

Cloning Journalism Practices and Violations of Journalistic Ethics (Case Study of Press Company Organizations in Bengkulu Local Media)

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ABSTRACT

This thesis is entitled "Clone Journalism Practices and Violations of Journalistic Ethics (Case Study of Press Company Organizations in Bengkulu Local Media)". The aim of this research is to present the practice of cloned journalism and violations of journalistic ethics in case studies of press company organizations in the local Bengkulu media. This research uses a descriptive analysis method with a qualitative approach. In the practice of cloning journalism and violations of journalistic ethics based on the code of ethics guidelines created by the Press Council and regulated in Law No. 40 of 1999. By paying attention to news elements such as news titles, leads, news content, and quotations using Galtung's gate keeper theory and Ruge (McQuail, 2010:310). The research results show that local media in Bengkulu have carried out the practice of cloning journalism on news published in their respective media. Researchers also found that the media that most often practice clone journalism are media that are members of the Bengkulu press company organization, namely the Indonesian Cyber Media Union (SMSI). The practice of cloning journalism is an ethical violation committed by many elements. Starting from journalists, and editors to editor-in-chief. This practice is carried out systematically and the editors do not function in editing and editing news. The practice of cloning journalism is a violation of journalistic ethics in article 2 which states that Indonesian journalists must use professional methods in carrying out journalistic practices.

INTRODUCTION

As the times develop, the practice of journalism among journalists in the country has also changed. The practice of journalism, which was initially conventional, has now shifted to digital. With these changes, it indicates that the practice of journalism also follows the trend of technology that is increasingly modern. The practice of journalists is the activity of collecting, processing and writing information which is then disseminated through mass media, such as newspapers, magazines, electronic media or through websites or online media. In the Great Dictionary of Indonesian Language (KBBI) there are the words journalism and journalism. Journalism is defined as the work of collecting, writing and publishing news in newspapers and others. Meanwhile, journalism, a matter related to journalism and correspondence. At the same time, journalists are equated with the word journalist. They are people whose job is to collect and write news in a newspaper and so on. According to Effendy, journalism is a technique for managing news from getting materials to disseminating them to the audience. Anything that happens in the world whether it is a fact, an event or a person's opinion. If it is expected to attract the attention of the public, it will become the basic material of journalism, a source of news to be disseminated to the public (Effendy, 2007). Another word that cannot be separated from journalism is the press. This term arose after J. Guttenberg invented a printing press whose job was to press paper to print, which was originally interpreted as a newspaper letter. On the other hand, Effendy is of the view that the press and journalism are dual, aka inseparable because they refer to the same activity. Meanwhile, in Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 40 of 1999 concerning the Press. The press is a social institution and a vehicle for mass communication that carries out journalistic activities including searching, obtaining, possessing, storing, processing and conveying information either in the form of writing, sound, images or sounds and images accompanied by data and graphics as well as in other forms using print, electronic media and all types of available descriptions.

The practice of cloning journalism is currently one of the interesting phenomena in the world of journalism. Clone journalism is an activity of exchanging news sources carried out by journalists in producing journalistic works. The source of the news in question can be in the form of interview recordings, journalist interview records or finished news sent between journalists. The practice of cloning journalism is very close to plagiarism or plagiarism of a work. Where this practice is carried out between fellow journalists by plagiarizing or taking information to be poured into journalistic works and disseminated through the mass media, (Kusumah & Gani, 2021). The exchange of news sources carried out by journalists from various media makes the information presented to the public the same information. Cloning journalism is contrary to the Journalistic Code of Ethics, especially which regulates the prohibition of plagiarism. However, the practice of news cloning continues to develop and has become a kind of culture that is often carried out by lazy journalists. News cloning seems to be considered a natural thing and has been talked about both from the side of media companies and journalist

professional organizations. On the other hand, the public as information consumers are affected by the absence of information diversity. Quoting Soelistyo (2011), plagiarism can be categorized into several types as follows: (1) plagiarism of ideas (plagiarism of ideas); (2) word for word plagiarism; (3) plagiarism of source; (4) plagiarism of authorship; and (5) self-plagiarism.

In relation to the way journalists work, plagiarism is clearly contrary to the Journalistic Code of Ethics Law Article 2 which was compiled by the Press Council as a set of journalistic professional ethics in Indonesia which reads "Indonesia journalists adopt professional ways in carrying out journalistic duties". The professional method includes: "not plagiarizing, including declaring the results of other journalists' coverage as their own work". In the interpretation of the article, it is explained that one of the professional ways is not to plagiarize, including declaring the results of other journalists' coverage as their own work. Based on this article, it can be concluded that journalists who plagiarize have worked unprofessionally. In today's rapidly developing information era, the role of mass media and journalism is increasingly crucial in shaping opinions and providing information to the public. However, in the midst of the dynamics of the media world, the practice of plagiarism has become a serious threat to the integrity and public trust in the information presented by the media. In this context, the role of journalist organizations and media company organizations themselves is important. This is needed to ensure ethical and quality journalism practices, as well as active efforts to prevent plagiarism cases. Plagiarism, which can be interpreted as the use of other people's works without giving proper credit, has become a global issue that stretches from the academic world to the mass media. In the world of journalism, plagiarism not only violates ethics, but also damages the integrity of the journalist profession and erodes public trust. Therefore, editorials, journalistic organizations and media companies have a responsibility to follow up on plagiarism perpetrators and educate journalists about the importance of integrity in every work they produce.

In the world of journalism, plagiarism not only violates ethics, but also damages the integrity of the journalist profession and erodes public trust. Therefore, editorials, journalistic organizations and media companies have a responsibility to follow up on plagiarism perpetrators and educate journalists about the importance of integrity in every work they produce. According to the editor of Infosawit, part of the AgroFarm news was taken from the Info palm news without being accompanied by source information. The complaint about palm oil info has become stronger because the writer of the AgroFarm news in question has previously worked at Info palm oil. To resolve this case, the Press Council held a mediation led by the Chairman of the Public Complaints and Press Ethics Enforcement Commission, Agus Sudibyoy. InfoSawit was represented by Ignatius Ery Kurniawan (editor-in-chief) and AgroFarm was represented by Djoko Suud Sukahar (editor-in-chief). In the media, it was revealed that AgroFarm had plagiarized so that it violated Article 2 of the Journalistic Code of Ethics. Therefore, AgroFarm promised not to repeat similar

violations, willing to contain clarifications accompanied by an apology to InfoSawit and the community.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Jurnalisme Kloning

Cloning journalism is the act of journalists who plagiarize the news of other journalists without doing their own reporting process, then use the material to become news and broadcast in the media using the name of the journalist who plagiarized (Sirikit Syah, 2011). Another definition states that cloning journalism is an activity to exchange news sources such as exchanging interview recordings, interview records and finished news sent by journalists (Lestari, 2015). Cloning journalism is an act of plagiarism that is not in accordance with the journalistic code of ethics. Bill Kovach and Tom Rosenstiel (2001) in Arismunandar (2009) in their book *The Elements of Journalism, What News people Should Know and the Public Should Expect* (New York): Crown Publishers, formulate the principles in nine elements of journalism, namely: (1) The first obligation of journalism is to be truthful, the obligation of journalists is to convey the truth, so that the public can get the information they need to be sovereign. (2) The first loyalty of journalism is to citizens News organizations are required to serve the interests of their constituents: community institutions, local interest groups, holding companies, shareholders, advertisers, and many other interests. (3) The essence of journalism is the discipline of verification, The thing that distinguishes journalism from entertainment, propaganda, fiction, or art, is the discipline of verification. Entertainment and infotainment focus on what can most attract people's attention. Propaganda will select facts or fabricate facts, for the real purpose, which is persuasion and manipulation. Meanwhile, journalism focuses mainly on what happens, as it is when found in the field. (4) Journalists must remain independent of the parties they cover. Journalists must remain independent. The independence of spirit and thought must be maintained by a journalist who works in the realm of opinions, criticism, and commentary. (5) Journalists must serve as independent monitors of power, Journalists not only monitor the government, but also monitor all institutions in society. The press is believed to be able to supervise and encourage leaders so that they do not do bad things, namely things that they should not do as public officials or parties who handle public affairs. (6) Journalists must provide a forum for criticism and comments from the public. Whatever media is used, journalists must function to create a forum where the public is reminded of issues that really matter, thus encouraging the public to be able to give judgments and take a stance. (7) Journalists must strive to make things that are important and interesting and relevant. Journalists must have a clear goal, which is to provide the information that the public needs to understand, and make it meaningful, relevant, and captivating. (8) Journalists must keep their news comprehensive and proportionate. Journalists are like modern map-making. He created a navigation map for citizens to sail through the community. So journalists must also make the news they make proportional and comprehensive. (9) Journalists have an obligation to follow their conscience. Every journalist, from the editorial board to the board of directors,

must have a sense of ethics and personal responsibility, or a moral guide. Moreover, they have a responsibility to voice their conscience as strongly as possible and allow others to do the same.

Gatekeeper

In this study, the researcher used the gatekeeper theory or commonly called the goalkeeper theory. This theory describes a person or group in an institution that is tasked with selecting information, starting from newly obtained data to the information processing process, and the selection process before disseminating it to the public, so that in the mass media gatekeeper determines the assessment of whether an information is important or not important. (Nurudin, 2007). From this definition, the gatekeeper function is not only carried out by journalists but editors must also carry out the gatekeeper function. In this case, editors must be consistent in selecting news that will rise. The existence of this gatekeeper will greatly affect the content of the mass media. Because as stated by John R. Bittner (in Nurudin, 2007), gatekeepers have four functions related to the news process in the mass media, namely limiting information by editing it before disseminating, expanding the quantity of information by adding facts and other views, interpreting information, and broadcasting information. (Saripudin & Qusyaini, 2003) also explained that the role of gatekeepers consists of receiving information from a source and conveying that information to the recipient, selecting or filtering information, and regulating the flow of messages and modifying in human communication. But in practice, the function of the gatekeeper role is often played by other roles. The role of gatekeeper is not performed by one specific role but rather its function is played by all roles. It was mentioned by Nurudin (2007) that gatekeepers as news or information selectors are often played by reporters, journalists, film/newspaper/book editors, news managers, section guards, cameramen, directors, and film censorship agencies. Journalists also play a role in carrying out the role of gatekeepers, starting from collecting facts must really cover both sides in writing the news.

The gatekeeper process in every media is influenced by the culture and habits that exist in each media organization. This causes the gatekeeper process to be carried out with different standards in each organization. However, gatekeepers usually have similar views on what appeals to audiences and conform to social and cultural norms. Gatekeepers have indirectly determined news values in the news selection process. Galtung and Ruge (McQuail, 2010:310), describe 3 (three) news values that affect news selection: (1) Organizational: Organizational factors refer to the conditions in which a news needs to be well regulated. News content is often influenced by the management in the media. The party who has the authority and the policies implemented will affect how the news is presented. The goals of media organizations, such as producing quality content and influencing society, also play an important role in the form and content of the news delivered. (2) Genre-related: These factors include events that match the audience's expectations and can be immediately explained in easy-to-understand terms. Stream linkage

means that the gatekeeper system used must still follow the news guidelines that make the publication easy for the audience to understand. In addition, the news must meet the elements of 5W+1H (what, who, where, when, why, how) and comply with the journalistic code of ethics. (3) Socio-cultural: Socio-cultural factors affect the basis of the foreign news selection process by emphasizing individuals, as well as involving interest in elites and negative, violent, and dramatic events.

Kode Etik Jurnalistik Pasal 2

Freedom of opinion, expression, and press is a Human Right protected by Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution, and the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Press freedom is a means for people to obtain information and communicate, in order to meet their essential needs and improve the quality of human life. In realizing press freedom, Indonesia journalists are also aware of the interests of the nation, social responsibility, diversity of society, and religious norms. In carrying out its functions, rights, obligations and roles, the press respects the human rights of everyone, therefore the press is required to be professional and open to be controlled by the public. To guarantee press freedom and fulfill the public's right to obtain correct information.(Prisgunanto, 2017), Indonesia journalists need a moral foundation and professional ethics as a professional pedagogo in maintaining public trust and upholding integrity and professionalism. On that basis, Indonesia journalists establish and comply with the Journalistic Code of Ethics. As stipulated in Article 2 of the Journalistic Code of Ethics which reads: "Indonesia journalists take professional ways in carrying out journalistic duties". The Journal published by the Press Council (2023) states that there are several interpretations of professional methods when carrying out journalistic activities such as: (1) Showing one's identity to the source, (2) Can be considered for investigative news coverage respecting the right to privacy (3) Not bribery, (4) Producing factual and clear source news, (5) Engineering the capture and loading or broadcasting of images, photos, sound is complemented by information about the source and displayed in a balanced manner, (6) Respecting the traumatic experience of the source in the presentation of images, photographs, sounds, (7) Not plagiarizing, including declaring the results of other journalists' coverage as their own work, (8) The use of certain methods for the public interest.

Komunikasi Massa

Mass communication can be explained from two perspectives, namely how people produce messages and disseminate them through the media on the one hand, and how people seek and use those messages on the other. In simple terms, mass communication can be interpreted as the process of communication through mass media. Mass media is the main means in the mass communication system. According to DeVito (1997), mass communication can be defined by focusing on the elements involved in the act of communication and relating it to the operation of mass media. The elements in question are the source, the audience, the message, the process, and the context. (Halik et al.,

2013) To compile and produce messages in mass communication, it takes a huge cost because working in a large and complex institution involves many people. According to Severin (1979), there are two factors that are very decisive in the effectiveness of communication, both for communicators and communicators, namely the field of experience and the frame of reference. Everyone has a different field of experience. These differences also affect the communication process and behavior practiced in social life. The audience of mass communication is the target of the dissemination of mass media messages. The mass media audience consists of a variety of individuals and groups that are different and widespread. The mass media audience is very large and has a variety of conditions and interests. Mass media usually targets the audience for Buku Daras: Mass Communication 5 products that it produces (messages) with a certain audience segmentation. Mass media audiences can consume media messages simultaneously and openly.

METHODOLOGY

The research paradigm is a framework of thinking that explains how the researcher's perspective on the facts of social life and the researcher's treatment of science or theory is constructed as a fundamental view of a discipline about what is the subject matter that should be studied. The term paradigm was first introduced by Thomas Kuhn (1962), which was later popularized by Robert Friedrichs (1970). According to Kuhn, a paradigm is a way of knowing social reality constructed by a certain mode of thought or mode of inquiry, which then results in a specific mode of knowing. This definition was emphasized by Friedrichs (1980), as a fundamental view of a discipline about what is the subject matter that should be studied. Another meaning is put forward by George Ritzer by stating paradigm as the fundamental view of scientists about what is the subject matter that should be studied by one of the branches/disciplines of science. In general, the research paradigm is classified into 2 groups, namely quantitative research and qualitative research. According to Indiantoro & Supomo, each of these paradigms or approaches has advantages and disadvantages, so to determine the approach or paradigm to be used in conducting research depends on several things. The research used is a qualitative research method. Qualitative research According to Kirik and Miler (in Moleong, 2006) which defines qualitative research as a certain tradition in social sciences that fundamentally depends on observations of humans both in their regions and in their terms.

Sejarah Dewan Pers Indonesia

The Press Council was first formed in 1968. Its formation was based on Law No. 11 of 1966 concerning the Main Provisions of the Press signed by President Soekarno, December 12, 1966. The Press Council at that time, in accordance with Article 6 paragraph (1) of Law No. 11/1966, functioned to assist the government, jointly fostering the growth and development of the national press. At that time, the Chairman of the Press Council was held by the Minister of Information of the Republic of Indonesia. The establishment of the

Press Council is also intended to fulfill Human Rights (HAM), because press freedom is included as part of human rights. The Press Council has the authority to resolve journalistic disputes. Currently, the Press Council is chaired by Dr. Ninik Rahayu replacing Azyumard Azra who passed away on September 18, 2022.

The Press Council has duties and functions, among others, protecting press freedom from interference from other parties, conducting studies for the development of press life, establishing and supervising the implementation of the Journalistic Code of Ethics, giving consideration and seeking to resolve public complaints on cases related to press reporting, developing communication between the press, the public, and the government, facilitating press organizations in drafting regulations in the field of press and improving the quality of the journalism profession as well as recording press companies. The number of press companies in Indonesia has made company owners build communication with fellow press company owners and establish press company organizations. The press company organizations include: (a) The Indonesia Cyber Media Network (JMSI) is a cyber media company organization that was declared in Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan on February 8, 2020, has a deed of establishment and its endorsement is recorded in the Decree of the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Number AHU-0008715. AH.01.07.TAHUN2020. This organization was formed to build a healthy press ecosystem with good corporate management to carry out the educational function. (b) The Indonesia Cyber Media Union (SMSI) was established in Banten on March 7, 2017, for an indefinite period of time and domiciled in the Capital City of the Republic of Indonesia. The organization aims to realize a healthy, independent, and dignified cyber media industry ecosystem. (c) The Indonesia Cyber Media Association (AMSI) is a non-profit organization declared on April 18, 2017, by 26 editors-in-chief and cyber media companies in Indonesia. AMSI members are cyber media companies/publishers that meet the standards of press companies as stipulated by the Press Council regulations. AMSI is determined to build a healthy, quality Indonesia cyber media ecosystem, journalism that complies with the code of ethics, and is subject to the public interest. (d) The Indonesia National Private Broadcast Radio Association (PRSSNI) is the largest existing and licensed private broadcast radio organization in Indonesia. PRSSNI has four main ideas to achieve, namely, Making PRSSNI a solid organization, striving for radio to remain a relevant and measurable media, improving the quality of radio human resources, and encouraging fair regulations. (e) The Indonesia Local Television Association (ATVLI) was established as a forum for local television stations in Indonesia to fight for the interests of its members and the interests of the local community to obtain information, as well as the interests of all elements of the nation as an integral part of the framework of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI). (f) The Indonesia Private Television Association (ATVSI) is an organization that brings together national private terrestrial television networks in Indonesia. ATVSI is an independent organization formed to advance Indonesia's national private terrestrial television industry. (g) Press

Company Union (SPS) Born in Jogjakarta, June 8, 1946, since the beginning of the Press Company Union (SPS) has been a gathering place for press (print) publishers. SPS aims to always uphold Press Freedom and Build a Healthy and Dignified Press Industry. It is all linked in various work programs that are related to the fields of Education, Campaigning, Advocacy, and Organizational Consolidation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In essence, the practice of journalism is carried out by everyone who works in the field of journalism by prioritizing ethics, integrity, and accuracy in news reporting. Organizational is an organizational factor that refers to the condition in which a news needs to be properly regulated. In the statement of NGOs and JFR while joining the world of journalism, both have applied a journalistic code of ethics in carrying out reporting activities in the field. Even though they have applied the journalistic code of ethics in their duties, both of them are still consciously practicing cloning journalism in their daily journalism practices. They reasoned that it only happened in urgent or critical circumstances and what the two most often did was to look for news or exchange news with other journalists on the basis of mutual agreement. Even though they do cloning journalism, the two always double-check the news they get, either in the form of recordings or documentation provided to ensure that the news is accurate and in accordance with the content of the news. Every organization or company has its own rules and each company does not justify the practice of cloning journalism carried out by a journalist because basically this journalist's activity is carried out in the field to get accurate information. YK and ZM as editors have ensured that the news that will appear in the media is the result of journalists' coverage and if there is a practice of cloning journalism such as picking up real news at the media center, they as editors will reprimand journalists who do clone journalism both on news releases and other news and immediately ask their journalists to re-edit or recycle the news by changing the angle of the news or looking for photos that are different so that it is not the same as the original news from the initial news obtained. Then the link between streams shows that the gatekeeper system used must still follow the news guidelines that make the publication easy to understand by the audience. Journalists tend to choose news releases to meet their news demands in the office. Some of the criteria for news taken usually have high news value, such as significant impact, recency, and emotional or social relevance. When journalists present news that is accurate, relevant, and sensitive to socio-cultural values, it has great potential to influence the public. As explained by NGOs that they focus more on relevant news or news that has public involvement in it, while JFR journalists are more likely to focus on events or individuals who have high status or who have a great influence such as news of activities carried out on the Governor of Bengkulu, such things will usually attract more attention to the public in general. Therefore, the selection and drafting of the right news by journalists not only maintains the credibility of the media, but also plays an important role in shaping public opinion and encouraging constructive social dialogue. Unlike editors, they have news criteria

according to news projections that are worthy of publication or news that is not worthy of publication. According to YK, although news is often an option for journalists to carry out cloning practices, the editorial team still filters relevant news to be published to the public and the news must be presented with verifiable accuracy of facts, as well as following strict journalistic ethical standards. Then ZM also explained that an editor or editor will hold an editorial meeting to discuss incoming news, to consider the news' viewpoint and ensure the news is in accordance with internal policies and the company's vision and mission. The news selection process also considers sensitivity to prevailing socio-cultural values, to ensure that the content published is not only informative but also respects the diversity of society. By meeting these criteria, the editorial aims to provide trustworthy and useful information to readers, while maintaining the integrity and credibility of the media. The organizational structure in each media company greatly influences the decision to publish or reject news cloned by journalists. RA as the editor-in-chief explained that the news to be published will go through a verification process first where the facts presented are checked for truth through reliable sources. It also ensures that the news does not violate internal policies, including journalistic ethics guidelines and rules related to conflicts of interest. Meanwhile, according to ARS, incoming news from journalists will first enter the editing process to ensure that the writing style and grammar are in accordance with the company's standards, then the distribution team will ensure that the published news is widely distributed and reaches the right audience. Strict internal policies often govern fact-checking procedures, selection of relevant topics, and avoidance of conflicts of interest to ensure that published news meets standards of truth and integrity. Socio-culture affects the basis of the news selection process, therefore the role of journalists is very important in influencing news. The process of selecting and disseminating news received from journalists is a critical stage in the editorial decision of a media. NGOs as a journalist explained that the process of selecting and disseminating news releases received from a journalist against editorial decisions involves several important steps such as ensuring the quality and relevance of the news disseminated. If the news has been approved by the editorial team, then the next step is to edit the news to find out that the writing style and grammar are in accordance with the editorial standards. In this study, YK's editor explained that in the editorial board, there are specific policies and guidelines that are followed to ensure that the news published reflects and respects existing socio-cultural values and can help journalists and editors consider important aspects of cultural norms and values. In line with YK, the editor of ZM also said that every journalist must follow the company's policies and guidelines. This is done to maintain integrity, credibility, and public trust in the media. It also regulates how to respond to feedback from the public related to culturally sensitive issues. In this study, YK's editor explained that in the editorial board, there are specific policies and guidelines that are followed to ensure that the news published reflects and respects existing socio-cultural values and can help journalists and editors consider important aspects of cultural norms and values. In line with YK, the editor of ZM also said that every journalist must follow the company's

policies and guidelines. This is done to maintain integrity, credibility, and public trust in the media. It also regulates how to respond to feedback from the public related to culturally sensitive issues. By following this policy, the editorial board strives to maintain the quality of published news, build trust with readers, and play a positive role in strengthening awareness and understanding of socio-cultural values in society. The Editor-in-Chief ensures that the news selected and published is in accordance with socio-cultural values, there is a rigorous fact-checking process to ensure the accuracy of the information presented to readers, and takes into account the relevant cultural context. According to RA, a rigorous verification process is one way to ensure the accuracy and relevance of a story. In addition, the editorial board conducts cultural sensitivity training for all journalists and editors to avoid stereotypes and biases in publishing news to meet the values that exist in socio-culture. Meanwhile, according to ARS, to determine that the news published includes socio-cultural value to readers, namely feedback from readers is highly valued and used to continuously improve the quality and news. A diverse editorial team helps in providing a broader and more inclusive perspective, so that published news can reflect and respect socio-cultural values and increase reading interest in news in the media. Journalists have the responsibility to convey objective, factual, and relevant information to the public. In carrying out their duties, journalists must comply with and comply with the journalistic code of ethics which requires them to be neutral, avoid conflicts of interest, and ensure verification of information before publication. Journalists must also be able to write clearly and straightforwardly, and have the ability to conduct in-depth investigations to uncover the truth behind an event. In today's digital era, professional journalists are also required to be adaptive to technological developments and social media, but still maintain high journalistic standards by not taking methods that lead to violations of journalistic ethics, one of which is the practice of cloning journalism. In this study, the researcher has made observations by going directly to the field (participant observation) and seeing journalists carrying out journalism practices in meeting their reporting needs. In addition, the researcher also observed various media in Bengkulu related to the practice of cloning in the news in Bengkulu. From the researcher's findings, the researcher found that there is a practice of cloning journalism carried out by local media in Bengkulu related to news. One of them is a news release published by the Media Center of the Bengkulu Provincial Government. The practice of cloning journalism carried out by journalists and the media is a loss-making practice. For journalists whose news is cloned, it causes disputes between fellow journalists in the field. Meanwhile, for cloners, it can cause conflicts if the cloned news contains errors or mistakes. In the practice of cloning journalism that researchers found, practices like this are indeed the most found by online media in Bengkulu. The cloning journalism process is carried out systematically starting from exchanging news narratives. From there, journalists send their news narratives to their fellow journalists who are then edited by their fellow journalists, which are then sent to their respective editors. This narrative exchange process is carried out by journalists to make it easier for them to work in pursuit of news broadcast hours

in their media. In addition to exchanging narratives, the practice of cloning is also carried out by exchanging news photos. This process is usually carried out by journalists who do not go to the field or do not cover the event directly. To answer the news that has been assigned by the editor, exchanging photos with other journalists is one of the alternative rescuers for journalists in meeting their news demands on the company. Furthermore, the practice of cloning is also carried out by journalists on the results of recordings or interviews with sources. However, in this process, journalists still want to write news with their own angles based on the results of interviews obtained by journalists from other fellow journalists. The most severe practice of cloning journalism that researchers found was by cloning various news from many sources, aka various existing media. This practice is most often carried out in the reporting of events, such as corruption news, murder, politics to economic news. The practice of cloning journalism carried out not only takes data on journalists' news, but has also entered the realm of plagiarism. There is a narrative that is paraphrased but does not eliminate the form of the first writing and does not include the source of information obtained by the media. In the practice of cloning journalism carried out by researchers, it was found that journalists and local media in Bengkulu, especially in online media, have indirectly violated journalistic ethics, especially in article 2 of the journalistic code of ethics which reads that Indonesia journalists must take professional ways in carrying out journalistic duties.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

From the results of the research on cloning journalism practices and journalistic ethics violations, a case study of press company organizations in local media in Bengkulu, the researcher concludes as follows: (a) The practice of cloning journalism and violations of journalistic ethics in press organizations in local media in Bengkulu shows that there are cloning practices carried out by journalists and local media in Bengkulu who are members of press organizations in Bengkulu, namely YDB media. This practice is carried out on the basis of the ignorance of journalists and the media about good and correct journalistic ethics and guidelines. In addition, the factor of lack of human resources is also one of the factors that make journalists and media carry out cloning practices. On the other hand, the current technological advances make the journalist lazy to go directly into the field in confirming with sources or cross-checking data before news is published. They only rely on news releases that are easily accessible and without any costs incurred for a news to be published. (b) Journalistic products that are not the result of their own coverage may be questioned for their authenticity and truthfulness. In addition, journalistic products such as releases should not be claimed as journalistic products themselves. Rather, the source of information obtained must be included, if the source of information is not listed, there is a violation of journalistic ethics committed by journalists and the media itself. The violation of journalistic ethics also leads to the practice of cloning journalism. As a rule, the practice of cloned journalism is not allowed because it is included in the ethical violations contained in the journalistic code of ethics article 2 which

reads "Indonesia journalists must take professional ways in doing their duties". Therefore, the role of gatekeepers is very important to be applied at the level of editors and editors-in-chief as goalkeepers or supervising news sent by a journalist. The practice of cloning and violating the journalistic code of ethics is not only carried out by YDB media. However, the researcher also found in various other local Bengkulu media. However, the media that the researcher found to be practicing cloning journalism and violating journalistic ethics were the media that joined the SMSI Bengkulu press company organization.

FURTHER STUDY

Future studies might explore how the practice of cloning journalism affects public perception and trust in local media. Understanding the impact on audiences could emphasize the need for ethical improvements and help develop strategies to rebuild credibility.

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