

Implementation of the Role of Watchdog by the Daily Newspaper in the Organization of the Hajj Worship In 2012

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Abstract

The data generated in this study were taken from the object of research, namely the news in SKH Banjarmasin Pos and Republika about the implementation of the pilgrimage in January - December 2012. This research uses the content analysis method as a method to observe and describe the content of communication messages in mass media. The content analysis method is defined by Barelson as a research technique for an objective, systematic and quantitative description of the embodiment of communication content. The results of this research are the content of the news about the implementation of the pilgrimage in Republika daily is dominated by news on the activities of the pilgrimage with a percentage of 69.7%. News that is in favor of the interests of the wider community with a percentage of 83.2%. There is only 45.3% of the news in large and continuous quantities, most of which lack data, which means that the evidence presented is relatively low at 76%. The news only describes the activities of the pilgrimage there is 63.9%. Most of them have Significant, Timelines, Magnitude, Proximity, and Factual values, namely 36.1%. Resource persons from figures who criticize the implementation of Hajj are only used in 25.2%. News as much as 46.2% use news features. News with the theme of the Hajj ritual is 42.0%. As many as 46.2% of the news content tends to support the assessment that the implementation of the Hajj has been good. A total of 64.7% of the news was presented descriptively. The news content in the Banjarmasin Post is dominated by news on hajj activities with a percentage of 73.6%. News that is in favor of the interests of the wider community with a percentage of 73.6%. Unsustainable news 73.6%. News with less strong evidence 56.6%. The news only describes 56.7% of the pilgrimage activities and as many as 22.6% use sources from the organizers of the pilgrimage. Soft news is 30.2%. News with the theme of the Hajj ritual is 37.7%. A total of 37.7% tend to support the assessment that the implementation of the pilgrimage is good, and as much as 56.6% is presented descriptively.

Keywords

implementation; role; hajj; watchdog.



I. Introduction

Hajj is one of the pillars of Islam for Muslims. Hajj is held once a year during the pilgrimage season, so many pilgrims have to queue to perform the pilgrimage. A person must pay the initial funds as part of the ONH (hajj pilgrimage fees) as proof that he has been included in the list of prospective pilgrims. The number of people who register makes people who have signed up to queue for years and even dozens of years. As a result, a lot of hajj funds were collected in the MoRA accounts. Until 2012, hajj funds are estimated to reach 38 trillion rupiahs.

Various allegations of corruption surrounding the hajj surfaced. The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) monitors the use of hajj funds at the Ministry of Religion (Kemenag). This is done to prevent corruption in the ministry. This monitoring is carried out, one of which is by conducting a systematic study related to the use of hajj funds. The study has been carried out and we continue to explore it again so that corruption does not occur," explained KPK spokesman Johan Budi at the DPR (BBC World Service Trust, 2006).

So that this does not happen, the KPK has proposed to the Ministry of Religion that several things be done. The first is transparency. This lack of transparency makes the public suspicious, lest there be a misappropriation of the use of public money. "We don't want that to happen," added Johan.

Second, the KPK proposes that the Hajj funds be audited independently. "Not only internal audit, but also independent," he explained. Third, the KPK proposes a moratorium on the registration of hajj candidates. According to him, it is better for the existing pilgrims to maximize their departure (Sumarno, 2020).

PPATK previously stated that there were indications of irregularities in the management of hajj funds managed by the Ministry of Religion (Kemenag). The data found by PPATK concerning indications of irregularities still need to go through a further confirmation and clarification process. In the final reflection of 2012, PPATK found indications of irregularities in the management of Hajj travel funds held by the Ministry of Religion. According to the Chairman of PPATK, M. Yusuf, from 2004 to 2012 there were funds of Rp. 80 trillion with an interest of Rp. 2.3 trillion which needed further investigation (Halik, n.d.).

The head of PPATK, Muhammad Yusuf, saw that during 2004-2012 there was Rp 80 trillion in funds for the Hajj Organizing Fee (BPIH) with an interest rate of around Rp 2.3 trillion. "So, pilgrims should not have to experience difficulties when walking from Mecca to Medina if there is such a large amount of funds," said Yusuf. Another indication is that the Rp 80 trillion funds were placed in a bank without a clear standardization of placement. "Why are the funds placed in bank X instead of bank Y, even though if there is a difference in the interest of only 1 percent then the amount will be a lot, so there must be a standardization of the placement of the money," explained Yusuf. Another thing related to the purchase of foreign exchange for catering and accommodation assessed by PPATK is not clear. "We have submitted the results of the examination to the Corruption Eradication Commission so that it is not only an analysis but it must be investigated. Furthermore, regarding the person who was ordered to buy foreign currency in large quantities, whether the place of purchase of foreign currency has been surveyed first," added Yusuf (Harahap, n.d.).

Previously, in early 2012, the KPK had reported allegations of misappropriation of hajj funds. The Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) has pushed for a temporary suspension or moratorium on the registration of hajj candidates in Indonesia. Due to the current situation, there is a potential for misappropriation of the initial deposit for the Hajj Pilgrimage (BPIH). "If management is still like this, there is a high possibility of corruption," said KPK Deputy Chairman Busyro Muqoddas after a hearing with Commission VIII at the DPR Complex, Jakarta. (Gans, 2003).

Busyro explained that as of February 2012, the number of applicants for Hajj candidates had reached 1.4 million people with an initial deposit of Rp 38 trillion. If registration continues to be open, he added, the amount of the initial deposit will continue to grow. Busyro, the initial deposit was added to Sukuk amounting to Rp 23 trillion, a deposit of Rp 12 trillion, and Rp 3 trillion in demand deposits in the name of the Minister

of Religion. The interest, he said, had reached Rp 1.7 trillion. Because the number is very large, the KPK hopes that there will be strict funding arrangements. "This (moratorium) is also to anticipate the number of waiting lists that are getting longer and the potential for playing quotas by elements by increasing the number of portions with an unbalanced amount," said Busyro (Ngurah Putra, 2013).

News about the organization of the hajj every year with the number of hajj funds that must be held, hajj quotas, hajj services that are far from expectations, and even worse are allegations of misappropriation of hajj funds. Reports that keep repeating every year prove that there are still problems in the implementation of the pilgrimage. In this regard, the role of the press is very important in controlling the implementation of the pilgrimage which has become a routine agenda of the government as the sole holder of the organizer of the pilgrimage.

The public knows various government policies regarding the implementation of Hajj from the mass media, knowing the amount of Hajj funds deposited to the Ministry of Religion as well as from the mass media. Likewise, the public knows how to manage hajj funds from the mass media. The mass media plays an important role in providing information about the implementation of the pilgrimage to the public. In this case, a critical, objective, and neutral attitude from the mass media is needed by the community so that the public gets real information about the implementation of the pilgrimage.

The mass media must be able to present information about various public issues for every citizen. On that basis, the functions of the mass media or press include the press or the media as a civil forum, and the press as a government supervisor (Saputri, n.d.). Related to the function of the press as a supervisor, the press has a function as a supervisor that functions to supervise those who have power both in the field (government), non-profit organizations, and the private sector. The press is considered the fourth power after the legislature, executive, and judiciary, which is considered one of the powers to ensure the existence of checks and balances of various existing powers. In this role, the press must produce investigative reports to show the various abuses of power that take place in various existing institutions.

The press which is expected to function as a watchdog has been nurtured by the person or institution that must be barked at. At the institutional level, it can be seen that there is a tendency for the centralization of control of the media by the owners of capital who then also get involved in politics. At the level of journalistic practice, some government institutions can still find budgets for fostering journalists as posts provided in the APBD. This is a form of taming by others against the press as a watchdog (Oleh, 2013).

The press as a watchdog in reality has now begun to have their feet tied and their barking tamed. After all, dogs are usually very understanding of their masters. He will not bark or bite his master, even though his master may act suspiciously. He only barked at strangers he didn't know very well. This happens considering that in the current press life there has been an overlap in ownership. The press has begun to be owned by businessmen who are also involved as politicians.

Banjarmasin Post and Republika's coverage of the 2012 hajj pilgrimage is interesting to observe whether the two media have succeeded in carrying out their functions as watchdogs or not. Republika as a national media is seen as a media for Muslims which does not rule out the possibility of being used as an imaging medium for the interests of certain Islamic elites. In order to find out how far the watchdog function has been carried out, content analysis is considered more appropriate as an analytical tool in this study.

II. Review of Literature

Dja'far H. Assegaff defines news as a report on facts or ideas selected by the editorial staff of a newspaper to be broadcast, which can attract the attention of readers, either because it is extraordinary, important, or consequently, or because it includes aspects of human interest such as humor, emotion and tension (Assegaf, 1991:24). According to Prof. Mitchel V. Charnley: news is the fastest report on facts or opinions that contain things of interest or importance, or both, for a large number of people (Asri, n.d.).

The term “press” comes from the Dutch word *pers*, English *press*, which means “to press” which refers to an ancient printing press used to press hard to produce printed works on sheets of paper. 40 of 1999 concerning the press, the press is a social institution and vehicle for mass communication that carries out journalistic activities which include seeking, obtaining, possessing, storing, processing, and conveying information in the form of writing, sound, images, sounds, and images, as well as data and graphics. or in other forms by using print media, electronic media, and all types of available channels. From the definition of the press according to Law no. 40 of 1999, the press has two meanings, broad and narrow. In a broad sense, the press refers to social institutions or social institutions that carry out journalistic activities to meet the public's need for information. Meanwhile, in a narrow sense, the press refers to a vehicle/media for mass communication, both electronic and print. The task and function of the press are to realize human desires through its media, both print media and electronic media such as radio, television, and the internet. However, the duty and function of a responsible press must also secure the rights of citizens in their state life. Communication is the process of delivering messages by someone to other people to tell, change attitudes, opinions or behavior either directly orally or indirectly through the media. In this communication requires a reciprocal relationship between the delivery of messages and recipients namely communicators and communicants (Hasbullah, et al: 2018).

The function of the media as a watchdog is the function of the media in supervising or controlling power (government). The form of this function can be seen in the implementation of investigative journalism. When all those who are trusted to supervise begin to disappear or are no longer trusted, the public hopes for the mass media. This function is far more ideal than the actual role because the basic concept of journalists is as a 'watchdog', informing the public so that people can agitate for reform or better understand the environment in which they live. But in reality, investigative journalism does not always show a supervisory function because there is also investigative journalism that is subject to capitalism (Chrisnayani, n.d.). Investment journalism has several indicators, namely: using higher techniques or skills to reveal information involving journalistic companies, carried out in the long term, based on in-depth studies, using investigative methods to explore information, in-depth investigations of certain subjects or people (Nuryanto, n.d.). Investigative journalism requires primary and in-depth sources and evidence in the form of paper documents, humans and electronic devices to corroborate the results of the investigation (Shehata, 2010).

The function of a watchdog usually appears when politicians, people's representatives, or officials are no longer trusted. This condition makes people expect more from the media as a watchdog. The function of a watchdog is not easy to carry out because it is associated with limited access and risks that must be faced by journalists themselves. Experience in China, the function of the watchdog only reaches the surface, not to be able to investigate further. At the same time, journalists also face threats of anger from the

authorities, while journalists do not have enough resources to fight back or run from risks (Fenton, 2009).

III. Research Method

This research uses the content analysis method as a method to observe and describe the content of communication messages in mass media. The content analysis method is defined by Barelson as a research technique for an objective, systematic and quantitative description of the embodiment of communication content (McKane, 2014).

The application content analysis method applied is to look at the tendency of media content (including the form of presentation and the content of the message conveyed) to news about the 2012 Hajj pilgrimage in the Banjarmasin Post and Republika newspapers 2012. Furthermore, the analysis is carried out by quantifying the content of media coverage by counting the frequency in percentage. The choice of using content analysis is because this study aims to see the tendency of media content (including the form of presentation and content of the message conveyed) to news about the 2012 Hajj pilgrimage in the Banjarmasin Post and Republika newspapers 2012.

The object of this research is the news about the implementation of the pilgrimage in 2012 in the daily Banjarmasin Post and Republika daily. In the preparation of this thesis, the data collection methods used are: 1) Documenting the Banjarmasin Post and Republika media during the months of January-December 2012. Documentation is carried out specifically on news related to information on reporting on the implementation of the pilgrimage; 2) The literature study technique is carried out by tracking, reviewing, and analyzing various sources of information and various other literature that can provide information and are relevant to the research theme. After the data needed in the research is collected, the next step is the data analysis process.

This study uses one type of data source, namely: primary data. The data is obtained by calculating the frequency of occurrence of the news, the form of presentation, and the content of the message that is informed in the news. Sources are documentation from newspapers Banjarmasin Post and Republika from January 2012 – December 2012. The news chosen is news about the Hajj pilgrimage in Kompas and Republika newspapers and responses from the public. The types of news studied include the form of straight news (live news) and features.

Furthermore, the analysis is carried out by quantifying the content of media coverage by calculating the number of frequencies in percentage by using the content analysis method in a quantitative descriptive manner. The results of these calculations are included in the coding sheet for later analysis, namely by stages (1) making a frequency table according to categories in the two-month research period and (2) interpreting the data according to the problems raised in the study. Therefore, each research category will be represented by a coding number. The category of news presentation consists of straight news and features, which will be marked by numbers 1 and 2. While the category of message content in the news which consists of programs and public appreciation will be indicated by numbers 3 and 4.

To show the extent to which a measuring instrument (categorization) used in this study can be trusted or relied upon if it is used more than once to measure the same symptom, a reliability test is used. Calculation of whether or not the categorization is reliable will be tested using the formula proposed by R. Holsty (Oleh & Adriany, n.d.), namely:

$$C.R = \frac{2M}{N1 + N2}$$

Description:

C.R. = Coefficient Reliability

M = Number of statements agreed by two coders (researcher and judge)

N1, N2 = Number of statements coded by coders and researchers

IV. Result and Discussion

4.1 Population Policy During Turki Utsmani 1512-1566 M

The data generated in this study were taken from the object of research, namely the news in SKH Banjarmasin Pos and Republika about the implementation of the pilgrimage in January - December 2012. News about the implementation of the pilgrimage is very important information to be reported to the public (Nuraeni & Fitriawan, n.d.). This news is important because the implementation of the pilgrimage has become a public concern, especially during the hajj season. In this study, the selection of local newspapers and national newspapers was based on the attention of the two newspapers to the implementation of the pilgrimage in terms of advantages and disadvantages (Sukesi & Sri Hidayati, 2015).

The number of news that became the object of research was 119 news stories for 12 months (January - December 2012) originating from SKH Republika and as many as 53 news titles from SKH Banjarmasin Pos. In connection with the purpose of this study, namely to find out the contents of the news regarding the implementation of the pilgrimage and how the function of the watchdog of SKH Republika and Banjarmasin Pos in reporting the implementation of the pilgrimage. The study calculates based on the frequency of occurrence in the news orientation analysis unit, news attitude, news frequency, evidence in the news, information obtained, news value, sources, nature of the presentation, news theme, news trend, and type of news (Bakir, 2020).

Newspapers in the news have a function as a medium for providing information, educators, entertainers, and influence functions. The function of the media as a provider of the information is intended so that the public can find out all the events that are happening and will be used by the community as learning in everyday life (Wiratno, 2018). Considering the function of the media as an information provider, the media has a social responsibility when delivering news to the public. The function of mass media can have a surveillance or watchdog effect. When the watchdog function is carried out consciously, journalism acts as a watchdog, reporting illegal, dishonest, immoral, and other behaviors that violate the main norms. Watchdog journalism is basically carrying out a moral enforcement function by reporting violations of the law or values, such as injustice, or legal actions that may have to be sanctioned, or punished. Thus, news about the implementation of the pilgrimage should also have a watchdog effect as a form of social media responsibility to the community (Junaedi et al., n.d.).

News about the implementation of the Hajj can function as a watchdog if the news is characterized by: 1) being oriented towards uncovering mistakes in the implementation of the Hajj, 2) the attitude of the news showing partiality to the wider community, 3) news about a theme that is continuous, 4) news is strengthened by data and information. evidence, 5) news is accompanied by logical and sharp analysis, 6) news uses a lot of sources from critical figures, 7) news is the result of in-depth reports, 8) has the theme of transparency in the implementation of the pilgrimage, 9) supports a critical attitude towards the implementation of the pilgrimage, and 10) the news is presented in an

argumentative manner. The size of the watchdog function carried out by SKH Republika and SKH Banjarmasin Pos can be seen from the percentage of news content that shows watchdog characteristics (Neuman & Neuman, 2014).

Judging from the orientation of the news on the organization of the pilgrimage, SKH Republika seems to display more news that reveals mistakes in organizing the pilgrimage than the news in the SKH Banjarmasin Post. However, the news in the two newspapers was still dominated by news that only described the implementation of the pilgrimage.

Table 1. Orientation of News on the Implementation of Hajj in 2012

Category	Republika		Banjarmasin Pos	
	F	%	F	%
Revealing mistakes in organizing Hajj	36	30,3	14	26,4
Describe the activities of the pilgrimage	83	69,7	39	73,6
Total	119	100	53	100

The attitude of news that favors the wider community is the majority of news in reporting on the implementation of the 2012 hajj pilgrimage. The attitude of SKH Republika and SKH Banjarmasin Pos is relatively the same as seen from the number of news that favors the wider community.

Table 2. Attitudes of News on the Implementation of the Hajj in 2012

Category	Republika		Banjarmasin Pos	
	F	%	F	%
Siding with the interests of certain groups	20	16,8	10	26,4
In favor of the interests of the wider community	99	83,2	43	73,6
Total	119	100	53	100

Watchdog's function is not only seen from the side, but also from the theme of the news. In this case, the theme of the pilgrimage is something that is routine every year, only different in terms of the participants or the pilgrims.

News that has a watchdog function is characterized by having a news theme that continues or is continuous. In this case, there is a lot of news about the implementation of Hajj, but judging from the theme of the content of the news, every issue or theme raised is not sustainable. The frequency of unsustainable news in SKH Republika and SKH Banjarmasin Pos is relatively the same, it's just that the percentage of Banjarmasin Pos is higher than Republika.

V. Conclusion

Based on the results of the research and discussion in the previous chapter on the function of the watchdog, it can be concluded that the content of the news about the implementation of the pilgrimage in Republika daily is dominated by news on the activities of the pilgrimage with a percentage of 69.7%. News that is in favor of the interests of the wider community with a percentage of 83.2%. There is only 45.3% of the news in large and continuous quantities, most of which lack data, which means that the evidence

presented is relatively low at 76%. The news only describes the activities of the pilgrimage there is 63.9%. Most of them have Significant, Timelines, Magnitude, Proximity, and Factual values, namely 36.1%. Resource persons from figures who criticize the implementation of Hajj are only used in 25.2%. News as much as 46.2% use news features. News with the theme of the Hajj ritual is 42.0%. As many as 46.2% of the news content tends to support the assessment that the implementation of the Hajj has been good. A total of 64.7% of the news was presented descriptively. The news content in the Banjarmasin Post is dominated by news on hajj activities with a percentage of 73.6%. News that is in favor of the interests of the wider community with a percentage of 73.6%. Unsustainable news 73.6%. News with less strong evidence 56.6%. The news only describes 56.7% of the pilgrimage activities and as many as 22.6% use sources from the organizers of the pilgrimage. Soft news is 30.2%. News with the theme of the Hajj ritual is 37.7%. A total of 37.7% tend to support the assessment that the implementation of the pilgrimage is good, and as much as 56.6% is presented descriptively.

The size of the watchdog function carried out by SKH Republika and SKH Banjarmasin Pos can be seen from the percentage of news content that shows watchdog characteristics. News that has a watchdog function is characterized by having a news theme that continues or is continuous. In this case, there is a lot of news about the implementation of Hajj, but judging from the theme of the content of the news, every issue or theme raised is not sustainable. News related to errors or irregularities in the implementation of the pilgrimage is relatively small and does not continue so it cannot reveal more deeply about the irregularities that occurred. The percentage of news in SKH Republika which is accompanied by strong analysis is not as much as that of SKH Banjarmasin Pos. However, because the news in Republika is far more numerous, namely 119 news, the frequency of news accompanied by sharp analysis is much more carried out in SKH Republika. The in-depth type of news in SKH Republika shows far more frequency and percentage than the news in SKH Banjarmasin Pos. The theme of opposition is relatively more widely carried out by Republika than Banjarmasin Pos, but the percentage of news on transparency is more widely disclosed by Banjarmasin Pos. SKH Republika tends to show its support for a critical attitude towards the implementation of the pilgrimage than that of SKH Banjarmasin Pos. The tendency to support a critical attitude in reporting in SKH Republika cannot be separated from the context of Republika as a national newspaper domiciled in the center of power in Jakarta.

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