**Journalist’s Information Organizational Patterns in Reporting Indonesian Vice President’s Agenda**

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

**Firmansyah1, Ashabul Yamin Asgha2**

1Universitas Islam Bandung, Jl. Tamansari No. 1, Bandung

2Universitas Islam Bandung, Jl. Tamansari No. 1, Bandung

Ashabulyaminasgha@gmail.com

***Abstract***

*The study illustrates the pattern of organizational communication on journalists coverage in 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 is a case study. Data collection was done by observing at how the journalist’s communication patterns were when reporting the vice presidents agenda. In-depth interviews were conducted with journalists who coverage in the vice president's office in 2019 and the vice presidents secretariat. Other data was obtained from documents. This study found that information organizational communication 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 show that journalists do their work by following information from several sources.*

***Keywords****: Journalist, Pattern, Coverage, Organizational, Communication*

***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 kualtiatif 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****: Wartawan, Pola, Peliputan, Organisasi, Komunikasi*

**Introduction**

In research on the issue of journalism in Indonesia, the challenges of journalists range about accuracy and verification (Filosa Gita Sukmono dan Fajar Junaedi, 2018). Therefore, in doing news coverage, the mass media carried out a strategy to place their journalists in strategic posts such as government offices, both executive, legislative, and judiciary. Placement of journalists in strategic posts, such as president’s or vice president’s office, is not without reason. It’s function is to be able to immediately get information to make news quickly. Journalists need the political system for news and information, and a political reporter’s network of sources is their most important asset (Nygren & Johansson, 2019).

Personal closeness factor between journalists and government officials is considered to be able to help journalists in the acquisition of actual and factual information (Loisa, Susanto, Junaidi, & Loekman, 2019). In other hand, every politician within the government structure needs to publicize their activities to gain popularity, either through mainstream media or social media (Firmansyah, 2017). While still serving as vice president, Jusuf Kalla said that interviews with journalists were conducted once a week. Doorstop interviews are conducted every Tuesday with various questions ranging, from current issues, political, social, to economic (*Jusuf Kalla Bakal Rindukan Momen Doorstop Bareng Wartawan*, n.d.).

On the other hand, officials also benefit from the presence of journalists who routinely carry out coverage in their offices. The official concerned is easy to convey information or press conference if there is an issue to be conveyed to the public. Officials can also receive information about factual issues in the community from journalists. 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 the journalists and can, therefore, make journalists work for them, while the journalists can only try those methods that work best for the news media they serve (Kuang, 2017). In Indonesia, the relationship between journalists and public officials in some cases is more than just journalists and interviewees. The relationship between pers and government is a parallel relationship. It is the control function over government (Bagir Manan, 2012).

The gathering of journalists from various media in the same coverage location because they were placed by their respective media 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 encourage the formation of togetherness (Hidayat & Anisti, 2015).

The pattern of communication and delivery of information on journalistic activities is carried out organizationally and systematically. Reporting routines on the agenda of public officials create a close relationship, both between journalists and the press bureau, as well as with related officials. Mutual communication patterns built by reporters and news sources are based on the equality principle, so that the relationship between them will be harmonious (Wibawa, 2018). West & Turner explain that some organizational communication theorists use parables about living systems to describe an organization. As a living system is involved in an activity process to maintain its function and existence, an organization must have procedures to deal with all the information that must be sent in achieving its objectives (West, 2010).

Journalists can collaborate with one another to find news, even with other non-journalist institutions (Jenkins & Graves, 2019). Like a system, an organization consists of people and teams that are interconnected. They depend on one another to fulfill their goals. In the communication organizational context, this could be seen as a supervisor (source) asking for volunteers to work on the weekend (message) through an e-mail (channel) sent to all employees (receivers). Communication is about coming to an understanding within a community about issues that both unite and divide (Katherine Miller, 2012).

In reporting at the State Palace, journalists have certain rules. Not all journalists can cover the agenda of the president and vice president at the Palace (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 in accordance with applicable regulations. Not just the official or politician, state government public information officers (PIOs) and journalists also share a unique relationship (Mccollough, 2017). Study on journalist’s communication patterns in relation to government officials and secretariat is important because it can illustrate how organizational communication is formed in a work environment consisting of several different company employees (media).

The organization of journalists in the palace environment raises the question of how communication is formed in the coverage. Every mass media that puts journalists on the agenda of the vice-president's agenda has different coverage policies, but in the palace the rules are actually formed from a mutual agreement based on the rules set by the vice presidential secretariat whose job is to regulate journalists who do the reporting. Some studies have revealed the extent to which this provision of 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).

Study that illustrates the pattern of covering the vice president's agenda can describe 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 other agendas that are confidential or prohibited from being reported and known to journalists. Meanwhile, journalists in carrying out their reporting duties also have an interest in reporting on the vice president's internal agenda. Unlike the official agenda that posted on the website, the information about the internal agenda is unknown to the public. The challenge between being fast and being right at a time when the audience itself has access to the same information has become a pressing concern within the media industry (Lewis, 2015).

Relationship between journalists and politicians / officials are governed by certain variables - specifically trust and mutual control - and recognize the importance of professional norms. Actors on both sides need a space to maneuver where they can create and maintain a balance of power in relationships (Örebro, 2002). The traditional conceptualization of the journalist–politician relation, mainstream journalists and politicians derive mutual legitimacy from their interdependence (Dalen, 2019). In the journalism studies in other country, findings suggest that Chinese journalists take a stance in alignment with official sources, whereas Australian journalists do not position themselves to align with official sources. The different journalistic stances undertaken by Australian and Chinese journalists are, however, inevitably conditioned by socio-cultural, institutional and professional values (Huan, 2016). While in the UK, journalists think ‘Editorial Policy’ and ‘Journalism Ethics’ are more influential on their work than their personal political values and beliefs (Thurman, Cornia, & Kunert, 2016).

The relations and objectives of the reporter-politician have become institutionalized, intense and subject to a form of "mediated reflexivity". As a result, politicians come to incorporate such reporter interactions into their daily thoughts and behavior. Thus, journalists are seen as more than just a means of promoting messages to the public. They also act, often unintentionally, as intermediaries for information and resources for politicians who try to measure daily developments in their own political arena (Davis, 2009). At the same time, journalists depend on politicians to give them the relevant information to be able to cover politics. As a result, politicians are not only influenced by media coverage, 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).

Journalist organizations in Indonesia that are 'liquid' communities are formed not purely based on the needs of members and professionalism, but are driven by situational motivation (Masduki, 2015). During the coverage, journalists can form an informal organization consciously and unconsciously. An informal organization may be defined as friendship associations by group of persons in organization whose primary aim si to protect the welfare or interest of their 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). An organization is formed because of an information environment for a common goal. An organization can also be defined as a social unit that is consciously coordinated, consisting of a group of people who work together on a common goal in a relatively sustainable manner (Stephen, 2010).

Karl Weick eveloped an approach to describe the process by which organizations collect, manage and use the information they receive. Weick emphasizes the process of organizing. As such, the main focus is on the exchange of information that takes place within the organization and how members take steps to understand. Members of the organization are important in the creation and maintenance of the meaning of the message. Weick sees the organization as a system that takes confusing or ambiguous information from its environment and makes that information make sense (West, 2010).

Organizational communication cannot only be understood as limited to institutional actions (state of being) but must also be understood as a method or approach or function of communication (Ishak, 2012). According to Organizational Information theory, organizations will evolve as long as they try to understand themselves and their environment. Weick's Organizational Information Theory directs attention to the steps that are important for organizing and using information. The focus of organizational information theory is to communicate information that is important for the success of an organization (West, 2010). Weick (1979) sees the process of reducing obscurity as a joint activity among members of an organization. This is a process that may involve several members of the organization (West, 2010).

In order to be successful in processing information, organizations must engage in a series of behaviors in which the complexity of communication efforts is equivalent to the obscurity of messages. Weick (1979) proposed two communication strategies (West, 2010), namely:

1. Rules, namely determining the rules (rules) to reduce the level of 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
2. Cycle, which is a system formed by a series of communication behaviors in an effort to reduce the level of ambiguity. The communication behavior cycle used includes several stages, namely: a) Actions, b) Responses, c) Adjustments

**Methodology**

The study uses the constructivist paradigm, which examines how people engage in processes of constructing and reconstructing meanings through daily interactions (Patricia Leavy, 2017). In this study the case study research method was used. Case studies are a strategy of inquiry in which the researcher explores in depth a program, event, activity, process, or one or more individuals. Stake (1995) explain, case studies are bounded by time and activity, and researchers collect detailed information using a variety of data collection procedures over a sustained period of time (Creswell, 2013).

Case-study research intensively investigates one or a small set of cases, focusing on many details within each case and the context. In short, it examines both details of each case’s internal features as well as the surrounding situation. Case studies enable us to link micro level, or the actions of individuals, to the macro level, or large-scale structures and processes. Case-study research clarifies our thinking and allows us to link abstract. Ideas in specific ways with the concrete specifics of cases we observe in detail. It also enable us to calibrate or adjust the measures of our abstract concepts to actual lived experiences and widely accepted standards of evidence (Djamba & Neuman, 2002).

The object of this study is the pattern of coverage of journalists on the agenda of the vice president of the Republic of Indonesia, while the subjects in this study are the Secretariat of the Vice President, journalists of the television media, print media, and online media who are in charge of covering the vice president's agenda. Data collection techniques are done by observation, in-depth interviews, and the acquisition of documentation data. In-depth interviews are inductive or openended and range from unstructured to semistructured (Patricia Leavy, 2017). 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.

**Results and Discussion**

1. Patterns of Organization for Journalism in Coverage at the State Palace

Referring to several definitions, the formation of organizational patterns can be known based on several characteristics. In the relationship between the vice president, the protocol, the vice president's secretariat, the press bureau, to journalists from various media form 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)

1. 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 who are in charge of reporting must obey the rules and procedures that 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:

Rules for Reporting News by Journalists

in the Vice President's palace

1. Wearing a valid and valid Vice-Presidential Palace Reporter Identity, in accordance with the name stated in the passport.
2. Behave in an orderly, polite and well-spoken manner in communicating with the Vice-Presidential Secretariat in covering the Vice-Presidential Secretariat Environment.
3. Wear modest clothing, in accordance with general propriety or for certain events in accordance with 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.
4. Submit a request to hold a press conference or doorstop / 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 in order to obtain hint or direction.
5. Respect and respect the rights of resource persons.
6. Maintaining the smoothness and reverence of the Vice President's program during the event.
7. Returning the Vice-Presidential Palace Reporter Identification if it is no longer active or transferred outside the Vice-Presidential Palace.
8. Respect the decision rules of the Vice-Presidential Secretariat if there are rules and / or changes in dynamics in the Vice-Presidential Secretariat in the future.
9. Fill out the attendance list at the Vice-Presidential Palace
10. Common Goals

Every member of the organization has an interest in doing his job, but in his goals have in common. So that in its activities, each member of the organization helps each other to create a conducive atmosphere in order to achieve goals. An informal organization may be defined as friendship associations by group of persons in organization whose primary aim si to protect the welfare or interest of their 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.

1. Information Environment

Weick (1979) sees 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 which guide the activities of the vice president's activities, namely:

* 1. Official Agenda, is the agenda of the vice president's activities which has 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 lobbying 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 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.)

* + 1. Dissemination of Information through WhatsApp Group

Besides through 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.

* + 1. Personal communication to senior journalists

Andri, said, to increase the effectiveness of information dissemination regarding the vice president's agenda, direct personal channels to journalists were needed. Usually giving information 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 in accordance with the rules and regulations so as to create a conducive atmosphere.

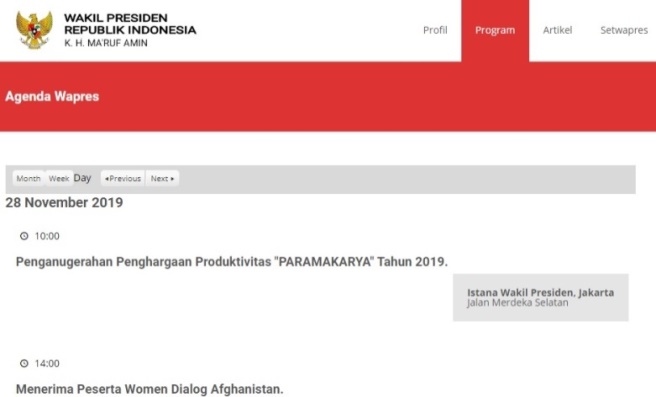


Figure 2. Screenshot of Indonesian Vice President's Website ([www.wapresri.go.id](http://www.wapresri.go.id))

1. Rules

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

a) 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, often the schedule 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 the WA Group will agree on the rules between the media to be able to cover every vice president's activities. Tv One Reporter Paramitha Dwi explained that in responding to sudden information or contingent agendas, it would usually be agreed for the distribution of tasks. For example, the first agenda is carried out by one television coverage team, then another television coverage team will support the next coverage. After that it was agreed an unwritten rule to share the results of the coverage to be sent to each of the origin media to make news.

b) Personnel, this rule states that the person who is most aware of the problem must be a key resource to reduce ambiguity. In 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. That is because the agenda of the vice president's activities is not 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. While other journalists look for information from journalists in other institutions or come from leaders in their respective home media. After all the information is put together and discussed in the WA group then confirmed to the vice president for clarity of information.

c) 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 that enable the activities of the vice president's agenda, such as in official homes or at the entrance of the vice president's office. All information obtained is then shared with journalists to be able to immediately cover internal agenda together. 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 be able to cover and interview reporters or figures present at closed meetings.

d) Efforts, rules that influence 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 fairly 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 the mutual understanding of each other's work tasks. So, according to Suhartono, coverage of the internal agenda can be done with a number of 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 an important information that is suitable to be reported and known to the public.

1. Cycle

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

a) Actions, refer to statements and communication behaviors to indicate someone's ambiguity. In covering the activities of the vice president, there are many ways that can be done, depending on the purpose of the coverage. For coverage of activities and ceremonies, journalists regularly know how their positions and placements are desired by the vice president and paspampres. However, if there is ambiguous regulatory information such as a doorstop (direct interviews with interviewees with questions), especially outside the palace environment, then there is often chaos among journalists because there are other journalists outside the palace journalists who join. Tv One Reporter Paramitha Dwi explained that in such a situation the reporter's palace vice president would usually help inform and direct the doorstop rules to other journalists to be conducive.

b) Response, which is a reaction to actions. Actions in applying the rules are based on punishment and reward. If violations of the rules are carried out there will be sanctions that are imposed, such as violations that are directly secured by the Paspampres. Or 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

c) 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. Dispensation is carried out under certain conditions or with a daily identity card prepared by the vice president secretariat.

d) 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, vice president and vice president themselves. The existence of shared goals and mutual understanding of each other's roles and tasks, the unconscious culture of reporting is created by the communication cycle between journalists and vice president 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)

1. Information Organization Communication Flow Chart

information confirmation

information confirmation

Instructions and information

The official release of the vice president

Vice president's official information

Vice President

Protocol

Secretariat of Vice President / Press Bureau

Website

Whatsapp Group

Senior Reporter

Informant

Reporters Reporting on Vice President's Agenda

News Coverage

The News

Official Agenda

Internal Agenda

closed meeting

(internal)

Confidential information regarding the Vice President's internal activities

Institution or individual

Reporters at other institutions

Origin Media Office Reporters

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

**Conclusion**

In the pattern of communication regarding the acquisition of coverage information among journalists, the secretariat and the vice president were found that a pattern of information organization was formed that was systematic and could be understood by all members. The pattern of communication of information organizations is carried out in overcoming the lack of clarity of information in helping reporters carry out coverage. Journalists carry out various strategies in obtaining closed information that is internal or unofficial that is closed. The rules implemented by members of organizations such as journalists in the vice president's palace ultimately 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. The Vice President also acknowledged that the communication relationship between journalists and the Vice President and Vice President created an atmosphere of conducive reporting for a common goal and mutual relationship.

**Acknowledgements**

This study was supported by 2nd Annual Conference: Communication, Media and Culture (Accomac) 2019. We thank our colleagues from 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 informations and experiences with us during of this study, and we thank to reviewers for their so-called insights. We are also immensely grateful to 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* (Vol. 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 emberitahuan Bencana Di Ruang Redaksi. *ASPIKOM*, *3* no *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 manoeuvring 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.