

The Influence of Online Mass Media on Anti-Corruption Legal Awareness Education

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ABSTRACT

This research examines the influence of online mass media on anti-corruption legal awareness education. The study uses an empirical and normative juridical approach with calculations using chi-square statistics. The results showed that criminal law enforcement would run effectively if the community has legal awareness in combating crime. Online mass media can play a role in increasing the community's legal awareness through its duties and functions as a means of communication and information. Reading online mass media affects the legal awareness of anti-corruption society in the form of anti-corruption, a positive attitude towards anti-corruption, and perceptions of anti-corruption. Based on the calculation results, there is a significant difference between reading online mass media with anti-corruption legal awareness, which is realized through knowledge, positive attitude, and anti-corruption perception. There is a significant difference in level because some knowledgeable and have a positive attitude towards anti-corruption, lack an anti-corruption understanding.

Keywords: online mass media, legal awareness education, anti-corruption.

INTRODUCTION

The arrest of WS, member of KPU RI (General Elections Commission of Republic of Indonesia) by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) (*Harian Kompas*, 1/16/2020) was the Arresting Operation (OTT) the umpteenth time by the KPK against judges, clerks, advocates and several members of the DPR (House of Representatives). They pointed out bribery crimes as quite a lot of criminal acts of corruption in Indonesia. Corruption crime continues to occur and is increasing from year to year as if it is a latent factor that is entrenched in the Indonesian people (Chatterjee & Ray, 2009; Yogi Prabowo, 2014). The perpetrators carry out their actions as a habit. At the same time, they are not afraid of criminal threats as criminal acts of corruption, especially if they are members of the KPU or the DPR as an institution with essential authority in the Indonesian political system.

The impact of bribery crimes related to the abuse of authority among KPU, for example, the quality of

democracy is tainted, and it can lead to distrust of the government. While in the DPR, related to the regulation of infrastructure projects, the quality of these projects will decline, which will harm the state and society. Bribery in the courts results in a loss of sense of justice for justice seekers. This type of corruption is very biased because its effect indirectly affects state finances, where corruption generally results in state financial losses.

Bribery as a crime of corruption is indeed a new provision regulated in the Corruption Crime Act (Corruption Act Law), which began to be enacted by Law No. 3 of 1971 and then replaced by Law No. 31 of 1999 conjunction with Law No. 20 of 2001. Besides, all provisions regarding the bribe passed from the KUH (Criminal Code) connected with criminal offenses (ambts delicten).

Articles of the Criminal Code (KUHP) that are passed to the Anti-Corruption Law are Article 209 of the Criminal Code that regulates active bribery (active omkoopung or active bribery) against civil servants. Then, Article 419 of

the Criminal Code regulates passive bribery (passive omkoopung or passive bribery) that threatens criminal corruption against civil servants who receive gifts or promises. Then Article 210 of the Criminal Code regulates judges and legal counsel's bribery in court and Article 420 of the Criminal Code, which governs judges and legal advisors who accept bribes. Expansion of bribery in the form of gratuities regulated in Article 418 of the Criminal Code. It is then passed to corruption by formulating gratuities as broad gifts and include giving money, goods, rebates/discounts, commissions, interest-free loans, travel tickets, lodging facilities, travel, free medical treatment, and other facilities.

Crime prevention efforts are through criminal politics (criminal policy) as a rational policy to tackle crime by using criminal law (penal) and various other forms of social reactions (nonpenal) (UNODC, 2010). Such a policy is under the nature of the crime, a "humanitarian problem" and a "social problem," which cannot be solved solely by criminal law. As a social problem, crime is a dynamic social phenomenon that always grows and is related to other highly complex social aspects and structures. It can be said to be a socio-political problem.

Based on that, criminal law enforcement is included in the crime prevention policy (criminal politics) to protect the community in achieving the primary goal of "social welfare." So, criminal law enforcement is essentially an integral part of the policy to achieve public welfare or social politics (social policy). While crime prevention policies (criminal politics) in addition to being pursued through criminal law (penal) as well as other non-criminal means (nonpenal).

Koesnadi Hardjasoemantri (2000) argues that as support to administrative law, the enactment of criminal law provisions still considers the principle of subsidiarity. It means that criminal law should be utilized if sanctions in other legal fields, such as administrative and civil sanctions, and ineffective alternative dispute resolution. The perpetrator error level is relatively heavy and/or due to their actions are relatively large and/or their actions cause public unrest.

A non-penal medium goes through increased work effectiveness, professionalism, and integration of criminal justice subsystems, overcoming factors that can cause crime (correlative criminogenic), and preventing crime committed by law enforcement and the community. Besides, the prevention of crime also used several other scientific disciplines such as sociology, psychology, anthropology, communication, and so on (Calhoun, 2011). Mass communication in a developing country and carrying out development in all its life sectors play a crucial role (Kaul, 2011). Moreover, like Indonesia's country, with its geographical location and condition, Wawasan Nusantara (Nusantara Insights) requires mass communication that can establish relationships between one region and another. It conveys communication and information to facilitate national development and, at the same time, it plays a role in enhancing national resilience to counteract the effects of mass communication from outside, which is increasingly sophisticated and continuously entering Indonesian territory.

One of the tools in mass communication is mass media, printed, electronic, and online mass media. The government explicitly states that it has an enormous contribution to the implementation of development. It is mainly realized through increased public participation in progress, driven by the mass media (1999).

Likewise, concerning crime prevention, which is a part of

development policy, the mass media has a role in communication and information on criminal law enforcement. It increases people's knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions of criminal law regulations, further realizing community legal awareness in crime prevention. The mass media in the form of electronic mass media such as television and radio. While printed mass media such as newspapers and magazines. Besides, online mass media uses the internet to access.

Imam Wahyudi as a member of the Press Council, said that the development of online mass media in Lampung grew rapidly. From 2010- the amount which can be counted easily now increases to about 70 media. He gave this statement in a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) of the Lampung Press Freedom Index (IKP) 2017 in cooperation with the Press Council and LPPM Unila on September 9, 2017, in Bandar Lampung. On the other hand, not all of these media meet the requirements as an online mass media, for example, in the case of legal company press regulations, the presence of offices, and payroll journalists following UMP (Provincial Minimum Wage) provisions, as well as in reporting using the Guidelines for CyberMedia News from the Press Council. Because of these conditions, there are only around 40 of them that have been verified by the Press Council. Still, this number is far more than the number of print and electronic mass media that exist in Lampung, so it can be said that Lampung people read more online mass media than the media the other.

Based on the description above, the main problem in this research is: "Does reading the online mass media affect the awareness of anti-corruption legal awareness?." From the main issue, there are sub-problems as follows:

1. Does reading online media influence the knowledge of anti-corruption law?
2. Does reading the online mass media influence the anti-corruption attitude?
3. Does reading online mass media influence the perception of anti-corruption?

The scope of the study is the criminal law of corruption. It is especially an aspect of criminal policy enforcement of criminal law using criminal means (penal) and non-criminal means (non-penal) regulated by other laws and regulations in law enforcement for corruption.

METHOD

The study took the area or location of research in the city of Bandar Lampung. The study population was students of the Faculty of Law, the University of Lampung in Bandar Lampung City, who were in Semester V (five) of 800 people from a total of 2,110 students enrolled in Unila Siakadu in 2019. In sampling, the community was carried out using multistage random sampling techniques. In this study, primary data sources were students of the Faculty of Law, the University of Lampung in Bandar Lampung City who took Law and Criminology courses, a total of 248 people (31%). In contrast, secondary data sources were library materials. The primary tool used in data collection is the technique of questionnaires, interviews, and observations (see Apriyanto & Nurhayati, 2019; Firmin et al., 2017; Modell, 2009; Shadiev & Huang, 2016). While to get secondary data is done by literature study (see Apriyanto et al., 2020; Hallas, 2008; Richards, 2001; Rolle, 2015). The data that has been collected is processed through data processing and presentation activities, which include editing, coding, evaluating, and tabulating activities.

Data analysis was performed by presenting frequency and percentage tables, which were given a detailed explanation of the meaning of the data resulting from the study. Furthermore, it provides an assessment (interpretation) of data intended to analyze the causal answers from the reality of the research results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Online Mass Media and Anti-Corruption Legal Awareness

3.1.1 Online Mass Media

As a publishing institution, the press is a mass media that organizes communication activities (Caldas & Coulthard, 1996; Routledge & Routledge, 2009). This is because the press publishing has the activity of conveying information, ideas, attitudes, etc., in writing or through pictures (photos, illustrations, caricatures) of the communicator to the recipient (the communicant) is part of the communication process.

In the beginning, communication activities were only through direct utterances from the communicator to the communicant between individuals and individuals, individuals and groups, or vice versa in very limited situations and conditions (Rivers, 1983; Wesche, 2012). With the development of society, including the development of science and technology, communication activities also develop. So, communication is no longer local with only natural media but has been broad with various media that can connect great distances and unlimited scope such as exist in decades now.

Edwin Emery stated definition of communication as "The art of transmitting information, ideas, and attitudes from one person to another." (Amar, 1984). From this definition, there are three important components in communication, namely: communicators (who send messages), messages (information, ideas, and attitudes), and communicants (who receive messages) (Caldas & Coulthard, 1996). Communicators, as messengers and communicants, have close interactions and can even interdependence between them. Communicators associated with the communicant will usually see who or in what condition of the object. If there are different communicants, then the message to be conveyed will also have some different delivery.

The messages conveyed by the communicator are received by the target (communicant), at the initial level are not just received and responded to, except through perceptions that are processed based on the mindset (framework of thought) of the target whether tuned in (same) with the communicator's mindset. If there is an equation, there is an interiorization process (thought process) to accept or reject the communicator's message. When it is the same, then communication occurs. If it is not the same, then there is disinteriorization, which is an entirely different message from the target's perception.

If communication has been set, a communicant disputes the conception of processing the message through his mindset (perception). It is as feedback shown through various signs by the communicator. In the relationship between press publishing with the readers, interpersonal communication takes the form of satisfaction in reading the press publication, subscribing, sending readers letters, and so on (Burgoon, 2016; Tkachenko, 2017). Communication between press releases and readers will not continue if the parties communicating do not use methods to touch someone's perception. A person's perception depends on experience, knowledge, and desire. In this case, there are three main elements of

someone's perception touched as follows:

- a. It touches past experiences;
- b. It interests of present communicant (present interest);
- c. It has future hope (Abdullah, 1993).

According to Norbert Wiener, in his book *Cybernetics* (Abdullah, 1993), cybernetics communication means that information can be used for positive or negative purposes in mobilizing others' opinions and attitudes. Wiener cybernetics theory, which is more known as information theory, is based on computers that are widely used today to obtain correct answers from complex data sets (Diako, 2012; Wiliam, 2011).

A computer is a tool for obtaining data and mathematical formulas. Cybernetics reveals that the human mind is like a computer machine that can be filled with various desired data in the form of the lowest continuous symbol in the human subconscious, which will become a reality in human actions and actions.

The relationship between a person's "deeds" and his "brain's mind" is crucial. Automatically a person's consciousness and subconscious move the nervous system and brain to control oneself to do physical actions that can satisfy the images in their minds. Same with the computer system, to provide answers to the answers we want, the computer requires data or complete information about the problem we will solve. Every deed of a person, whether good or bad, is the answer due to the problems that arise because each thought is filled with a variety of good and bad spiritual intakes.

Humans think by imagination. These imaginations are a kind of data on a computer. Our habit is to collect imaginations but not draw pictures because these images, which are continuously deposited, become a reality. The subconscious thinks with pictures. Even though consciousness is not active, it will always be active. Images in the subconscious can not be lost forever, which can only be set aside and replaced with other images needed. Images that are set aside at any time can be reappeared.

As one part of communication activities, press publishing has a huge role in shaping the human brain's images. Through continuous reporting and reaching out to the wider community from the mass media, one of the media shapes knowledge that influences its readers' attitudes and perceptions. Instead, the press catches the public influencing press publishing to fulfill the information needed.

In communicating between communicator and communicant, it requires media that can convey and receive messages. People use various kinds of media to communicate according to distance, time, space, situation, and conditions. Therefore, especially in mass communication that uses media, Edwin Emery states mass communication delivers information, ideas, and attitudes to an active and diversified audience through the use of the media developed for that purpose (Amar, 1984).

Also, to the three components above, there are other components, namely the media as a mean or tool of delivering messages from the communicant and the communicator, and there are differences like the audience (communicant), the nature of the form of communication, and the nature of the communicator.

In everyday terms, the notion of mass communication conjures up images of television, radio, newspapers, etc. Meanwhile, this technical equipment cannot be mixed with the "process" in mass communication. One is not merely a synonym for contact with the help of radio,

television, or other modern techniques. Although modern technology is essential for this process, its existence does not always indicate a form of communication called mass communication. A television broadcast to the public about political conventions is mass communication, whereas broadcasts in closed circuits where an engineer monitors industrial operations are not mass communication (Wright, 1988).

Mass communication is aimed at "broad audiences," which are heterogeneous and anonymous. If messages are only addressed to certain individuals, it cannot be seen as mass communication, such as letters, telephones, telegrams, and the like. However, the criteria that can be used for a broad audience are relative and require further specifications. We see the "breadth" of an audience if communication is carried out over a certain period, and during that period, the communicator cannot interact with the audience face to face.

The second trait is the audience of mass communication is "heterogeneous." Mass communication that is solely directed towards an elite or exclusive audience does not include mass communication. For example, news transmission (by any means) that is used for members of a particular party, government, or class is not mass communication. News that is communicated to the masses means that it is given to a group of individuals with various positions in society, people of various ages, men or women, various levels of education, various geographical locations, etc. In fact, at present, there is a tendency to "demassalize the mass media" with operations including cable television for limited circuits, publishing shoppers (shopping guides), magazines published for certain professional fields, and so on (Toffler, 1990).

Third, the criterion of "anonymity" means that individual members of the audience are unknown by the communicator (Amichai-Hamburger, 2005; Flick, 2014; Gelfand & Brett, 2004). This does not mean they are isolated. There is evidence that much mass communication takes place within small groups of people. Even if physically isolated, members of the audience are covered by several primary and secondary social groupings whose reactions to messages can be modified. By regarding communicators, the message is addressed to "anyone who needs".

Mass communication has characteristics as general, fast, and fleeting communication. In general, one is a perexcellantiam. Whatever is done through mass communication then changes its form to social. What is announced through mass communication has come out of the private space and entered into a public forum (Kleden in Oetama, 1987). The "general" character can cause a subject for censorship or social control through institutions, public opinion, and other social mechanisms. The simultaneity of the message's ability to reach a broad audience within a period expresses the social forces that impact. Mass communication's trajectory has led to an emphasis on timeliness, superficiality, and sensationalism in the messages being communicated (Wright, 1988).

Mass communication is organized communication. A communicator in the mass media works through a complex organization and tend to have an extensive division of labor and a certain cost along with the work. In the end, it can be said that the development of technology today has made it possible for a new form of human communication, namely mass communication. This new form of mass communication can be distinguished from older types with the following main

characteristics: This communication is directed towards a relatively broader, heterogeneous, and anonymous audience; the messages are generally conveyed, can often reach a wide audience simultaneously, and are fleeting; the communicator tends to be, or operate within, a complex organization that may involve large funding.

As part of mass communication, journalism is defined by G.F. Mott "is an effort to produce words and images connected with the implementation of moving ideas to sound form" (1984). This definition is incomplete because it emphasizes more on words and images that can be identified with television, radio, or film media. The other most important aspect of journalism is writing and drawing as manifestations of publishing newspapers, magazines, etc.

A complete understanding, although still generally stated by M. Djen Amar (1984) "Journalism is the activity of gathering, processing and spreading the news to the widest and broadest possible audience." Journalistic activities spread such news, as described in the above understanding, giving rise to a division in journalism, namely printed journalism, such as newspapers, magazines, tabloids, etc., and electronic journalism, such as radio, television, and others.

Article 1 of Law Number 40 of 1999, concerning the Press (Press Law), explains the press's meaning as social institutions. Its tool of a national struggle that has worked as one of the public mass communication media in the form of regular publication at the time of publication, equipped with tools or not equipped with self-owned tools in the form of printing, photo tools, cliches, stencil machines or other technical tools.

The definition of the Press Law includes two aspects: the implementation and the function of the press. As stated in the Press Law, the organization of the press, as a social institution, concerns two journalistic aspects, namely the editorial and managerial aspects. The editorial aspect concerns the message to be delivered by the communicator in a mass media organization, which consists of journalists (editor in chief, editorial staff, reporters, correspondents, etc.) and parties outside the organization that deliver messages through the mass media. In contrast, the company's managerial aspect is an activity to manage the entire message to be produced into print media with its tools such as machines, photos, etc., which are then distributed to a wide audience (communicant). It means that more focused on the economic or business factor.

1. Fred S. Siebert, in his book "Four Theories of The Press", classifies the function of the press in his four theories as follows:
2. Libertarian theory: The press is to enlighten, entertain, sell, especially speak the truth and oversee the actions of government freely.
3. Authoritarian theory: The press is to support and develop the politics of the ruling government and to serve the country;
4. The theory of social responsibility: The press to enlighten, entertain, sell, especially to display conflicting discussion, express the truth by freedom but limited by a sense of social responsibility, because the purpose of the press is to build the community itself;
5. Totalitarian theory: The press is to support the success and continuity of the system of socialism, especially the dictatorship of communism. (Arfan and Rochadi S., 1970).

Of the four theories above, the Indonesian press applies to the theory of social responsibility. It can be said thus

because it is stated in Article 2 paragraph (1) of the Press Law as follows: "The national press is an instrument of national struggle and is a mass media that is active, dynamic, creative, educative, informatory and has the social function of pushing and cultivating the power of thought critical and progressive encompasses all manifestations of the life of Indonesian people."

From these provisions, it can be said that the press theory applied in Indonesia is social responsibility. It has a social function, a driving force, a fostering of social ideas, and community development. Furthermore, the translation of social responsibility theory, according to Floyd G. Arfan and Rochadi S. (1970) has six functional areas, namely:

1. Gathering information, discussing and exchanging ideas about general events;
2. Providing information to the people so that they have the skills to co-regulate the country;
3. Guarding and securing personal rights;
4. Serving the economic system by using advertisements;
5. Maintaining of welfare and providing entertainment;
6. The press must support its abilities so that it can release from the influence and pressure in finance.

These functions clearly state that the press has a very large role in social life involving the political, economic, social, and cultural fields. The functions are stated in Article 2 paragraph (3) of the Press Law; "To increase its role in development, the press functions as an objective disseminator of information, channeling people's aspirations to expand communication and community participation and exercise constructive social control. This needs to develop positive interactions between the government, the press, and the community.

According to Paul Lazarsfeld and Robert K. Merton, the functions of mass communication (news published in newspapers) are conferring status (status conferral) and strengthening social norms or normalization. Conferring status means that news reporting on individuals often increases their prestige. It means that the community confers to those people a high public status. Mass communication has the function of morality if that communication strengthens social control over community members who bring perversion of perception into the community's view (Wright, 1988).

By publishing development news in newspapers, for example, it means publishing information about government activities together with the community carrying out development as well as being open to issues in development. These conditions create social conditions for the community to participate and support the implementation of development in their environment and solve the problems in development. Thus, the process of publishing news that is communicated to the masses increases community participation in development.

Therefore, it can be said that the mass media has a very big role in increasing the knowledge, understanding, and perception of the community. Through its function as a channel for reciprocal communication between the government and the community in development, as well as the formation of public knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions regarding problems in its development. Nevertheless, the application of the mass media functions will be effective and efficient if the mass media can "communicate" with the reading community through message processing, so the mass media as a communicator can be tuned in with the reader as the communicant.

In recent times, print and electronic mass media have also been accompanied by the emergence of many online

mass media. In addition to new press companies that manage online mass media, the old press companies that publish print media also maintain it.

3.1.2 Anti-Corruption Legal Awareness Education

From several studies stated that the culture of bribery originated from the colonial culture of the Dutch East Indies, which in the past divided the population into three parts, namely the earth of the sons (native), foreign east (businessmen), and Erofa (ruler). A bribe took place between the entrepreneur and the ruler to launch his business, and the ruler perpetuates his authority. As such, it is considered as if bribery is a common practice and not a despicable act.

Whereas bribery is not an ordinary crime. In criminal law theory, this act is categorized as a crime of murder, rape, and theft (Bhatia, 1987; Howes, 2015; Wilenmann, 2017). It is mala per se or mala in se or mala in se, not mala prohibita. The concept of mala per se, based on natural wrongs thinking, assumes that certain crimes are crimes related to conscience and are considered disgraceful, which is not because the laws and regulations have prohibited them, but it is naturally wrong.

The concept of mala prohibita starts from the idea that actions are considered despicable or wrong because the law has banned them, so they are referred to as regulatory offenses. An example is the various rules of discipline in various life fields that are needed to uphold the orderliness of modern life.

Bribery is mala per se because it always implies an intention to influence. What is bribed (for example, concerning an official) does or does not hinder its obligations or because the bribed has done something or not done something contrary to its responsibilities. The doers, both "intellectual doers" and "main doers", have done something contrary to both legal norms and other social norms (religion, decency, and politeness).

The international world criminalizes bribery as a crime of corruption as an extraordinary crime. According to Muladi (2005: 4), many regional instruments (e.g., EU, Inter-American, African Union, Southern African Development Community) or their organizations (for example, OECD, GRECO) formulated to prevent and eradicate corruption, including bribery. In its growth, these instruments were pursued in the UN Convention Against Corruption, Vienna, 2003.

In the UN Convention, the bribery scope is broadened, and it includes bribery of public officials, including foreign public officials and public officials from international organizations, both active and passive. It is advisable to criminalize bribery in the private sector in commercial, economic, and financial activities, including various forms of bribery that can disrupt the honest and independent justice process (obstruction of justice).

Studies on bribery and corruption have been widely discussed in the international community, including in several UN Conferences on Crime Prevention. The 5th Congress of 1975 in Geneva requested research, among others, on "crime as a business," which is a crime that aims to obtain material benefits through activities in business. It is generally carried out in an organized manner by those who have a respectful position in society, including environmental pollution, consumer protection, and in the banking sector; other crimes commonly known as organized crime, white-collar crime, and corruption.

Furthermore, in the 8th Congress of 1990 in Havana, Cuba, the crime dimension was discussed in the previous

Congress was highlighted by several emphases including: the problem of urban crime; crime against nature and the environment; corruption related to economic crime, organized crime, illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including the problem of money laundering; crimes against movable cultural property (cultural heritage); computer-related crime; terrorism; domestic violence; instrumental use children in criminal activities. Particularly regarding the problem of corruption, the 8th Congress stated that it is essential to pay attention to remembering the "corrupt activities of a public official": (a) can destroy the potential effectiveness of all types of governmental programs (destroy the potential effectiveness of all types of government programs); (b) hinder development (interfere with / hinder development); (c) victimize individuals and groups (casualties to individuals and groups).

In this regard, the congress appealed to UN member states to establish an anti-corruption strategy as a top priority in social and economic development planning (Document A / CONF 144 / L. 13). It states the designation of anti-corruption policies as high priorities in economic and social development plans and takes action against corruption involved.

The effort to eradicate corruption crime can be done by providing anti-corruption legal awareness education to the public. Anti-corruption awareness can be seen from the public's understanding, attitudes, and perceptions to stay away from corruption, such as bribery and illegal acts that harm state finances.

Anti-corruption education can be given in the form of subjects in primary, secondary, and higher schools and courses in universities. Meanwhile, there are already many subjects and courses; the anti-corruption legal awareness education material is included in the relevant subjects. At the law faculty in Indonesia, one of the related subjects is the Law and Criminology course that students study in Semester V. Through these educational materials, it is expected to be able to realize anti-corruption legal awareness among students.

1.2 Effects of Online Mass Media on Anti-Corruption Legal Awareness Education

Mass media's influence in shaping the behavior of the community has been proven through the formation of useful knowledge skills learned from mass media such as photography, computer usage instructions, cooking recipes, and so on. Not all of these that are conveyed by the mass media influence the readers' perceptions easily. Learning from the mass media does not depend only on the "stimulus" element in the mass media, but rather a complicated learning process takes place, so a psychological theory is needed to explain this kind of learning event.

Table 1. Observation Frequency (Fo) of Reading Online Mass Media with Anti-Corruption Legal Awareness Education

	Frequently	Sometimes	Infrequently	Total
Knowledge	78	26	12	116
Attitudes	27	40	25	92
Perceptions	15	10	15	40
Total	120	76	52	248

Source: Field data processed

From the above respondent data, several 120 respondents read online mass media in the frequent category, i.e., daily reading, 76 respondents read online mass media in the medium category, i.e., sometimes

A psychological theory that can explain the behavioral influence of mass media is "social learning theory" from Bandura. According to Bandura, we learn not only from direct experience but also imitation or emulation. Perception is the result of cognitive and affective factors and social relations. This means we can have specific skills if there is a positive relationship between the "stimulus" that we observe and our characteristics, in the form of attention, understanding, and acceptance (Bandura, 1977).

Likewise, Schramm said, the mass media cannot play a direct role in shaping public perception. Still, it must be supported by interpersonal communication so that the messages conveyed can be appropriately implemented. According to Schramm, without allowing communicating and getting the whole group involved in change efforts, it will not achieve the expected results. This makes the main principles of rural communication forums gather farmer groups, introduce renewal through the mass media, and allow the groups to discuss and decide for themselves what they want to do. The main thing is not merely discussion, even though the discussion is important, but the most crucial is their participation in decision making and implementation (Schramm, 1982).

Preventing corruption crimes through criminal law enforcement cannot be accepted or treated as something autonomous, legitimizing its presence in the community on its strength. This means it cannot just be applied because it must be obeyed as a lawful institution. It does not need any other reason to legitimize its presence, for example, by basing it on forces or processes outside the system.

Sociologically, criminal law enforcement has everything to do with powers, processes, and other outside factors. So, it is not a full autonomy system because it is only a little part of a more extensive social process. Raiser stated that the law is one of the various arrangements of social perception and a small part of a larger social cosmos. The process of interaction between the law and its environment takes place continuously and, thus, what is done. The criminal law enforcement system can do it, so it is a function of the workings of society's processes and forces towards the system (Rahardjo, 1986).

Therefore, in working the criminal justice system carried out by law enforcement subsystems to overcome corruption crimes. It requires the means of communication and information between law enforcement and the public and anti-corruption legal awareness that is realized through understanding, attitudes, and perceptions regarding anti-corruption.

To further clarify the influence of the two variables above, a statistical test was performed using the Chi-Square (X²) technique as follows (Djarwanto. Ps, 1995):

reading, and 52 respondents infrequently read online mass media. So there are respondents' differences in anti-corruption knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions.

Table 2. Chi-Square Work Table (X²) on the Effects of Reading Online Mass Media with Anti Corruption Legal Awareness

Education

No	Fo	Fh	Fo-Fh	(Fo-Fh) ²	(Fo-Fh) ² /Fh
1	78	56,129032	21,870968	478,33923	8,522135706
2	27	44,516129	-17,51613	306,81478	6,892215989
3	15	19,354839	-4,354839	18,96462	0,97983871
4	26	35,548387	-9,548387	91,171696	2,564721035
5	40	28,193548	11,806452	139,3923	4,944120469
6	10	12,258065	-2,258065	5,0988554	0,415959253
7	12	24,322581	-12,32258	151,84599	6,243005048
8	25	19,290323	5,7096774	32,600416	1,689988132
9	15	8,3870968	6,6129032	43,730489	5,214019851
	248		0		37,46600419

Source: Field data processed

The results of statistical tests using the Chi-Square (X²) technique have shown that the X² count is 37.466, while the 99% significance level with df 4 is 21.666. After comparing the probability distribution X² (X² table), the calculated X² results are bigger than X² tables.

The results of these calculations indicate that there are significant differences between those who frequently and infrequently read mass media online with the knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions of anti-corruption legal awareness. Thus, this statistical test results in an effect of reading online mass media on knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions of anti-corruption legal awareness.

Based on the calculation above, the table shows that there are significant differences between respondents who frequently, sometimes, and infrequently read online mass media. It connected with anti-corruption legal awareness education in tackling corruption crimes realized through knowledge, attitudes, and perceptions of anti-corruption legal awareness.

However, the above calculation results also show that online mass media has a higher influence on people's knowledge about anti-corruption, then followed by a positive attitude and, subsequently, the perception of anti-corruption. This difference in influence shows that respondents know and behave positively anti-corruption but lack an anti-corruption understanding.

From interviews conducted with respondents, it was revealed that respondents knew and were positive that conducting discussions was instrumental in preventing corruption. Still, so far, the respondents stated that they were busy lecturing and other activities.

Likewise, some respondents knew and behaved positively that reporting or complaining about corruption will help law enforcement agencies tackle corruption crimes. Still, the respondent did not do it because they did not want to witness the case, which would waste their time, energy, and money.

Therefore, although reading online mass media influences society's anti-corruption legal awareness education, the most significant impact is on knowledge and attitude, but less on perception. This is a serious problem because there is a risk. The lack of public perception following efforts to tackle corruption and over-trusting law enforcement officials in tackling corruption will increase corruption crime. This is because of law enforcement's limitations and constraints, such as lack of personnel, facilities, infrastructure, finance, expertise, and skills, etc.

As the theories explained above, it is necessary to increase public perception in tackling corruption crimes, including through "verbal communication" between law enforcement officers and the community. Thus the community is involved in planning, implementing, and evaluating the activities to tackle corruption in the

vicinity of fraud to be improved by the public's perception of combating corruption crimes.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the enforcement of criminal law will run effectively if the community has legal awareness in tackling crime. Online mass media can play a role in increasing the community's legal awareness through their duties and functions as a means of communication and information. Second, reading online mass media influences anti-corruption legal awareness in the form of anti-corruption knowledge, positive attitude towards anti-corruption, and anti-corruption perceptions. Third, based on the calculation results, there is a significant difference between reading online mass media and anti-corruption legal awareness, which is realized through knowledge, positive attitude, and anti-corruption perception. Fourth, there is a significant difference in level because some knowledgeable and have a positive attitude towards anti-corruption, lack an anti-corruption perception.

Journalism professionalism needs to be improved in reporting a crime in the online mass media so that reporting has a positive influence in raising awareness of anti-corruption law. Besides, "verbal communication" between law enforcers and the public needs to be improved to discuss issues and make joint plans regarding law enforcement, as well as to apply them together to realize anti-corruption legal awareness.

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