

Producing News Stories on the YouTube Platform by Mobile Journalists in Indonesia

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Abstract

Mobile journalism has been a mainstay in some news media outlets as audiences migrate to smaller screens for news. In response to the competitive media environment, organizations embrace mobile technology to expand the scope of their content. This article employs emerging perspectives as one of the organizational theory approaches. This study aims to determine the process behind news stories created by mobile journalists depending on their institution, the current circumstances, and technological advances. This study compares mobile journalists from two different news YouTube channels in Indonesia. Researchers collected data by observing news videos and interviewing news editors. The result showed that rules upheld by the media organizations would determine their productivity, the topic of news stories, and the quality of news sources. The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the news creation process as they had to work remotely. In addition, it is worth noting that mobile journalists must shoot and edit videos and have a multimedia mindset. This study suggests that a newsroom must have stricter rules and guidelines as it will be the main factor in producing news videos on YouTube channels. Journalists should also be prepared to adopt digital technology to cope with unprecedented situations.

Keywords: Mobile Journalism; Organizational Theory; YouTube News Stories

Abstrak

Jurnalisme seluler telah menjadi unggulan di beberapa media berita karena semakin banyak khalayak mengakses berita melalui layar telepon genggam. Lanskap media yang kompetitif membuat organisasi harus merangkul teknologi dengan cara memperluas cakupan konten mereka. Artikel ini menganalisis jurnalisme seluler dengan menggunakan perspektif baru/berkembang (emerging) sebagai salah satu pendekatan teori organisasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui proses produksi berita oleh jurnalis seluler dilihat dari institusi, kondisi terkini, dan kemajuan teknologi. Studi ini membandingkan jurnalis seluler pada dua saluran YouTube berita di Indonesia. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara observasi video dan wawancara editor. Hasilnya, aturan yang diterapkan oleh organisasi media akan menentukan produktivitas, topik yang diangkat, dan kualitas sumber berita. Pandemi COVID-19 juga mempengaruhi pembuatan berita karena jurnalis harus bekerja sepenuhnya dari rumah. Selain itu, jurnalis seluler saat ini bertugas mengambil gambar, menyunting dan memiliki pola pikir multimedia. Penelitian menyarankan agar ruang redaksi memiliki aturan dan panduan yang ketat dalam hal manajemen dan pemberitaan karena akan mempengaruhi produksi berita di saluran YouTube. Jurnalis seluler juga harus dipersiapkan untuk beradaptasi dengan teknologi digital agar mampu mengatasi situasi yang tidak terduga seperti pandemi.

Kata kunci: Berita di Saluran YouTube; Jurnalisme Seluler; Teori Organisasi

Introduction

Digital devices have changed how journalists produce and disseminate news stories to audiences. During the COVID-19 pandemic, journalism practice has been increasingly accelerating its transformation. More and more news media outlets employ

mobile journalists to create news stories. These marked the initial transition from online-only to video-audio media outlets.

Mobile journalists, so-called “mojos/MoJo” or solo journalists, so-called “sojos,” a term that refers to a journalist who gathers,

shoot, report, write, and edit their news stories by themselves (Blankenship, 2016; Martyn, 2009). Meanwhile, mobile journalism refers to online content that can be accessed through mobile technologies, predominantly mobile phones, and wearable technology (Bui & Moran, 2020). Burum and Quinn describe mobile journalism as a process of shooting, editing, writing, and publishing video stories using a mobile phone (Cervi et al., 2020).

This concept had been widely used by management at newspapers in Canada and the United States for over two decades because they had seen a constant decline in circulation and readership (Martyn, 2009).

Mobile journalism has been a mainstay in some news media outlets in Indonesia. Because of what Nelson (2019) said audiences turn to the news on a smaller screen. The latest Reuters Institute Digital News Report 2021 found that online and social media are the most popular news sources for Indonesia's audience. The users tend to access information primarily through smartphones (85%) rather than computers. (Steele, 2021). Nugroho et al. (2012) have predicted that the internet is an effective tool for Indonesians to drive and mobilize public opinion. Based on the facts above, the competitive media landscape has made organizations embrace mobile technology to expand their content.

In organizational communication theory, three approaches are presented to conceive the managerial communication process. They are used as frameworks to help analyze specific organizational situations, experiences, and problems. These are functional, meaning-centered, and emerging perspectives. In addition, this study highlights the emerging perspectives that focus on other influential aspects such as institutions, globalization, and technology. (Shockley-Zalabak, 2014).

The rapid growth of mobile journalism needs further updated research. Plenty of international research on mobile journalists' news work has been carried out over the last two decades. However, the previous study was

heavily concentrated on mobile journalists in the television crew. Blankenship (2016) for example, a case study was undertaken on two news station crews; one employs traditional news crews, and the other employs mobile journalists. The study found that the journalists defined their overall knowledge differently and had significant control over their writing and reporting.

Meanwhile, Bui & Moran (2020) and Cervi et al. (2020) researched mobile journalism education. Cervi et al. argued that no comprehensive research on MoJo's training practices and the curriculum covers technical and journalistic aspects.

Martyn (2009) and connection equipment enabling that content to be transmitted via satellite from almost anywhere on the globe for publication on the Internet. Two results have been the advent of news production by an innovative type of lone, multimedia reporter, known as a "mojo" (mobile journalist highlighted the effect of the MoJo on news workers and news work in modern mobile journalists and explained the importance of the events to their audiences. Nelson (2020) Due to the growing number of mobile news audiences, studies on the correlation of this growth for news publishers, audience behavior, and democratic participation also increase.

This part of our research concerns editorial and commercial content on the YouTube news channel. (Oktavianti et al., 2022). However, in this article, we pose the following question: How did mobile journalists in Indonesia produce news stories on YouTube during the COVID-19 pandemic? It is seen from three aspects: their institutions, the current situation (the pandemic), and technology usage. This project aims to figure out the process behind news stories produced by mobile journalists based on their institution, the unprecedented circumstances, and the advent of technology. By doing so, other researchers, journalism students, and journalism educators would know the extent to which journalists adapted to the changing dynamics of mobile journalism.

Research Methods

This research used a “two-case” study method. Yin (2003) stated that multiple-case would be better than a single-case design. The contexts of the two cases are likely to differ, and the analytic conclusions would be more valid than those coming from a single case (Yin, 2003). This study compares mobile journalists in two news organizations under one media group in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia.

According to the Indonesian Press Council, there are 1.684 press companies nationwide: print 436, Radio 15, television 368, and online 865. There are around 17.811 registered journalists (Imogen, 2020). The present study focused on YouTube news channels.

The first one is the YouTube channel of Kompas.com, an online site named Kompas.com. Second, the YouTube channel of Tribunnews.com is named Tribunnews.com. A website that tracks the YouTube platform, www.socialblade.com, classified them into Grades A and B. Although both are part of the same corporate group, Kompas Gramedia, they have different characteristics. The first is more selective in selecting and uploading news videos, and the second might seem more flexible.

In qualitative research, researchers

conducted video observation and in-depth interviews. The researchers examined several videos uploaded to two YouTube accounts, with durations ranging from less than three minutes to over 20 minutes, followed by interviews with two editorial staff. The informants are mobile journalists from Kompas.com and Tribunnews.com based in Jakarta, Indonesia. They initially worked within a traditional news online media in which a reporter focused on newsgathering, writing, and reporting. However, the names of the informants in this article should be kept anonymous, and researchers could only mention the company for which they work. Both informants are interviewed virtually in Jakarta due to COVID-19 restrictions.

This research focused on organizational theory to better understand how mobile journalists in Indonesia produced news stories on the YouTube platform during the COVID-19 pandemic. The three aspects are institutions, the current situation, and technology. Then, the observational data and information from the informants are analyzed qualitatively.

Results and Discussion

1. The media organizations: Kompas.com and Tribunnews.com YouTube



Figure 1. Kompas.com YouTube channel

Source: Kompas.com, 2022

Initially, the “Kompas.com” YouTube channel (Figure 1), established on April 1, 2013, was primarily used solely to engage with clients and advertisers and was entirely managed by marketing communication staff. Mobile journalists then published their news footage on the “Kompas Reporter on Location” YouTube channel. This channel joined the platform on April 8, 2016. Once YouTube introduced the feature of top stories to support media

companies, journalists took over the content of the Kompas.com YouTube channel. According to the informant, the brand of news sites must be known and placed on the top stories of YouTube videos. Hence, they decided to use the brand “Kompas.com” as it is proven to increase viewership.

Meanwhile, Tribunnews.com (Figure 2) joined YouTube on March 20, 2014. Like Kompas.com, its expansion on YouTube was

solely for branding and sustaining its existing audiences or attracting new ones, particularly youngsters. A team in Solo, Central Java, initially managed the YouTube account. However, some of the videos produced by Solo's local journalists needed content and support from Jakarta to improve their quality and quantity, including news sources, statements from central authorities, and video technical and editing. Later, in mid-2020, Jakarta's newsroom created a YouTube division to support Solo. They are currently under Tribun Network, which consists

of YouTube accounts of news media outlets owned by Tribun across Indonesia, including local newspapers such as Serambi Aceh, Post Kupang, Tribun Medan, Tribun Papua, Tribun Jakarta, Tribunnews Bogor, etc. Tribun Solo manages all sub-canals under a single YouTube channel, Tribunnews.com, to make it centralized. This account now accounts for up to 6,96 million subscribers. The channel has been growing and has had more subscribers than Kompas.com, which has 1 million subscribers.



Figure 2. Tribunnews.com YouTube channel
Source: Tribunnews.com Youtube Channel, 2022

Kompas.com's YouTube page has stricter rules than Tribunnews.com. First, Kompas.com focuses primarily on national and international news and only a little entertainment news. They subscribed to global and national reputable news wires such as the Associated Press, AFP, and Antara national news agency. The informant also highlighted that international news is among the most accessed by users. In addition, their mobile journalists write their scripts based on Kompas.com online reporter news. They prefer to quote their counterpart under the same company rather than cite it from other news sources.

On the contrary, Tribunnews.com has less news related to international affairs issues. They tend to publish hot and viral issues and entertainment news from other sources. As mentioned, Tribunnews.com has developed differently by providing several sub-canals with their concepts (content or programs). They also have programs produced nationally and published in live reports, live updates, and live breaking news. Live-update programs, for example, aired nationwide events. If the event occurs in a city where Tribun has local journalists and tends to be a national issue, it will be published on regional and national YouTube accounts. One recent

event was a car crash involving Vanessa Angel, an Indonesian celebrity, on a toll road in the East Java Province. This news was classified as national news, so The Tribune's representative, Surya, produced content by coordinating with Solo's team.

Second, Kompas.com prohibits their journalist from airing news related to gender and religious issues, such as transgender harassment and spiritual conversion. They believed that video links could be distributed quickly, and it would be difficult for newsrooms to erase them.

Kompas.com has strict rules for building a team for our new canal. Do they already know the tone of our news? We have numerous limitations that every journalist should know beforehand. For example, Lucinta Luna, an Indonesian transgender actress, certainly won't be able to air such news because deciding one's gender is not our business. Another news came from Sukmawati (a daughter of Soekarno, the first Indonesian president), who converted her religion; of course, we would not publish it. Such agreements and rules need to be complied with by our

teams (a news video producer, Kompas.com, October 27, 2021).

Using search engine features on the YouTube videos and some keywords such as “Lucinta Luna” and “pindah agama (religion conversion),” researchers could not find news videos related to gender and religion that the informant from Kompas.com had mentioned.

Therefore, it is clear that Kompas.com has strict rules regarding news related to gender and religion.

Conversely, Tribunnews.com is most likely producing news because of social media’s trending and virality, no matter whether the topics are controversial and contain sensitive information.



Figure 3. Two videos on the Tribunnews.com YouTube channel related to rape violence are prohibited from being aired, but it was still published

Source: Tribunnews.com Youtube Channel, 2022

An informant admitted that local journalists under Tribun Network tend to distribute such news even though they have strict rules.

“Of course, we have strict rules, particularly over news related to SARA (Suku, Agama, Ras dan Antar-golongan or ethnicity, religion, race, and inter-group relations). Journalists are also not allowed to produce videos of brutality like rape. However, we have to admit that sometimes we lack control since we have many news outlets under this media firm. When one SARA-related news has been published and gone viral, then it will be aired by our local Tribun (an editor of Tribunnews.com YouTube channel in Jakarta, November 9, 2021)

Observation has shown numerous news contents of rape violence on Tribunnews.com news-video. As displayed in Figure 3, two news videos used provocative titles such as “*Detik-detik Janda Diperkosa 2 Pria Bergiliran di*

Bandung, Diajak Karaoke hingga Dibawa ke Kebun Teh (Last minute before a Widow Raped by 2 Men in Bandung, She Invited to Karaoke until Taken into Tea Garden)” and “Nasib Pulu Wanita Diperkosa 3 Pria di Warung Bakso, Pacar Korban Hanya Melihat dan Diperas Rp4 Juta (The Terrible Fate of a Woman Raped by 3 Men at a Meatball Food Stall, her Boyfriend Just Watched and was Extorted IDR 4 million)”.

The two videos confirmed what the informant said: they have a big problem with quality control. Third, mobile journalists of Kompas.com have aimed for about 35 videos released daily in 2021, which increased to 120 in 2022. To meet their goal, they had budgeted for 40 mobile journalists to work on staff during the same year (noted: interview conducted in 2021). The estimated number of viewers for each video is around 6000. The informant added that journalists who work at home must produce at least three videos per day, whereas those who cover on-site will face fewer demands. However, most on-site journalists will send more than two videos daily. Each video lasts roughly 2 minutes

and 13 seconds for straight news or at least 1,5 minutes.

On the other hand, a Tribunnews.com mobile journalist aims for two videos a day, consisting of one live update or live breaking

news and eight to ten regular news stories. Every video should be 2-3 minutes long.

The number of news uploaded on 5 April 2022 by each YouTube channel:

Table 1. News video posted on 5 April 2022 on Kompas.com and Tribunnews.com YouTube channel.

YouTube channel	Total videos
Kompas.com	117
Tribunnews.com	185

Source: Kompas.com and Tribunnews.com YouTube channel, 2022

Table 1 indicates that on 5 April 2022, the YouTube channel of Tribunnews.com uploaded more news videos than Kompas.com, 117 and 185, respectively.

2. Tools used by mobile journalists

Mobile journalists use multimedia technology to gather, edit, and report news. The electronic devices and software that mobile journalists utilize to produce news are as follows:

- Mobile phone. Journalists who cover news on-site need mobile phones to gather, edit, and report their news. It contains software (e.g., Kine Master) and provides specific templates (text, name, watermark in the form of PNG, and the like) to be attached.
- PC/ laptop with video editing software inside (e.g., Adobe Premiere)
- Professional camera. The newsroom will provide a camera for journalists who can operate it for particular events. However, journalists will take much more time to convert the video's format and transfer it to their phone than their camera on a mobile phone. Due to these difficulties, journalists are more comfortable using smartphones to record their videos.

The Kompas.com informant stated that journalists mostly use mobile phones to produce news videos on breaking news. However, it is essential to note that the newsroom has provided a logo and watermark beforehand. It also provides a thumbnail that allows journalists to upload content using mobile apps. In addition, journalists are more likely to use computers or laptops when working at home, and they rely heavily on their phones in the field.

3. News videos made by mobile journalists

Since the COVID-19 pandemic, mobile journalists' routines have changed, and they must be able to adapt quickly. The informant said half of Kompas.com journalists work on-site, but others worked remotely from home as journalists were no longer allowed to go outside to prevent them from being infected. The company asked reporters to use their creativity to produce news at home, including making updates that required reporters to show up on their cameras.

How do mobile journalists at Kompas.com make their videos remotely?

- They decided on the theme or what news they would cover that day. Based on their news angle, they must predict what news will be the top stories.
- They are writing a script with its title, thumbnail, and teaser. Since YouTube will link the videos to Twitter, the teaser will play an essential role. Then, journalists write a brief description and hashtags (#). They must provide a maximum of three hashtags for every video.
- To be attracted by Search Engine Optimization (SEO), they must select the appropriate hashtags. Deciding whether their news will be among the top stories on YouTube is also crucial.
- Footages are compiled and added with new scripts. Then, the journalists will report them directly in front of their cameras. This required journalists to be creative in making content. For example, a journalist made news videos about the PCR test controversy in Indonesia during the COVID-19 outbreak.

- e. Sometimes, journalists experience obstacles when reporting specific press conferences or news releases. For example, several news conferences and releases by the Minister of Finance, Sri Mulyani, have only a little footage. Due to the lack of footage, journalists will use video collections in the Ministry of Finance, brief captions, and voice-over (VO). They put a short caption to keep the viewer's attention. VO will enable mobile viewers who do not have a chance to read, watch, and listen to the video to keep understanding the news. Furthermore, the text should be added during VO to help the audience/viewers catch the point they missed or when the dubber accidentally made incorrect pronunciations.
- f. In the next step, the videos are sent to the producer and assistants for checking. Both will return the videos to the mobile journalist for addition or editing. MoJo will follow their instructions and send it for the second check. The producer will check the VO and video footage. For example, sometimes Mojo produces news based on what is viral on social media, or they upload others' social media accounts. It must be clarified. Did the journalist have to get permission? Negative issues are also prohibited. Moreover, the informant said they have strict rules when journalists insert Instagram content into the video. They prohibit journalists from doing so because it will trigger a dispute over Instagram regulations. Social media such as Twitter and Facebook are safer, but the newsroom must first get permission from the owner. For example, the colorful sky in Bali went viral on Instagram Stories (one of the features on Instagram). A journalist must trace and get permission from the first maker before inserting it into the videos. Regarding international news, producers and assistants must double-check the translation. They also examine the editorial issues, such as the information in the description box, the space, and the title. The videos should be checked almost three times before being uploaded to the YouTube account. The informant said that other users under the same group, such as Tribun and Kompas TV, could access and use the posted video.

In the meantime, Tribunnews.com

journalists are responsible for producing content such as text, videos, and photos on multiple platforms. If a videographer cannot reach the location of a significant event, Tribun journalists can use their devices to make a live report or live breaking news. For instance, Vanessa Angel and her husband, a celebrity couple, were involved in a car crash. The nearest local journalist reported this tragedy. It means that the journalist is not only making content in the form of video but also text, articles, and photos at once.

Here are the stages for Tribunnews.com mobile journalist in making videos:

- a. They produce regular news, gathering and delivering raw news as footage to the newsroom. For example, the journalist who covered ministry replacement in the Presidential Palace would produce videos beforehand. Typically, these videos have higher news value than others. Before writing the news, the on-site reporter will probably record videos or live reports beforehand. However, some journalists send videos that they have edited. The informant advises journalists to deliver edited news footage. In this case, if they have spare time, it will lighten the editor's news-work in the newsroom.
- b. The in-office video editor would edit and assemble the footage gathered by journalists. The video editor will add text to that video based on the news the journalist created. Along with the producer, they will decide the format of the uploaded videos. It includes deciding on the title by looking at the audience's habits.
- c. In the Solo, where the central newsroom, if a piece of news has a high news value or has been predicted as breaking news, the presenter or host will be assigned to deliver the news directly to the audience. However, some hosts have already been assigned to provide significant events such as culinary events. In Jakarta, hosts will be assigned for talk shows, live breaking news, and live updates. In general, the announcer or host is a journalist. Before being a host, they had an experience as journalists who covered regular news. Due to their ability to present the news with proper intonation, they have a new duty as an announcer.

Discussion

News stories produced by mobile journalists in Indonesia during pandemic COVID-19

1. Institution rules and guidelines

Mobile journalists agreed on the written and unwritten rules and guidelines for managing the pressure of the additional workload. These rules apply to video news content journalists produce in their news sources and targets.

a. Number of news

Media outlets with more stringent rules and guidelines will produce fewer news videos than those with less stringent restrictions. This is because the editor must go through many phases of reviewing journalists' news before uploading it to a YouTube channel. Once posted, a YouTube link is generated and spread quickly. The video might have an impact on some topics. Hence, they forbid journalists from creating news related to ethnicity, religion, race, inter-group relations (SARA issues), and gender harassment. Researchers have also conducted a study and found that some Indonesian journalists who report conflict areas would be more cautious when narrating news related to SARA identity (Oktavianti & Loisa, 2021).

In contrast, media organizations with flexible regulations are more likely to disseminate a large quantity of news since they have less control over it. The news they produce sometimes contains sensitive information.

b. News sources

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed the relationship between journalists and news sources. Frequently using the video-conferencing platform to gather information has caused a decline in news quality, such as a crisis of balance, accuracy, and depth of news. (Masduki & Prastya, 2022).

In this research, news media outlets with stringent rules will pursue only high-quality national and international stories. National news is more prone not to highlight news on entertainment and celebrities since their primary

news sources are global and national reputable news wires or news agencies. Instead of citing other news sources in script or voice-over, mobile journalists use their online counterparts under the same company. They also forbid journalists from taking news videos on social media without obtaining first-hand permission.

In the meantime, mobile journalists with more flexible rules tend to publish hot and viral issues and entertainment news from other sources, including social media. Journalists produce news based on what's trending and viral, even if the topics are controversial. Audiences are eager to learn more and engage with news items that go viral because they speak to a particular area of people's lives. (Picone et al., 2016).

In addition, multi-skilling and multitasking prevent journalists from having enough time to verify their sources.

c. News Target

According to the explanation above, the two media outlets have different targets. Compared to news sites with lenient regulations, YouTube's strict rules limit the audience those outlets can reach. They are comparable in that they both have strict deadlines and little time. Additionally, they both work to increase the number of viewers for each video by modifying its branding so that the YouTube algorithm can recognize it.

Nelson (2019) stated that algorithmic recommendations increased exposure to existing popular media. A headline from a well-known brand is more likely to get more attention from social media audiences and search results than a lesser-known news site. Additionally, when people change their preferred media platforms, they change their consuming habits. In this case, readers who used to read Kompas daily papers will also read Kompas's site or Kompas's YouTube channels.

2. The technology used by mobile journalists

Technology is MoJo's most innovative, intriguing, and challenging side. (Cervi et al.,

2020). Therefore, media organizations are equipping their journalists with technical skills. Their jobs are most likely task-oriented. Mobile journalists should be skilled in traditional journalism practice, which multiple news workers do. More and more online journalists are learning and using mobile journalism skills outside their required duties or job descriptions. (Perreault & Stanfield, 2019).

In addition, the present study was conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected media businesses and news publishers. If they are to survive, a fundamental change in attitude toward news production is necessary (Olsen et al., 2020).

Mobile journalism requires journalists to be less specialized and broaden their knowledge and skills. These areas include capabilities as a journalist, like news gathering and reporting, and as a technician, like operating and troubleshooting the equipment. (Blankenship, 2016).

Mobile journalists should have the necessary skills and capabilities for success today, such as:

a. Making news.

As official journalists under a media organization recognized by the Press Council, they must be familiar with newsgathering (interviewing sources), writing, and reporting.

b. Technical issues

Since they will make news primarily from their mobile phones and laptops, they not only need to know about newsgathering (video/audio-gathering or shooting) but also to edit news stories.

Mobile journalists have been provided with specific patterns and thumbnails to create and edit news videos using their mobile apps, giving them more autonomy. It will save editors time monitoring and reviewing their new work. However, mobile journalists have so much control over their stories due to a lack of management oversight.

c. Multimedia mindset

Mobile journalists not only need mobile phones and other gadgets, but they should also

have what Stephen Quinn called a “multimedia mindset” or “mojo’s mindset.” It requires like-minded colleagues, resistance against traditional newsrooms, orientation, and knowledge, and sustainable protection of jobs (Cervi et al., 2020; Salzmann et al., 2021). Technical training on how to do proper journalism is necessary. (Cervi et al., 2020). This is because their content must compete head-to-head for consumers’ attention.

In general, editors felt that every journalist must know how to craft an engaging title, teaser, brief description, and hashtag (#) appealing to Search Engine Optimization (SEO). These are also essential in determining if their news will rank among the most popular YouTube stories.

Conclusion

Results indicate that the organizational regulations, the situation at hand, and the mobile journalist’s technological adaptability all influence how the study’s participants produce news stories.

1. Rules upheld by media organizations are the main factor in producing news videos on YouTube channels. It will determine their productivity or how many news videos they make every day, the topic of news stories, and the quality of news sources. Media outlets with stricter rules and guidelines will produce fewer news videos than others with fewer rules. News media outlets with stringent rules will pursue only high-quality news stories and filter sensitive and viral news. This is because social media, in this case, YouTube, began to spread video footage quickly, which might lead to other problems. On the other hand, mobile journalists who work under more relaxed rules tend to publish hot and viral issues from different sources, including social media. The lack of management and editorial oversight is a central problem for newsrooms with numerous local news outlets under their organization.

2. To complete their task, they must adopt digital technology to deal with unprecedented circumstances, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Mobile journalists who rely solely on wireless

devices for work have to concentrate on a more significant number of tasks. Mobile journalists must have the necessary skills and capabilities. They will gather data, write and report news, shoot, edit, and have a multimedia mindset. It means they need to know how to make a title, description of the news, and hashtag or keywords to boost their YouTube video's viewers.

This study has several limitations, including the small number of participants and the short observation time. Further research may involve a higher level of media organization and news channels from different media companies.

Acknowledgments

We thank the Directorate General of Higher Education, Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology of Indonesia, who has financed this research. Also, support from the University of Tarumanagara, Jakarta, and mobile journalists the researchers interviewed. This paper would not exist without their support.

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