

## Journalist's Information Organizational Patterns in Reporting Indonesian Vice President's Agenda

### Pola Organisasi Informasi Wartawan Dalam Meliput Agenda Wakil Presiden Indonesia

Firmansyah<sup>1</sup>, Ashabul Yamin Asgha<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1,2</sup>Universitas Islam Bandung, Jl. Tamansari No. 1, Bandung

\*Corresponding author, e-mail: [Ashabulyaminasgha@gmail.com](mailto:Ashabulyaminasgha@gmail.com)

#### **Abstract**

*The study illustrates the pattern of organizational communication on journalist's coverage in the Vice President's agenda. Journalists from various media form informational organizations in fulfilling the task of getting news. This study used a constructivist paradigm with a descriptive qualitative approach. The method used was a case study. Data collection was done by observing the journalist's communication patterns when reporting the vice president's agenda. In-depth interviews were conducted to journalists who conducted coverage in the vice president's office in 2019 and the vice president's secretariat. Other data were obtained from documents. This study found that organizational information communication was formed between journalists, vice president secretariat, and vice president itself. In terms of reporting, journalists follow information from the vice president's secretariat. However, journalists have many ways to get information about the Vice President's internal agenda. Communication patterns showed that journalists do their work by pursuing information from several sources.*

**Keywords:** *Communication; coverage; journalist; organizational; pattern*

#### **Abstrak**

*Penelitian ini menggambarkan pola komunikasi organisasi wartawan dalam peliputan agenda wakil presiden. Wartawan dari berbagai media secara tidak langsung membentuk organisasi informasi dalam memenuhi tugas mendapatkan berita. Penelitian ini menggunakan paradigma konstruktivis dengan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Metode yang digunakan adalah studi kasus. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan mengobservasi bagaimana pola komunikasi antar wartawan dalam meliput agenda wakil presiden. Wawancara mendalam dilakukan kepada wartawan yang meliput di kantor wakil presiden pada 2019 dan sekretariat wakil presiden. Sedangkan data lain diperoleh dari beberapa dokumen yang terkait. Studi ini menemukan bahwa komunikasi organisasi informasi terbentuk antara jurnalis, sekretariat wakil presiden dan wakil presiden itu sendiri. Dalam hal pelaporan, wartawan mengikuti informasi dari sekretariat wakil presiden. Namun, jurnalis memiliki banyak cara untuk mendapatkan informasi tentang agenda internal. Pola komunikasi menunjukkan bahwa wartawan melakukan pekerjaannya dengan mengikuti informasi dari beberapa sumber.*

**Kata Kunci:** *Jurnalis; komunikasi; organisasi; peliputan; pola*

## Introduction

Journalists need a political system for news and information, and the political network of sources is their most valuable asset (Nygren & Johansson, 2019). Personal closeness factor between journalists and government officials is considered helping journalists in the acquisition of actual and factual information (Loisa, Susanto, Junaidi, & Loekman, 2019).

On the other hand, government officials also benefit from the presence of journalists who routinely cover their offices. With the presence of journalists, The official concerned is easy to convey information or press conference if there is an issue to be conveyed to the public. Relationships between journalists and officials in several countries do occur in a symbiotic relationship of mutualism or mutual benefit (Yuksel, 2013). In China, political elites are in an advantageous position in their relationship with journalists (Kuang, 2017). In Indonesia, the relationship between press and government is parallel, as the control function over the government (Bagir Manan, 2012).

The conceptualization of the journalist-politician relation derives mutual legitimacy from their interdependence (Dalen, 2019). Journalism studies in some countries suggest that journalists take a stance in alignment with official sources (Huan, 2016). Journalists are seen as more than just a means of promoting messages to the public. Unintentionally, the journalist also works as intermediaries for information and resources for politicians (Davis, 2009). Politicians are not only influenced by media coverage, but they also influence coverage themselves (Helfer, 2016).

Political journalism has a penchant for conflict framing and media negativity; and that there is only limited evidence that political journalism is influenced by political or partisan bias (Strömbäck, Shehata, Strömbäck, & Shehata, 2018). Nevertheless, journalists think 'Editorial Policy' and 'Journalism Ethics' are more influential in their work than their political values and beliefs (Thurman, Cornia, & Kunert, 2016). The challenges of journalists range from accuracy to verification (Filosa Gita Sukmono and Fajar Junaedi, 2018). The challenge of being fast and being right at a time has become a pressing concern within the media industry (Lewis, 2015).

Not just the official or politician, state government public information officers (PIOs) and journalists also share a unique relationship (Mccollough, 2017). In reporting Vice President, journalists have specific rules. Not all journalists can cover the agenda (Oktavianti, 2018). The reporting mechanism is limited by the Press Bureau and the Presidential Security Force (Paspampres) so that each journalist's activities must be under applicable regulations. Mutual communication patterns built by reporters and news sources are based on the equality principle so that the relationship between them is harmonious (Wibawa, 2018).

The gathering of journalists from various media in the same coverage location created an organizational system. The similarity of the profession as a journalist is one of the factors causing the close relations between journalists. The existence of a sense of unity-responsibility, equality of responsibility encourages the formation of togetherness (Hidayat & Anisti, 2015). Journalists can collaborate to find news, even with other non-journalist institutions (Jenkins & Graves, 2019).

Journalist organizations in Indonesia that are 'flexible' are formed not purely based on the needs of members and professionalism but are driven by situational motivation (Masduki, 2015). An organization is formed because of an information environment for a common goal. An organization can also be defined as a social unit consisting of a group of people who work together on a common goal in a relatively sustainable

manner (Stephen, 2010). During the coverage, journalists can form an informal organization consciously and unconsciously. An informal organization may be defined as friendship associations by a group of persons in an organization whose primary aim to protect the welfare or interest of its members (Grimmer-Solem, 2019).

Members of organizational approaches advocate the claim that journalists, as members of an organization, solve mutual problems faster, coordinate joint participation better and thus motivate each other to work (Erjavec & Zajc, 2011). Like a system, an organization consists of people and teams that are interconnected (Katherine Miller, 2012). Information subsidies can prove highly effective in enabling information professionals, such as public relations specialists and government information and press officers, to influence and manage the news agenda (Franklin, Hamer, Hanna, Kinsey, & Richardson, 2005).

Organizational communication cannot only be understood as limited to institutional actions but must also be understood as a method or approach or function of communication (Ishak, 2012). According to Organizational Information Theory (OIT), Weick proposed two communication strategies (West, 2010), namely:

- a. Rules, namely determining the rules (rules) to reduce the level of the obscurity of message input and also to choose the right response for the information received, these rules include: a) Duration, b) Personnel, c) Success, d) Business
- b. Cycle, which is a system formed by a series of communication behaviors to reduce the level of ambiguity. The communication behavior cycle used includes several stages, namely: a) Actions, b) Responses, c) Adjustments

The present study describes how the organizational communication patterns established by journalists from various media in achieving their goal of getting information, both within the vice president's office environment or internal agendas that are confidential or prohibited from being reported. This study aims to find out how journalists form information organizations with several parties as sources in covering the vice president's agenda.

## Method

The study used the constructivist paradigm and examined how journalists engage in processes of constructing and reconstructing meanings through daily interactions (Patricia Leavy, 2017). The case study research method was used because it was bounded by time and activity. The researcher collected detailed information using a variety of data collection procedures over a sustained period (Creswell, 2013). As case-study research, this study intensively investigated one or a small set of cases, focusing on many details within each case and the context (Djamba & Neuman, 2002).

The object of this study was the coverage of journalists on the agenda of the vice president of the Republic of Indonesia, while the subjects in this study were the journalists who were in charge of covering the vice president's agenda. Data collection techniques were done by observation, in-depth interviews, and the acquisition of documentation data. In-depth interviews were inductive or open-ended and ranged from unstructured to semi-structured (Patricia Leavy, 2017).

Observations were made by direct observation of the process of covering the vice president's agenda carried out by journalists inside or outside the presidential palace. The observation was carried out in stages by observing how the information management process was carried out by the vice president's secretariat, the press bureau, to the management of internal confidential agenda information obtained by journalists

through the information network owned by journalists.

Interviews were conducted with the vice president's secretariat and several journalists. The sample used was a non-probability sampling method, with a snowball sampling technique, which is sampling based on interviews or correspondence until the data needed by the research objectives are sufficient. Determination of the sample of journalists was carried out during the observation, taking into account the activities of the journalist in the reporting activities. In-depth interviews were conducted with the Head of Communication and Journalism of the Indonesian Secretariat for Vice President Andri Suharyadi Kurniawan, Tv One Reporter Paramitha Dwi, Print Media Journalist Kompas Suhartono, and Online Journalist Merdeka. com Intan Umbari Prihatin

Documentation data collection was done by collecting data from press bureaus, journalists, and also several documents such as journalism pocketbooks to explore further supporting data from observations and interviews. Data were analyzed and categorized based on overall data obtained from observations, interviews, and documentation. Data analysis produces patterns of organizing information from journalists who cover the vice president's agenda.

## Results and Discussion

### Organizational Information for Journalism in Coverage at the State Palace

Referring to several definitions, the formation of organizational patterns can be known based on several characteristics. The relationship between the vice president, the protocol, the vice president's secretariat, the press bureau, and journalists from various media create an organizational system in covering the activities and agenda of the vice president, within the palace or outside the state palace.

#### 1. Special Identity Card

Journalists who are in charge of covering the vice president's agenda have a special identification that is only given to selected journalists and has been selected from various national media, both print, radio, television, and online. This ID is used as access to vice president's activities inside and outside the palace. Head of Communication and Journalism Secretariat of the Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia, Andri Suharyadi Kurniawan, explained that the special identity card has a chip that can be used as the attendance of journalists in each vice president's agenda. The absence will affect the assessment to determine reward and punishment for journalists. To be able to pass the security of the Paspampres (security forces for president and vice president) any special identity card must be used and shown as the legality of coverage.



Figure 1. Special Identity Card (source: Tv One Reporter Paramitha Dwi's Documentation)

## 2. Special Rules and Regulations

In an organization, there are clear rules regarding the procedures for working or carrying out tasks for each member. These rules become guidelines for members of the organization in completing their duties. Reporters in charge of reporting must obey the rules and procedures, which have been agreed at the beginning of each period of placing coverage in the palace. Rules, both written and unwritten, form a directed organizational culture, making it easier to coordinate each reporting activity. According to Andri Suharyadi Kurniawan, Head of the Communication and Journalism Division of the Secretariat of the Republic of Indonesia's Vice President, the following rules were used in the coverage at the Vice-Presidential Palace:

- a. Wearing a valid and valid Vice-Presidential Palace Reporter Identity, by the name stated in the passport.
- b. Behaving in an orderly, polite, and well-spoken manner in communicating with the Vice-Presidential Secretariat in covering the Vice-Presidential Secretariat Environment.
- c. Wearing modest clothing, following general propriety or, for certain events, the provisions of the protocol, including not wearing jeans, t-shirts, sports shoes and sandals while covering the event/activities of the Vice President, and or the Vice President's Wife and the activities of the Secretariat Vice President both within the Palace / Office of the Vice President and outside the Palace / Office of the Vice President.
- d. Submitting a request to hold a press conference or doorstep/interview with the Vice President, and/or Guest Vice President, both inside and outside the Palace / Vice President's Office, through the Deputy Assistant for Communications and Public Information to be forwarded to the Vice President to obtain hint or direction.
- e. Respecting and respect the rights of resource persons.
- f. Maintaining the smoothness and reverence of the Vice President's program during the event.
- g. Returning the Vice-Presidential Palace Reporter Identification if it is no longer active or transferred outside the Vice-Presidential Palace.
- h. Respecting the decision rules of the Vice-Presidential Secretariat if new rules and/or changes in dynamics in the Vice-Presidential Secretariat happens in the future.
- i. Filling out the attendance list at the Vice-Presidential Palace

## 3. Common Goals

Although every member of the organization has its interest in doing his job, each member has common goals. Therefore, in practice, each member of the organization helps each other to create a conducive atmosphere to achieve goals. It is similar to an informal organization, which may be defined as friendship associations by a group of persons in an organization whose primary aim is to protect the welfare or interest of its members. The Head of Communication and Journalism of the Indonesian Vice-President's Secretariat Andri Suharyadi Kurniawan explained that the relationship of journalists with the vice-president and the Vice-President's Secretariat was a symbiotic relationship of mutual benefit. The joint goal is to convey information to the public about the vice president's agenda in the form of reporting. Journalists from each media form communication to do joint reporting.

a. Information Environment

Weick (1979) saw the process of reducing obscurity as a joint activity among members of the organization. West & Turner (2010: 341) revealed that organizations consist of information that is vital to their formation and continues to be important for their existence (West, 2010). The information environment is the availability of stimuli in processing the information. According to him, obscurity (equivocality) refers to messages that are complicated, uncertain, and unpredictable. According to the Head of Communication and Journalism of the Indonesian Vice-Presidential Secretariat Andri Suharyadi Kurniawan, there are two types of information on the agenda of activities that guide the activities of the vice president's activities, namely official and internal agenda. The followings are the differences:

- 1) Official agenda is the agenda of the vice president's activities that have been listed on the website or distributed to reporters for coverage. Usually, the information on the agenda of the official activities of the new vice president is shared one day before the event.
- 2) Internal agenda is the agenda of the vice president's activities that are not formal (non-formal), such as family events, activities outside the administration's duties, or political meetings conducted in private and are prohibited from being known by journalists. Political meetings are often held by the president and vice president relating to lobbyings in political times, such as cabinet elections, reshuffles, or political agendas such as party campaigns and coalitions.

Andri added, in the process of disseminating information on the vice president's agenda, the process is carried out in three ways, namely:

- 1) Indonesian Vice President's Website ([www.wapresri.go.id](http://www.wapresri.go.id))  
The website is an information channel that can be accessed by journalists to obtain information about the vice president's agenda. On the website, there is also a press release issued by the palace press bureau, which can be used by journalists to make news in the media. (Wakil Presiden Republik Indonesia, n.d.)
- 2) Dissemination of Information through WhatsApp Group  
Besides the website, the information dissemination of the vice president's agenda was spread through the WhatsApp group formed by journalists who included one of the vice-presidents in it. The function of the WA group, according to Tv One Reporter Paramitha Dwi, is to make the process of discussion and dissemination of information more quickly conveyed. Within the WA Group, there can be discussions about various information and issues that are happening around the government that the Vice President wants to ask.
- 3) Personal communication to senior journalists  
To increase the effectiveness of information dissemination regarding the vice president's agenda, direct personal channels to journalists were needed. Usually, information is given to senior journalists to remind the agenda of the vice president's activities. Senior reporters here are journalists who have long covered for years and have credible credibility. The function of senior journalists is as opinion leaders who can direct the coverage under the rules and regulations to create a conducive atmosphere.



Figure 2. Screenshot of Indonesian Vice President's Website (source: [www.wapresri.go.id](http://www.wapresri.go.id))

#### b. Rules

In organizational communication, determining rules is very important to reduce the level of input unclear message and also to choose the right response for the information received.

- 1) Duration refers to the choices made by an organization to engage in communication that can be completed in the shortest amount of time. In the vice president's agenda, the schedule often appears suddenly, and it is difficult to overtake, to be able to do coverage because the distance between the agenda of one activity and the next is too close together. Then, to cover every vice president's activities, the WA Group will discuss the rules between the media. Tv One Reporter, Paramitha Dwi, explained that in responding to sudden information or contingent agendas, the distribution of tasks is compromised. For example, if the first agenda is carried out by one television coverage team, and then the next coverage will be supported by another television coverage team. Besides, they agreed on an unwritten rule to share the coverage results and send it to each origin media to make the news.
- 2) Personnel, this rule states that the person who is most aware of the problem must be a pivotal resource to reduce ambiguity. In the organizations that are formed, journalists have a mechanism to reduce unclear information by finding alternative information that can come from anywhere, both from within the internal protocol or from agencies or other parties that can confirm the information circulating. Kompas reporter, Suhartono, explained that the acquisition of information did not only come from the vice president secretariat. The agenda of the vice president's activities are not always informed to journalists and even prohibited from being covered (internal agenda). To overcome the ambiguity of the information, Suhartono, as one of the senior journalists, became the center for confirmation of coverage information. Suhartono revealed that to get information about the internal agenda, he had to find information from various trusted informants. The

informants can come from protocols, politicians, or even the vice president's aide. Other journalists look for information from journalists in other institutions or from leaders in their respective home media. The information is discussed in the WA group before confirmed to the vice president for clarity of information.

- 3) Success is an influential rule that is being used. Resolving unclear information about the vice president's agenda, creating strategies for clarity in reporting. Merdeka.com journalist, Intan Umbari, said that journalists have many strategies that are carried out together. For example, the division of tasks in supervising locations enables the activities of the vice president's agenda, such as in official homes or at the entrance of the vice president's office to be obtained. All information obtained is then shared with journalists to cover the internal agenda together immediately. At that time, according to the Head of Communication and Journalism of the Indonesian Vice-Presidential Secretariat Andri Suharyadi Kurniawan, the vice president finally facilitated journalists to cover and interview figures present at closed meetings.
- 4) Efforts, rules that influence the choice. This rule guides the organization in choosing a strategy that requires the least effort to reduce information obscurity. Of the various strategies to reduce unclear information, journalists agree on the selection of the most rapid and effective strategy. Kompas reporter, Suhartono, as a senior journalist who has a reasonably extensive network of informants, claimed to get information on the internal agenda personally. The information was then confirmed to the Vice President personally. The Vice President who tried to cover the internal agenda, eventually negotiated with several journalists such as Suhartono to get a coverage agreement. This is based on a mutual understanding's work tasks. So, according to Suhartono, coverage of the internal agenda can be done with several agreed conditions and rules, such as restrictions on journalists who can cover and not disseminate the information to other journalists that can cause noise. However, if the negotiations are not successful, Suhartono added, the strategy could be carried out by spreading the information to other journalists to encourage the internal agenda to be covered as valuable information that is suitable to be reported and known to the public.

#### c. Cycle

The cycle is a system formed by a series of communication behaviors to reduce the level of ambiguity. The cycle is formed from the members' understanding of the organization to act at a particular moment or event. It can be consciously organized by itself without the need for instructions from certain parties.

- 1) Actions refer to statements and communication behaviors to indicate someone's ambiguity. In covering the vice president activities, many ways can be done, depending on the purpose of the coverage. For coverage of activities and ceremonies, journalists regularly know positions and placements desired by the vice president and Paspampres. However, if there is ambiguous regulatory information such as a doorstep (direct interviews with interviewees with questions), especially outside the palace

environment, chaos among journalists often occur because there are other journalists outside the palace journalists who join. Tv One Reporter Paramitha Dwi explained that in such a situation, the reporter of vice president palace would usually help inform and direct the doorstep rules to other journalists to be conducive.

- 2) The response, which is a reaction to actions. Actions in applying the rules are based on punishment and reward. If a rule is violated, such as violations that are directly secured by the Paspampres, sanctions will be imposed. Alternatively, if no action is taken immediately, a warning will be carried out, such as reporting to the media from which the journalist violated or was not included in the vice president's activities outside the city and abroad
- 3) Adjustments are made to show that information has been understood. The rules on coverage, such as always carrying an identity card, wearing material pants, and loafers, are sometimes not understood by reporters who have just joined or other journalists who replace the vice-presidential palace reporters who cannot be covered for reasons of illness or duty out of town/country. The dispensation is carried out under certain conditions or with a daily identity card prepared by the vice president secretariat.
- 4) Double Interact Loops refer to the communication cycles used to help members of the organization in reducing information ambiguity. In this cycle, there is usually a mutual understanding between journalists and vice presidents themselves. The existence of shared goals and mutual understanding's roles and tasks, the unconscious culture of reporting, is created by the communication cycle between journalists and vice president. The Head of Communication and Journalism of the Indonesian Vice-Presidential Secretariat Andri Suharyadi Kurniawan exemplified that there was an understanding of the task of reporting, so the vice president gave time for journalists to ask questions or interviews on issues outside the activity agenda.



Figure 3. Coverage Activities / Doorstop Interview (source: Press Bureau Documentation)

This research found that the process of news coverage by journalists does not only rely on information from the main source, namely the vice president's secretariat or the press bureau. To achieve its objectives, journalists have several information channels to obtain information on the vice-president's agenda, especially internal confidential agenda.

#### Obtaining Information:

1. Official Information Channels

Channels of information carried out by the vice president's secretariat and press bureau openly to journalists, the delivery of information are done through the website, WhatsApp group, and announcements directly at the vice president's office. One-way information is done on the website, while for two-way information is done in the WhatsApp group or when the announcement is immediate. Journalists often do confirmation of an internal agenda on official channels, but sometimes the information is not responded because it is kept a secret from journalists and is forbidden to be covered.

2. Information Channels Between Journalists

Channels of information between journalists are carried out inside the palace journalists or between palace journalists and other journalists outside the palace. If the official information does not categorize the vice president's internal agenda as a secret, then information between journalists becomes a choice. Journalists will coordinate with each other by relying on networks. Externally, journalists use information channels from other journalists who are indifferent coverage posts; for example, journalists in the House of Representatives or political parties.

3. Informant Channels

Journalists use the information channel by relying on a network of speakers who have links to the vice president's internal agenda. Sources of information can come from relevant political figures or even secret aides and informants who are with the vice president.

4. Original Media Information Channels

Journalists usually have a network of sources of information from various institutions and figures. Editors or producers in the media can monitor the development of the agenda of political figures with networks or from the news. The editor or producer will ask the palace journalist to confirm and clarify the information received. Journalists in the field will try to confirm to various parties, including the vice president's secretariat or the palace press bureau.

#### Information Dissemination

1. Open / Official

Dissemination of information is officially done through the website, WhatsApp group, or announcement in person. In covering the vice president's official agenda, the vice president's secretariat and the press bureau will function as information dissemination to journalists. Coverage information will be conveyed by the secretariat or press bureau; usually, one day before the agenda takes place.

2. Confidential / Internal

Information about the internal agenda is confidential information and is not publicly distributed. Some internal agendas are forbidden to be covered. In the acquisition and dissemination of internal agenda information, journalists usually obtain information from external parties (other journalists, informants, or media of

origin). Because of this, information dissemination was carried out by certain journalists. If there is information on the political agenda outside the official agenda, not all journalists get that information. Usually, when senior journalists get information, only certain journalists are shared that information.

#### News Coverage

##### 1. Planned

Covering the official vice-president's agenda informed by journalists, coverage will be arranged in a planned manner as well. Placement of the coverage team, shooting distance, to journalists' questions have been agreed in advance with the vice president's secretariat and the press bureau. Doorstop coverage, planned every Tuesday at the vice president's office, is one of the planned and organized reporting events. Planned coverage also includes coverage of services out of town or abroad.

##### 2. Unplanned

Covering a secret internal agenda is usually a coverage that is forbidden because it is more political. An unplanned agenda is usually a meeting with a political figure or a political party. It is kept a secret from the public. Journalists, who get confidential information and disseminate it to several other journalists, will usually carry out internal agenda coverage on an initiative basis without involving the president's secretariat or press bureau. That is because the internal agenda is usually carried out outside the palace. However, it is not uncommon that an undisclosed internal agenda eventually involves the vice president's secretariat and the press bureau if journalists insist on covering or the vice president allows journalists to cover. Unplanned coverage is often sudden, so journalists often coordinate with each other to secure coverage. Some journalists agreed to cover several agendas and share information and texts in agendas that were close together.

#### News

##### 1. Preaching the Vice President's Agenda

Official reporting on the vice president's agenda will always be made in the news by journalists, but still, editors will decide to publish or broadcast the news. As political news, the news agenda of the president and vice president always has a portion in the daily news. Therefore, journalists will try to cover every vice president's agenda. The vice president also often gives relevant statements from each agenda of activities.

##### 2. Political News

A planned or unplanned political agenda is always interesting to be reported in the media. Every time there is a political agenda carried out by the vice president, journalists will try to get the information. Although it is kept secret or prohibited from being covered, journalists still try to do coverage from outside the location of the political meeting or seek information from various sources that are in the political meeting. If a journalist gets limited information on a secret political agenda, then he will immediately report it, and maybe the information is not shared with other journalists, making the news exclusive and only the journalist's media reports. Usually, this will have an impact on other journalists in the news; their origin media will question the coverage in the exclusive news that the

journalist does not have.

### 3. News based on Agenda Setting

The vice president is one of the leaders of the country; therefore, every statement of the vice president is important. Not infrequently in a government issue or a current event, the statement and attitude of the vice president will be interesting news. The origin media will give instructions and information to the journalist to carry out coverage as desired based on certain agenda setting. Information from this original media is often shared among journalists or submitted to the secretariat/press bureau. It is intended that the target of coverage based on the original media agenda setting can be done. With the help of the secretariat/press bureau, it will be easier for journalists to cover agenda-setting news. If this is not permitted, the information will be disseminated to other journalists in the hope that they will be able to press for coverage based on mutually agreed agenda setting. Then each media gets the desired coverage in a particular agenda setting.

Information Organization Communication Chart

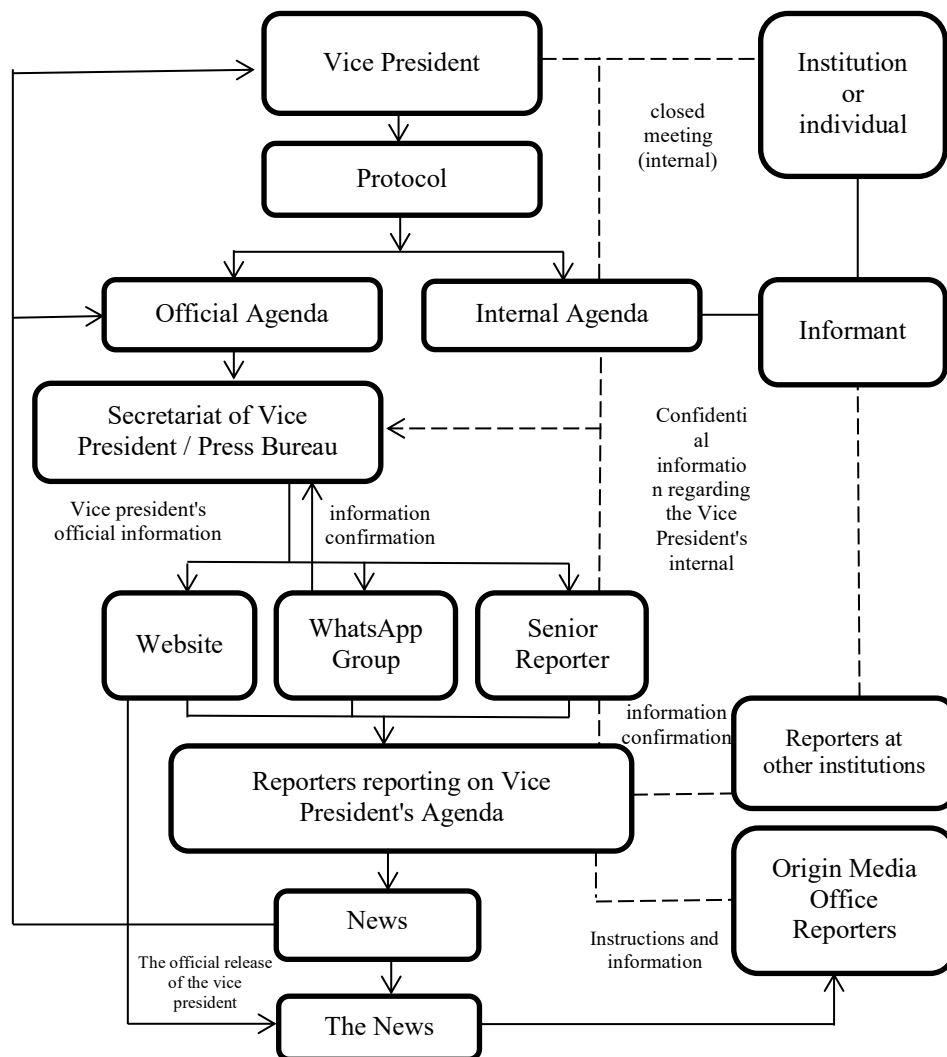


Chart 1. Information Organization Communication Flow in Reporting Indonesian Vice President's Agenda

## Conclusion

Characteristics in organizations include the presence of organizational identification, shared goals, and mutually agreed rules. Journalists in the vice president's palace form a reporting routine that achieves a common goal, namely carrying out journalistic duties. The independence of the journalist of the vice president's palace in reporting and carrying out his duties was seen in how journalists tried to obtain information and conduct coverage even though the agenda of activities was internal. Based on Organizational Information Theory (OIT), journalists form the rules to reduce the level of the obscurity of message input and also to choose the right response for the information received. The journalists form a communication behavior cycle, which is a system formed by a series of communication behaviors to reduce the level of ambiguity.

Journalist information organizations in reporting the agenda of Indonesia's vice president forms information patterns in four sections:

1. Obtaining Information, consists of Official Information Channels, Information Channels Between Journalists, Informant Channels, and Original Media Information Channels;
2. Information Dissemination, consists of Open and Confidential;
3. News Coverage, consists of Planned and Unplanned;
4. The News, consists of Preaching the Vice President's Agenda, Political News, and News based on Agenda Setting

The pattern of communication of information organizations is carried out in overcoming the lack of clarity of information in helping journalists carry out coverage. Journalists carry out various strategies in obtaining closed information that is internal or unofficial. Journalists in the vice president's office in obtaining information (both official and internal) create information organization for information dissemination, coverage, and reporting the news. Journalists can help each other in the acquisition of confidential information and disseminate it. Journalists can also organize information obtained only for certain journalists or even only for their home media. This is done by journalists to get exclusive news. Nevertheless, not infrequently, journalists who have a reporting agenda based on certain news agenda-setting will organize other journalists to urge the secretariat/press bureau to provide information and allow coverage. This pattern of information organization, acknowledged by journalists, is quite effective. In achieving the goal of doing news coverage, especially in political matters, journalists, can use organizational information patterns between journalists and politicians by forming an information environment between journalists.

## Acknowledgements

This study was supported by the 2nd Annual Conference: Communication, Media, and Culture (Accomac) 2019. We thank our colleagues from the Communication Faculty Universitas Islam Bandung, who provided insight and expertise that greatly assisted the study, although they may not agree with all of the interpretations/conclusions of this paper. We would also like to show our gratitude to Head of Communication and Journalism of the Indonesian Secretariat for Vice President Andri Suharyadi Kurniawan, Tv One Reporter Paramitha Dwi, Print Media Journalist Kompas Suhartono, and Online Journalists Merdeka.com Intan Umbari for sharing their information's and experiences with us during of this study, and we thank reviewers for their so-called insights. We are also immensely grateful to the committee of Accomac 2019 for their comments on an earlier version of the article.

## References

- Bagir Manan. (2012). *Politik Publik Pers (First Edit; Wina Armada Sukardi, Ed.)*. Jakarta: Dewan Pers.
- Creswell. (2013). Data Analysis Workshop. *Research Design Qualitative Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches*, 1(9), 1689–1699. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781107415324.004>
- Dalen, A. Van. (2019). Rethinking journalist – politician relations in the age of populism: How outsider politicians delegitimize mainstream journalists. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1464884919887822>
- Davis, A. (2009). Journalist–source relations, mediated reflexivity and the politics of politics. *Journalism Studies*, 10(2), 204–219. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616700802580540>
- Djamba, Y. K., & Neuman, W. L. (2002). Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches. In *Teaching Sociology* (30). <https://doi.org/10.2307/3211488>
- Erjavec, K., & Zajc, J. (2011). A historical overview of approaches to journalism studies. *Medijska Istrazivanja*, 17(1–2), 9–29.
- Filosa Gita Sukmono dan Fajar Junaedi. (2018). Jurnalisme Sensitif Bencana Dalam Manajemen Pencarian, Pengelolaan, Informasi Dan pemberitahuan Bencana Di Ruang Redaksi. *Jurnal ASPIKOM*, 3(4), 712–721.
- Firmansyah. (2017). Elaboration of Type of Celebrity Political Message in Social Media Microblogging: Content Analysis Study of Bandung Major Ridwan Kamil's Twitter @ridwankamil in The Period of Januari – June 2016. (June 2016), 1356–1372.
- Franklin, B., Hamer, M., Hanna, M., Kinsey, M., & Richardson, J. E. (2005). Key concepts in journalism studies. *Key Concepts in Journalism Studies*, 1–332. <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781446215821>
- Grimmer-Solem, E. (2019). Formal and Informal Empire. *Learning Empire*, (January 2016), 290–339. <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781108593908.008>
- Helfer, L. (2016). How Politics Becomes News and News Becomes Politics.
- Hidayat, D., & Anisti, A. (2015). Wartawan Media Now dalam Mengemas Berita: Perspektif Situational Theory. *Jurnal ASPIKOM*, 2(5), 295. <https://doi.org/10.24329/aspikom.v2i5.81>
- Huan, C. (2016). Journalistic engagement patterns and power relations: Corpus evidence from Chinese and Australian hard news reporting. *Discourse and Communication*, 10(2), 137–156. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1750481315611239>
- Ishak, A. (2012). Peran Public Relations dalam Komunikasi Organisasi. *Jurnal ASPIKOM*, 1(4), 373. <https://doi.org/10.24329/aspikom.v1i4.38>
- Jenkins, J., & Graves, L. (2019). Case Studies in Collaborative Local Journalism. (April).
- Jusuf Kalla Bakal Rindukan Momen Doorstop Bareng Wartawan. (n.d.).
- Katherine Miller. (2012). *Organizational Communication*. Sixth Edit.
- Kuang, X. (2017). Negotiating the boundaries of news reporting: Journalists' strategies to access and report political information in China. *MedieKultur: Journal of Media and Communication Research*, 33(62), 17. <https://doi.org/10.7146/mediekultur.v33i62.22508>
- Lewis, S. C. (2015). Boundaries of Journalism. In *Boundaries of Journalism*.

- <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315727684>
- Loisa, R., Susanto, E. H., Junaidi, A., & Loekman, F. (2019). Media Siber, Aparat, Dan Pemberitaan Keberagaman. *Jurnal ASPIKOM*, 3(6), 1243. <https://doi.org/10.24329/aspikom.v3i6.434>
- Masduki, M. (2015). Potret Organisasi Jurnalis Pasca Orde Baru di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta. *Jurnal Komunikasi*, 10(1), 55–70. <https://doi.org/10.20885/komunikasi.vol10.iss1.art6>
- McCollough, C. (2017). STATE GOVERNMENT MEDIA RELATIONS : REVISITING THE "ADVERSARIAL" PIO-JOURNALIST RELATIONSHIP RUNNING HEAD : STATE GOVERNMENT MEDIA RELATIONS STATE GOVERNMENT MEDIA RELATIONS : REVISITING THE "ADVERSARIAL" PIO -JOURNALIST RELATIONSHIP A Paper Submitted . (March).
- Nygren, G., & Johansson, K. M. (2019). The interplay of media and the political executive Introduction and framework. 9–26.
- Oktavianti, R. (2018). Reportase Dalam Hegemoni Pemerintah dan Media: Studi Kasus Jurnalis Kepresidenan Era Soeharto dan Joko Widodo. *Jurnal Komunikasi Indonesia*, 5(1), 37–47. <https://doi.org/10.7454/jki.v5i1.8331>
- Örebro, L. L. (2002). Journalists and Politicians: A relationship requiring maneuvering space. *Journalism Studies*, 3(1), 21–33. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14616700120107310>
- Patricia Leavy. (2017). *Research Design: Quantitative, Qualitative, Mix Methods*. New York: Guildford Press.
- Stephen, R. (2010). Organizational Behaviour?
- Strömbäck, J., Shehata, A., Strömbäck, J., & Shehata, A. (2018). *Political Journalism*. Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Communication, (December). <https://doi.org/10.1093/acrefore/9780190228613.013.859>
- Thurman, N., Cornia, A., & Kunert, J. (2016). *Journalists in the UK*. London: Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism, 60. Retrieved from <http://reutersinstitute.politics.ox.ac.uk/sites/default/files/research/files/Journalists>
- Wakil Presiden Republik Indonesia. (n.d.).
- West, R. & T. (2010). Introducing Communication Theory. In Making Sense of Messages. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781351130127-13>
- Wibawa, D. (2018). Communication pattern of Indonesian journalists with news source in the internet era. *Jurnal Komunikasi: Malaysian Journal of Communication*, 34(1), 316–329. <https://doi.org/10.17576/JKMJC-2018-3401-19>
- Yuksel, Y. (2013). An analysis of the media and government relationship. *Selçuk İletişim*, 8(1), 1–14.