; (2) seeking guidance regarding various practical issues, opinions and matters relating to the choice; (3) satisfying general curiosity and interest; (4) studying or self-education; or (5) gaining a sense of peace by increasing knowledge.

These details are consistent with research results obtained by accessing programmes on the radio. These included the following: (1) the want to gain information to be cool and social, such as information about tourist attractions, food menus, or tips to not get bored on trips; (2) the want to gain information on the situation at the parents'

workplace; (3) they want to hear about the development dialogue in Otsus (Papua Special Autonomous Act) and related educational programmes and assistance; or (4) the want to gain quick and practical tips on making cakes, drinks and handicrafts. A comparison of the research findings' encouragement to access public programmes on the radio is shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Comparative details on encouragement results for accessing programmes on the radio and McQuail's (2003) opinions

Encouragement results in accessing programmes on radio	Encouragement, according to McQuail (2003)
<p>Encouragement of information Wanted to get information to be cool and slang. For example, information on tourist attractions, food menus, or tips for trips, so one does not get bored Wanted to get information on the situation where parents work Would like to hear about the development dialogue in Otsus and related education programmes and assistance Quick and practical information to make cakes, drinks and crafts</p>	<p>Information Search for news about events and conditions related to the immediate environment, society and the world Seek guidance on practical matters, opinions and matters related to choosing to make Satisfies general curiosity and interest Learning, self-education Gain a sense of peace by adding knowledge</p>
<p>Encouragement of entertainment Wanted to hear spiritual songs, songs to accompany study activities, or for entertainment when emotional situations are down Wanted to get a new atmosphere Wanted to listen to songs and music</p>	<p>Entertainment Release or separate from the problem Relax Obtain mental and aesthetic pleasure Time filling Emotional channelling</p>
<p>Encouragement stories and words of inspiration Wanted to listen to biographies of other people's success so that one gets words of wisdom or encouraging messages Wanted to listen to reflections on a calm life so that one has information for the next life</p>	<p>Personal identity Find advocates for personal values Find behaviour models Identify yourself with other values (through the media) Increase understanding of yourself</p>
<p>Encouragement of friends Wanted to have friends at night when alone</p>	<p>Integration and social interaction Gain knowledge about other people's conditions; social empathy Identify yourself with others and an increased sense of belonging Obtain friends other than humans Help to carry out a social role</p>

Source: Authors' data (2023)

The benefits adolescents obtain from accessing the radio can be divided into inspirational and recreational benefits. The findings regarding these benefits obtained are compared with McQuail' (1994) theories. Both similarities and differences were found about the benefits of accessing programmes on this radio and McQuail's (1994) theories, shown in Table 9.

Table 9. Research results in comparison on programme benefits and opinions of McQuail (1994)

Research results of programme benefits	Encouragement of Accessing Media According to McQuail (2003)
Inspirational benefits	Information
Local information	Integration and social interaction
Village news and extended family	Personal identity
Information and tips	
Recreational benefits	Entertainment
Entertainment of listening to songs	Integration and social interaction
Entertainment of Football and Jayapura Indonesian Football Association	Personal identity

Source: Authors' data (2023)

A comparison between the benefits that adolescents obtain from accessing programmes on the radio media and the encouragement of accessing other media had some compatibility, according to McQuail (1994) to encourage 'social integration and interaction' and 'personal identity' can be matched with both groups of inspirational and recreational benefits because both encouragements can be met in the two groups. The information is stated to correspond to the group of inspirational benefits only, whereas the entertainment drive corresponds to the group of recreational benefits only. The encouragement of 'integration and social interaction' in inspirational benefit groups can be fulfilled through the details obtained, such as the benefits of local information and news from the village and extended family.

By using a research mindset, applying the modified uses and gratifications model where the introduction includes individual variables and environmental variables introduced by McQuail (2003), it was found that the model is suitable for the condition of teenagers in Jayapura City because teenagers like to choose radio media to meet their needs.

The characteristics of Papua people were the news about the local situation, place of origin and the situation of extended families. Concern and curiosity about the situation around them, their place of origin and their extended family's conditions are evidence of kinship and environmental-oriented characteristics. These situations were strengthened by numerous informants who went to Jayapura City to continue their education and eventually left their villages. The media increases the longing and curiosity about the condition of their village, family and extended family. The news about family and village broadcast over the media enlightened and inspired such informants to finish their studies and immediately treat their homesickness. They were separated because they had to study outside Jayapura City, but their parents also moved to other areas and improved their careers. This is stated through the benefits of 'village news and extended family,' inspiring them and treating their homesickness.

The 'entertainment' encouragement was compatible with the recreational benefit group. Appropriate examples of benefits for the

informants include being entertained by the songs they hear and news about football and the Jayapura Indonesian Football Association.

In particular, the recreational benefits of 'football and the Jayapura Indonesian Football Association' are unique and distributed evenly among male and female youth informants because the Jayapura Indonesian Football Association is the Papua people's pride. Regionally, the Jayapura Indonesian Football Association is located in the administrative area of Jayapura City. However, with its long history and pride, the Jayapura Indonesian Football Association is owned by the residents of Jayapura City and the Papua people. The informants' residence was indeed Jayapura City, but some were not from Jayapura City; their presence was to continue their studies. Thus, although most informants came from outside the city of Jayapura, the pride of the Jayapura Indonesian Football Association was still there and became entertainment.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, the encouragement of adolescents to access the SNB radio programme in Jayapura City is to obtain (1) information, (2) entertainment, (3) inspirational stories and words and (4) friends. Field findings also show the youth's benefits in accessing SNB radio programmes. The findings of this study support the theory of encouragement in accessing radio programmes. As stated in Table 7, the four outcomes are driven through (a) information, (b) entertainment, (c) inspirational stories and words and (d) peer encouragement. In addition, Table 9 shows the emotional and recreational benefits. These findings and discussions make evaluating, revising, or creating new broadcast programmes possible. The results of these evaluations, revisions, or new programmes are expected to attract more adolescent listeners because of the benefits and goals they obtain by accessing them. By referring to the results of this study that support the concept of uses and gratifications model (Blumler & Katz, 1976) and the concept of encouragement by McQuail (1994), the theoretical implication of this research is extending some of the types of encouragement and accessing media is a must.

Further research can be performed with similar studies on adolescents using FM radio programmes. There are several FM radio stations in Jayapura City, such as RBS, Pro-2 and R-FM. This opens up further opportunities for such research, which will further complement the findings obtained from our study.

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