

# Education on Corruption Investigative Reporting for Radar Journalists at Priangan Timur

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**Abstract**—Community Service hopes to provide a concrete picture of the importance of media relations with anti-corruption education. This activity is interesting: 1. To provide an overview of the importance of reducing the problem of corruption for readers' anti-corruption education. 2. Practicing the skills of journalists from Radar Se-Priangan Timur in reporting investigations about corruption and providing disclosure in a variety of reporting angles accordingly. 3. Building readers' literacy in the regions, especially Priangan Timur about the problem of corruption which of course is related to this activity can increase the cognitive elements of participants regarding the dimensions of the problem of corruption. The method of this activity is carried out with a combination of training and counselling that is supported by interactive dialogue and sharing that encourage participants to be creative, innovative, participatory, and build a compact partnership. The results of this activity showed changes in the participants, especially increasing their knowledge and ability to cover corruption issues in terms of: Themes (types of corruption), Topics (corruption material), Research (increased corruption), Resource persons, Documents / Data, and Questionable Techniques (search data, incognito).

**Keywords:** *corruption, investigative reporting on corruption*

## I. INTRODUCTION

The problem of corruption has always been a hot topic of discussion in the community, especially local and national mass media. The rise of corruption in Indonesia seems difficult to eradicate and has become a culture. Basically, corruption is a violation of the law which has now become a habit. The causes of corruption also vary, including economic problems, namely the low income earned when compared to the necessities of life and a consumptive lifestyle, a culture of giving tips (facilitation money), a culture of low shame, weak legal sanctions that are unable to cause effects deterrent, inconsistent application of law from law enforcement institutions, and lack of legal supervision.

In handling corruption cases, what must be highlighted is the perpetrators and the law. Corruption cases are carried out by unscrupulous persons who have a negative impact on the name of the institution to the government, state and society. Corruption can occur in public sector government offices, extortion in Samsat offices, procurement of goods such as Damkar cars, corruption of social assistance funds, corruption

of political elites, facilitation of KTP in villages or even the management of sports activities in the same class as the National Sports Week event.

Seeing this condition, anti-corruption education is a median that is considered important. Corruption in Indonesia shows the development of alarming index figures as published by the Transparency International (TI) Corruption Perception Index data for 2018 Indonesia is ranked as the most corrupt country in the sequence to -37 world, but there was an increase in the corruption index in Indonesia from 2014 which ranked 107th. The top countries are Denmark, Finland, Sweden, New Zealand, the Netherlands and Norway. Preventive action through education, developing anti-corruption education and community involvement, are important solutions in the fight against corruption [1].

Media presence is one of the important domains in anti-corruption education in Indonesia. Of course, talking about eradicating corruption, not just talking about the performance of the KPK, Police and Attorney General's Office, but actually the media can have a role in anti-corruption education. At a minimum by lowering reporting which contains elements of advocacy and education regarding the eradication of corruption itself. Some argue that the mass media is quite effective in combating corruption, but there are others who argue the opposite.

The media has a supervisory function, providing information about the environment. The function of correlation (correlation), where there is a presentation of the choice of solutions to a problem. The function of transferring culture (transmission), the existence of socialization and education. The entertainment function (entertainment) introduced by Charles Wright who developed the Laswell model by introducing a twelve-category model and a list of functions. In this model Charles Wright adds an entertainment function [2]. Wright also distinguishes between positive functions (functions) and negative functions (dysfunction).

The important role of mass media in the field of corruption prevention, among others, is manifested in the form of providing information to the public about the meaning of corruption. The aim is to make the public aware of acts which are included in corruption and not included in corruption. Through the mass media coverage, the public learned that the

regional head who received income outside the salary illegally meant corruption. The mass media is driving the realization of good governance. The media as one source of public information is expected to be a tool to encourage the implementation of the three principles of good governance (the principles of transparency, accountability, and participation).

For coverage of corruption cases, the role of the media is very relevant to what is stated in the Press Law 40/1999. Article 6 of this Law states that the media must be able to carry out the functions of controlling behaviour, criticizing, correcting, and advising on matters of public concern. Including even regional scale corruption cases. It is also because almost all of the corruption cases that arise often come from the regions. Seeing this, it is also important to target the regions as an anti-corruption education ground. Especially in the context of West Java, which is lately often enlivened by Operation Capture (OTT) Corruption Eradication Commission for regional heads, West Java is also the Most Corrupt Province (<http://jabar.tribunnews.com/2018/04/18>).

One of the chosen ones is Radar Tasikmalaya, Corruption Investigative Reporting Training for journalists in the regions is certainly an important area to provide perspective and understanding of corruption coverage, which is precisely considered as an important domain of 'injecting' scientific insights into journalists in areas far from mothers city. Radar Tasik is a regional media that has a strong performance for regional press sizes. In its development, he now has media journalism tools, from printing to television journalistic broadcast studios. For the Radar group, which is led by the Jawa Post group, Radar Tasikmalaya can be said to be the strongest in the East Priangan area, both in terms of HR and the development of business management, In terms of reporting, Radar Tasikmalaya has been able to make coverage that is not in the straight news range. But it has been able to design and implement coverage in the type of depth reporting. From there, the various issues and discourses of Radar Tasikmalaya are considered to have contributed to the people of the city and Tasikmalaya Regency, to the surrounding areas in East Priangan.

Based on the introduction above, the problem formulation in this Community Service is How to organize Corruption Investigative Reporting Training in Regions for East Radar Journalists who can improve their cognitive abilities / skills in writing news related to corruption issues?

## II. STATE OF THE ART

### A. *Tradition and Development of Investigative Journalism*

Basically, some of the principles of coverage of journalists' activities indicate the extraction of "information" of facts and news sources. The work of journalists collects facts and sources of news to help people understand events that affect their lives. The excavation brought reporters to carry out three activities [3]. Surface facts, namely, tracing facts from original sources; Reportorial enterprise which includes the work of verifying, investigating, covering sudden events, observing background; Interpretation and analysis, that is, try to measure

the accumulation of information based on its level of significance, impact, causes, consequences.

Investigative reporting can reach a much broader scope and can also reach reporting in-depth reporting (interpretative in-depth reporting) [4]. As a journalistic reporting, investigation has an element of depth. News written by investigative journalists is compiled in depth. Depth reporting is one of the ways / tools for how investigations are covered and written. And in most cases, an investigative story with many in-depth interviews and extensive background research provides a better story than one in which journalists misrepresent themselves [5].

Investigative journalists, according to David Murphy refer to three types called general reporters, specialist reporters, and reporters with an investigative turn of mind [6]. General journalists are usually not interested in the detailed knowledge of the people they cover. Investigative journalists work not with clarity of coverage material. Longer coverage time, requires patience and perseverance as well as imagination on every day of fact finding. Investigative journalists such as facing opposition, roadblocks, and often threats or situations are truly dangerous. The deadline is not tomorrow or the following days, but it can take place monthly.

### B. *Dimensions of Corruption*

Law of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 30 of 2002, Regarding the Corruption Eradication Commission, states that the eradication of corruption is intended to "create a just, prosperous, and prosperous society based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution". Therefore, efforts to eradicate corruption should "need to be increased professionally, intensively, and continuously because corruption has harmed the country's finances, the country's economy, and impeded national development".

However, these various efforts run within the corridors of state survival based on: legal certainty, openness, accountability, public interest, and proportionality. From there, various components of society related to corruption eradication have the opportunity to take "actions to prevent corruption, and to monitor the implementation of state government". Cases of corruption are increasingly rampant while many government programs have been carried out to address them [7].

The press is one of the institutional components in society. His job, as a reporter on community events, is to provide social control to the state and the community on the course of life so as not to violate, or hinder, the development of national and state life. Among the tasks of press social control, is reporting corruption. The press, among others, covers corruption in the community in investigative activities, such as obstacles to handling corruption due to interference from the executive, judicial, or legislative branches. corruption eradication cannot be done by law enforcement alone, but structured and systematic prevention efforts must be carried out, and one of them is through education [8].

Media investigative reporting, for example, is related to criminal acts of corruption that "involve law enforcement officials, state administrators, and others", or who "receive

attention that unsettles the public", and / or which "involves state losses". Various press investigations on corruption, including conducting investigations and searching for facts such as documents or recorded conversations related to corruption; trace the activities of agencies that are assumed to be in corrupt activities; seeking information from banks or other financial institutions about the financial condition of a suspect or defendant in corruption; explore various corrupt behaviours committed by leaders or superiors in relation to their positions; trace the wealth and taxation data of the suspect or defendant to the relevant agencies; investigating financial transactions, trade transactions, and agreements, permits, licenses and concessions carried out or owned by suspects or accused allegedly based on sufficient initial evidence related to corruption; investigate evidence of corruption at home and abroad, and other investigative actions. Empirical results obtained indicate that widespread corruption occurs in a country's public sector [9].

Based on that, in the dimension of reporting on press corruption investigations, reflecting social control efforts for measures or efforts to prevent corruption, such as: examining the reports of the assets of the state administrators; reports and determining the status of gratuities; organizing anti-corruption education programs at every level of education; encourage the implementation of a socialization program to eradicate corruption, and conduct an anti-corruption campaign to the general public. media freedom may have a stronger indirect effect on corruption [10].

**III. METHODS**

The stages of the implementation of Community Service are carried out in several stages to measure cognitive, affective and psychomotor aspects. The first stage of the material provided relates to the knowledge, understanding and building deeper awareness of participants regarding corruption in terms of criminal law. The second phase was carried out counselling with the material dynamics of corruption and corruption politics. The third stage was given training material covering, writing and reporting on corruption investigations, fourth, conducting evaluation of writing corruption investigations written by participants.

The method of providing material in this training is:

- Friendly

- Discussion
- Ask questions
- Practice
- Simulation
- Ice breaking

The material is given by the Community Service Submission Team or facilitators who are experienced in providing training or competent in the field of Criminal Law and Investigation Writing. As for the targets in this Community Service are 30 Radar Journalists from East Priangan consisting of City / District domiciles. Tasikmalaya, Kab. Ciamis, Kota Banjar, Kab. Garut, Kab. Pangandaran and their reporters who are on the border of West Java-Central Java. They are the representatives of the Java Pos Radar Group reporters in East Priangan. It is hoped that by organizing this activity it will be able to transmit the knowledge it has acquired to its loyal readers through its report reports. The main activity of Community Service was held on Friday-Saturday, March 22-23, 2019 at the Radar Tasikmalaya Editorial.

**IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

After the team carried out the series of Community Service activities, the results of the Pretest and posttest analysis were as follows:

TABLE I. PRETEST AND POSTTEST ANALYSIS

**Paired Samples Statistics**

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Pre_Test	53,60	30	9,149	1,670
	ost_Test	79,49	30	13,007	2,375

The data above shows that the average pretest group is lower than the posttest group i.e. 53.60 and 79.49. This means that an increase in respondents' knowledge from before and after the pretest. The standard deviation of the pretest group is smaller than the posttest group of 9,149 and 13,007, which means the knowledge score of the posttest group is more diverse than the posttest group. Pretest and posttest hypothesis testing can be formulated as follows:

TABLE II. PRETEST AND POSTTEST HYPOTHESIS TESTING

**Paired Samples Test**

		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence of the Difference		t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Pre_Test	-25,897	10,434	1,905	-29,793	-22,001	-13,595	29	,000
	Post_Test								

Ho: There is no difference in the average score of respondents' computer knowledge between before and after the pretest.

H1: There is a difference in the average score of respondents' computer knowledge between before and after the pretest.

The results show a t value of -13.595 with df = 29 the significance value (p value) t is 0,000. Because this value is smaller than  $\alpha = 0.05$ , Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted. Then it can be concluded There is a difference in the average score of knowledge of the investigative issues of corruption of respondents between before and after the pretest.

In statistical analysis through SPSS it was concluded: there was a significant difference in participants' cognitive knowledge about investigative corruption before and after training. Regarding training products in the form of news produced by Radar Tasikmalaya during the post-training session, at least the Community Service team noted that there were several news products that were raised related to regional corruption issues around the East Priangan around Tasikmalaya.

TABLE III. NEWS LIST ON CORRUPTION ISSUES AIRING AT RADAR TASIKMALAYA

No.	Date	Topic
1.	10/4/2019	Preventing Corruption, KPK Monitors Local Governments
2.	24/4/2019	Alleged Corruption of Cisinga Tasikmalaya Road and Bridge, Head of PUPR and 4 Friends Become Suspects
3.	29/4/2019	The Tasik Mayor's Personal Aide was examined by the KPK
4.	9/5/2019	Budi Budiman: Just Enough!
5.	26/6/2019	YPT's Aspiration Fund Corruption of Rp. 878 Million, Head of Sukahening Suspect
6.	27/6/2019	Aspiration Funds Don't Be Bancan
7.	16/7/2019	3 PUPR Tasik Officials and 2 Partners Become Cisinga Project Corruption Suspects
8.	23/7/2019	Kejari Ciamis Investigates 3 Corruption Cases

#### V. CONCLUSIONS

Based on the whole series of training activities that have been carried out, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- Participants' knowledge about investigative reporting on corruption increases. This is evidenced by changes in scores from the pre-test and post-test results

- There was a change in the knowledge of training participants regarding corruption investigative reporting as evidenced by changes in pre-test and post-test scores.
- Participants are able to apply corruption investigative reporting to make news products with the theme of regional corruption issues.

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