

Social and Humaniora Research Symposium

SoRes | 22-23 October 2018 | Bandung, Indonesia

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Theme

Human Resources Development in Facing The Challenges of Natural Resources Management in The Technological Disruption Era

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Background

Welcome to the 1st Social and Humaniora Research Symposium (SoRes 2018). SoRes is an international conference that will take place in Bandung, Indonesia, on 23 October 2018. It is hosted by Institute of Research and Community Service (**LPPM Universitas Islam Bandung**, Unisba). As the theme of this year's conference is "Human Resources Development in Facing The Challenges of Natural Resources Management in The Technological Disruption Era", this conference aims (1) to bring together the scientists, practitioners, students, researchers, and civil society organization representatives in the social and humaniora symposium; (2) to share and to discuss theoretical and practical knowledge about innovation in social and humaniora.



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Invited Speakers



Prof. Dr. Sutawanir Darwis
Universitas Islam Bandung, Indonesia



Dr. Eng. Muhammad Aziz
(Associate Professor)
Tokyo Institute of Technology, Japan



apl. Prof. Dr.-Ing. Thomas Weith
University of Potsdam, German

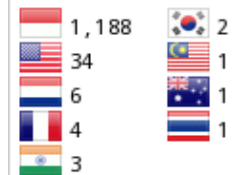
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Conference Scope

The conference welcomes papers that explore but not limited to the theme. The range of the topics covered by SoRes 2018 includes:

- Communication
- Psychology
- Management
- Development Studies
- Law
- Islamic Education
- Early Childhood Education
- Communication of Islamic Broadcasting
- Family Law of Islam
- *Other Related Topics

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Call for Abstracts and Paper Submission

Authors are requested to submit an abstract to the Organizing Committee by 4 September 2018. The abstract must contain the following section: introduction, aim of the study, method, results, conclusion, and keywords. The abstract must have no longer than 200 words.

[IMPORTANT] To submit an abstract, authors must register first ([click here](#)). Then they can submit their abstracts by logging in to this site (menu “[Submission System](#)” then “Login”). The submitted abstracts will be selected for presentation. The manuscripts (full papers) should be submitted only after the abstracts are accepted.

*all accepted paper will be published in international indexed proceeding and [proceeding with ISBN](#).



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Important Dates

Abstract submission deadline: 4 September 2018
Notification of abstract acceptance: 10 September 2018
Payment deadline: 17 September 2018
Coaching clinic: 22 October 2018 (IDR 600.000)
Conference day: 23 October 2018
Full paper submission deadline: 4 November 2018

Registration Fee

LOCAL PARTICIPANTS:

Indonesian Presenter : IDR 2.500.000 /paper

Indonesian Participant : IDR 750.000

OVERSEAS PARTICIPANTS:

International Presenter : USD 300 /paper

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2	<p>[ABS-200 PAYMENT_PROOF] Online Journalist, Rapid Technology and Verifications <i>Dr. Riris Loisa, M.Si., Dr. Eko Harry Susanto, M.Si., Ahmad Junaidi, SS., M.</i></p> <p>Server time : Monday, 24 September 2018 - 08:48:12 File : payment_proof (File ID 195, image/jpeg: 157.9 kb) Topic : Communication Paid amount : IDR 2.5 million (Make sure that it is correct) Payment date : 2018.09.24 (Make sure that it is correct) Info : Pembayaran lewat BNI</p>
3	<p>[ABS-200 REVISED_PAPER] Online Journalist, Rapid Technology and Verifications <i>Dr. Riris Loisa, M.Si., Dr. Eko Harry Susanto, M.Si., Ahmad Junaidi, SS., M.</i></p> <p>Server time : Thursday, 6 December 2018 - 16:19:20 File : revised_paper (File ID 520, application/msword: 185.3 kb) Topic : Communication Info :</p>

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Riris Loisa <ririsl@fikom.untar.ac.id>

[ABS-200] Abstract Submitted to SoRes 20181 message

SoRes 2018 <sores.automail@confgate.org>

Wed, Sep 12, 2018 at 11:15 PM

Reply-To: sores.unisba@gmail.com

To: ririsl@fikom.untar.ac.id

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Dear Dr. Riris Loisa,

We have received the submission of your abstract:

Abstract ID:

ABS-200

Please use this "Abstract ID" in all correspondence (instead of abstract title).

Title:

Online Journalist, Rapid Tecnology and Partial Verifications

Authors:

Dr. Riris Loisa, M.Si., Dr. Eko Harry Susanto, M.Si., Ahmad Junaidi, SS., M.Si.

Institutions:

Faculty of Communication - Universitas Tarumangara

Content:

Internet-based news technology has led various conventional media to develop news portals. The strategy of combining conventional media with "new" media in the form of convergent media, brings excitement in the news arena. However, for the media crews this case certainly brings changes in their reporting patterns, including reporting on diversity. This article discusses the results of a research on how conventional media journalists who then shift to convergent media carry out news about diversity cases. This research is based on normative theoretical perspectives, particularly The Guidelines for Cyber Media Coverage from the Indonesian Press Council. The study was conducted with case study method, which combined a quantitative approach in the form of an electronic survey to 68 news portal crews from various cities in Indonesia, and a qualitative approach by conducting focused group discussions with 10 journalists from various news portals in Jakarta. The results showed that the pattern of coverage for diversity in news portals as partial verifications that was carried out in the line of immediate and brief reporting. This study concludes that in internet-based media, journalists must adjust their reporting patterns with such rapid reporting technology.

Keywords:

journalists, news portals, reporting patterns

Topic:

Communication

Presenter:

Riris Loisa

Type:

Oral Presentation

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Thank you.

Best Regards,

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Date: 20 September 2018

Letter of Acceptance

Dear Authors: Dr. Riris Loisa, M.Si., Dr. Eko Harry Susanto, M.Si., Ahmad Junaidi, SS., M.Si.

We are pleased to inform you that your abstract (ABS-200, Oral Presentation), entitled:

"Online Journalist, Rapid Tecnology and Partial Verifications"

has been reviewed and accepted to be presented at SoRes 2018 conference to be held on 22-23 October 2018 in Bandung, Indonesia.

Please submit your full paper and make the payment for registration fee (IDR 2.5 million/paper) before the deadlines, visit our website for more information.

Thank You.

Best regards,

Dadi Ahmadi, Sos., M.I.Kom
SoRes 2018 Chairperson

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Date: 20 September 2018

Letter of Invitation

Dear Authors: Dr. Riris Loisa, M.Si., Dr. Eko Harry Susanto, M.Si., Ahmad Junaidi, SS., M.Si.

We are pleased to inform you that your abstract (ABS-200, Oral Presentation), entitled:

"Online Journalist, Rapid Tecnology and Partial Verifications"

has been reviewed and accepted to be presented at SoRes 2018 conference to be held on 22-23 October 2018 in Bandung, Indonesia.

We cordially invite you to attend our conference and present your research described in the abstract.

Please submit your full paper and make the payment for registration fee (IDR 2.5 million/paper) before the deadlines, visit our website for more information.

Thank You.

Best regards,

Dadi Ahmadi, Sos., M.I.Kom
SoRes 2018 Chairperson

Online Journalist, Rapid Technology and Partial Verifications

Research of Reporting Pattern on Diversity Issues in The News Portal

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Abstract—Internet-based news technology has led various conventional media to develop news portals. The strategy of combining conventional with new media in the form of convergent media, brings excitement in the news arena. However, for the media crews this case certainly brings changes in their reporting patterns, including reporting on diversity. This article discusses the results of a research on how conventional media journalists who then shift to convergent media carry out news about diversity cases. This research is based on normative theoretical perspectives, particularly The Guidelines for Cyber Media Coverage from the Indonesian Press Council. The study was conducted with case study method, which combined a quantitative approach in the form of an electronic survey to 68 news portal crews from various cities in Indonesia, and a qualitative approach by conducting focused group discussions with 10 journalists from various news portals in Jakarta. The results showed that the pattern of coverage for diversity in news portals as partial verifications that was carried out in a line of immediate and brief reporting. This study concludes that in internet-based media, journalists must adjust their reporting patterns with such rapid reporting technology.

Keywords—journalist; news portal; reporting pattern

I. INTRODUCTION (*HEADING 1*)

The existence of internet for civil society for decades caused tremendous impact on media business (Safco in Biagi, 2010:229-240),

This template, modified in MS Word 2007 and saved as a “Word 97-2003 Document” for the PC, provides authors with most of the formatting specifications needed for preparing electronic versions of their papers. All standard paper components have been specified for three reasons: (1) ease of use when formatting individual papers, (2) automatic compliance to electronic requirements that facilitate the concurrent or later production of electronic products, and (3) conformity of style throughout a conference proceedings. Margins, column widths, line spacing, and type styles are built-

in; examples of the type styles are provided throughout this document and are identified in italic type, within parentheses, following the example. Some components, such as multi-leveled equations, graphics, and tables are not prescribed, although the various table text styles are provided. The formatter will need to create these components, incorporating the applicable criteria that follow.

II. EASE OF USE

A. *Selecting a Template (Heading 2)*

First, confirm that you have the correct template for your paper size. This template has been tailored for output on the A4 paper size. If you are using US letter-sized paper, please close this file and download the file “MSW_USltr_format”.

B. *Maintaining the Integrity of the Specifications*

The template is used to format your paper and style the text. All margins, column widths, line spaces, and text fonts are prescribed; please do not alter them. You may note peculiarities. For example, the head margin in this template measures proportionately more than is customary. This measurement and others are deliberate, using specifications that anticipate your paper as one part of the entire proceedings, and not as an independent document. Please do not revise any of the current designations.

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Before you begin to format your paper, first write and save the content as a separate text file. Keep your text and graphic files separate until after the text has been formatted and styled. Do not use hard tabs, and limit use of hard returns to only one return at the end of a paragraph. Do not add any kind of pagination anywhere in the paper. Do not number text heads—the template will do that for you. Due to the strict of international publication standard (Atlantis Press), please set your full paper not over 6 pages. If not meet the standard, your full paper may be not published, because of it will be rejected from publisher.

Finally, complete content and organizational editing before formatting. Please take note of the following items when proofreading spelling and grammar:

A. Abbreviations and Acronyms

Define abbreviations and acronyms the first time they are used in the text, even after they have been defined in the abstract. Abbreviations such as IEEE, SI, MKS, CGS, sc, dc, and rms do not have to be defined. Do not use abbreviations in the title or heads unless they are unavoidable.

B. Units

- Use either SI (MKS) or CGS as primary units. (SI units are encouraged.) English units may be used as secondary units (in parentheses). An exception would be the use of English units as identifiers in trade, such as “3.5-inch disk drive.”
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- Use a zero before decimal points: “0.25,” not “.25.” Use “cm³,” not “cc.” (*bullet list*)

C. Equations

The equations are an exception to the prescribed specifications of this template. You will need to determine whether or not your equation should be typed using either the Times New Roman or the Symbol font (please no other font). To create multileveled equations, it may be necessary to treat the equation as a graphic and insert it into the text after your paper is styled.

Number equations consecutively. Equation numbers, within parentheses, are to position flush right, as in (1), using a right tab stop. To make your equations more compact, you may use the solidus (/), the exp function, or appropriate exponents. Italicize Roman symbols for quantities and variables, but not Greek symbols. Use a long dash rather than a hyphen for a minus sign. Punctuate equations with commas or periods when they are part of a sentence, as in

$$a + b = \gamma \quad (1)$$

Note that the equation is centered using a center tab stop. Be sure that the symbols in your equation have been defined before or immediately following the equation. Use “(1),” not “Eq. (1)” or “equation (1),” except at the beginning of a sentence: “Equation (1) is ...”

D. Some Common Mistakes

- The word “data” is plural, not singular.
- The subscript for the permeability of vacuum μ_0 , and other common scientific constants, is zero with subscript formatting, not a lowercase letter “o.”
- In American English, commas, semi-/colons, periods, question and exclamation marks are located within quotation marks only when a complete thought or name is cited, such as a title or full quotation. When quotation marks are used, instead of a bold or italic typeface, to highlight a word or phrase, punctuation should appear outside of the quotation marks. A parenthetical phrase or statement at the end of a sentence is punctuated outside of the closing parenthesis (like this). (A parenthetical sentence is punctuated within the parentheses.)
- A graph within a graph is an “inset,” not an “insert.” The word alternatively is preferred to the word “alternately” (unless you really mean something that alternates).
- Do not use the word “essentially” to mean “approximately” or “effectively.”
- In your paper title, if the words “that uses” can accurately replace the word using, capitalize the “u”; if not, keep using lower-cased.
- Be aware of the different meanings of the homophones “affect” and “effect,” “complement” and “compliment,” “discreet” and “discrete,” “principal” and “principle.”
- Do not confuse “imply” and “infer.”
- The prefix “non” is not a word; it should be joined to the word it modifies, usually without a hyphen.
- There is no period after the “et” in the Latin abbreviation “et al.”
- The abbreviation “i.e.” means “that is,” and the abbreviation “e.g.” means “for example.”

An excellent style manual for science writers is [7].

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1) *For author/s of only one affiliation (Heading 3):* To change the default, adjust the template as follows.

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c) *Deletion:* Delete the author and affiliation lines for the second affiliation.

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c) Highlight author and affiliation lines of affiliation 1 and copy this selection.

d) *Formatting:* Insert one hard return immediately after the last character of the last affiliation line. Then paste down the copy of affiliation 1. Repeat as necessary for each additional affiliation.

e) *Reassign number of columns:* Place your cursor to the right of the last character of the last affiliation line of an even numbered affiliation (e.g., if there are five affiliations, place your cursor at end of fourth affiliation). Drag the cursor up to highlight all of the above author and affiliation lines. Go to Column icon and select “2 Columns”. If you have an odd number of affiliations, the final affiliation will be centered on the page; all previous will be in two columns.

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Headings, or heads, are organizational devices that guide the reader through your paper. There are two types: component heads and text heads.

Component heads identify the different components of your paper and are not topically subordinate to each other. Examples include ACKNOWLEDGMENTS and REFERENCES, and for these, the correct style to use is “Heading 5.” Use “figure caption” for your Figure captions, and “table head” for your table title. Run-in heads, such as “Abstract,” will require you to apply a style (in this case, italic) in addition to the style provided by the drop down menu to differentiate the head from the text.

Text heads organize the topics on a relational, hierarchical basis. For example, the paper title is the primary text head because all subsequent material relates and elaborates on this one topic. If there are two or more sub-topics, the next level head (uppercase Roman numerals) should be used and, conversely, if there are not at least two sub-topics, then no subheads should be introduced. Styles named “Heading 1,” “Heading 2,” “Heading 3,” and “Heading 4” are prescribed.

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1) *Positioning Figures and Tables:* Place figures and tables at the top and bottom of columns. Avoid placing them in the middle of columns. Large figures and tables may span across both columns. Figure captions should be below the figures; table heads should appear above the tables. Insert figures and tables after they are cited in the text. Use the abbreviation “Fig. 1,” even at the beginning of a sentence.

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Table Head	Table Column Head		
	Table column subhead	Subhead	Subhead
copy	More table copy ^a		

^a. Sample of a Table footnote. (Table footnote)

^b.

Fig. 1. Example of a figure caption. (figure caption)

Figure Labels: Use 8 point Times New Roman for Figure labels. Use words rather than symbols or abbreviations when writing Figure axis labels to avoid confusing the reader. As an example, write the quantity “Magnetization,” or “Magnetization, M,” not just “M.” If including units in the label, present them within parentheses. Do not label axes only with units. In the example, write “Magnetization (A/m)” or “Magnetization (A (m(1),” not just “A/m.” Do not label axes with a ratio of quantities and units. For example, write “Temperature (K),” not “Temperature/K.”

ACKNOWLEDGMENT (Heading 5)

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Number footnotes separately in superscripts. Place the actual footnote at the bottom of the column in which it was cited. Do not put footnotes in the reference list. Use letters for table footnotes.

Unless there are six authors or more give all authors’ names; do not use “et al.”. Papers that have not been published, even if they have been submitted for publication, should be cited as “unpublished” [4]. Papers that have been accepted for publication should be cited as “in press” [5]. Capitalize only the first word in a paper title, except for proper nouns and element symbols.

For papers published in translation journals, please give the English citation first, followed by the original foreign-language citation [6].

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- [2] J. Clerk Maxwell, A Treatise on Electricity and Magnetism, 3rd ed., vol. 2. Oxford: Clarendon, 1892, pp.68-73.

- [3] I.S. Jacobs and C.P. Bean, "Fine particles, thin films and exchange anisotropy," in Magnetism, vol. III, G.T. Rado and H. Suhl, Eds. New York: Academic, 1963, pp. 271-350.
- [4] K. Elissa, "Title of paper if known," unpublished.
- [5] R. Nicole, "Title of paper with only first word capitalized," J. Name Stand. Abbrev., in press.
- [6] Y. Yorozu, M. Hirano, K. Oka, and Y. Tagawa, "Electron spectroscopy studies on magneto-optical media and plastic substrate interface," IEEE Transl. J. Magn. Japan, vol. 2, pp. 740-741, August 1987 [Digests 9th Annual Conf. Magnetism Japan, p. 301, 1982].
- [7] M. Young, The Technical Writer's Handbook. Mill Valley, CA: University Science, 1989.

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Online Journalist, Rapid Technology and Partial Verifications

Research of Reporting Pattern on Diversity Issues in The News Portal

Comment [A1]: Ringkas judulnya

Gaya selingkung diperbaiki ya

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Abstract—Internet-based news technology has led various conventional media to develop news portals. The strategy of combining conventional with new media in the form of convergent media, brings excitement in the news arena. However, for the media crews this case certainly brings changes in their reporting patterns, including reporting on diversity. This article discusses the results of a research on how conventional media journalists who then shift to convergent media carry out news about diversity cases. This research is based on normative theoretical perspectives, particularly The Guidelines for Cyber Media Coverage from the Indonesian Press Council. The study was conducted with case study method, which combined a quantitative approach in the form of an electronic survey to 68 news portal crews from various cities in Indonesia, and a qualitative approach by conducting focused group discussions with 10 journalists from various news portals in Jakarta. The results showed that the pattern of coverage for diversity in news portals as partial verifications that was carried out in a line of immediate and brief reporting. This study concludes that in internet-based media, journalists must adjust their reporting patterns with such rapid reporting technology.

Keywords—journalist; news portal; reporting pattern

I. INTRODUCTION

Internet based technology enables conventional media to develop news portals that are capable of reporting events 24/7. This rapid technology allows the media crew to update the news within minutes, brings excitement in the news world. However, reporting reality in a short time is not an easy task, especially if the fact that being reported involves many parties. A single reality can be interpreted based on different point of view of the people involved in the case. Thus, reporting reality must be preceded by understanding facts from various perspectives and uniting them so that they can describe the “real” reality.

Just as integrating images of mosaic pieces, reporting a fact correctly requires extra effort to unite various perspectives on reality, so that the reality presented in the online news is a verified offer. This verification process takes a lot of time, while in the rapid media technology and demanding 24/7 news updates, time is a very limited resource. Rapid technology, thus has consequences for the working patterns of journalists in carrying out verification in the midst of time constraints. This raises questions about the possibility of change in the work patterns of journalists, related to how they conduct information verification. This is the matter of journalist professionalism, which is still a problem in Indonesia’s news reporting (Bayu, 2016). This shows the importance of news media research, to understand models of digital media coverage and threats (Mc Gregor & Watkins, 2016: 44).

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The increasing number of cyber media becoming the concern of the Indonesian Press Council, through The Cyber Media Coverage Guidelines, as a normative tool to become a guide and behavior control media, as a rule that is used as a benchmark for assessing journalistic products in the internet-based reporting. Media behavior need to be examined carefully, especially in a reporting facts that involved different perspectives, such as reporting on diversity.

Diversity is a critical issue. Especially in plural societies like Indonesia. The issue of diversity involves people who have different backgrounds in way of thinking, different values, and ways to perceive facts. Thus portrayal of reality from one side can cause inaccurate and low quality reporting. Therefore, a quality press is only possible if supported by qualified journalist resources. (Nugroho and Samsuri, 2013).

The gap between time limitation and the complexity of diversity issues to be reported accurately, raises question about how journalists carry out their duties. This articles then is based on a research question on how do online carry journalists out of news verification, while they have to work immediately to the rapid technology in news portal?

The purpose of this research is to describe how do online journalists carry out news verification, particularly in reporting diversity issues, while they have to work immediately due to the rapid technology in news portal, to analyze the working pattern based on the normative device, and to draw a model related to the verification process based on the research findings.

II. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

There are four basic concepts in this research: (1) Online Journalist, (2) Verification, (3) Normative devices: Guidelines for Cyber Media Coverage by The Press Council, and (4) Diversity.

A. Online Journalist

Online journalist today, empowered by the rapid technology in terms of the increasing the speed of work, access to various sources of information, etc. But on the other hand, several studies show that they are also facing some problems related to rapid technology, including lack of verification [4], linear communication trap [5], etc.

B. Verifications

Verification is believed to be a central concept of professional reporting. How to convey facts as they are, through statements that have been verified. One way to check the truth is to involve a number of diverse and reliable sources of information [6][7].

C. Normative devices: Guidelines for Cyber Media Coverage by The Press Council

One of online news media normative device in Indonesia is The Guidelines for Cyber Media Coverage by The Press Council, that focus on verification and news balance: (a) in principle every news must be verified; (b) news that can harm other parties requires verification on the same news to fulfill the principle of accuracy and balance; (c) the provisions in point (a) above are excluded, with specific conditions [8][9].

D. Diversity

Diversity is a concept that contains the nature of people's lives today. Defined by the presence of people from various backgrounds in a community whose presence is meaningful to the community [10].

III. METHOD

The study was conducted using a comparative descriptive case study method [11] in 2 years, combining quantitative and qualitative approaches.

A. Quantitative Approach

Quantitative approach conducted in the form of 200 content analysis on diversity issue in 2017. The number of 200 articles was purposively limiting to allow comparison between articles in different cyber media. 200 articles were selected from 4 Indonesian leading online news media according to alexa.com in 2017. 50 articles were taken from each news portal.

The quantitative approach was also applied through an electronic survey of 68 news portal [12] journalists from 9 (nine) provinces in Indonesia (North Sumatra, West Java, Central Java, DKI Jakarta, East Kalimantan, West Kalimantan, South Sulawesi, East Nusa Tenggara, and Banten).

B. Qualitative Approach

While the qualitative approach was implemented through focused group discussion with 60 journalists from leading and non-leading online news media in Jakarta, Medan and Surabaya, which are the three major cities in Indonesia.

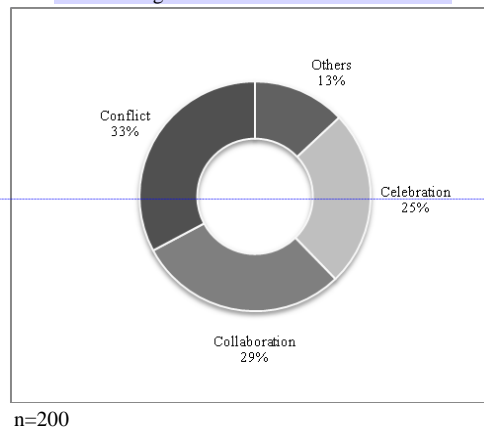
IV. RESULT, DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

There are four points of research result that will be discussed in this articles. (A) Categorization of Articles on Diversity Issues; (B) News balance in reporting diversity; (C) Verification process; and (D) Confirmation of partial verification process.

A. Categorization of Articles on Diversity Issues

From the content analysis we found the categorization of news content as follows: (a) Conflict among groups with different backgrounds 33%; (b) Collaboration between groups with different backgrounds of 29%; (c) Religious and cultural celebrations of 25%; and 13% of other categories.

Chart. 1. Categories of Diversity Report
In 4 Leading Online News Media in Indonesia



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Keterangan gambar ada di bawah gambar

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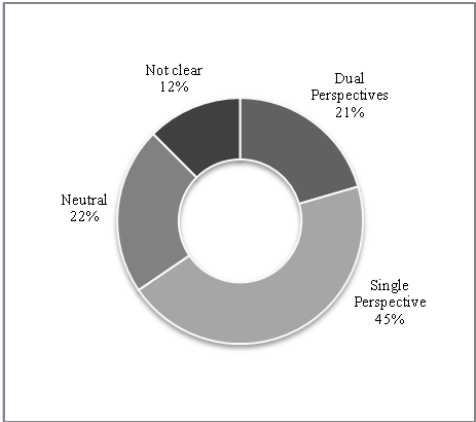
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The chart above shows that in reporting on diversity, the highest coverage is about conflict. Conflict on diversity is a sensitive issue, because, reporting on conflict is representing the point of view and conflicting interests. Therefore, reporting on conflict should be carried out with extra caution, and needs to be verified through various sources of information, in order to describe the reality of the fact as a whole. Therefore, reporting on conflict in diversity should focus on the balance of information from both parties in the conflict.

B. News Balance in Reporting Diversity

The results of the content analysis on news balance are as follows: 45% of diversity reporting only contains a single perspective; 21% includes dual perspectivea, 22% neutral in the sense that it does not contain specific statements from the parties involved in the issue; and 12% are unclear.

Chart. 2. News Balance in Reporting Diversity Issues



n= 200

The chart above shows that the highest percentage of articles about diversity contains only contains one perspective from the parties related to the reality of diversity. Given that the highest percentage of content of news coverage is about conflict, a single perspective in these reports becomes more problematic. Therefore, this matter then became the priority topic for focused group discussion with the online news media journalists.

C. Verification Process

Focused group discussion, revealed that due to the editorial policy --that was supported by rapid technology--, the online journalists shoul upload the news immideately, even though it was only verified by one the party involved in the diversity issue. After the news is published, the journalists will do further verification by seeking information from other parties who can provide information from different perspectives.

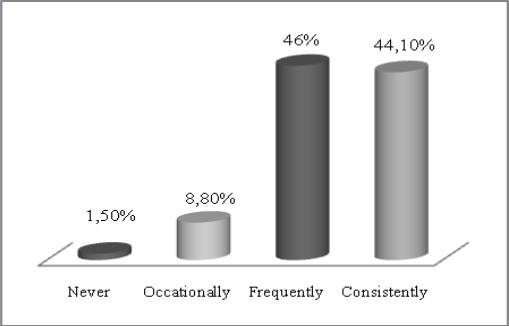
Different perspective is conveyed in the form of follow-up news, as stated by the following online journalist: "Technical issues of cyber and print media are different in handling both sides. Online (media) depends on the issue to cover both sides, the event even though the news is separate and balanced ...". This statement was supported by other journalists by stating that the implementation of cover both sides was carried out by sequel news: "So the next news is related, then there is a lot of newsinserted. There are obligations to cover both sides."

So far the analysis were only focused on the news carried out by journalists in the leading or news media in Indonesia. Then, what about media journalists outside those four leading media. Are they also verifying news partially and gradually as well as journalists in leading online news media? To get further explanation, the research followed by an electronic survey of online news media that is registered at the Indoensian Press Council. The result tend to be similar.

D. Confirmation of Partial Verification Process

The electronic survey showed that 46% of leading and non leading online media journalists frequently do partial verification, 44.10% consistently, 8.80% occasionally and only 1.5% never did partial verification.

Chart 3. Journalists' Confirmation On Partial Verification In Reporting Diversity Issue



n= 68

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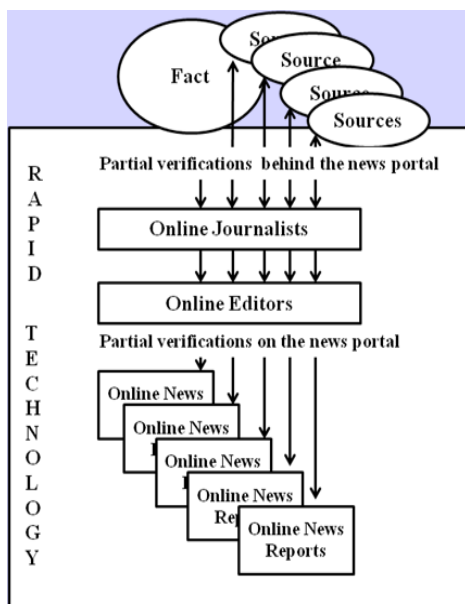
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E. Discussion

The results of the research shows that in reporting on the diversity issue, online news media journalists 46% frequently and 44.10% consistently will do the report immediately in single perspective. After that, the journalists will verify by finding information from other parties related to the issue. After getting further information, they will immediately report the results of the verification in the form of further articles. After that, the journalist will re-verify the information and then upload the results of the verification in the form of further articles, and so on until it is no longer needed to be reported. Thus, verification process carried out partially to the information resources, and to be delivered partially to the readers. As can be seen in the model below:

Graphic 1.
Model of Partial Verification



This model represents the partial verification process carried out by journalists, it appears that the pressures of the news industry that is supported by rapid technology, making the process of producing news as a short, instant and partial one. From this process, there is an indication that the media industry does not value thorough verification that contains cover both sides in a single report. As stated by Bill Kovach [13] journalist work is no longer based on the values of quality news but on the margin profit that can be generated

from journalistic work, which prone to prioritize rapidity as its technology.

F. Conclusion

First, due to the rapid technology in news portal, instead of doing all verification steps prior to news posting, online journalists carry out news verification, partially.

Second, rapid technology in the news reporting shapes the working pattern of journalist in presenting the fact to the society in to a series of partial forms behind the news portal and on the news portal.

Finally, this research show that the tendency toward partial verification is found both among journalists in leading news portals and non-leading news portals.

Acknowledgment

To The Ministry of Research and Higher Education The Republic of Indonesia, to Serikat Jurnalis untuk Keberagaman, and to Aliansi Jurnalis Independen.

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Online Journalist, Rapid Technology and Partial Verifications in Reporting Diversity

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Abstract— This article discusses the results of a research on how conventional media journalists who then shift to convergent media carry out news about diversity cases. This research is based on normative theoretical perspectives, particularly The Guidelines for Cyber Media Coverage from the Indonesian Press Council. The study was conducted with case study method, which combined a quantitative approach in the form of an electronic survey to 68 news portal crews from various cities in Indonesia, and a qualitative approach by conducting focused group discussions with 10 journalists from various news portals in Jakarta. The results showed that the pattern of coverage for diversity in news portals as partial verifications that was carried out in a line of immediate and brief reporting. This study concludes that in internet-based media, journalists must adjust their reporting patterns with such rapid reporting technology.

Keywords— *journalist; news portal; reporting pattern*

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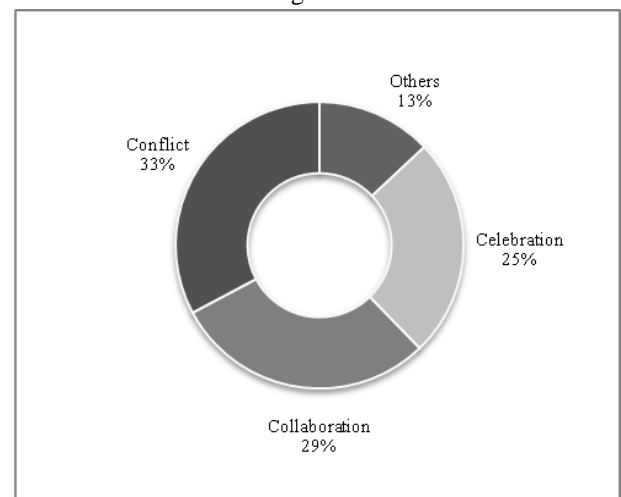
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There are four points of research result that will be discussed in this articles. (A) Categorization of Articles on Diversity Issues; (B) News balance in reporting diversity; (C)

Verification process; and (D) Confirmation of partial verification process.

A. Categorization of Articles on Diversity Issues

Figure 1.



Categories of Diversity Report
In 4 Leading Online News Media in Indonesia

From the content analysis we found the categorization of news content as follows: (a) Conflict among groups with different backgrounds 33%; (b) Collaboration between groups with different backgrounds of 29%; (c) Religious and cultural celebrations of 25%; and 13% of other categories.

The fig. 1 shows that in reporting on diversity, the highest coverage is about conflict. Conflict on diversity is a sensitive issue, because, reporting on conflict is representing the point of view and conflicting interests. Therefore, reporting on conflict should be carried out with extra caution, and needs to be verified through various sources of information, in order to describe the reality of the fact as a whole. Therefore, reporting on conflict in diversity should focus on the balance of information from both parties in the conflict.

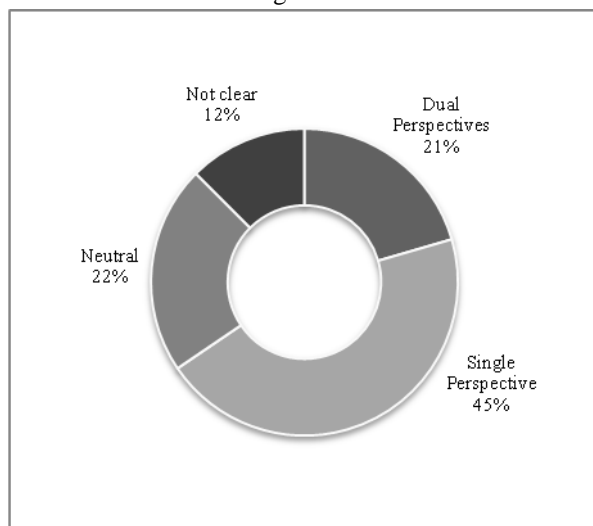
B. News Balance in Reporting Diversity

The results of the content analysis on news balance are as follows: 45% of diversity reporting only contains a single perspective; 21% includes dual perspectivea, 22% neutral in the sense that it does not contain specific statements from the parties involved in the issue; and 12% are unclear.

The Fig.2 shows that the highest percentage of articles about diversity contains only contains one perspective from the parties related to the reality of diversity. Given that the highest percentage of content of news coverage is about conflict, a single perspective in these reports becomes more

problematic. Therefore, this matter then became the priority topic for focused group discussion with the online news media journalists.

Figure. 2.



News Balance in Reporting Diversity

C. Verification Process

Focused group discussion, revealed that due to the editorial policy --that was supported by rapid technology--, the online journalists should upload the news immediately, even though it was only verified by one the party involved in the diversity issue. After the news is published, the journalists will do further verification by seeking information from other parties who can provide information from different perspectives.

Different perspective is conveyed in the form of follow-up news, as stated by the following online journalist:

"Technical issues of cyber and print media are different in handling both sides. Online (media) depends on the issue to cover both sides, the event even though the news is separate and balanced ...". This statement was supported by other journalists by stating that the implementation of cover both sides was carried out by sequel news:

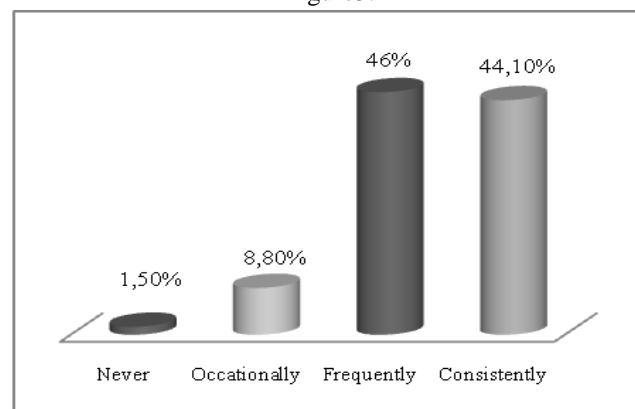
"So the next news is related, then there is a lot of news inserted. There are obligations to cover both sides."

So far the analysis were only focused on the news carried out by journalists in the leading or news media in Indonesia. Then, what about media journalists outside those four leading media. Are they also verifying news partially and gradually as well as journalists in leading online news media? To get further explanation, the research followed by an electronic

survey of online news media that is registered at the Indoensian Press Council. The result tend to be similar.

D. Confirmation of Partial Verification Process

Figure3.



Journalists' Confirmation
On Partial Verification In Reporting Diversity Issue

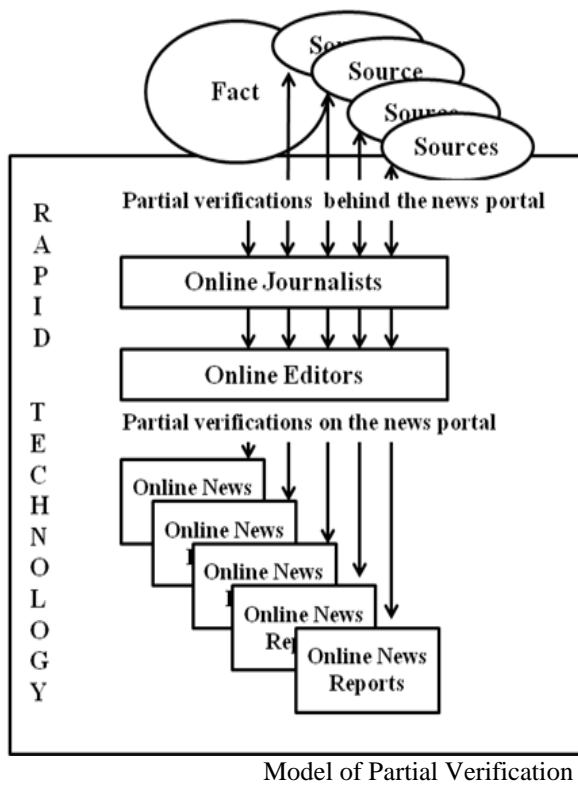
Fig. 3 showed that based on electronic survey to 68 respondents, 46% of leading and non leading online media journalists frequently do partial verification, 44.10% consistently, 8.8% occasionally and only 1.5% never did partial verification.

E. Discussion

The results of the research shows that in reporting on the diversity issue, online news media journalists 46% frequently and 44.10% consistently will do the report immediately in single perspective. After that, the journalists will verify by finding information from other parties related to the issue. After getting further information, they will immediately report the results of the verification in the form of further articles. After that, the journalist will re-verify the information and then upload the results of the verification in the form of further articles, and so on until it is no longer need to be reported. Thus, verification process carried out partially to the information resources, and to be delivered partially to the readers. As can be seen in Fig. 4.

The model represents partial verification process carried out by journalists, it appears that the pressures of the news industry that is supported by rapid technology, making the process of producing news as a short, instant and partial one. From this process, there is an indication that the media industry does not value thorough verification that contains cover both sides in a single report. As stated by Bill Kovach journalist work is no longer based on the values of quality news but on the margin profit that can be generated from journalistic work, which prone to prioritize rapidity as its technology. [13]

Figure 4.



F. Conclusion

Due rapid technology in news portal, instead of doing all verification steps prior to news posting, online journalists carry out news verification partially. Thus, Rapid technology in the news reporting shapes the working pattern of journalist in presenting the fact to the society in to a series of partial forms behind the news portal and on the news portal. The tendency toward partial verification is found both among journalists in leading news portals and non-leading news portals.

Acknowledgment

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