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Print Journalism Research Training for Students and Teachers of MAN 1 Rembang

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Abstract: The problem in this study is about students' understanding and skills about print journalism. The objectives of this research are: to provide an understanding to students about print journalism at the level, to provide journalistic skills training for students of Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Rembang. The method used in this research is using qualitative method. The approach used in this study used a narrative approach. The data in this study were obtained from observations, interviews, and documentation at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Rembang. Data collection techniques in this study used observation techniques, interview techniques, and documentation techniques. Data analysis in this study used reduction techniques, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results of this study: First, students' understanding of print journalism increased. Second, students are able to practice activities related to print journalism.

Keywords: Training, Research, Print Journalism

1. Introduction

A person's intelligence is very important in determining success in the world of education. One's intelligence cannot be obtained just like that, it must be honed through exercises and habits that can stimulate one's intelligence. These exercises can be obtained through reading and writing, which is built on journalistic training. Journalism training is very helpful for honing creativity and intelligence, especially in the field of writing. Journalism training itself is carried out by explaining the meaning of journalism, followed by an exercise to analyze several examples of journals, then at the end there will be a practice of making journals by the trainees.

The rapid pace of science and technology requires students to master six basic literacies consisting of digital literacy, science literacy, cultural literacy, financial literacy, numeracy literacy, and the most basic is literacy (Fathurohman and Amaliya, 2022); Roysa, et. al (2020); Satria, et. al (2020); Sofia, et. al (2020); Sulistyowati, et. al (2020). Media literacy in the digital era is a person's ability to understand and filter information while using the internet which involves technical skills and cognitive intelligence. Therefore, media literacy is very important in life in today's digital era. Both students and teachers must be able to apply digital literacy and be literate to the development of the digital era, in the sense that they can understand, evaluate, and make something good as producers, or as consumers. Media literacy is very influential in knowledge, and of course journalistic understanding can also be obtained from media literacy activities. Students must increase media literacy to make it easier to understand the print journalism skills they want to know.

Information technology is developing very rapidly these days, especially in the field of education, which has a considerable impact. Various ways of teaching and learning using information technology media accessed by the internet have been introduced with the aim of being able to provide a memorable teaching and learning experience for students and teachers.

Due to the increasing number of Internet users and the rapid development of social networks, learning media is not a completely balanced learning medium. Students also benefit from the Internet, which is not yet fully developed. Based on the situation analysis of the survey results and partner interviews, MAN 1 Rembang students have data that there is no point in using the Internet as a social media, even for playing games or browsing websites. Some students update

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themselves in the form of texts, pictures, cartoons, and videos on the Internet, check academic references and teacher homework, and make creative works on culture, economy, politics, and law. I did so only by relying on the hands of the people who gave him work and income.
Of course, the role of the internet in the renewal of teaching and learning is very important. The use of the internet can help access information from anywhere with a wide range. The internet also facilitates the teaching and learning process in schools and universities. The internet can also be used to conduct commercial activities, such as buying and selling in online stores, the process of making merchandise, and advertisements or promotions published online. Through the internet, commercial activities will be easier, more concise, and faster. To publish journals or other writings, the internet is very helpful. Because with the internet, published journals will be spread more widely in a short time.

The basic concept of journalism is everything related to writing. According to (Darmuki and Hidayati, 2021); Pujiati, et.al (2018); Purnaningtyas, et. al (2020); Purnaningtyas, et. al (2020); Ristiyani et. al (2017), writing skills are usually associated with reading skills such as dictating or reading texts and making sentences. Learning to write is not only about understanding theory, but also requires a lot of practice and practice (Ahsin, et al, 2023); Nugraheni, et. al (2020); Nugraheni, et. al (2020); Hartani, et.al (2018); Hidayati, et.al (2018); Kanzunnudin, (2017). Journalistic skills play a major role in disseminating information to the wider community. The information obtained from journalistic activities is accurate because the information listed has been confirmed. For journalists, language is a weapon. Language is always related to literature. According to the opinion (Fathurohman, dk, 2021), literature is a form of art that uses language as a medium of delivery. With good and effective literature, they can influence the thoughts and feelings of readers, listeners, or viewers. Therefore, writers and journalists must learn about literature to fully master vocabulary, diction, sentences, paragraphs, language styles, and journalistic language ethics. There are several requirements that journalistic language must have, such as beauty, variety, freshness, and character. In addition, journalism must be presented in a concise and specific manner.

Various forms of journalism such as news, messages, or other forms of writing are easily recognized on social media. This growing social media has displaced print media. Many readers are no longer interested in reading printed mass media. They tend to prefer mass media that is easy to find and concise, without considering the accuracy of the news or information presented. Therefore, there is a lot of information that does not match the facts that have already been trusted by the wider community which results in misunderstandings between various parties.

Students and teachers are already part of the mass media readership. They will be able to understand that journalism is the activity of finding, processing, and publishing news to the public through the mass media. Thus journalism as an art and skill in searching, collecting, processing, and presenting information in the form of beautiful and useful news for all social needs of community life (Suhandang, 2016); Ahsin, et.al (2018); Al Mabruroh, et. al (2020); Angelia, et. al (2020). Rembang Regency which has a motto: Rembang BANGKIT (happiness, security, comfort, mutual cooperation, hard work, faith, piety), is a regency in Central Java province bordered by Rembang Bay to the north (Java Sea), Tuban Regency (East Java) to the east, Blora Regency to the south, and Kudus Regency to the west. Rembang has a diverse topography, including coastal areas, lowlands, highlands, and mountains. Rembang has an area of 101,408 hectares and its soil types consist of Mediterial, Grumosal, Alluvial, Andosal, and Regasal.

Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Rembang started as Madrasah Aliyah Islamiyah which was established by DEPAG Rembang employees on June 20, 1982. The Islamiyah Madrasah was then transformed into Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Semarang Filial in Rembang on March 7, 1984. The establishment of the Madrasah was carried out on April 2, 1991 based on the Decree of the Minister of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia No. 37 of 1991.

MAN 1 Rembang is a school located far from urban areas, which causes a lack of resources that support learning. The problem faced by partners is the lack of knowledge and skills in journalistic abilities. Therefore, there should be proper training about good writing skills, especially in the field of print journalism. Based on data analysis from the results of interview surveys of several partners, the use of the internet and social media as a source of data and knowledge is less than optimal. Students and teachers do not want to try to write down their ideas related to culture, economy, politics, and law. It is necessary to increase the use of the internet and social media as a means of practicing their journalistic skills, with the most basic solution being to increase interest in reading some short stories, news, or other writings on social media.

Therefore, it is necessary to carry out research and community service activities to raise students' and teachers' awareness of the importance of journalistic skills, starting from finding interesting information with accurate truths, finding clear sources of information, interviewing relevant sources, and how to present the information as interesting as possible so that the print results can be enjoyed by various groups. In addition, students and teachers should be able to optimize the use of the internet and mass media as a means of training and learning. This training can also lead schools to publish school magazines on a regular basis. School magazines are printed media with a conventional format published periodically by schools, with the target being parties who have an interest in the school (Wendra and Tantri, 2021).

Based on the analysis of the situation at the location of friends, the problems that received the attention of the service team and were identified:

a. Students are not all well-versed in media literacy.

b. The use of the various implementations available on the internet is not understood by many students.
c. Basic knowledge and skills of using the internet for commercial activities (e-commerce) have not been mastered.
d. Online journalism has not been mastered by their friends as a result of which it is necessary to improve the knowledge & skills of the basics of journalism, in particular.

The purpose of this Community Service program is to provide answers to friends' problems, namely being able to motivate students about the importance of using message technology in their lives. The skills and knowledge provided through this training are expected to help them get a job and earn income after graduating from school. At Muria Kudus University, journalistic development activities were carried out for MAN 1 Rembang students, where they carried out activities related to the utilization of journalism such as news activities. Furthermore, create a feature output report based on the video uploaded to the YouTube channel. However, when viewed from the results of their writing, they still do not follow journalistic rules. Reporting is one of the journalistic activities, but they do not recognize the word journalism.

2. Method

The method used in this research uses qualitative methods based on data from interviews, observations, and documentation from MAN 1 Rembang and the approach taken in this research is a narrative approach. The following are the steps in the method carried out by the PkM team:

1. Conducting a pre-survey. The PkM team determined the schedule, venue, and respective roles in the training program with partners and the vice principal of MAN 1 Rembang.
2. After recording the needs of target partners, the PkM team takes care of the permission letter for the implementation of PkM activities in partner locations with the help of the proposed students.
3. Because this activity is an activity carried out with the campus, the PkM team held a joint meeting with campus promotion ahead of the PkM implementation.
4. On the agreed day, the PkM team conducts socialization:
    - Introduction to print journalism
    - Benefits of print journalism
    - Ethics of print journalism
    - Characteristics of hoax news
    - Practice and mentoring

3. Results and Discussion

Based on the situation analysis presented in the previous section, several problems can be identified at MAN 1 Rembang. First, the practice of journalism at MAN 1 Rembang is less than optimal and there is a lack of knowledge about the steps to implement it, due to the lack of media literacy applied in obtaining the material. Second, students and teachers at MAN 1 Rembang are still slow in communicating and using the internet and understanding the variety of information on the internet which has many uses, one of which is in commercial activities. The third problem is that MAN 1 Rembang has not done any direct activities related to the practice of interviewing and reporting to enter print journalism. The purpose of this philanthropic activity is not only to increase the capacity of MAN 1 Rembang teachers and students, but also to increase the motivation of MAN 1 Rembang teachers and students through journalism and publishing printed magazines and conference proceedings with the aim that the practice of print media-based journalistic activities will be more professional.

From some of the problems identified, the PkM team tried to provide solutions to teachers and students, namely assistance in print journalism training. It is hoped that with this training students can understand and practice journalism for school activities. And for teachers, it can be a material for assignments that will be given to students related to journalism in order to train more intensely students' journalistic skills.

This service was carried out effectively. The results achieved in this activity, broadly speaking, consist of: 1) Data collection, 2) Program preparation, 3) Program introduction and apperception, 4) Joint mentoring, 5) Social correlation, 6) Joint mentoring 7) Reflection, and 8) Follow up.

The activities that have been carried out are as follows:

1. Data Collection Stage

The service team conducted data collection to Rembang district to find data on members who will participate in PkM activities, conduct field studies to find information on teacher and student members of MAN 1 Rembang, collect reference sources and literature studies, find data and make small groups to become a print journalism training team.

2. Program Preparation Stage

Prepare assistance to PkM related to press assistance to publicize. The program is prepared by determining the objectives of the research. Preparation of a program like this will facilitate the training activities for making printed journals. Therefore, the preparation program must be well planned and mature.

3. Program Introduction and Appreciation Stage

Preparing PkM assistance for print journalism. By doing this, the PkM team will be able to set the goals to be achieved in future PkM activities, as well as to better condition the PkM as a form of orientation. Through this stage, the introduction of journalistic learning media and the delivery of the importance of learning print journalism for teachers and students are carried out. This is to ensure that MAN 1 Rembang teachers and students are focused and helped in the training process. The topic raised by the mentors this time was interviews published in print media, magazines, articles, etc. Teachers and students are asked to pay attention to the actual interview instructions given by the instructor or mentor. We hope that this introduction is effective and can be understood together by teachers and students. This requires attention from both parties, otherwise the application of the steps in the next stage will be less effective.

4. Joint Mentoring Stage

After completing the previous mentoring process, all participants were ready for the general mentoring stage again. The mentor explains the performance he or she has just attended and how it relates to the print journalism theme. This mentoring will not happen more than once, so the mentor must explain it in detail. Then the mentees explained the importance of developing a written newspaper. Mentors and companions do not just explain, but also give examples of how things can be done with good material. The goal is to help teachers and students pay attention to journalistic activities and more easily participate in them.

5. Social Linkage Stage

At this time, consultants and administrators summarize important details from the latest newspapers and link them to the media. This work should be able to build relationships between teachers and students. This relationship is then explained in detail.

6. Joint Mentoring Stage

After the joint consultation, participants feel comfortable with the mentoring learning stage. Participants are divided into small groups. For example, each group consists of 4 to 6 people. Each group has a mentor who is familiar with the training guidelines. By this time, related issues have been identified in the reporting tool. If a problem occurs, each mentor can identify his/her participants and draw conclusions to solve the problem.



Figure 1: Mentoring with students

7. Reflection Stage

Teachers and students work together in groups to demonstrate and practice good and correct interview examples. The mentor will then directly guide through the exercise. This means that teachers and students can measure skills at each stage. Teachers and students can give group suggestions to improve this activity. The mentor then evaluates the results of this activity.

8. Follow Up Stage

Before the end of this activity, teachers and students receive an assessment guide called a visual map. In this guide, mentors will provide instructions on how to distribute journalistic results through digital media. After one or three months, the reporter behavior map will be reviewed for support.

9. Activity Evaluation Stage

Through print journalism training activities, teachers and students have been able to understand the development and knowledge in the world of journalism. Based on the results of the research, it was found that activities to support teacher and student training progressed well, hardworking, creative, efficient and best. It is hoped that this training can provide awareness so that teachers and students pay more attention to journalistic skills so that schools can interact with print media and can publish magazines or other printed writings regularly.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it was found that activities to support teacher and student training progressed well, hardworking, creative, efficient and best. Obtained: 1) Knowledge transfer of print journalism material, 2) Journalism curriculum, 3) description of actions written by the press, 4) practice of print journalism.

From the identification of several problems at MAN 1 Rembang, namely the practice of journalism at MAN 1 Rembang is less than optimal and the lack of knowledge about the steps to carry it out, due to the lack of media literacy applied in obtaining material, students and teachers at MAN 1 Rembang are still slow in communicating and using the internet and understanding the variety of information on the internet which has many uses, one of which is in commercial activities, and MAN 1 Rembang has not carried out direct activities related to interview practice and reporting to enter print journalism. The solution that can be provided for the problem is assistance in print journalism training.

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