

Communication Process in the Corruption Prevention Coordination Network in Teluk Bintuni Regency

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Abstract. *Corruption remains a critical governance challenge as it undermines public trust and weakens accountability at the regional level. In Teluk Bintuni Regency, corruption risks are particularly evident in budget planning, procurement, and regional revenue management, all of which involve complex inter-agency coordination. This study aims to analyze how communication functions within the inter-agency coordination network for corruption prevention in Teluk Bintuni Regency and to identify key obstacles and enabling factors shaping this process. Using a qualitative case study approach, data were collected through in-depth interviews with officials from the Regional Inspectorate (APIP), law enforcement agencies (APH), and local government institutions, complemented by limited participant observation and document analysis. Data were analyzed using thematic analysis and interpreted through Robert T. Craig's constitutive communication framework, which conceptualizes communication as a multidimensional process. The findings show that communication serves as the central foundation of coordination, operating through both formal and informal channels to build shared understanding, trust, and collaborative commitment. However, coordination remains constrained by fragmented information systems, divergent interpretations of authority, sectoral egos, and unequal power relations between institutions. The analysis reveals that effective corruption prevention communication encompasses rhetorical, semiotic, phenomenological, cybernetic, sociopsychological, sociocultural, and critical dimensions. The study concludes that strengthening corruption prevention in Teluk Bintuni requires institutionalized, integrative communication mechanisms that align meanings, support continuous feedback, manage power dynamics, and foster sustainable inter-agency collaboration.*

Keywords: *Corruption Prevention, Inter-Agency Coordination, Constitutive Communication, Local Governance, Qualitative Case Study*

Received: October 12, 2024

Revised: November 23, 2024

Accepted: December 25, 2024

INTRODUCTION

Corruption is a crucial issue in governance because it not only causes financial losses to the state and regions but also has a serious impact on the decline of public trust in the government, both at the central and regional levels (Obeta & Edwin, 2024; Dewantara et al., 2024; Riwanto & Suryaningsih, 2024). In Teluk Bintuni Regency, corrupt practices frequently occur in strategic sectors such as budget planning, procurement of goods and services, and management of Regional Original Revenue (PAD), all of which involve coordination and communication processes between government agencies.

Efforts to prevent corruption are inseparable from the role of effective inter-agency communication. Corruption prevention requires a rapid, accurate, and open exchange of information between the Government Internal Supervisory Apparatus (APIP), Law Enforcement

Apparatus (APH), and local government leaders (Mustaufiq et al., 2024) Without structured and continuous communication, coordination will remain merely a formality and fail to address potential irregularities.

The Indonesian government has strived to strengthen inter-agency coordination and communication through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Indonesian Attorney General's Office, and the Indonesian National Police (Polri), last updated in 2023 (Boy, 2019). This MoU emphasizes the importance of information-based coordination and communication between the Public Prosecutor's Office (APIP) and the Public Prosecutor's Office (APH) in handling reports or complaints regarding regional government administration.

Normally, the MoU is intended as a guideline to create clear communication and coordination mechanisms between institutions (Damari et al., 2019). Through data collection, initial verification, and information sharing between institutions, it is hoped that the communication process in corruption prevention will be more systematic and mutually supportive (Onyango, 2020; Kim et al., 2009).

However, in practice in Teluk Bintuni Regency, the inter-agency communication process in corruption prevention has not been optimal. Communication between the Regional Inspectorate, the District Attorney's Office, and the Resort Police often faces obstacles such as sectoral egos, limited access to information, and low trust between institutional actors.

Rahmat et al. (2024) said that, these communication obstacles are clearly evident when law enforcement officers require data and documents from the Inspectorate or Regional Apparatus Organizations (OPD). The communication process is often hampered by the need to wait for approval from regional leaders, slowing the exchange of information and weakening the initial response to potential corruption.

Furthermore, communication between law enforcement officers (APH) in Teluk Bintuni Regency tends to be case-specific and oriented toward case handling, rather than systematic prevention efforts. Johansson & Bäck (2017) and Song et al. (2024) said that, the lack of strategic communication related to prevention indicates that coordination has not been built as a sustainable communication network, but rather remains partial and reactive.

This situation indicates that problems with coordination in corruption prevention stem not only from structural and regulatory aspects, but also from weak communication integration between institutions (Sapountzaki et al., 2011). According to Marchevska (2020), Inefficient and non-institutionalized communication processes hinder the creation of shared understanding and collective work in preventing corruption.

Preliminary observations indicate that there is no collaborative and structured communication system between local government leaders, the Inspectorate, the District Attorney's Office, and the Resort Police in Teluk Bintuni Regency. Communication occurs mostly informally and is not integrated into a common platform that supports corruption prevention.

Good communication is, however, a key foundation for building coordination and collaboration between institutions (Martin et al., 2016; Rony et al., 2021; Lacayo-Mendoza et al., 2016). Communication enables the exchange of information, shared perceptions, and the building of trust between actors involved in the corruption prevention network (Bautista-Beauchesne, 2022; Bertot et al., 2010; Cairns et al., 2013; Jancsics & Jávora, 2012).

According to Wildermuth (2014) In the context of good governance, communication plays a crucial role in strengthening transparency and accountability. Without open and integrated communication, corruption oversight and prevention efforts will be sector-specific and potentially lead to overlapping authority.

Corruption prevention is a complex issue because it involves many actors with different interests, roles, and authorities (Simonović, 2018; Rose-Ackerman, 2012; Meadowcroft, 2013).

Therefore, the communication process within a coordination network is key to connecting various institutions so they can work synergistically and complement each other (Sienkiewicz-Małyjurek & Owczarek, 2020; Kapucu & Garayev, 2013).

In situations where formal coordination is weak, informal communication is often the primary mechanism for responding quickly to corruption issues (Ahsan, A. K., & Panday, 2013; Jancsics, 2019; Tonoyan et al., 2010; Jávora & Jancsics, 2016). However, informal communication that is not supported by systems and clear roles has the potential to create dependency on specific individuals and weaken the sustainability of coordination (Moreno-Luzón & Begoña, 2008).

To understand these dynamics, this study views coordination as a social process shaped through communication. Trisusilo et al. (2024) said that the communication process is understood not only as the transmission of information but also as a means of constructing meaning, trust, and collective action within the corruption prevention coordination network.

This approach aligns with organizational communication theory, which emphasizes the importance of sensemaking within organizations, where actors build shared understanding through interaction and information exchange. In the context of corruption prevention, collective sensemaking is essential for institutions to have a shared perception of risks and prevention strategies (Schembera et al., 2023; Pham et al., 2023; Nowell, B., & Stutler, 2020; Cornelissen, 2012; Khan, 2018).

Therefore, this study places the communication process as a primary focus in understanding how the corruption prevention coordination network operates in Teluk Bintuni Regency. This research aims to examine in depth how communication takes place, what obstacles are faced, and how collaborative communication can be developed to strengthen corruption prevention in a sustainable manner.

METHODS

This study adopts a qualitative research design using a case study strategy. The qualitative approach was selected to capture an in-depth understanding of inter-agency coordination networks in corruption prevention in Teluk Bintuni Regency, with particular emphasis on how communication processes operate among the involved institutions. Qualitative research is appropriate for examining complex organizational and social interactions, as it enables researchers to interpret meanings, experiences, and practices derived from direct engagement with research subjects and contexts. The case study method, as outlined by Claggett & Karahanna (2018), facilitates a comprehensive exploration of coordination mechanisms within a specific institutional setting, allowing the study to analyze processes, interactions, and contextual factors in detail.

Data Collection

Data were collected through three complementary techniques: semi-structured in-depth interviews, limited participant observation, and document analysis. In-depth interviews were conducted with selected informants who play key roles in corruption prevention efforts, including officials from the Regional Inspectorate, investigators from the Teluk Bintuni District Attorney's Office and the Teluk Bintuni Police, as well as relevant local government officials. These interviews were designed to obtain detailed insights into communication practices, coordination experiences, and institutional interactions among agencies. Limited participant observation was carried out to observe coordination activities directly, both in formal meetings and informal interactions, enabling the researcher to capture real-time communication patterns and decision-making dynamics. In addition, document analysis was undertaken to review relevant materials such as inter-agency memoranda of understanding (MoUs), standard operating procedures (SOPs), Inspectorate audit reports, coordination records, and statistical data on corruption cases in Teluk Bintuni Regency. This documentation served to contextualize empirical findings and support data obtained from interviews and observations.

Data Analysis

The analysis of qualitative data followed a thematic analysis framework as developed by Braun & Clarke (2006). The process began with organizing and reducing the data by identifying information relevant to the research focus, particularly themes related to communication, coordination mechanisms, and oversight in corruption prevention. Subsequently, the data were systematically coded to reflect recurring patterns such as forms of inter-agency communication, obstacles to coordination, the functionality of existing coordination mechanisms, and potential improvements. The analyzed data were then presented in narrative form and analytical matrices to illustrate relationships among themes and actors. The final phase involved interpreting the findings and drawing conclusions, ensuring that they were grounded in consistent patterns across multiple data sources and supported by verification procedures.

Trustworthiness of the Data

To ensure the trustworthiness of the research findings, data triangulation was employed as the primary validation strategy (Santos et al., 2020). Triangulation involved cross-checking information obtained from interviews, observations, and documentary sources to assess consistency and reduce potential researcher bias. This approach is particularly important in qualitative studies of inter-agency coordination, where institutional dynamics and communication practices may vary across contexts and perspectives. Triangulation was conducted using three main sources: first, interview data from key informants, including regional government officials, APIP auditors from the Teluk Bintuni Inspectorate, and law enforcement officers from the Police and the District Attorney's Office; second, observational data related to coordination forums and communication intensity among institutions; and third, official documents such as coordination meeting minutes, audit reports, regional regulations, inter-agency MoUs, and oversight reports from the Inspectorate and the Supreme Audit Agency (BPK). By comparing these data sources, the study was able to identify converging and diverging patterns, thereby enhancing the credibility, dependability, and confirmability of the research conclusions in line with Lincoln & Guba's (1985) criteria.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research findings indicate that communication is the primary foundation driving the corruption prevention coordination network in Teluk Bintuni Regency. Communication is not merely understood as the delivery of information, but also as a space for building shared understanding, aligning perceptions, maintaining inter-agency working relationships, and strengthening trust and collaborative commitment. In practice, inter-agency communication occurs through two main channels: formal and informal. The formal channel is conducted through coordination meetings (including public hearings/RDPs), correspondence, official memos, and official reports. While the informal channel is conducted through telephone calls and WhatsApp groups between leaders/technical officials to expedite information exchange and coordination on specific issues.

Although communication is considered quite good and beginning to open up, the research also found recurring obstacles: delays in information, unequal data disclosure, and differing perceptions regarding the boundaries of authority particularly between APIP and APH—in interpreting whether a problem can be resolved administratively or requires legal enforcement. In this context, several informants emphasized the lack of an integrated inter-institutional monitoring and evaluation system, so coordination often relies on specific forums (e.g., the MCP) or the intensity of informal communication.

To more systematically examine these communication practices as part of a coordination mechanism, this study utilizes Robert T. Craig's constitutive communication lens, which divides communication into seven analytical dimensions. These seven dimensions are used to understand how inter-institutional communication in Teluk Bintuni Regency goes beyond simply

sending messages, but also shapes meaning, regulates coordination flows, influences attitudes, reproduces norms, and demonstrates power relations within the corruption prevention network.

Communication is a key foundation of the corruption prevention coordination network mechanism in Teluk Bintuni Regency. In the context of regional governance involving multiple actors and institutions, communication is understood not only as a process of conveying information but also as a space for interaction that forms shared understanding, builds trust, and aligns actions between institutions. Corruption prevention, as a cross-sectoral agenda, requires structured, sustainable communication that bridges differences in interests, authority, and organizational culture between government institutions, law enforcement officials, and other supervisory actors.

In practice, the corruption prevention coordination network in Teluk Bintuni Regency faces complex bureaucratic structures and fragmented authority between institutions. Each institution has a different mandate, work procedures, and accountability systems, making communication a key instrument to ensure that corruption prevention efforts are not carried out in a fragmented or sectoral manner (Agu et al., 2024). Through effective communication, each actor can understand their roles and responsibilities within the network, while avoiding overlapping or gaps in authority that could potentially be exploited as loopholes for corrupt practices.

Communication within the coordination network mechanism also serves as a means of integrating formal policies and operational practices in the field (Agu et al., 2024). Various regulations, technical guidelines, and cooperation agreements between institutions require intensive communication processes to be consistently translated into concrete actions. Without clear and open communication, corruption prevention policies risk remaining at the normative level and not being internalized in the behavior of officials or the working mechanisms between institutions.

Furthermore, communication plays a strategic role in building collective awareness and a shared commitment to the values of integrity and transparency. Within the coordination network, communication occurs not only formally through meetings, letters, or reports, but also informally through daily interactions between actors. This communication pattern contributes to the formation of trust and mutual understanding, which in turn strengthens network cohesion and increases the effectiveness of corruption prevention at the regional level.

Thus, communication can be viewed as an enabler that enables the corruption prevention coordination network in Teluk Bintuni Regency to function adaptively and responsively to the dynamics of the organizational and social environment. Therefore, before describing the dimensions of communication in more detail, it is important to position communication as a strategic process inseparable from the coordination mechanism itself. This perspective serves as an analytical foundation for understanding how communication is carried out, interpreted, and utilized by actors within the corruption prevention network in Teluk Bintuni Regency.

To analyze communication within the corruption prevention coordination network mechanism in Teluk Bintuni Regency more systematically and comprehensively, this study utilizes the constitutive communication framework proposed by Robert T. Craig, which divides communication into seven analytical dimensions: rhetorical, semiotic, phenomenological, cybernetic, sociopsychological, sociocultural, and critical. These seven dimensions are used as a lens to understand how communication practices between actors function not only as a means of conveying information but also construct shared meaning, regulate the flow of coordination, influence attitudes and behavior, reproduce norms and institutional structures, and open up space for critical reflection on power relations within the corruption prevention coordination network. Through this division of dimensions, communication is analyzed as a multidimensional and interrelated process in building the effectiveness of coordination networks at the regional level.

Rhetorical

Urgency

The rhetorical dimension is important because corruption prevention requires cross-institutional collaboration that cannot always be enforced solely by formal regulations. The research findings show that collaborative commitment is often built through the way institutional leaders frame integrity issues, instill a sense of urgency, and encourage the participation of other actors. In other words, persuasive communication determines whether the corruption prevention agenda is understood as a mere administrative obligation or as a moral commitment and shared public responsibility.

Components

The rhetorical components that emerged in the findings include: moral rhetoric and ethical argumentation, framing of integrity issues, calls to reject bribery and irregularities, and leadership narratives that emphasize accountability and a clean government image.

Research Results

Interviews indicate that the persuasive strategies employed by actors tend to be moral-ethical and motivational. The Head of the DPMK explained that institutional leaders "use moral rhetoric and ethical argumentation" to emphasize integrity and public responsibility; even in outreach and coordination meetings, they often cite the values of "serving with the heart" and "working transparently and accountably." From a law enforcement perspective, Agung Satriadi Putra (Prosecutor's Office) stated that in legal coordination/socialization meetings, Prosecutor's Office leaders encouraged civil servants (ASN) to reject gratuities and report indications of irregularities. However, this effectiveness was deemed suboptimal because persuasive communication tended to be one-way and formal, often ending in ceremony without a joint follow-up mechanism. Other findings confirmed recurring obstacles in this dimension, namely differing perceptions and sectoral egos. Haris Tahir stated that some institutions view corruption issues predominantly from a legal perspective, while others interpret it as a development/administration issue. Furthermore, an overly formal communication style can weaken the power of moral messages.

Implementation in Teluk Bintuni Regency

Empirically, rhetorical communication was observed in socialization forums, cross-OPD coordination meetings, ASN development, and cross-institutional meetings. Rhetoric was used to build collective awareness and maintain good relations between institutions. However, the implementation of rhetoric would be stronger if supported by a regular communication forum and a joint follow-up plan, as without them, anti-corruption messages risk becoming merely ceremonial routines.

Analysis (Craig's Theory)

In Craig's framework, the rhetorical dimension views communication as a practice of persuasion. Research findings confirm that moral-ethical persuasion is an important instrument for forging cross-institutional commitment, but its effectiveness is largely determined by the quality of the interaction (not one-way), the reduction of sectoral egos, and the existence of concrete follow-up mechanisms.

Semiotic

Urgency

The urgency of the semiotic dimension is evident in the need for uniformity of meaning between institutions. The research results show that terms, symbols, and coordination documents are frequently used in corruption prevention, but they are not always interpreted the same way. This disparity in meaning can lead to role confusion, overlapping authority, and weaken the effectiveness of coordination.

Components

The semiotic components in the findings include: (1) documents signifying coordination (e.g., the APIP-APH MoU), (2) frequently used terms/principles (e.g., "zero tolerance," "uncompromising integrity"), (3) prevention guidelines and indicators (MCP/IPKD), and (4) differences in interpretation of working terms such as "coordination," "mentoring," and "supervision."

Research Results

Interviews indicate that the APIP-APH MoU document is the most frequently mentioned symbol/formality of coordination. (THE RESULT OF CHRISTIAN WAHYU INTERVIEW), Regarding the term, Laras Suryani (BPKAD) stated that "zero tolerance" at the leadership level is relatively uniformly understood, but at the implementing level it is still varied some interpret it as an absolute prohibition on administrative deviations, while others limit it to gratuities/bribery (THE RESULT OF LARAS SURYANI INTERVIEW), Agung Satriadi Putra emphasized that "zero tolerance" is understood differently: for APH it means firm action without compromise, while for the government it is more of a moral call and internal development. (THE RESULT OF AGUNG SATRIADI INTERVIEW) Differences in interpretation also arise in the terms "mentoring" and "coordination". Laras Suryani said that the difference in the meaning of APIP mentoring versus the APH view can trigger overlapping authority and confusion in implementation. (INTERVIEW RESULTS WITH LARAS SURYANI) Similarly, Haris Tahir assessed that the terms "zero tolerance" and "uncompromising integrity" are often used, but their understanding is not yet unified some interpret them morally, others emphasize the formal legal aspects. (INTERVIEW RESULTS WITH HARIS TAHIR)

Implementation in Teluk Bintuni Regency

In coordination practices in Teluk Bintuni, formal symbols and documents (APIP-APH MoU, MCP/IPKD guidelines) serve as normative references. However, their effectiveness depends heavily on ongoing communication processes to align perceptions across institutions, particularly regarding the boundaries of administrative and criminal authority and follow-up on findings. (INTERVIEW RESULTS WITH I WAYAN SIDIA)

Analysis (Craig's Theory)

From Craig's perspective, the semiotic dimension positions communication as the production and exchange of meaning through signs and symbols. The findings indicate that coordination of corruption prevention in Bintuni Bay requires consistent "meaning work" especially for terms that convey consequences for actions (e.g., zero tolerance; mentoring vs. supervision) to prevent the network from shifting into conflicting interpretations.

Phenomenology

Urgency

The phenomenological dimension is important because corruption prevention coordination does not solely depend on formal structures but is also largely determined by direct interaction experiences, mutual understanding, and interpersonal trust. The research results indicate that positive experiences in collaborative work increase openness, while negative experiences or suspicion between institutions have the potential to reduce the quality of coordination.

Components

The phenomenological components evident in the findings include: experiences with cross-institutional interactions; trust; openness; mutual understanding of obstacles and perspectives; and experiences with field collaboration that foster shared awareness.

Research Results

Frans N. Awak (Acting Regional Secretary) stated that the interactions fostered greater trust and openness; through direct communication in coordination meetings and informal forums, parties were able to understand each other's obstacles and perspectives. He also mentioned a memorable experience when the Regional Government, along with the Inspectorate, Police, and Prosecutor's Office, formed an integrated village fund monitoring team that directly provided guidance and outreach before problems arose. Therefore, open and participatory coordination was deemed effective in preventing irregularities early on (INTERVIEW RESULTS WITH FRANS AWAK NEW). Romilus Tatuta (Speaker of the Regional People's Representative Council) emphasized that inter-institutional interaction fosters trust and openness; regular communication through official forums and informal channels strengthens a shared commitment to maintaining the integrity of local government. (INTERVIEW RESULTS WITH ROMILUS TATUTA). Laras Suryani also stated that regular and open interaction builds trust between parties; differences in approaches and "working languages" between institutions can actually enrich coordination by broadening the perspective of prevention. (INTERVIEW RESULTS WITH LARAS SURYANI)

Implementation in Teluk Bintuni Regency

Empirically, the phenomenological dimension is strongly evident in collaborative work involving fieldwork (e.g., mentoring/supervision of village funds), as well as in informal communication practices between leaders, which helps strengthen closeness and openness. Shared experiences such as these serve as "capital" "social" networks, which facilitate coordination when issues or supervisory findings arise.

Analysis (Craig's Theory)

In Craig's framework, phenomenology views communication as a process of sharing experiences and building mutual understanding. Research findings indicate that the quality of corruption prevention coordination in Bintuni Bay is strengthened when actors experience open, participatory, and mutually learning-oriented interactions; these experiences build trust and reduce prejudice between institutions.

Cybernetic

Urgency

The cybernetic dimension is important because communication within the corruption prevention coordination network involves not only the exchange of messages, but also how information flows, feedback, and control mechanisms operate systematically (Tarek & Rahman, 2023). The research findings indicate that coordination effectiveness is largely determined by the regularity of information flow and the network's ability to respond to findings, reports, and potential irregularities in a timely manner (Heranz, 2010).

Components

The cybernetic components evident in the findings include: formal and informal information flows; inter-agency feedback mechanisms; reporting and monitoring systems; joint evaluation forums; and the use of control instruments such as the MCP/IPKD as a means of monitoring corruption prevention performance.

Research Results

Interviews indicate that communication flows between institutions in Teluk Bintuni Regency operate through formal and informal channels, but have not yet been integrated into a single joint monitoring system. Dr. Haris Tahir (Head of the DPMK) stated that communication occurs through official meetings and direct coordination via telephone or WhatsApp, but "a digitally integrated joint monitoring and evaluation system at the regional level has not yet been fully established" (HARIS TAHIR INTERVIEW RESULTS). A similar view was expressed by I Wayan Sidia (Inspector of Teluk Bintuni Regency), who explained that the Inspectorate receives reports and follows up according to internal mechanisms. However, cross-agency feedback still

relies on specific forums and does not yet operate as an integrated system (INTERVIEW RESULTS WITH I WAYAN SIDIA).

Implementation in Teluk Bintuni Regency

In practice, cybernetic mechanisms are evident through the use of the KPK's MCP forum as a means of monitoring corruption prevention performance, as well as through internal evaluation meetings within each agency. However, cross-agency feedback exchange remains partial and not yet connected to a common platform, resulting in more reactive than preventive control coordination (Abbas et al., 2018).

Analysis (Craig's Theory)

In Craig's framework, the cybernetic dimension views communication as a system that regulates the flow of information and feedback. Research findings indicate that the corruption prevention coordination network in Teluk Bintuni possesses basic cybernetic elements, but has not yet developed into an integrated control system. Therefore, coordination effectiveness remains highly dependent on the initiative of specific actors and forums.

Sociopsychological

Urgency

The sociopsychological dimension is important because communication within a coordination network significantly influences the attitudes, perceptions, and behaviors of the actors involved. Research results indicate that the success of corruption prevention coordination depends heavily on the level of trust, motivation, and positive perceptions between institutions.

Components

The sociopsychological components that emerged included: mutual trust; perceptions of the role of other institutions; motivation to coordinate; commitment to shared goals; and resistance arising from sectoral egos or previous negative experiences.

Research Results

Laras Suryani (Head of the Regional Development Planning Agency) stated that inter-institutional trust has essentially been established, but remains vulnerable when differences of opinion or sectoral egos arise (LARAS SURYANI INTERVIEW RESULTS). Haris Tahir also emphasized that coordination works well as long as communication is conducted openly and equally, but can weaken when one party feels its authority is being dominated or interfered with by another institution (HARIS TAHIR INTERVIEW RESULTS).

Implementation in Teluk Bintuni Regency

Empirically, the sociopsychological dimension is evident in formal coordination forums and informal communication, which help maintain good relationships and mutual trust. However, when communication is not managed equitably and transparently, negative perceptions and defensive attitudes can still emerge, thus affecting the quality of corruption prevention coordination.

Analysis (Craig's Theory)

From Craig's perspective, the sociopsychological dimension views communication as a process that influences individual attitudes and behavior. Research findings indicate that communication that builds trust and positive perceptions strengthens coordination, while communication that triggers suspicion or dominance weakens the corruption prevention network.

Sociocultural

Urgency

The sociocultural dimension is important because communication does not occur in a vacuum but is influenced by organizational culture, bureaucratic norms, and the local social context. The research findings indicate that differences in work culture between institutions influence how they communicate and coordinate in corruption prevention.

Components

The sociocultural components include: bureaucratic norms; hierarchical culture; formal-level communication patterns; the value of caution among officials; and differences in work culture between the development-oriented APIP and the law enforcement-oriented APH.

Research Findings

Agung Satriadi Putra (Prosecutor's Office) explained that the APH work culture emphasizes legal certainty and caution in communication, while local governments and APIP emphasize development and administrative improvement (AGUNG SATRIADI PUTRA INTERVIEW RESULTS). Haris Tahir also emphasized that these differences in work culture influence communication styles and often require adjustments to avoid misunderstandings (HARIS TAHIR INTERVIEW RESULTS).

Implementation in Teluk Bintuni Regency

In practice in Teluk Bintuni, inter-institutional communication is still heavily influenced by hierarchical structures and bureaucratic norms. Coordination is generally conducted through formal, hierarchical channels, although in certain situations, informal communication is used to bridge differences in work culture and expedite decision-making.

Analysis (Craig's Theory)

In Craig's framework, the sociocultural dimension views communication as a practice that reproduces social norms and culture. Research findings indicate that coordination for corruption prevention in Teluk Bintuni is strongly influenced by bureaucratic culture and differences in institutional orientations, requiring communication to be managed sensitively to this cultural context.

Critical

Urgency

The critical dimension is important because communication within the corruption prevention coordination network is inseparable from power relations, interests, and institutional dominance. Research results show that institutional positions of authority and power influence who sets the agenda, who is listened to more, and how coordinative decisions are made.

Components/Subdimensions

Critical components that appear include: power relations between institutions; the dominance of certain authorities; sectoral egos; institutional interests; and positional imbalances in the communication and decision-making process.

Research Results

Research shows that differences in authority influence who is dominant in communication. Haris Tahir stated that sectoral egos and the tug-of-war of authority remain challenges in coordination, especially when it comes to the boundaries between administrative guidance and law enforcement (HARIS TAHIR INTERVIEW RESULTS). Romilus Tatuta (Regional People's Representative Council Speaker) also emphasized that inter-institutional communication can weaken when institutional interests dominate over the shared goal of corruption prevention (ROMILUS TATUTA INTERVIEW RESULTS).

Implementation in Teluk Bintuni Regency

In practice, the Inspectorate often plays the central role in coordinating corruption prevention, while regional government agencies (OPD) and other institutions adapt to the established supervisory direction. This situation demonstrates the existence of power relations that influence the dynamics of communication and cross-agency coordination.

Analysis (Craig's Theory)

Craig views communication as an arena of power. The findings confirm that power relations shape the dynamics of coordination networks. From Craig's perspective, the critical dimension views communication as an arena of power relations and ideology. The research findings indicate that corruption prevention communication in Teluk Bintuni is still influenced by power structures and institutional interests, so strengthening more equitable and reflective communication is a crucial prerequisite for the effectiveness of the coordination network. The following table presents dimensions and their sources for Craig's Theory.

Table 1. Analytical Framework of Communication Dimensions in Inter-Institutional Anti-Corruption Coordination

Dimensions	Sub-Dimensions	Operational Indicators
Rhetorical	Leader communication style	How the Regent, Regional Secretary, and institutional leaders convey their anti-corruption vision.
	Persuasion strategy	Rhetoric is used to encourage officials to comply with anti-corruption policies.
	Issue framing	The issue of corruption is framed as a serious threat to regional development.
Semiotic	Symbolic language	The use of jargon such as "Integrity Zone" or "WBK."
	Documents as signs	MoUs, SOPs, and meeting minutes are understood as symbols of commitment.
	Organizational symbols	Logos, slogans, and artifacts of regional government agencies (OPD/APH) represent integrity.
Phenomenological	Individual Meaning	How officials or auditors understand their experiences in coordination.
	Inter-Institutional Empathy	The ability of actors to understand the perspectives of other institutions.
	Coordination Experience	Direct testimony about obstacles and opportunities for collaboration.
Cybernetic	Information flow	Corruption prevention data channels between OPDs, AIPs, and APHs.
	Technology systems	Utilization of MCP, SIPD, or regional digital platforms.
	Feedback loop	Feedback mechanisms from audits, meetings, and public reports.
Sociopsychological	Interpersonal trust	The level of mutual trust between officials across agencies.
	Individual motivation	Personal motivation in supporting anti-corruption policies.
	Interpersonal influence	How the opinions of key figures influence the attitudes of subordinates.
Sociocultural	Social norms	Bureaucratic culture that supports/hinders corruption prevention.

	Community roles	Community/NGO involvement as social monitors.
	Local languages and customs	Utilizing Papuan cultural values to build trust.
Critical	Power relations	The dominant position of the Regent/Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) in coordination.
	Control and resistance	Sectoral egos or resistance to anti-corruption policies.
	Critical discourse	Corruption is seen as a structural problem, not just an individual one.

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that communication is the core foundation of the inter-agency coordination network for corruption prevention in Teluk Bintuni Regency, functioning not only as a means of information exchange but as a constitutive process that shapes shared understanding, trust, institutional alignment, and collaborative commitment. Coordination operates through formal and informal communication channels, with informal interactions playing a crucial role in accelerating responses; however, the absence of an integrated inter-institutional monitoring and feedback system causes coordination to remain fragmented and largely reactive. Through Robert T. Craig's constitutive communication framework, the findings reveal that corruption prevention coordination is a multidimensional process encompassing rhetorical persuasion, semiotic meaning-making, phenomenological shared experiences, cybernetic information flows, sociopsychological trust-building, sociocultural norms, and critical power relations. While moral-ethical rhetoric, formal symbols, and joint experiences contribute to strengthening coordination, their effectiveness is constrained by divergent interpretations, sectoral egos, cultural differences, and asymmetrical power relations particularly between administrative supervision and law enforcement. Therefore, effective corruption prevention in Teluk Bintuni requires strengthening communication as a strategic and integrative mechanism that aligns meanings, institutionalizes feedback systems, fosters mutual trust, accommodates sociocultural contexts, and critically manages power dynamics within the coordination network.

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