

# Journalist Behavior in News Coverage on District Head Election of Bandung Regency of Indonesia

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## ABSTRACT

*This research is designed to (1) describe and analyze Tabloid Politics & Crime journalist behavior in news coverage on District Head Election of Bandung Regency, 2015, and (2) describe and analyze factors Influencing Tabloid Politics & Crime journalist behavior in news coverage on District Head of Bandung Regency, 2015. This research is conducted by using a qualitative approach, a descriptive research targets are relevant Whose symptoms in functional relations and its totality constitutes an overall, holistic and systemic unit. The subject of the research is Tabloid Politics & Crime journalists. The Data were collected by using techniques such as interviews, a document study, and observation. Principal instrument in this research is researcher itself. The Data Obtained were Analyzed by using Strauss and Corbin model of coding technique based on a theory of social behavior and secondary theories. Meanwhile, the validity of the data was clarified by credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability tests. Based on the results of the research, it can be concluded that: first, Tabloid Politics & Crime journalist behavior in news coverage on District Head Election of Bandung regency, 2015, in its social reality was Described in independent, cover both side, fairness, accuracy, and decision postures to the present of money, goods, and other facilities. Second, Tabloid Politics & Crime journalist behavior in news coverage on District Head Election of Bandung regency, 2015, in its social reality was influenced by "internal factors", ie, the background of education, family economy, values or conviction adhered to, work orientation; and "internal factors", ie, the policy on workplace, relationship with informants news, role of professional journalist organization, and politics, socio-cultural, economic, and technologic factors"*

**Keywords:** Social behavior, Journalist, Press, News, District Head Election.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Development is a complex issue, involving measures in various fields. In a development strategy, the main elements of effective is the delivery of information and transparency. For the eradication of poverty, for example, must provide freedom of access to information and improve the quality of information. People who obtain more information to be able to make better choices. Therefore, the existence of a free press is at the core of an equitable growth. The press can expose corruption, control of public policy by highlighting the government's behavior, provide a channel for the people, voice their opinion about government management, as well as building public consensus for change. The press also helps capital markets and foreign exchange, especially in developed countries, and through the press could facilitate trade with the submission of ideas and innovation across national borders. In addition, it has also witnessed the important role of the press for the development of human resources, to convey information to the public health and education to remote villages in different countries.

However, experience shows that the independency of the press can be fragile and easily compromised. Too often governments shackle the press. Some controls by various personal and group interests are too strong limit freedom of information delivery. The literacy rate, human investment, and low technology can also limit the positive role that could be played by the media. And still found the effects of manipulation and irresponsible reporting. Clear that to support the development of the press necessary environmental conditions both in the sense of freedom, the ability, as well as checks and balances.

Existence of journalists as one of the most important components of the press contributed to major in the creation of an effective press. Therefore, should a journalist have four conditions ideal as noted John Hohenberg (in Sobur, 2001: 121), namely (1) never stopped searching for the truth, (2) move on the face of changing times and do not wait until overpowered by it, (3) carry out the services were meant for mankind, and (4) maintaining freedom remains firm.

Regional Head Election (Election) Bandung District 2015 is quite interesting phenomenon of public attention, not only by the people of Bandung regency itself but also by the people of Indonesia nationally. This election implementation concurrently with the election simultaneously throughout Indonesia which was held on December 9, 2015.

Bandung elections of 2015 This was implemented to choose regent and vice-regent Bandung district the period 2015-2020. There are three pairs of candidates competing in this election, namely: pair number one is KH Agus Sofyan Yahya and Yasmin H.,

S. IP, M.Si promoted by the coalition of political parties CBA, Nasdem Party, PAN, and Hanura; spouse number two is H. Dadang M. Naser, SH, S. IP, MIPol and H. Gun Gun Gunawan, S.Si, M.Si of individual lines; and the pair number three is Deki Dawn H., SH. and Dony Mulyana Kurnia, ST. promoted by PDIP coalition of political parties and Democratic party (Doc. Bandung Regency KPU Decree No. 50 / Kpts / KPU-Kab-011.329047 / 2015).

Based Bandung Regency KPU Decision on Establishment Summary of Vote Count Results and Election Results Acquisition of Regent and Vice Regent of Bandung in 2015, the pair number two on the individual lines (independent) managed to get the most votes, namely 984 736 votes; the pair number one followed by the acquisition of 382 194 votes; and candidate number three with the acquisition of 164 914 votes, a couple who obtain the smallest (Doc. Bandung Regency KPU Decree No. 91 / Kpts / KPU-Kab-011.329047 / 2015).

According Ervianto (2017: 1), the simultaneous local elections in Indonesia in 2015, followed by the 269 area, there are about 150 lawsuits filed to dispute the outcome of the Constitutional Court and a total of five lawsuits were eventually followed the end of the dispute. It is not yet take into account other issues such as administration, campaigning, voter participation and political and social impact as a result of the electoral conflicts.

Hyde identify electoral fraud (electoral fraud) include: manipulation of voters (manipulation demographics, the removal of the right to vote, splitting the support of the opposition), intimidation, buying and selling votes, misinformation, manipulation of ballot papers, coblos double, manipulation in the recapitulation, the use of voter false, spoil the ballot paper, piracy information technology systems in the vote, piracy suffrage, and the manipulation of the recapitulation of the sound (Ervianto, 2017: 2). Related to the problems related to the elections many parties concerned, including among which are the media and the journalists who then seeks to find alternative solutions through the authority. But not a few others there are parties (persons) who deliberately took this opportunity to take advantage, either for personal benefit or golongannya. This is where the role of a journalist as the press is indispensable to be able to perform their duties, professional and responsible in order to produce a news information can also be accountable to the reading public.

This research is designed to (1) describe and analyze *Tabloid Politik & Kriminal* journalist behavior in news coverage on District Head Election of Bandung Regency, 2015, and (2) describe and analyze factors influencing *Tabloid Politik & Kriminal* journalist behavior in news coverage on District Head of Bandung Regency, 2015.

## **2. LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.1. Theory of Social Behavior**

As we know the behavior or activities that exist in individual or organism that does not happen automatically, but as a result of the stimulus received by the organism in question, both external and internal stimuli stimulus. However, the bulk of the organism's behavior in response to external stimuli. How is the link between stimulus and behavior in response to the viewpoint that has not been fused between experts. There are experts who believe that the behavior in response to stimuli, will be determined by the state of the stimulus, and the individual or organism as if it did not have the ability to determine its behavior, the relationship of stimulus and response seemed to be mechanistic. This view is generally a view that is behavioristis (Walgito, 2003: 15).

### **2.2 Reporter**

According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 40/1999 on the Press in Chapter I, article 1, paragraph 4 states that "journalists are people who regularly carry out journalistic activities." Based on this report, anyone doing work related to journalism then it could be called journalists, whether they work in newspapers, magazines radio, television, film and news agencies. Reporters, according Adinegoro (in Sobur, 2001: 101), is the person whose life work as editor of the newspaper, both of which sit in the editor to be responsible for the content of newspapers and outside the editorial office as a correspondent, whose job looking for news, arranged, then send it to the newspaper being helped; either fixed or not fixed in touch with the newspaper which gave livelihoods.

### **2.3. Pers**

As descriptors for the following description, first put forward the notion of the press. Etymologically, the press (Netherlands) or press (English) premiere comes from the word meaning "press" or "print". As in the terminology, the press is to print media in the print media abbreviated. The term is also commonly interpreted as a press newspapers (newspaper) or magazines (magazine) (Sobur, 2001: 145).

Press in a broader sense, not limited understanding of the print media, have been described in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 40/1999 on the Press (Chapter I of Article 1, paragraph 1), that the press is a social institution and mass communication vehicle for conducting journalistic covering seek, obtain, possess, store, process and convey information in the form of text, sound, pictures, sound and images as well as data and graphs as well as in other forms by using the print media, electronic media, and all available channels.

## 2.4. Coverage and News

In the Indonesian General Dictionary, the word "coverage" is defined as the act (the way, for that matter) covering the story, and so on (Poerwadarminta, 2007: 711). News is anything that is warm, factual as well as attract the attention of a number of people. Lord Northcliffe said the news is something unusual (news is anything out of the ordinary). Walkley called the news as of writing combined with the element of surprise (combined with the element of surprise). News should be interesting, to the point Northcliffe analogize "if a dog bites a man it is not a news, if a man bites a dog it is a news" (if a dog bites a man that is not news, but man bites a dog that's news) (Kriyantono, 2012: 118).

## 2.5. The elections and the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 Year 2015

General election 2004 president and vice president directly, has inspired the implementation of the regional head and deputy regional head directly anyway. This is supported also by the spirit of regional autonomy that has been rolled out in 1999. Therefore, since 2005, has organized local elections (elections) directly, both at the provincial and district / city (Kumolo, 2015: 80).

In 2015, the first wave of direct election held simultaneously in December. In 2015 too, the elections have entered the third period since it began in 2005. Since 2005, various evaluation and criticism of the implementation of the elections in hundreds of districts / cities and provinces have been explored. Nevertheless, the idea of a simultaneous election implementation as a consequence of learning from the evaluation that emphasizes the aspects of effectiveness and efficiency began to be implemented in 2015. Local elections conducted simultaneously as mandated by Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 8 Year 2015 concerning the election of governors, regents and mayors. In the legislation explained that the election of governors, regents (Kumolo, 2015: 82).

## 3. METHOD

### 3.1 Research approach

This study used a qualitative approach. In this approach, the research objectives are symptoms that are related to one another in the functional relationships and all of which is a unit that is rounded, comprehensive (holistic), and systemic. Because, according to this approach, there is nothing any symptoms that may explain himself, but must be explained by, and through, the presence of symptoms that exist in the system. In this context qualitative approach is very important (Suparlan, 1994: 62-77, 1997: 91-115; Emerson, 1995: 116, and Creswell, 1994: 143-171).

### 3.2 Research focus

Focus in this study are as follows:

1. **Focus I:** Behavior of Tabloid Politics & Crime reporter on news coverage of the elections of Bandung in 2015, the indicators used are:
  - a. Independent attitude
  - b. Both attitudes Side Cover
  - c. attitude Fairness
  - d. Accuracy Measures
  - e. Decision on Granting Money, Goods or Facilities.
2. **Focus II:** Factors that influence the behavior of Tabloid Politics & Crime reporter on news coverage of the elections of Bandung in 2015, the indicators used are:
  - a. Factors Educational Background
  - b. Factors Family Economic Background
  - c. Factor values or belief Embraced
  - d. Work Orientation Factor
  - e. Factors Work Place Policy
  - f. Factors Relationship with Resource News
  - g. Factors Role of Journalism Professional Organization
  - h. Factors Political Conditions, Socio-cultural, Economics and Technology

### 3.3 Techniques for Data Analysis

Data analysis techniques in this study using a model coding procedure Strauss and Corbin (2003: 51-156). Data analysis was performed through a procedure with several stages as follows: open coding, axial coding and selective codings.

## 4. DISCUSSION

- 1) Tabloid journalist Political Behavior and Crime in the news coverage of the elections of Bandung in 2015 has been shown in independent attitude, attitude cover both side, the attitude of fairness, accuracy action, and the decision on the provision of money, goods or other facilities.
  - a. Independent attitude has been reflected in the behavior of most of the journalists who shy away from the influence or pressure from the candidates, the team successful, and the bearer party; away from the influence of the editorial and

marketing of press company where he works; does not hold any positions in marketing or advertising department; do not be a successful team candidates; not a political party official; and do not have side jobs that can potentially lead to a conflict of interest. And independent attitude has been reflected in the behavior of journalists precisely fraction attachment to news sources of certain candidates.

- b. Attitude cover both side have been reflected in the behavior of most of the journalists were not carried stories that it is biased in one candidate, I declare the elections in a factual and balanced and does not use the language of nuanced opinions, always proclaiming the election by using terms measurable, avoiding the use of style that can obscure the true sense, not idolize one candidate, avoiding the use of language nuances cult of the individual, and avoid the use of language which could prejudice. While attitudes that do not cover both side have been reflected in the behavior of a small part of journalists who have a tendency siding with certain candidates.
  - c. The attitude of fairness has been reflected in the behavior of most of the journalists who always give the same opportunity to interview all parties competing in the elections, presenting the content of the news and angle all competing parties in a balanced, providing space for alternative views of resource experts to the preaching of all the parties compete the present news content proportionally by not raising things that are not the main issue and not shrink things substantially for the benefit of society, putting every fact the news in a relevant context, did plagiarsisme in the writing of news, and reporters do repairs if No mistakes in news content and also apologized to readers for the mistake. While the attitude of fairness has been reflected in the behavior of a small part of journalists who often are not honest and not balanced in conveying information to the audience the election news reader.
  - d. Accuracy action has been reflected in the behavior of most journalists who always verify to all data and information beginning with the check, clarify, confirm, looking for evidence and cross examine the information with other sources; doing research background or context information; use proportionally illustrations to help readers make it easier to understand the complex events; the pursuit of first-hand information, to include the opinion of an observer or expert speakers to clarify or predict the consequences of an event; and if there is a mistake in the information it will immediately recognize and correct them.
  - e. The decision on the provision of money, goods or other facilities have been reflected in their decision to reject or accept gifts from those news sources. The decision rejecting the provision of money, goods or other facilities have been reflected in the behavior of most of the journalists on the grounds: for fear of violating journalistic ethics, as opposed to the teaching of religious beliefs, and because it already has sufficient income to meet the economic needs of their families. While the decision of journalists receiving gifts of money, goods or other facilities have been reflected in the behavior of a fraction reporters for a reason: because it will not affect the substance of the results of its coverage and because of being pressured by the economic needs of the family.
- 2) Factors that influence the behavior of Tabloid Politics & Crime reporter on news coverage of the elections of Bandung in 2015 include:

a. Internal factors

1) Factors Educational Background

Reporters with formal educational background in higher education supported non-formal education journalism memadahi shown to have a broader perspective on an issue or problem reports; think of the effects or consequences of what is being reported in the media; have critical thinking about a phenomenon that arises in people's lives; have a strong desire to continue learning and open-minded in looking at changes in society; and is able to create added value in news content, the presentation of a story, image selection, and so on. And journalist with a background in formal education at secondary level and only accompanied by a non-formal education journalism tends to be much less comprehensive then have trouble running kewartawanannya task, due to the limited knowledge and skills that shape their journalistic expertise; and never think about the effects or consequences of what is being reported in the media.

2) Factors Family Economic Background

Reporters with a background in economics sufficiency turned out to have a strong commitment to provide the best service to the community, and they are well received by the market so as to provide a good level of well-being as well. While reporters economic backgrounds needy families often ignore the fact his main job as a journalist to voice the needs and wishes of the people, it emerged is how to get a number of financial benefits to meet the needs of private life and his party, and if not obtained will perform deeds less praiseworthy act as a reporter; and less acceptable to the market and will only be given welfare according to ability level.

3) Factor values or belief Embraced

Reporters in which the values or beliefs espoused was based on the values of professionalism as an organizational culture that does not express the views or personal beliefs into its news content; have high ethical awareness in carrying out the profession of journalism; each step always based on thorough consideration, including the writing of sensitive issues to avoid errors in the future; have integrity, firmly in the principles and strong in carrying value; serve the interests of an audience of readers, remind and admonish those in power accountable, and the voice of minorities. While reporters in which the values or beliefs espoused is not based on the values of professionalism as an organizational culture that tends to impose the views or personal beliefs into the news content; lack of awareness of ethics, resulting in loss of moral guidelines that journalists can drive the values and guiding principles of journalism; and they are prone to spread information that is inaccurate and biased, invasion of privacy, and do not respect the rights of news sources.

4) Work Orientation Factor



At the journalists who work oriented on the "purpose idealism" and oriented towards "a calling" the line of duty has a will with an emphasis on public services for the benefit of readers. As for the orientation behavior of journalists who work on the "profit" then tend to the fulfillment of personal economic gains.

b. External factors

1) Factors Work Place Policy

Reporters who obey its editorial policy in accordance with the values of professionalism as the organizational culture with the skills they have do tricks in the news, by tucking a message through her choice of words thus written news does not seem to conflict with the editorial policy. And the journalists who adhere to editorial policy that is inconsistent with the values of the organizational culture of professionalism as it can be ascertained in compiling reports have identification with the interests of the editorial section in which they work.

2) Factors Relationship with Resource News

Reporters associated with sources of news with an independent attitude turns to do based on a clear assessment and self-discipline to prevent the possibility of partiality, will respect the privacy of sources by not asking for things related to personal problems, do not threaten sources deemed uncooperative with in many ways, does not pay to get a chance interview or obtain documents not diasikan by the owner, did not enter the room, the house or the property resource unless approval from the source, and respect the rights of speakers to refuse or not willing to be interviewed. While reporters associated with news sources are not the independent attitude then he promises a good coverage as a reward to the informant, and he did not realize that the speaker trying to ingratiate journalist's interests by trying mepengaruhi journalists to ignore the professional attitude.

3) Factors Role of Journalism Professional Organization

On journalist who has been a member organization of the profession of journalism certain he acted independently in the sense that no intervention by internal and external parties, have the confidence and commitment that the work being done is beneficial to an audience of readers, making professional organization as the main reference ideas and vote in working as a journalist, and has a high dedication to wrestle her work as a journalist. While the behavior of reporters who have become members of a particular professional media organizations that tend to be easily influenced by any party outside the interests of an audience of readers, do not have the commitment to defend the interests of an audience of readers, do not have a high dedication to his profession,

4) Factors Political Conditions, Socio-cultural, Economics and Technology

a) Political conditions

Reporters who still uphold the values of professionalism as an organizational culture in politics then he remains committed to facilitating the reading public interest. And the journalists who have been contaminated by political interest groups, it will forward the alignments and active role as a defender of a certain group, and they did not dare raise the actual facts.

b) Socio-cultural conditions

Reporters were consistent with those values or socio-cultural norms embraced by the people of Indonesia are known friendly, mutual help, and a high tolerance then he will always think about the feasibility or appropriateness of the news content produced. While reporters were turned away from the value or the national socio-cultural norms, and switch on the value or liberal socio-cultural norms, such as the culture of hedonism patterned sheer pleasure then he will be free to express in its news content without considering the negative effects.

c) Economic conditions

Reporters who stick to the values of professionalism as in the current organizational culture media were turned into the industry with such a strong economic interest, it will then perform tricks or strategies that do not fall in a conflict of interests is complex. While the pro-industrialization journalist media he would make efforts on the commercialization of news content produced.

d) Technology condition

Reporters covering the entire device has been utilizing Internet-based information technology as a means of verbal and nonverbal communication as well as in the distribution of data, thus facilitating the process of working journalists from the excavation stage ideas, access to news sources, dissemination, to obtain feedback

## 5. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion of the results of the study, conclusions can be drawn as follows:

- 1) Tabloid journalist Political Behavior and Crime in the news coverage of the elections of Bandung in 2015 has been shown in independent attitude, attitude cover both side, the attitude of fairness, accuracy action, and the decision on the provision of money, goods or other facilities.
  - a. Independent attitude has been reflected in the behavior of most of the journalists who shy away from the influence or pressure from the candidates, the team successful, the bearer party; and other matters that could potentially lead to a conflict of interest. And independent attitude has been reflected in the behavior of journalists precisely fraction attachment to news sources of certain candidates.
  - b. Attitude cover both side have been reflected in the behavior of most of the journalists were not carried stories that it is biased in one candidate and I declare the elections in a factual and balanced. While attitudes that do not cover both side have been reflected in the behavior of a small part of journalists who have a tendency siding with certain candidates.
  - c. The attitude of fairness has been reflected in the behavior of most of the journalists who always give the same opportunity to interview all parties competing in the elections and present the news content and angle of all the parties to compete

equally. While the attitude of fairness has been reflected in the behavior of a small part of journalists who often are not honest and not balanced in conveying information to the audience the election news reader.

- d. Accuracy action has been reflected in the behavior of most journalists who always verify to all data and information beginning with the check, clarify, confirm, looking for evidence and cross examine the information with other sources. As for actions that are not already reflected in the behavior akuratif fraction journalists convey superficial election news information and often do not carry out the verification and research background information to get the news context.
  - e. The decision on the provision of money, goods or other facilities have been reflected in their decision to reject or accept gifts from those news sources. While the decision of journalists receiving gifts of money, goods or other facilities have been reflected in the behavior of a fraction reporters for a reason: because it will not affect the substance of the results of its coverage and because of being pressured by the economic needs of the family.
- 2) Factors that influence the behavior of Tabloid Politics & Crime reporter on news coverage of the elections of Bandung in 2015 include:
- a. Internal factors
    - (1) Factors Educational Background

Reporters with formal educational background in higher education supported non-formal education journalism memadai shown to have a broader perspective on a problem or issue reports and are able to create added value in news content, the presentation of a story, image selection, and so on. And journalist with a background in formal education at secondary level and only accompanied by a non-formal education journalism tends to be much less comprehensive then have trouble running kewartawanannya task, due to the limited knowledge and skills that shape their journalistic expertise; and never think about the effects or consequences of what is being reported in the media.
    - (2) Factors Family Economic Background

Reporters with a background in economics sufficiency turned out to have a strong commitment to provide the best service to the community, and they are well received by the market so as to provide a good level of well-being as well. While reporters economic backgrounds needy families often ignore the fact his main job as a journalist to voice the needs and desires of the community.
    - (3) Factor values or belief Embraced

Reporters in which the values or beliefs espoused was based on the values of professionalism as an organizational culture that does not express the views or personal beliefs into its news content; have high ethical awareness in carrying out the profession of journalism. While reporters in which the values or beliefs espoused is not based on the values of professionalism as an organizational culture that tends to impose the views or personal beliefs into the content reporting and they are prone to spread information that is inaccurate and biased, invasion of privacy, and do not respect the rights of speakers news.
    - (4) Work Orientation Factor

At the journalists who work oriented on the "purpose idealism" and oriented towards "a calling" the line of duty has a will with an emphasis on public services for the benefit of readers. As for the orientation behavior of journalists who work on the "profit" then tend to the fulfillment of personal economic gains.
  - b. External factors
    - (1) Factors Work Place Policy

Reporters who obey its editorial policy in accordance with the values of professionalism as the organizational culture with the skills they have do tricks in the news, by tucking a message through her choice of words thus written news does not seem to conflict with the editorial policy. And the journalists who adhere to editorial policy that is inconsistent with the values of the organizational culture of professionalism as it can be ascertained in compiling reports have identification with the interests of the editorial section in which they work.
    - (2) Factors Relationship with Resource News

Reporters associated with sources of news with an independent attitude turns to do based on a clear assessment and self-discipline to prevent the possibility of partiality, will respect the privacy of sources by not asking for things related to personal problems. While reporters associated with news sources are not the independent attitude then he promises a good coverage as a reward to the informant, and he did not realize that the speaker trying to ingratiate journalist's interests by trying mepengaruhu journalists to ignore the professional attitude.
    - (3) Factors Role of Journalism Professional Organization

At the journalists who have become members of certain professional media organizations that he acted independently in the sense that no intervention by internal and external parties, and have the confidence and commitment that the useful work performed for an audience of readers. While the behavior of reporters who have become members of a particular professional media organizations that tend to be easily influenced by any party outside the reading public interest and have no idea or value references are certainly in the line of duty journalism.
    - (4) Factors Political Conditions, Socio-cultural, Economics and Technology
      - a) Political conditions

Reporters who still uphold the values of professionalism as an organizational culture in politics then he remains committed to facilitating the reading public interest. And the journalists who have been contaminated by political interest groups, it will forward the alignments and active role as a defender of a certain group, and they did not dare raise the actual facts.
      - b) Socio-cultural conditions

Reporters were consistent with those values or socio-cultural norms embraced by the people of Indonesia are known friendly, mutual help, and a high tolerance then he will always think about the feasibility or appropriateness of the news content produced. While reporters were turned away from the value or the national socio-cultural norms, and switch on the value or liberal socio-cultural norms, such as the culture of hedonism patterned sheer pleasure then he will be free to express in its news content without considering the negative effects.

c) Economic conditions

Reporters who stick to the values of professionalism as in the current organizational culture media were turned into the industry with such a strong economic interest, it will then perform tricks or strategies that do not fall in a conflict of interests is complex. While the pro-industrialization journalist media he would make efforts on the commercialization of news content produced.

d) Technology condition

Reporters covering the entire device has been utilizing Internet-based information technology as a means of verbal and nonverbal communication as well as in the distribution of data, thus facilitating the process of working journalists from the excavation stage ideas, access to news sources, dissemination, to obtain feedback.

## 6. SUGGESTION

Based on the results of this study, some suggestions that need to be submitted are as follows:

- 1) Suggested to reporters in order to continue to improve his skills through participation in various training programs, workshops, seminars and other scientific programs related to journalism, including its participation in the competency test reporter. In addition, the reporter suggested that in any situation clung to the journalistic code of ethics of duty.
- 2) It is advisable to press the company managers to always give awards to the journalists who behave or perform "good", and provides firm sanctions against journalists who behave "badly". In addition, the company's manager suggested that the press can provide income to the journalists standards in accordance with applicable regulations. This is done solely to increase the productivity and professionalism of journalists on duty and to maintain its commitment to serve the interests of an audience of readers and not for personal interests or certain groups.
- 3) Suggested to the professional media organizations in order to enhance its role in fostering the professionalism of journalists, not just reaching out to journalists in the print media but also is expected to reach journalists in the mass media online.
- 4) Suggested to the next researcher to conduct research not only on the behavior of reporters at the company's print media, but also on the online media company these days is rampant existence. Of course, to examine this is needed more in-depth research methodology and research relevant to the issues.

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