







and unfair attitude. It would be wiser if other approaches are used e.g. friendship; even though it will be long and time consuming, but the results will be more objective. Their buying and selling of such information leads to unprofessional and unfair attitude. In a journalism area, no matter how great a reporter is, she cannot do much if the media where she worked did not have the capital to buy news. Consequently, the exclusivity of a message is determined by money and not the skills of the journalists.

From the observations, data and interviews on SCTV Sigi investigation program on the Application of Article 3 in the stage of Coverage, the researcher found in 2 (two) conformity. The suitability of the interpretation of Article 3 point a., And point b. Journalists SIGI always test information, notifies a balanced way, does not confuse the facts and opinions to judge, as well as applying the principle of presumption of innocence. Test the information came from the skepticism of a journalist.

Regarding the balance on the interpretation of Article 3, point b, if the press is only the voice of one party, it only gives one side of the truth. By providing the opportunity for the parties involved in its statement cited or given the opportunity to express his thoughts / version, the press has functioned as a forum for dialogue and information exchange arena. But sometimes they are often found to be making news report based on information from a single source without checking or confirmation from other sources. This has caused the news becomes unbalanced or biased.

Impartial news was perfect and viable news that deserve to be published because the terms "cover both side" are met. Impartial news will minimize the risk that may arise as the complaint or claim from other news sources. Impartial news not only provide justice to the news source, but also very important for the audience.

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Based on the results of research and discussion, the researcher concludes tha the application of the Code of journalism in SCTV Sigi investigation reporting program are conformity to Article 2, Article 3, Article 4 and Article 5. In Article 2, the conformity covers; showing identity card to the informant (point a), respecting the right to privacy (point b), produces factual news and definite source (point d), no plagiarism included stating the coverage of other journalists as the work of oneself (point g), certain ways to be considered for investigative news coverage for the public interest (point h). Whereas in Article 2, it was also found discrepancies or violations on the interpretation of point c do not bribe, in practice there are indications of remuneration coverage against informant. The researcher also found are conformity in the application of Code journalism at screenwriting in Sigi investigation program SCTV to article 3, article 4 and article 5. Conformity includes the interpretation of test information; it means to check and recheck about the veracity of the information (article 3 point a).

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