

MEDIA ORGANIZATION STRATEGY TO INCREASE JOURNALIST COMPETENCE IN NEWS DEVELOPMENT AND PRESENTATION QUALITY ON TELEVISION MEDIA

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Abstract

Improving the performance of journalists is determined by credible competency standards in producing news and inviting the public to participate in supporting development, helping to ward off fake news and disinformation that can harm the country and society. Competency standards are a measure of journalists' professionalism in protecting the public interest and people's rights, as well as maintaining the honor of the journalist profession. The research aims to analyze information needs based on stakeholder perspectives, media organization support for journalist competence and quality news presentation, as well as strategies to increase the capacity of development journalists. The research methodology uses mixed methods with a sequential explanatory strategic approach. The research population consists of television journalists with news segmentation. The research sample was 240 journalists from 5 television stations, calculated using the Slovin formula. Researchers also interviewed community leaders, business world observers, government officials, political observers, and representatives of administrators and managers of independent and dependent media organizations. This research contains six independent variables, namely: information needs from the perspective of society (X1), information needs from the perspective of the business world (X2), information needs from the perspective of the business world (X3), information needs from the government perspective (X4), press and media institutions (X5), and three dependent variables, that is, journalist competency (Y1) and news quality (Y2)—quantitative data analysis using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) PLS. Support from media organizations influences competence, meaning that the role of media organizations is to pay attention to the quality of news by providing training and education, as well as testing journalists' competence to obtain journalist competency certification to maintain media credibility, considering that news is still a reference for the truth of information. The competence of journalists influences the presentation of news and development information so that the news broadcast has an impact on the audience and stakeholders. Highly competent journalists will produce quality news and have an impact on the audience. The professional competence of journalists, communication, mastering special media knowledge, and having a social orientation as a journalist has been assessed as competencies. The quality of news presentation is not influenced by information needs based on society's perspective. It does not influence the quality of development messages, but it does influence the quality of news. The strategy to increase the competence of development journalists requires collaboration between media organizations and government agencies that oversee the media, working together to hold various journalistic trainings, digital media technical skills pieces of training, and competency tests.

Keywords: Competence of Development Journalists, Development Communication, News Quality, Media Organizations.

INTRODUCTION

The condition of television media as mainstream media is that it is still a reference for true and accurate news to combat hate speech and fake news on social media. The occurrence of euphoria on social media is characterized by a collective inability to distinguish between normative and speculative, excessive proportions, and lies (Setiawati et al., 2021).

Muhadi (2017) stated that although mainstream journalism still complies with world press regulations, the strength of partisanship is still easy to read. In an interview, Ken Norton, Head of Advocacy at the Television Journalist Association (IJTI), said that journalists are faced with advances in media technology that speed up and make journalists' work easier, but there are degradation factors.

Journalists in the digital media era must continue to differentiate their work by carrying out verification when they get audiovisuals from social media, WhatsApp groups, and Zoom. Television journalists should verify the truth of information spread on social media. Ken revealed that the competency test for television journalists in the digital era includes cross-checking verification material for news from social media to be published in mainstream media.

Development news can be useful for all elements of society and help them adopt various interests properly and correctly. Emphasize that journalism plays a role in building society, fulfilling citizens' rights, and monitoring democracy running well (Kovach & Rosenstiel, 2001). In maintaining the press corridor and providing correct and useful information for society, the key is in the products produced by journalists who are competent in their fields. According to Winarno (2020), journalistic media cannot be replaced by social media because mainstream media is a clearer source of information during a flood of information. With accurate, correct, and actual data and facts, the public can obtain valid information (Budiman, 2017).

Development journalism prioritizes the role of the press in the context of national development. Development journalism is a new form of investigative reporting that presents development news that critically examines, evaluates, and reports on the relevance of a development project to national and local needs, the differences between planning and implementation, as well as the differences between its impact on the people of the community. claimed by government officials (Kusumaningrat, 2009).

As advances in information technology and the increasing dynamics of communication interactions in world society influence the modernization of development, technological developments in the field of broadcast journalism have called for a re-evaluation of the definition, composition, and competency criteria, such as professional training for journalists.

Transformation in the media sector: with paradigm changes or shifts seen in the fact that newspapers, radio, and television stations are forced to consolidate more into multimedia conglomerates, broadcast journalists are increasingly expected to produce convergent content (Weaver and Willnat, 2016; Carpenter et al., 2018).

Morally, journalists are responsible for providing information on various issues, from development program plans to involving the community in supporting government programs. The openness of information provides opportunities for people to participate in various public policies. This condition encourages the creation of clean and good governance because the government and public bodies are required to provide complete information in an open, transparent, and accountable manner. Information quality is determined by the characteristics of communication channels, such as the strength and quality of information, sources, accessibility, timeliness, completeness, and information (Sundar et al., 2016).

Development journalism provides the information citizens need to be free and self-governing. The role of journalists as monitors of government and power performance (watchdogs) in carrying out social control functions in press functions as mandated in Law Number 40 of 1999, namely, fulfilling the public's right to know, upholding democratic values, realizing the supremacy of law, developing public opinion, carrying out supervision, criticism, correction, and suggestions for the public interest, and fighting for justice and truth, The development journalism approach pays attention to reporting policies, agendas, activities, and events that influence development issues and is committed to improving people's lives.

Development journalism can create useful relationships between government and society and seek to mobilize society to be involved in national development (Chattopadhyay, 2019).

Reporting can provide trust so that the audience feels satisfied with the performance of the journalists and media that present the news. Media audiences as gods, meaning as media owners respect and pay attention to their content, can be selected, and they remain in business (Ifekristi & Omowale, 2020).

Mainstream journalists are expected to be able to maintain their professionalism through their competence in producing quality news and development messages for society, considering that mainstream media is still the reference for truthful news and information.

Quality journalism is only possible if it is supported by quality journalist resources, and efforts to increase the number of knowledgeable journalists are the responsibility of each press practitioner (Bekti Nugroho, 2013).

Journalist competency standards must protect public interests, people's rights, and the honor of the journalist profession. Competency standards are a measure of journalists' professionalism in protecting the public interest and people's rights, as well as maintaining the honor of the journalist profession (Waluyo, 2018).

Journalists have adequate competency standards and are agreed upon by the press community to produce quality news and development information. This journalist competency standard is to protect the public interest, people's personal rights, and the honor of the journalist profession. In implementing his duties and role as a development journalist, he must adhere to the journalistic code of ethics as regulated in Law No. 40 of 1999 concerning the press.

Article 5 states that journalists present news in a balanced and fair manner, prioritizing accuracy over speed and not mixing facts and opinions. In implementing the journalistic code of ethics, to maintain the reputation of the media, journalists must have competency certification to improve the quality and professionalism of their work and avoid abuse of the profession (Winora et al., 2021).

The media, as a profit-oriented, dependent organization, adapts to the needs of stakeholders, who use the media as a channel for information about their interests. Media companies play an important role in determining the direction of the profession by establishing job qualifications for their new employees, the skills they should have, and ethical and cultural values (Young and Carson 2018). On the other hand, independent media organizations have duties and roles to monitor information, the professional obligations of press personnel, and violations committed by journalists.

According to Croteu and Hoynest (2001), there are differences between media businesses (dependent media) and non-media (independent media), namely: (1) oriented in multiple product markets by selling products through advertising offers in the media; (2) mass media provides informal information and education to the public; and (3) citizens have the right to express themselves in freedom to express opinions channeled by mass media. (3) The legal status of mass media is related. Freedom of expression is a citizen's right to use mass media regulated by legal instruments.

The strategy to increase competency is carried out with various training and journalistic competency tests. The Press Council emphasized that journalist competency standards are needed to protect the public interest and people's personal rights, apart from maintaining the honor of this profession, and not to limit the human rights of citizens to become journalists. Chairman of the Independent Journalism Alliance (AJI), Abdul Manan, said that the discussion of journalistic quality cannot be generalized because mainstream media still maintain the quality of reporting.

The role of journalists in mainstream media who have ethics in carrying out their duties is to be gatekeepers for the public to be selective in receiving information, considering the large number of fake news stories and incitement to negative news. The research highlights the support of media organizations in increasing the competence of development journalists in television news media, which produces interesting news, is trusted by the public, conveys development messages, and invites public participation to support development success.

Lacy and Rosenstiels (2001) argue that journalists, as a public space forum, are part of the rapid participation of the public to comment, provide criticism, and enrich information. Apart from carrying out its role as an independent monitor of power, it acts as a conveyer of public messages by adhering to the principles of journalism and being independent. Journalists are agents of people's empowerment who invite people to participate in development (Romano, 2005).

The research aims to analyze information needs based on stakeholder perspectives, support from media organizations for journalist competence and quality news presentation, as well as strategies to increase the capacity of development journalists.

METHODOLOGY

The research uses quantitative and qualitative methods, namely a quantitative approach supported by qualitative data. The variables that will be studied include information needs from the perspective of society or users (X1), information needs from the perspective of the business world (X2), information needs from the perspective of the political world (X3), information needs from the government perspective (X4), press and media institutions (X5), journalist competence (Y1), and news quality (Y2).

Research conducted by News Television based in Jakarta is the basis for a barometer of the national television media industry as a determinant of editorial policy, which has a major influence on national news content and has an international impact. The research population is television journalists in the news segment, with a total of 240 journalists from five national television stations, including Kompas TV, iNews TV, TV One, Metro TV, and Indonesian Republic Television (TVRI). Quantitative data analysis in research uses the SEM-PLS (partial least squares) model.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Information Needs Based on Stakeholder's Perspective on News Quality

The information needs of society, business, politics, and government tend not to influence the quality of development messages, meaning that the quality of development messages is not influenced by the information needs of stakeholders. The public's information needs influence the quality of news, meaning that if the public's information needs increase, the quality of the news can increase.

The community needs development information to determine their attitude toward participating in sustainable development programs. The public needs to know about development programs issued by the government and welfare, health, and protection cards for citizens. Information needs from a community perspective can influence the news reported by television media, as seen from its accuracy, relevance, and embeddedness in daily life that occurs in society.

Kovach and Roesentiel also pointed out that one of the basic elements of journalism is to be a public forum and a mouthpiece for the people, as well as a supervisor of the running of government or a monitor of power. Journalists are agents of empowerment who invite people to participate in development (Romano, 2005). The role of the news media is to achieve legitimacy and create positive perceptions in the eyes of the public (Gaol et al., 2020).

Information needs from a business perspective apparently do not affect the quality of news. On the other hand, the business world needs media to provide information on unemployment index data in Indonesia as a form of social concern; it needs political information that presents news

of the people's Democratic Party; it needs bureaucratic information about the running of government that is transparent. The public considers television media to be the most likely to agree to broadcast emergency risk information that shows the presence of dangerous viral diseases, information about natural disasters and fires, and announcements of emergency responses needed by the community.

The public needs health information about spreading diseases that endanger the community. The audience also assessed the importance of public welfare information broadcast through television media regarding financial subsidy policies for the poor. Development journalism can create useful relationships between the media and society so that it can mobilize society to be involved in national development (Chattopadhyay, 2019).

Business actors need information on government policies regarding the procurement of subsidies, and the media supports the interests of the business world and also disseminates government regulations to the public through news broadcasts. Information needed by business people includes news on developments in macro- and microeconomic conditions.

The business world has an interest in economic and business information that is presented in depth and accurately. Mainstream media journalists are expected to be able to present accurate news about economic conditions and situations to determine investment decisions and influence markets and government policies. Based on the opinions of observers and audiences, business actors need clear information and guidelines from the government to encourage the running of the economy.

The news provided to the public should be from upstream to downstream, and select sectors that are priorities for development. The government needs to involve and listen to inside economic experts to discuss economic problems and invite the media to present news with comprehensive analysis.

On the other hand, information needs in the political world tend not to influence the quality of development messages and news produced by journalists. The role of the news media is to achieve legitimacy and create positive perceptions in the eyes of the public (Gaol et al., 2020).

The audience responds to the need for information in the world of politics. It is known that the television media broadcasts development developments so that the public can participate in monitoring the running of the government. In forming public opinion through the medium of television, it becomes an effective channel for elements of society.

The audience agreed that politicians should not use television media as a political campaign vehicle in their political publication efforts or as a channel for advocacy for political institutions to educate and influence the government's attitude in issuing regulations for the public.

Political observer Hendri Satrio stated that political, economic news, and events that are currently viral, for example, humanitarian tragedies, floods, and news of riots, are among the most popular among the public. Individuals getting news from social media reveal beliefs in several types of conspiracy theories and information and even tend to interpret important events as products of conspiracies, thus strengthening the use of social media (De Coninck et al.,

2021). The level of trust in the media is higher than the level of trust in political institutions and regulators, while in state regulatory institutions, the level of trust is low (Tejkalová et al., 2017).

The information needs of the political world require the media as a tool for propaganda and rhetoric as well as agenda-setting for the political elite, thereby influencing the quality of news. Politicians try to increase credibility by presenting themselves as being in line with party ideology or drawing public attention to a political issue through the media. Chafee and Metzger (2001) say that agenda-setting theory can change media issues for people regarding issues on the agenda.

Television is the media most widely used by citizens as a reference for political information, so it is not surprising that television is used as a stage for political visibility for politicians. René Descartes' Adegium: "I appear on TV, therefore I am." Politicians try to increase popularity by appearing on television at high frequency. The frequency of political topics tends to report the economic benefits associated with hydraulic fracturing. Internet penetration, media, and online news content as strategies to shape public attitudes (Das et al., 2021).

The need for information based on the government's perspective does not affect the quality of news produced by journalists in providing transparent information about ongoing development. Government intervention does not affect the quality of the news. The research findings are not in line with research into the essence of the press, which shows that government control influences the role of the media as information intermediaries and company monitors. The role of market-oriented media on news quality.

The audience assessed that the government needs information that presents developments in science and news about public policies related to the lives of many people. The superior effect of market-oriented media is explained by the efficiency and independence of its operations (You et al., 2019). The press, as an educational institution with a positive aim to support society's progress in responding to news and its impact on journalism, can influence regulators (Li et al., 2021).

Information sharing, the type and quality of content, and the use of information depend on trust. The results of the researcher's observations show that the government must intervene to limit information that the government does not want by placing advertisements and paying for special programs from government agencies to talk about their work programs in each department. It is no longer a secret among internal media circles that the government can also use its influence to pressure the media with threats of not supporting information disclosure or closing information on certain media that do not support good development reporting.

There is an exchange of more important and valuable information, but the reliability of information from the actor's perspective varies; information from the government's perspective is the least reliable. The private sector is the most reliable, and feedback is a barrier to information sharing caused by a lack of trust among some people (Hilary et al., 2017).

On the other hand, the press plays a role in monitoring and criticizing the government's progress in developing infrastructure and superior community resources. Development journalism, the press critically examines, evaluates and reports on the relevance of a development project to local national needs, the differences between planning and implementation, and its impact on people (Kusumaningrat, 2009).

Media organizations support influencers. Competence in Presenting Quality News

The support of media organizations has a negative effect on journalist competence, as shown by the coefficient value of -0.294; the p-value is 0.001, meaning the p-value is less than 0.05. The t-statistic test result is 3.549 and the t-table is 1.651, meaning the t-statistic value is greater than the t-table ($3.549 > 1.651$). Support from media organizations is negative and significant (meaning, in the same direction, if the independent variable increases, the independent variable follows) on journalist competence.

The stronger the support from media organizations, the more journalists' competence will increase in producing good journalistic work. Managerial diversity in news organizations pays attention to the quality of news content, and taking into account its business opportunities and competence plays a partial mediating role in the influence of information valence and competent news (Kurnia et al., 2021).

The information produced must be relevant, accurate, and of high quality, highlighting the development of journalist training competencies and more intensive interaction and production processes through journalist training (Rodríguez-Hidalgo et al., 2020b). News dissemination in the media is predicted to be strengthened by good corporate governance structures and low levels of information asymmetry, and news media effectiveness predicts opportunistic trading (Sun et al., 2021). Media companies recruit and retain experienced and talented journalists capable of producing high-quality news content (Medina-Laverón et al., 2021).

Support from independent and dependent media organizations influences journalists' competence so that the research hypothesis can be accepted. The conclusion of the hypothesis test results states that support from independent and dependent media organizations influences journalists' competence, although the effect is negative but significant. Research on the diffusion of development journalists in Egypt reveals that organizational structure and technological developments are factors that influence the way development journalism spreads within newsrooms (ALLam & El Gody, 2021).

The interests of media companies, advocates, and media organizations require business models that are innovative enough to adapt to the unique and dynamic conditions of their markets (Medina-Laverón et al., 2021). The influence of media organization support on professional competence: it is known that broadcast media is aggressively recruiting journalist candidates amidst the acceleration of digital transformation, but it turns out that the function of national competence alone is not enough to advance broadcast journalism careers (Guo & Volz, 2021).

The Press Council opens discussions or hearings with the public on factors that can weaken the work of journalists and asks for input necessary for journalists to maintain their professional competence as individuals. Asep Setiawan said that the Press Council always maintains balance in reporting and helps monitor the quality of work of television journalists under pressure from various parties. Training is handed over to media management, involving the Press Council, PWI, and IJTI, although the Press Council has an outreach program for mass media development. Research on managerial diversity in news organizations shows that news media pay attention to the quality of news content and take into account business opportunities (Kurnia et al., 2021).

Based on Regulation Number 1/Regulation DP/II/2010, the Press Council defines journalist competency as the ability of journalists to carry out journalistic activities that demonstrate knowledge and responsibility in accordance with the required professionalism requirements. Competency requirements, according to the Press Council, include: (1) awareness of ethics and law; journalistic sensitivity; and the importance of networking and hobbies; (2) knowledge, including theoretical abilities and journalistic principles; and (3) skills, including activities of searching, obtaining, possessing, storing, processing, and conveying information, as well as conducting research and investigations, analyzing and making predictions, and using information tools and technology.

Media organizations realize the need to support increasing the competence of their journalists. Competence plays a partial mediating role in the influence of the valence of competent information and news. In addition, the information produced must be relevant, accurate, and of high quality, highlighting the development of journalist training competencies, interaction, and production processes that are developed more intensively in journalist training (Rogel, 2020). Media is a god that respects, pays attention to, and selects content to maintain its business (Ifekristi & Omowale, 2020).

The support of media organizations is considered useful for society because they provide training for journalists, and awards, promotions, and incentives are also considered to support journalists' competence. The control and mediation function of journalists' problems with stakeholders is the support of independent media organizations that influence journalists' competence. News organizations have different human and financial resources and are afraid of facing legal problems (Kurnia et al., 2021). Picard (2000) stated the importance of journalistic competence to search for and collect information by thinking contextually, as well as journalistic values, which are used in journalistic writing. Picard's concept of journalistic quality was reinforced by Jeffres (2002), who said that journalists need to have sensitivity, be critical of facts, think contextually, be competent in the field, and have attitudes or morals.

Pipiet Irianto, News Director at TVRI, which is the government's media outlet, said that the role of independent media organizations is to maintain the credibility of the press in Indonesia. Independent media institutions continue to strive to face resistance to the shackles of the press. Pipiet ensures that the majority of its reporting conveys overall development messages that are in line with the interests of society, the business world, and political interests that are pro-government. The message of development is TVRI's mission as public television that uses the

state budget. Suryoprato, Media Observer, expressed the same view: that our television media's reporting has led to improving people's welfare, educating people, enlightening society, and increasing education and knowledge for the nation.

Yuliandre Darwis, Indonesian Broadcasting Commission, according to Yuliandre Darwis, is of the opinion that efforts are made to increase the competence of journalists by providing journalistic training and providing competency tests. Apart from that, Yuliandre Darwin also reminded the importance for journalists in the digital era to understand the rules, ethics and adequate digital technology skills. Henry Ch. Awakening as Deputy Chair of the Press Council, KPI has been active in facilitating efforts to develop media life and the quality of the journalists' profession as well as compiling guidelines or rules that are relevant to current developments.

Juliandre Darwis explained that KPI has a Broadcasting Code of Conduct and Broadcast Standards (P3SPS), which regulates professional ethics, norms of decency and decency, SARA, public interest, protection of children, teenagers, and women, pornography, violence, mysticism/horror, supernatural, journalism, age classification, personal rights, advertising broadcasts, foreign broadcasts, local network broadcasts, language, flag, national symbol, national anthem, live broadcasts, election broadcasts, sanctions, and procedures for imposing sanctions. KPI, through a monitoring system, directly monitors public complaints and then provides sanctions if violations occur. The application of a journalistic code of ethics to maintain the reputation of the media must have journalist competency certification to improve the quality and professionalism of journalists and avoid abuse of the profession (Winora et al., 2021).

The competence of television journalists must be to produce journalistic work as a reference for the truth of information. In fact, according to Potter (2001), it is revealed that many television stations keep lists of problematic people untouched by the news so that professional standards are neglected because it can endanger relationships between advertising clients and power, which can be detrimental to private media organizations. In addition, journalistic competence should not be reduced only to cognitive assignments (knowledge and skills); it is also necessary to take into account the ability to communicate, negotiate, build relationships of trust, and interpret situations.

Competence needs support from profit and non-profit media organizations, including the Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia, to put journalistic knowledge into real practice. The importance of interaction and production is developed more intensively in journalist training, although the greatest professional demands are towards the technological dimension (Rodríguez-Hidalgo et al., 2020a).

The relationship between media organization support and the competence of development journalists, finding organizational structures, and technological developments are factors that influence the way development journalism spreads in newsrooms (ALLam & El Gody, 2021).

Development Journalist Capacity Strategy in the Future

The press functions as an institution that monitors the functioning of a legitimate government. Efforts to develop journalistic competence require the support of media organizations through the application of intellectual abilities and journalistic knowledge. Media organizations and government agencies that oversee the media work together to hold various journalistic trainings, giving awards, promotions, incentives, and competency tests to ensure that journalists' abilities are considered to really support journalists' competence. Competence plays a partial mediating role in the influence of competent information and news valence (Li et al., 2021).

In addition, the information produced must be relevant, accurate, and of high quality, highlighting the development of journalist training competencies, interaction, and production processes that are developed more intensively in journalist training (Rodríguez-Hidalgo et al., 2020b). Other research on journalist competence reveals that the media's predictive power is strengthened by good corporate governance structures and low levels of information asymmetry, as well as the effectiveness of the news media in predicting opportunistic trading (Sun et al., 2021).

Journalist competency, supported by dependent and independent media organizations, is carried out by applying intellectual abilities and knowledge of journalistic skills. Dependent media organizations collaborate with independent media to hold various journalistic training and competency tests to ensure journalists' abilities and improve journalists' performance in producing quality journalistic work. Private and government media organizations (TVRI) can create quality standard policies that can be used as a reference to measure journalists' performance. Competency testing institutions realize that the implementation of the journalist profession requires mastery of knowledge and skills as well as awareness. The application of journalist competence in development attaches importance to freedom of expression, nation, and state in democratic life. Journalist competency relies on mastery of knowledge to solve soft skill and hard skill problems due to multitasking demands. Increasing the competence of television journalists is characterized by the ability of media technology to answer the challenges of increasingly fierce competition from digital media and television.

Media credibility needs to be maintained with the support of independent organizations to: 1) supervise mainstream media reporting by taking credible sources of information to maintain media credibility; 2) supervise the competence of journalists so that they do not commit violations and are not subject to professional ethics sanctions; and 3) mediate journalists' problems with stakeholders by opening a space for journalists to complain about the harassing treatment of the public in their profession. The influence of media organization support on professional competence is revealed by the intensive broadcasting of journalist candidates amidst the acceleration of digital transformation. It turns out that the function of national competence alone is not enough to advance broadcast journalism careers (Guo & Volz, 2021).

Competence is very important to ensure journalists carry out their profession consistently and produce relevant content. Competency improvement is carried out by private television media

managers in collaboration with independent media organizations (Press Council, Indonesian Broadcasting Commission/KPI, Indonesian Television Journalists Association/IJTI, Indonesian Journalists Association/PWI, and Indonesian Ministry of Communication and Information). Increasing competency successfully carried out by media managers and the Press Council can be used as a benchmark for the credibility of the media. Mainstream media continues to make efforts to increase the competence of journalists in terms of writing, packaging news, the appearance of journalists in presenting news, carrying out verification, cross-checking information, and adhering to the journalistic code of ethics. The implementation of the journalist code of ethics is carried out in order to maintain the reputation of the media. Apart from that, understanding the issue needs to be carefully considered to determine the choice of unbiased information so that it can become a topic in the news.

Apart from that, it is also necessary to think about strategies to increase media technological competence to support the journalist profession in the era of digitalization. The interests of media organizations require business models that are innovative enough to adapt to the unique and dynamic conditions of their markets (Medina-Laverón et al., 2021).

The strategy to increase the competency of development journalists in the digital era requires them to be technically competent: (1) as a data journalist who is able to analyze Google Analytics data, able to read search engine optimization (SEO), able to analyze data, (2) able to visualize data effectively; (3) television journalists are capable of being content creators; (4) maintaining media organizations' commitment to improving journalist competency; (5) using electronic news gathering (ENG) equipment; (6) producing news; (7) publishing news.

CONCLUSION

Based on the stakeholder's perspective on news quality, it is known that the information needs of society, the business world, politics, and government tend to not influence the quality of development messages. The public's information needs influence the quality of the news, meaning that increasing the public's information needs can increase the quality of the news. The public considers television media to be the most likely to approve of broadcasting emergency risk information that shows the presence of dangerous diseases, information about natural disasters, fires, and emergency response announcements. Audiences or the public mostly agree that television media presents information about dangerously spreading diseases and information about people's welfare. Based on the perspective of the business world, the information needed by business people includes news on developments in macro- and microeconomic conditions. Business actors need clear information and guidelines from the government so that they can encourage the running of the economy. The political world's need for information tends not to influence the quality of development messages produced by journalists. In response to the need for information in the world of politics, it is known that television media broadcasts development developments so that the public can participate in monitoring the running of the government as an advocate for political institutions, and politicians do not use television media as a political campaign vehicle. Information needs based on the government's perspective do not affect the quality of news produced by journalists.

Intervention from the government does not affect journalistic work in disseminating development news that is transparent for the interests of the people and does not side with the authorities. The government needs information that presents developments in science and news about public policies related to the lives of many people. There is covert government intervention by placing advertisements, paying for special programs from government agencies, and talking about their work programs in each department.

Support from media organizations influences competence in presenting quality news. Support from media organizations is negative and significant (meaningful unidirectional influence). The stronger the support from media organizations, the more journalists' competence will increase in producing good journalistic work. Support from media organizations is carried out through controlling violations and increasing more intensive journalistic education in accordance with developing technology. Market needs. The development of journalist capacity strategies in the future requires the support of dependent and independent media organizations through the application of intellectual abilities, being able to analyze information carefully, understanding journalistic knowledge in terms of writing, news packaging, the appearance of journalists presenting news, verification, cross-checking information, adhering to the journalistic code of ethics. , giving awards, promotions, incentives, and taking competency tests.

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