

Research on News Media's Understanding of "Non-Disclosure of Investigations" with AIoT Live Broadcast in Taiwan

¹Chi-Shu Ju, ^{2*}Shih-Fu Sung, ³Chi-Chang Chen

¹³Department of Information Engineering, I-Shou University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan.

^{2*}Department of Electrical Engineering, Cheng Shiu University, Kaohsiung, Taiwan.

ABSTRACT: In the process of investigating criminal cases, the police have long released news reports about solving cases under the pressure of deadlines and the expectations of the general public. Immediately afterwards, you can see shots of the suspects themselves holding banners or being photographed by photographers in various news media. While the police are investigating the case, all electronic and print media report on it in great detail.

In the digital age, live broadcasts on social media platforms are accompanied by instant comments from netizens, which not only shortens the distance between news sources and audiences but also changes the form of interaction between journalists and news sources. Live broadcasts convey situations with the characteristics of a power struggle among journalists, netizens, and news sources. The front desk of the press conference uses various props to highlight the government's epidemic prevention achievements. Journalists become objects of viewing. If they ask sharp questions, they are easily attacked by netizens, causing journalists to have disciplined and restrained behavior and adopt a passive avoidance strategy. In the background, outsiders invade the closed dialogue groups where journalists and officials interact. The dialogue between the two parties is spread to social media, causing journalists to bear the pressure of online harassment. Journalists under double pressure are still practicing media accountability with different strategies in their dilemma [1].

Based on the literature review, this study constructs four dimensions: "personal internal and external control personality", "work autonomy", "cooperative and mutually beneficial experience", and "personal needs". Through questionnaire surveys, this study uses empirical research to understand the social journalists' cognition of "non-disclosure of investigations" and its influencing factors, and to understand the factors that shape the gatekeeper role of "non-disclosure of investigations" among today's front-line journalists in the process of handling social news.

KEYWORDS: AIoT, Reporter, Investigation Is Not Public, Rights to Know

1. INTRODUCTION

In the investigation process, the principle of non-disclosure of investigation is adopted. Its legislative intent is based on the "presumption of innocence principle". The purpose of the regulation is to avoid irreparable damage to the reputation of unconvicted suspects. On the other hand, it is to maintain the smooth progress of the investigation process. The process and content of the investigation shall not be disclosed to the outside world. Otherwise, due to the leakage of the news, there will be destruction of evidence, collusion with accomplices or perjury, or the suspect or other accomplices will flee, which will increase the difficulty of criminal prosecution and be enough to hinder the progress of criminal procedures. However, the work of journalists is to discover the truth and present it to the audience through the media. The use of digital social AIoT platform live broadcast accompanied by real-time comments from netizens not only shortens the distance between the source of information and the audience but also changes the form of interaction between journalists and the source of information. Through the live broadcast, in addition to guessing possible criminal methods by themselves and simulating them by journalists themselves, the progress of the investigation of the case is also updated at any

time in the daily news. However, in today's information-rich world, with the increasing development of media interviews and technology, the police must not only keep up with the advancement of technology during the criminal investigation process but also have some understanding of the characteristics and attributes of the media.

Therefore, the conflict between the roles of criminal investigation and press freedom is inevitable. How do social journalists choose to play the role of "gatekeepers"? What factors influence the journalists' sense of "non-disclosure of investigations"? Researchers believe that in addition to theoretical or past research results, there is a need for further understanding through empirical research.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW AND HYPOTHESIS

1. AIoT and Multimedia News

E-commerce platforms emerged after the Internet became public in the late 1990s. Early platforms were mainly based on online retail. In the late 2000s, the concept of home rental became a trend, challenging the hegemony of the traditional hospitality industry in the field of short-term rentals. In the 2010s, with the popularization of 4G, smart mobile devices and various apps, social innovations in the gig economy such as food delivery, chauffeur services and cleaning services have driven the digital platform economy into a flourishing situation, which not only expands the development potential of spiritual companionship, but also connects to dating software, live broadcast platforms, and even 5G and IoT [2].

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"Information design" is the knowledge of collecting, integrating, presenting and translating information to help users understand effectively. This is a daily routine in the news industry. Today, the shelf life of news is short, and the challenges brought by timeliness are speed tests, huge amounts of information or scarcity. When studying the emergency production and broadcasting processing of the TV news sub-control room director, it was found that although the organization pre-designed the information environment, the design is not a complete one, but a process that changes with the situation. As preparation time is urgent, it has turned to the localization of smart Internet of Things, making use of surrounding sensors or cameras... and other resources to improve the accuracy and immediacy of instant news [3].

With the rise of smartphones, video platforms (such as YouTube), social platforms (such as Facebook), and live streaming platforms have become important channels for disseminating information. Studio operations have also followed suit and transformed into a small, affordable, and personalized way of mobile phone photography. The TV studios have introduced a large amount of audio and video information for real-time interactive broadcasting, which increases the audience's sense of presence and entertainment [4].

2. Investigation not public

Before discussing the principle of non-disclosure of investigation, the significance of investigation must be explained. According to my country's Criminal Procedure Law, there are two systems for filing lawsuits: public prosecution and private prosecution, and the investigation procedure is a step before filing a public prosecution. As for its connotation, some say it is the act of the investigative agency to find or preserve criminals and collect and preserve evidence in order to bring a prosecution or maintain a prosecution when a crime has occurred or is suspected of having occurred. Others say it is the procedure for the investigative agency to investigate criminal suspects and evidence in order to bring or implement a public prosecution [5][6]. However, the results of the investigation do not necessarily mean that the case will be prosecuted. There is also the possibility that the case will not be prosecuted. Therefore, the investigation process itself can be said to have the function of "filtering" unnecessary cases [7].

The second thing that needs to be clarified is the position of investigation in the criminal process. Criminal procedure has always been divided into broad and narrow senses. The broad sense of criminal procedure can be divided into three stages: criminal prosecution (including investigation and prosecution), criminal trial (including trial and judgment) and criminal execution. The narrow sense of criminal procedure refers specifically to the stage from prosecution to trial and judgment, excluding pre-trial investigation and post-judgment execution procedures [8].

Although investigation is not included in the criminal procedure in a narrow sense, its importance to the entire criminal procedure is not diminished. Criminal proceedings are based on evidence, and if the investigation process closest to the time of the crime makes mistakes in the identification of evidence, it will inevitably have a significant impact on the trial process [9].

Regarding the provisions on non-disclosure of investigations, when launching an investigation, it must be conducted in secrecy as a principle, and the investigative act itself and the information obtained from the investigation must be kept confidential. However, this provision does not require confidentiality to be maintained for everyone, but only for unspecified persons who are not related to the litigation process [8].

3. Freedom of the press and the right to know

Regarding the issue of the media revealing the identity of the parties involved and affecting human rights, the government has always attached great importance to protecting freedom of speech and safeguarding human rights. When media reports violate the law, the Government Information Office of the Executive Yuan will handle the matter in accordance with the law. When human rights are violated and there are no relevant legal provisions, this bureau will call on the media to exercise self-discipline. By taking this two-pronged approach, we hope to achieve the greatest possible balance between freedom of speech and the protection of human rights. Secondly, regarding this case, which was quite sensational in the past, whether the news treatment of this case should be positive or negative may be a matter of opinion. Freedom of the press should be regulated by "social responsibility" and news dissemination should put "social responsibility" first. When handling news, news workers should make their utmost efforts to uncover the truth, understand the problem from a sociological perspective, make the most faithful reports, respect the judiciary within the scope of legal protection, and safeguard the reputation and rights of the parties involved. This is the origin of the "social responsibility theory". When press freedom comes into conflict with the law, journalists' first reaction is often to label any punishment imposed on them as a "violation of press freedom." Especially when journalists face criminal penalties, the most common argument is to raise the legal status to the constitutional level, arguing that based on the constitutional principle of press freedom and the people's "right to know," their news reporting and interviewing activities should not be subject to criminal law.

4. Work autonomy

Hochschild (1983) [10] Categorizing the types of jobs that require emotional labor, he believes that there are six types of jobs that require emotional labor the most: (1) professional, technical and specific occupations in the same category; (2) business managers; (3) sales staff; (4) clerks and specific occupations in the same category; (5) service jobs; and (6) private family workers. Based on the professional ethics of journalism, journalists are professional emotional service workers; in addition, journalists also bear the heavy responsibility of serving the public and being the people's voice, and therefore, they are also service emotional service workers.

5. Internal (external) control personality orientation

Rotter (1966) [11] Individuals' perception of the outcomes of events can be divided into two categories: people with internal control believe that they can control their destiny, and that the outcomes of events are within their control and understanding. They regard the quality of their lives as being controlled by their own internal behavior and therefore bear responsibility for everything that happens to them. In contrast, people with external control believe that destiny is controlled by external forces, and that the outcomes of events are beyond their control and understanding. Therefore, the so-called "internal and external control" orientation refers to the degree to which an individual believes that he or she can master or control his or her destiny.

Further comparison of the differences between internal and external control types revealed that external control people are more obedient than internal control people and are therefore more likely to accept the leadership of the organization. In addition, people with external control are less satisfied with their work, have a higher rate of absenteeism, tend to alienate themselves from their work environment, and are less likely to be engaged in their work. In the same situation, internal control people attribute the organization's performance to their own efforts. If the organization's performance is not good, they will blame themselves. Therefore, if internal control people feel dissatisfied with their work, they will tend to seek better jobs [12][13]. In contrast, external locus control

people are more suitable for following orders, doing routine work, or highly standardized tasks. However, in the group, most people are between internal locus control and external locus control. Extreme internal locus control or external locus control is just a relative division [14].

6. Mutually beneficial cooperation

Wolfs Feld (1984) [15] Point out the interactive relationship between the media and the news source (in the article, Wolfs Feld uses the "exchange" perspective to analyze the interactive relationship between the leaders of dissident groups and the media). Since, in terms of the media, the media want to report on some events with important news value, in addition to reporters' active interviews, they also need to rely on news sources to provide information. At the same time, the media also controls the news source's access to the media.

Based on the framework of this study, the following hypotheses are proposed:

H1: There are significant differences in the perception of "job autonomy" among individual basic variables.

H2: There are significant differences in the perception of "mutually beneficial cooperation experience" among individuals' basic variables.

H3: There are significant differences in the perception of "personal needs" among personal basic variables.

H4: There are significant differences in the perception of "internal and external control personality orientation" in personal basic variables.

H5: There is a correlation between "job autonomy", "mutually beneficial cooperation experience", "personal needs", "internal and external control personality orientation" and the cognition of "non-disclosure of investigation".

3. RESEARCH METHODS

This study proposes a research framework based on the collection, organization and analysis of the above-mentioned relevant literature. The framework of this study is mainly based on "personal basic information" as the independent variable, "internal and external control personality orientation", "work autonomy", "mutually beneficial cooperation experience" and "personal needs" as the mediating variables, and "non-disclosure of investigation" as the dependent variable. With personal characteristics as the category variable, we further explore the correlation between internal and external control personality orientation, work autonomy, mutually beneficial cooperation experience, demand level and non-disclosure of investigation. The research framework of this study is shown in figure1.

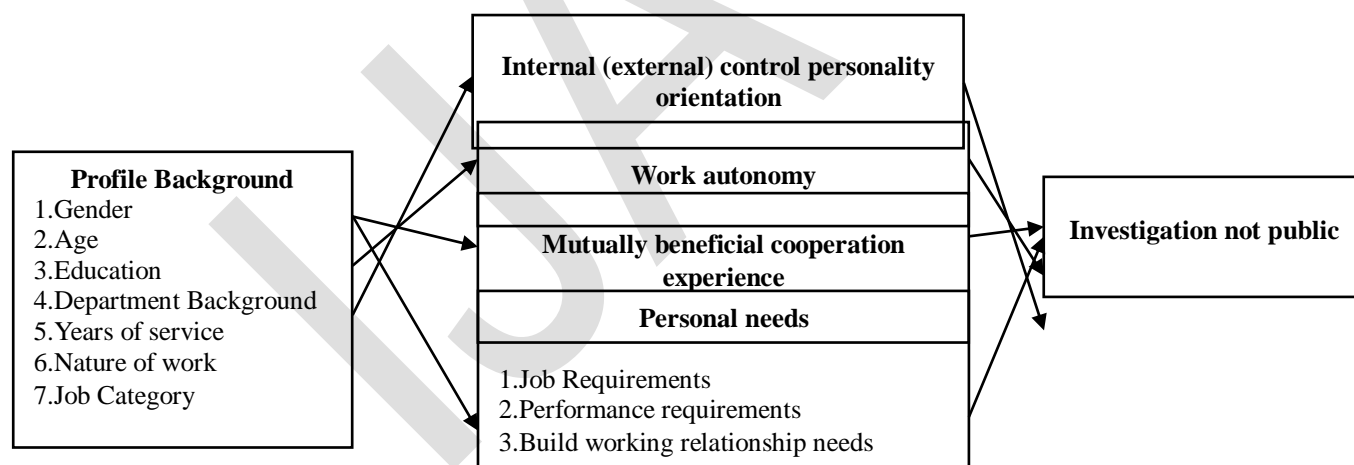


Figure 1 Research framework

1.Data Collection and Research Methods

In order to have a more specific and complete understanding of the social journalists' perception of non-disclosure and its influencing factors, this study not only collected relevant literature, but also adopted the questionnaire survey method as the main research method. First, through the organization and deconstruction of the literature, reasonable and feasible options were designed, and then through the implementation of the questionnaire and quantitative analysis, answers to the hypotheses were proposed to clarify the research questions.

4. RESEARCH DATA ANALYSIS

Among the 145 valid samples in this study, there were 103 males (71%) and 42 females (29%). The number of male subjects was 2.45 times that of female subjects, and the age distribution was mainly between 26 and 40 years old (74.5% of the total sample). 99.3% of them have college degree or above, among which 32% (32 persons) have graduate school degree or above. It is obvious that the educational level of journalists is above a certain level. Among them, the ratio of those with graduation from journalism-related majors to those with graduation from non-journalism-related majors is 57:43, which is a similar ratio. More than 57% of journalists have been in the journalism industry for more than 6 years, and 81.4% have been covering social news for less than 5 years. In other words, most journalists usually have a certain number of years of work experience, but most of them have relatively short years of experience in covering social news. Of the 145 individuals, 59 (40.7%) belonged to electronic media, 49 (33.8%) to print media, 17 (11.7%) were text journalists, and 20 (13.8%) were photojournalists. 114 people (78.6%) are general journalists, and the rest are journalists who also serve as management cadres.

Based on the data analysis in this chapter, the results of the hypothesis verification are as follows:

- (1) In the relationship between personal background variables and job autonomy, at a 95% confidence level, age (31-35 years old, 36-40 years old, 41-45 years old), gender, total service years (less than 3 years, 6-10 years, two options) and position options have a significant impact on the perception of "non-disclosure of investigations", while the other five variables, including gender, education level, educational background, interview years, and job nature, are not significant.
- (2) In the relationship between personal background variables and cooperation and mutual benefit, at a 95% confidence level, the effects of age (two options: 36-40 years old and 41-45 years old), total years of service, and years of interview experience on the perception of "non-disclosure of investigations" reached a significant level, while other variables were not significant.
- (3) In the relationship between personal background variables and demand variables, at a 95% confidence level, the impact of education level and interview experience on the perception of "non-disclosure of investigations" reached a significant level, while the other gender, age, education background, total years of service, nature of work, and position variables were not obvious.
- (4) In the relationship between personal background variables and internal and external control personality pairs, the researchers found that at a 95% confidence level, gender, total service years, and interview years (two options: less than three years and 6-10 years) had a significant impact on the perception of "non-disclosure of investigations", while the other variables were not obvious.
- (5) Explanation of the correlation between "work autonomy", "mutually beneficial cooperation experience", "personal needs", "internal and external control personality orientation" and the cognition of "investigation non-disclosure".
 - A. There is a very significant relationship between the internal and external control personality orientation and the non-disclosure of investigations. The two are positively correlated. The higher the internal and external control personality orientation, the higher the degree of non-disclosure of investigations.
 - B. Work autonomy, cooperative and mutually beneficial experience, and personal needs are significantly correlated with investigative non-disclosure. Except for cooperative and mutually beneficial experience, the others are positively correlated with investigative non-disclosure, that is, the higher the work autonomy and personal needs, the higher the degree of investigative non-disclosure; and the less affirmed the cooperative and mutually beneficial experience is, the higher the degree of recognition of investigative non-disclosure is.
 - C. There is no significant relationship between work autonomy, cooperative and mutually beneficial experience, and personal needs and legal cognition.

5. CONCLUSION

In the empirical study of social journalists' internal and external control personality traits, researchers found from the data that social journalists' gender factors and years of experience in social news reporting will have an impact on their perception of the so-called "non-disclosure of investigations". This is related to whether there is a cultural factor in the cognition of this community. In the imbalanced state where there is a multiple relationship between the genders of men and women engaged in social news work, whether there is a gender difference in the degree of cognition of "non-disclosure of investigations" is worth further exploration; the older the age (31-35 years old, 36-40 years old, 41-45 years old), the higher the self-perception of work autonomy may be, and therefore the more obvious the cognition of "non-disclosure of investigations", and gender, total years of service (less than 3 years, 6-10 years, two options), and position level will also have an impact. This influence should come from satisfaction with one's own work, but the actual data needs to be supported by further analysis; in the cooperative and mutually beneficial relationship among personal background variables, it is the same as general cognition, that is, when the age (36-40 years old) is older, the self-perception of work autonomy may be higher, and therefore the self-perception of "non-disclosure of investigations" may be higher.

The cognitive relationship between "non-disclosure of investigation" and "non-disclosure of investigation" is significantly different among people with relatively high age (41-45) and those with higher total service years and interviewing years. It is obvious that the more integrated into the work of social news, the better they can grasp the essentials of "non-disclosure of investigation"; the influence of educational background and interviewing years on the cognition of "non-disclosure of investigation" reaches a significant level, and the variables are not obvious. Compared with other dimensions, the personal needs dimension has a weaker influence on "non-disclosure of investigation".

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