

Indonesian Newsroom Management on Uyghur News Coverage

Narayana M.Praštya,^{a,1} Fikri S.Pambudi,^{b,2} Ida N.D.K. Ningsih^{c,3,*}

^{a,b,c} Communication Department, Universitas Islam Indonesia

Email: ¹narayana@uii.ac.id; ²fikri.pambudi@students.uui.ac.id ; ³ ida.dewi@uui.ac.id*

* corresponding author

ABSTRACT

The case of the Uyghur ethnic in Xinjiang, China, has drawn global attention, and so has the media coverage of this issue. In Indonesia, the Uyghur issue attracts people's attention due to religious sentiment. This article aims to determine how Indonesian mass media newsroom management is in Uyghur news coverage. Much previous research discusses how Indonesian media news coverage towards the Uyghur issue, but most use content analysis methods. Meanwhile, the primary data of this article is an interview with the journalist. Two media, Tempo and Republika, have been chosen as the subject matter, as both have different ideologies: human rights (Tempo) and Islam (Republika). The results show that both media use psychological proximity as a consideration in choosing information and news angles for the Uyghur issue. In organizing, both media do not form specific teams or order journalists based on particular skills to cover it. In the fundamental phase, both media admit difficulties in news coverage due to the limited access in Xinjiang directly, so for the news that happens in China. They can only use foreign news agencies, then rewrite the information to contextual the issue for Indonesian readers. For issues related to Uyghur in Indonesia, both media gather the information by direct reporting and interviewing Indonesian government officials or Islamic organizations. For the controlling phase, Republika did formal and informal procedures. Meanwhile, Tempo uses feedback from readers mentioned on social media and a board called Ombudsman.

Article history

Received July 15, 2022

Revised September 29, 2022

Accepted October 3, 2022

Keywords

uyghur

newsroom management

foreign issue

republika

tempo

This is an open access article under the [CC-BY-SA](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/) license.



INTRODUCTION

The case of the Uyghur ethnic in Xinjiang, China, has attracted attention worldwide and in the media. In the media context, journalists face problems gathering information about Uyghur directly from Xinjiang province because the Chinese government restricted foreign press from entering Xinjiang. Correspondents credentialed by the Chinese government must apply for permission to travel to the area and are closely watched there. The lack of access makes the media only use the material available such as press releases – both from the Chinese government and the Uyghur community. Nevertheless, it also leads to a problem because the press –whether provided by the Chinese government or the Uyghur exile group - does not offer objective reports. Nevertheless, despite these limitations, this reporting could be improved if journalists applied the same caution in borrowing from other media reports (Millward, 2004).

This research analyzes newsroom management by Indonesian media in Uyghur news coverage. Previous research related to Uyghur news in Indonesian media primarily uses content analysis. Uyghur on Indonesian Islamic-based media like Republika highlight discrimination towards Muslims in Xinjiang (Sari & Rusadi, 2019), and Eramuslim persuade audiences to show their sympathy for Muslim fellow in Uyghur (Melati, 2020). One Islamic media, NU Online news, offers a neutral position due to the traditionalist-moderate ideology (Melati, 2020). Meanwhile, the reports of non-Islamic media like Kompas.com (Sari & Rusadi, 2019) and detik.com (Wardah, 2020) highlight the human rights abuse and the need to enforce international law to stop it, political and social aspects, and religious discriminative.

There are also several pieces of research comparing the news content between Chinese media and Western media, e.g., China Daily tends to highlight Uyghur with exoticism themes. Meanwhile, BBC online tends to give salience to the problems. The differences happen due to each journalist's social context and cognition. China Daily operates under the control of the Chinese Communist Party. Meanwhile, their social environment influences BBC's critical attitudes (Wanting & Karnanta, 2019). Another research compares Global Times (China) and New York Times (USA). The Global Times emphasized humanist aspects with a political approach through titles, news schemes, and sources. The New York Times frame tends to build the public opinion that the Chinese governments were responsible and liable for Muslim Uyghur's tribulations. (Kurniawan et al., 2020).

The news analysis between Chinese and western media for news coverage about the Xinjiang riot in July 2009 raised ethnic sentiment against Han and Uyghur. The official Chinese response was embedded in established discourses that justified the government's policies in Xinjiang to the Chinese public and the wider world. At the same time, much Western reporting and commentary drew on pre-existing discourses about human rights, communist oppression, and indigenous rights. These Western discourses underpinned explanations of the violence, they were invoked to criticize Chinese policies, and they reinforced the West's favorable self-image. So both Western and Chinese discourses were, in part, exercises in self-justification (Ji, 2014).

This research offers novelty because the primary data is interviews with journalists from both media. The only study about media editorial policy using data interviewing the journalist from Gu Ji Ri Bao, Chinese media that operated in Indonesia, discussing the hierarchy of influence in the editorial policy. The editorial guidelines highlight religious diversity and religious moderation. Gu Ji Ri Bao uses news sources from other news agencies such as Xinhua (China) and Antara (Indonesia national state media) (Rahmayuni & Hidayat, 2020).

There are two media chosen as the subject matter: Republika and Tempo. The consideration in choosing Tempo and Republika is because of differences and similarities in covering Islam. In domestic issues such as news coverage about the controversy of gay (Fathurokhmah, 2018) and the blasphemy case by (at that time) Jakarta's more fabulous area governor Basuki T. Purnama (Safwedha & Suprihatini, 2019), Republika frame's tend to defend the point of view from Islam. Meanwhile, Tempo manages to salience the human rights for gay cases and no need to process the blasphemy to the law. Nevertheless, both media face a similar problem in reporting news related to Islam that happened abroad. For example, Tempo.co and Republika.co.id journalists reporting on the Islamic State of Iraq and Suriah (ISIS) are not in a neutral position to cover ISIS radicalism. It means Tempo and Republika are not the first to get the news but rather pick it up from foreign news agency sources such as The New York Times, Daily, police stations, and YouTube. It can be seen with the acquisition of news sources that are not directly covered from the scene but recaptured from other news agency sources so that often both coverage and reporting are unbalanced and biased (Zamroni et al., 2021).

There are four phases in newsroom activities. The first planning phase is where the newsroom members (editors, reporters, and photographers) discuss the news content, including the issue selection and salience, regarding the organizational vision and mission, news values, and journalistic ethical codes. Second, the organizing phase consists of distributing the tasks, authorities, duties, and responsibilities for each position in the newsroom (Trianton, 2016).

Third, the actuating phase is a news production activity consisting of news gathering, news editing, and news publishing or information distribution. Newsgathering use several techniques such as reporting directly from the scene, interviews with news resources, and using secondary sources such as from another news agency, books, or the internet. The editing process aims to review the news results that reporters have made before being published to the public. Editing is done on two things: grammar and the information's completeness. News publishing is activities where the news is published on different platforms. The fourth phase in newsroom management is controlling, which aims to determine whether the implementation of works in the newsroom is according to plan. At this stage, an evaluation of the news presented to the public is carried out. To develop the quality and quality of the information in the future (Trianton, 2016; Yunus, 2012)

Generally, mass media use secondary news sources for international news reporting, such as global and international mass media or news agencies (Kuryshva et al., 2021). The news media increasingly rely on news agencies to deal with the 24/7 news cycle, the pressure to be the fastest in publishing information, and to reduce production costs. For example, research by Shafiullah and Ali (2018) shows that the media in Pakistan depend on international news agencies as their news resources for terrorism and developmental issues.

The challenge in using the international news agency is that the news media seems "take for granted" the information provided by the news agency. The media rarely questions the content or factual accuracy of the information provided by the news agency because it has absolute authority. International news agencies send data to the news organization with their interest, such as terrorism, law and order, and politics of the crisis countries (Shafiullah & Ali, 2018). Many international news agencies are Western-based media, which makes the news provided unbalanced. There is a tendency to support the Western agenda (Boumans et al., 2018; Paterson, 2007; Sakurai, 2017). Powerful countries were more likely to set the media agenda of peripheral and semi-peripheral nations. The role of the United States in the international news agenda is worth noting (Guo & Vargo, 2017). These conditions raise questions on how the news media fulfill the

requirements for objectivity (Zamroni et al., 2021) as international news agencies set the agenda for what international stories other media carry (Paterson, 2007).

Another literature found that news media try to make the information they get from the international news media relevant in the local or national context. It means the news media do not take for granted the information provided by international news agencies. Reese (2010) stated, “Certainly, the foreign news most people receive, even about big international events, is domesticated through the national journalistic lens.” The choice of news selection tactics – to rely on our information or information provided by third-party sources – largely determines the reliability of the news message on an international topic, its social significance for the national audience, the degree of accessibility of perception, the exclusivity of news and analytical information, the degree of global interpretation (Kuryshva et al., 2021). At best, the cross-national agenda-setting effect was moderate and was not necessarily seen among online-only, emerging media (Guo & Vargo, 2017). For example, in Pakistan, the newspapers framed the information based on foreign news agencies in the context of national effects. It shows that Pakistani newspapers explored that these issues have a more significant impact on the national than international level (Shafiullah & Ali, 2018).

METHOD

The qualitative method with the case study is employed to know how and why it relates to the case. This research question is: “how is the newsroom management of Indonesian media in Uyghur news coverage?”. For the data collecting technique, the author interviews the editorial team representative and both media with the structured interviews technique. Authors use a specially scheduled interview to guide the subject being interviewed. In addition, the interviewer also compiled structured questions as a guide in conducting interviews (Rianto, 2020).

Informant 1 name is Ahmad Faiz, a journalist from the international desk of Tempo; (interview held on June 18, 2021); informant two names is Fitriyan Zamzani, the editor from the international desk of Republika (interview held on June 26, 2021). Stokes (in Rianto, 2020) advises only interviewing a few informants as long as the informants have good knowledge of the research topic. As the added information from interview results, the authors also use the data from news published in Republika and Uyghur.

The data then categorized the concept of the newsroom management phase: planning, organizing, actuating, and controlling (Trianton, 2016; Yunus, 2012). The findings were then compared with previous research that discussed newsroom management, the content of Uyghur news, and the challenge of using foreign news media as news sources.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The planning phase includes deciding the news values for the content (Trianton, 2016). Republika and Tempo consider psychological proximity as the central news value. Psychological closeness happens because of religious similarity (Rasyid & Siagian, 2017) regarding most Indonesian citizens being Muslims. The Uyghur issue is often associated with the Islam-world issue of the prevalence of Indonesian citizens being Muslim. Both media consider the human aspects as the news value because there is an abuse of human rights in the Uyghur case.

For Uighur, it is a big issue. The scope is enormous. It includes human rights violations with many victims, highlighting the massive news coverage. While with Indonesia, it is just a short distance. From there, Uighur news deserves to be covered up. The selection of international news follows Tempo's ideology to get more news with a community feel. We are working internationally based on the concept of Islam. Tempo is always aware of issues regarding human rights, discrimination, and all kinds of things (Informant 1, personal interview).

Well, these Muslims have a unique proximity. Republika saw this, so they thought this issue was important for Indonesia. It also makes us present the issues of Muslims in various regions. What we convey from the Uighurs, of course, is the Muslim point of view. Let us say that the government of the People's Republic of China has its reasons for what they are doing in Xinjiang. Still, we see how it is seen from the visits of Muslims. In these Uighur cases, whatever the editorial ideology, we have seen this relates to human rights, that there is a group of people, it is Islam in Xinjiang that is carrying out discriminatory actions. We, as the media, mainly Muslim readers, must report this. We consider this big news happening there, and Indonesian Muslims need to know what is happening there because this is really freedom of religion (Informant 2, personal interview).

Both media are concerned about the Chinese government's human rights abuse but in different portions. In contrast, Republika (the Islamic-based media) tend to give more salience to the Islam issue. Meanwhile, Tempo is related to human rights violations. The news values are similar to previous research (Melati, 2020; Sari & Rusadi, 2019; Wardah, 2020). However, the difference with the previous research is that the data in this article was gained from interviewing the newsroom person, so it assumed this data is more objective than the conclusion from the content or textual analysis.

The news values are related to the policy and ideology of each media. *Republika* is the only newspaper with Islam idealism that still exists now, compared with other Islamic newspapers that appeared in the 1990s. *Republika* became the daily newspaper concerned with Islam and ummah and was sponsored by an influential Muslim entrepreneur/businessman. After the acquisition by Erick Thohir and Mahaka Group in 2000, *Republika* tried to reach upper-class Muslim readers with several themes or sections in its newspaper, such as sharia economics or 16 pages-tabloid named "Dialog Jumat. Tempo has a mission to become the watchdog, and it shows by giving the freedom for their journalist to follow their conscience to keep the journalism ethics and principles. Although there are no formal rules for newsroom autonomy, Tempo's journalists still carry out the commitments. Tempo has experienced when a company owned by one of Tempo's shareholders faces a problem, but Tempo still reports it (Keller, 2009).

In the organizational phase, where the activities are tasks, duties, and authorities distribution (Trianton, 2016), both informants explain that their media do not form a special team to cover the Uyghur issue, and the media do not put particular people to coverage about it. It depends on the location where the Uyghur-related event happened. Every journalist should conduct initial research related to the theme to minimize mistakes.

When we talk about the Uyghur issue, we cover the event in Indonesia and abroad. If the news sources are in parliament, a presidential office, or Indonesia, the reporters that post there should be responsible for covering it. If the issue happens abroad, we translate it from international news websites and combine it. We should have to do initial research on whatever the issues. So we already have the contexts, background, and materials. We need to confirm and ask the news resources for an explanation (Informant 1, personal interview).

*We are all released from the basics, each journalist's knowledge. We have never been, "this is his/her specialty." We, as editors, must be able to edit all the news. We usually have a rotation of reporters, or editors, regularly every year. Insya Allah, all editors at *Republika* can handle any issues. They are educated to move around in various issues. Our tradition is not to keep reporters in one issue for a long time. We aim to make reporters have more understanding (Informant 2, personal interview).*

Informants also explain news production workflow in general and particularly in producing Uyghur news. As informant 1 explains, every journalist in Tempo, from reporters, editors, and editors-in-chief, has the same opportunities to give their advice on the news issue they want to cover. Nevertheless, the final decision is on the editor. Informant 2 gives the relatively same explanation but more detail on the distribution of information between online and printed platforms.

We start with the reporter. They know the issues in more detail because they are involved in news coverage daily. Sometimes our editor-in-chief also gives his/her advice about an issue that could be covered. The decision is on the editor. For example, the section editor will give orders to one journalist to Uyghur coverage, Middle East, and Africa (Informant 1, personal interview).

*The reporters are the same person but different persons on the section editor. On the online platform, we publish news separately to pursue updates and readability. Meanwhile, in the newspaper, the section editor collects much news that our reporters write, then the section editor rewrites the news to become one complete piece of news. We have to ensure that the data and the news sources are complete. Then the news will be checked by the assistant section editor, then the section editor, then the language editor, and the final is ready to publish in the newspaper. We give salience based on the *Republika* point of view (Informant 2, personal interview).*

In the actuating phase, where the activities are news gathering, news editing, and news publishing (Trianton, 2016), both informants explain that they divide the coverage area into two parts. First is events related-Uighur that happened in Indonesia, such as a statement from the Indonesian government, a statement from the Indonesian Islamic Organization, the Chinese embassy, or a demonstration in front of the Chinese Embassy. The media covered the news by coming directly to the event, based on the reporter's Newsbeat. This finding, same with previous research, said journalists also externalize by conducting interviews with relevant or competent resource persons to answer any questions posed (Katon et al., 2022).

Regarding the Uyghur issue itself, we can divide it into 2, the related events that happened abroad and in Indonesia. Because the media in Indonesia are not like CNN, Reuters, and all kinds of things that have reporters in all countries, the media in Indonesia, including Tempo, quoted from foreign media. For photos, we also get them from Reuters, from CNN. We can also get information from the free news website (Informant 1, personal interview).

*We know that the Uyghur issue started from a foreign media news report. In 2016, there were issues about China's government acts violating the Uyghur's human rights. Then we (the *Republika* team) discuss whether*

we can cover the issue. At that time, we considered the information valid and the sources, e.g., international media and NGOs, credible. At the beginning of this case, none of our journalists were deployed there. We used photos from other media. It is difficult to find photos of Uyghurs in Xinjiang because there are press restrictions from the government of the People's Republic of China. One has photos of Uyghurs seeking asylum in the United States. There are extensive photos of mothers holding their children and relatives meeting relatives. We will show them in the headlines. So we work together, subscribe, and use agency photos about it (Informant 2, personal interview).

The challenging situation in international news coverage is that the media only rely on foreign news agencies because the media cannot do the news coverage directly due to restricted access from China government for foreign media to do the direct reporting on Xinjiang (Millward, 2004). The information provided by the China embassy in Indonesia is also limited.

Because the Uyghur issue is an international issue, it is clear that the constraints on time and personnel are apparent. We cannot go there ourselves. Even if there are funds and personnel, it is difficult for us to enter the Uyghurs due to the restriction enforced by the Chinese authority. In Indonesia, we can only ask for confirmation from the Chinese embassy (Informant 1, personal interview).

The main problem is the distance from Xinjiang, which is far, and access to enter it is very limited. We cannot just send reporters there. As for communication problems, it is almost nil. There are no obstacles if there are time constraints, and the managerial flow is also not constrained. Only the issue of reporting in Xinjiang is a problem (Informant 2, personal interview).

Direct reporting in Uyghur is almost impossible. Nevertheless, Republika has experience in reporting Uyghur directly from China. The access was gained by joining the invitation by the Chinese government for the Indonesia Islamic organization. Although they came as guests, Republika tried to keep their idealism by getting much information, not only from China government sources. The news, for example, could be read in the news entitled *Reports From Xinjiang: Between Prisons or 'Vocational Camps (Laporan Dari Xinjiang: Antara Penjara atau 'Kamp Vokasi')* (February 25, 2019, Republika.co.id). The news report contains information from residents of vocational training centers, the management of vocational training centers, and secondary sources from other media such as Reuters (Western) and Global Times (China).

One day, our journalist, Bayu Hermawan, was invited to join the MUI and Muhammadiyah in Xinjiang. So, from there, we asked our journalist: "if possible, do not just cover the point of view of the Chinese government." Because we understood that this invitation was only to show the good side of the government there, we did a little conversation with the camp participants, or the people there, asking simple things, like: can I pray here? Why did you come here? Is there a fair legal process? Then, what did you do to get here? It is simple things like these that the Chinese government might not expect of us. Their accuracy speaks for itself, and the translator provided by the attaché there translates without being cut off. Then we reported it as it was, people were not allowed to pray or recite the Koran, some were imprisoned because they did not allow women to see their work, and some were jailed because they were preaching videos. After two such editions, the government of the People's Republic of China called on us. Even the Chinese ambassador sent his opinion on the Uyghur issue to Republika (Informant 2, personal interview).

As a press organization, mass media must publish news according to journalism standards, covering both sides, verifying the information, and being objective (Mudjiyanto & Dunan, 2020). There are challenges in using international/foreign news agencies as news sources because international/foreign news agencies already shape the information based on their interest, so it is difficult for the media who cite news agencies to cover both sides.

Informant 1 explains that Tempo uses sources from many news agencies to satisfy the requirements to cover both sides. For example, the news entitled "Uyghur Activist Group Claims There Are 500 Detention Camps in Xinjiang (Kelompok Aktivistis Uighur Klaim Ada 500 Lebih Kamp Tahanan Xinjiang)" Tempo.co (November 19, 2019) uses several news agencies -- from Western Countries (e.g., New York Times, CNN) and China (Xinhua) -- as the news sources. Another is the press statement from the Chinese embassy in Jakarta, as we can read on the news entitled "Chinese Embassy in Indonesia Mention 24 Thousand Mosques Standing in Xinjiang (Kedutaan Cina di Indonesia Sebut 24 Ribu Masjid Berdiri di Xinjiang)" (Tempo.co, September 28, 2020).

If there is an international issue and there are no contributors, we take it from there, where we collect from various media and put it together to cover both sides, even though we do not go there directly. We also want the point to cover both sides from various points of view, both from the Uyghurs and the Chinese government (Informant 1, personal interview).

Republika also tries to fulfill the requirements for covering both sides by using many news sources. For example, the news entitled “China Rejects US Sanctions Against 11 Uighur-Linked Companies (China Tolak Sanksi AS terhadap 11 Perusahaan Terkait Uighur)” *Republika.co.id* (July 22, 2020) uses several news sources such as *The Washington Post* (Western countries). The official website of China Foreign Ministry; news entitled “China and the US have spoken out about Xinjiang (China dan AS bersuara soal Xinjiang),” *Republika.id* (July 16, 2021) combines the news sources from the press conference held by the Chinese Embassy in Indonesia and the Reuters news agency. Another example shows *Republika* using only one source from a news agency based in Islam countries such as *Al Arabiya* (United Arab Emirates) and *Anadolu* (Turkey).

The challenges come when it has to use foreign news agencies as the news source. On the one hand, using foreign news agencies has become the “realistic” option for getting information for event-related Uyghur abroad. The media could not do the news coverage directly in Xinjiang due to the restriction to direct news coverage. In a broader context, both media do not have many reporters or bureau offices abroad. On the other hand, every news agency has an agenda that influences the news frame they provide. In the Uyghur case, whether the Western-based news agencies and Chinese news agencies have their agenda that is influenced by the policy, political way, and social-cultural factors from their origin (Ji, 2014; Kurniawan et al., 2020; Rahmayuni & Hidayat, 2020; Wanting & Karnanta, 2019). This situation concerns how the media fulfill objectivity when they do not do the news coverage directly. The informant’s explanation about their effort to fulfill cover both side principal by using various news agencies, combining information from Western, Chinese, and sometimes Muslim Country news agencies, is the novelty of this research. If we compare it with previous research or literature that said the media that use secondary sources (news agencies) would find it difficult to stand in a neutral position (Zamroni et al., 2021). Media do not have critical thinking foreign news agencies due to their credibility (Shafiullah & Ali, 2018), especially for online media that only use one information source (Katon et al., 2022).

What *Tempo* and *Republika* do is try to make the Uyghur issue related to the context and significance for local people (Guo & Vargo, 2017; Kuryшева et al., 2021; Reese, 2010; Shafiullah & Ali, 2018), especially in proximity with Islam society. Uyghur issues lead to pros and cons related to this issue due to the religious sentiment and affected by religious polarization that happened aftermath of the Presidential election 2019 (Rivai, 2021). Meanwhile, the Indonesian central government – and many governments of Muslim countries – seems passive and silent about what happened in Uyghur. The Indonesian government views the Uighur case as China’s domestic political problem and does not view these as human rights violence. The fact that China became one of Indonesia’s trade partners has affected the Indonesian government’s activities related to Uighur (Dewi et al., 2020; Pradityo, 2020). Beijing has even invited several representatives of Islamic organizations from Indonesia and an officer from the Organization of Islamic Cooperation to visit Xinjiang, including a visit to several facilities (Purba, 2020).

The pros and cons are getting more robust due to the internet because it makes it possible for everyone to get, search, produce, or share information based on individual preferences without considering the validity and credibility of the sources (Rianto, 2016). A report released by (Masyarakat Anti Fitnah Indonesia, 2018) – one of the anti-hoax organizations in Indonesia – shows that in December 2018, the hoax amount was increased to 88, compared with 62 in November. One of the hoaxes arises from using fake photos or images as though the violence by China government against the Uyghur ethnic (Masyarakat Anti Fitnah Indonesia, 2018). Meanwhile, based on search results from the Indonesia Ministry of Communication and Informatics search engine, there were 16 hoaxes related to Uighur in 2019 (Kominfo, n.d).

The internet could raise hoaxes to prevent hoaxes related to religious sentiment and clarify false information. The official resources should give information immediately (Rachmawati et al., 2019; Salim et al., 2021), including conventional mass media. As a press organization, mass media should publish news according to journalism standards, covering both sides, verifying the information, and being objective. Mass media are also managed by professional journalists bound by the journalist ethical code and journalist code of conduct, such as verifying the information, clarifying and confirming the fact. These requirements make the information published by mass media more trustable than the information published by social media (Mudjiyanto & Dunan, 2020; Marta et al., 2022). Related to the hoax, Informant 1 explains further.

“The news can be based on what is trending too. However, we will not arbitrarily report if, for example, the facts are not vital because news like the Uyghur can provoke people too, so if it is just piecemeal, it is better not to do it” (Informant 1, personal interview).

In the controlling phase, both informants explain the general procedure, not specifically explaining the controlling of Uyghur news. Informant 1 states *Tempo* has a controlling mechanism from using the reader’s mention on *Tempo*’s social media, the internal supervision, and Ombudsman as controller board. Meanwhile, Informant 2 said the editor-in-chief held the *Republika*’s formal rules for controlling the editor and then the editor to reporters. Nevertheless, it is pretty informal, and the reporters could advise the editor.

Tempo has a unit called to process cases related to news accuracy and the practice of ethical journalism, named Ombudsman. If the violations are fatal, the Ombudsman will contact the journalist, do the trial and take action to resolve the problem. We also use comments on our social media or from readers sent to Tempo. There are also several readers sent directly to the editor. After that, all the advice will be discussed internally (Informant 1, personal interview).

We are democratic in the controlling context. In formality, the most significant responsibilities are editor in chief vice editor-in-chief. If there is legally disputed news, they will be responsible for resolving it. However, we do not have a particular hierarchy for controlling. I, as an editor, could correct reporters and vice versa. With this working culture, we think more people maintaining it will be better (Informant 2, personal interview).

Table 1. Newsroom Management Process in Uyghur News Coverage

No	Newsroom Management Process	Republika	Tempo
1	Planning	News Values consider psychological proximity because Islam is a majority in Indonesia. Framing Uyghur from a Muslim point of view, discriminations experienced by Uyghur ethnic	News values considered psychological proximity as there is human rights abuse by the Chinese government to the Uyghur community.
2	Organizing	Do not form a special team for Uyghur news coverage.	Do not form a special team for Uyghur news coverage.
3	Actuating	Using foreign media agencies as news sources, several are from Islamic Countries such as Al-Arabiya (United Arab Emirates) and Anadolu (Turkey). who Have experience in direct coverage in Uyghur, following the invitation from the China government to Islamic Organization from Indonesia. For the Uyghur-related event in Indonesia, ask reporters from various news beats to cover	It uses foreign media agencies to get news material or information about Uighur (the restriction from China government). It selected materials from different foreign media to retain information covering both sides. For the Uyghur-related event in Indonesia, ask reporters from various news beats to cover it
4	Controlling	Formally controlling activities are done by considering the newsroom hierarchy. However, informally, reporters can give their advice and critiques to the editor. Do not mention the special or particular step in the Uyghur case.	Use the comments that mention on Tempo's social media accounts. A unit named Ombudsman processed the serious violation of journalism ethics. Do not mention the special or particular step in the Uyghur case

CONCLUSION

The findings and discussion above found how Tempo and Republika do the news coverage in the Uyghur issue. Four phases of editorial news management are shown in both media. In the planning phase, both media divide the Uyghur coverage into two areas: Uyghur-related events in Indonesia and abroad. It also framed Uyghur into psychological proximity. In Republika, it drives news proximity from the Indonesian people's Muslim majority point of view. At the same time, Tempo shows how proximity goes into humanity or human rights. In the second phase (organizing phase), both media do not form a "certain news rubric." Republika puts Uyghur news in its headline or international news rubric.

Meanwhile, Tempo is only an International one. This phase also shows that both media have no "specific" distribution tasks, distributing authorities, duties, and responsibilities for each position in the newsroom. In the next phase (actuating phase), news production consists of gathering, editing, publishing, or distribution. The news gathering that has so far been done for the Uyghur context uses several techniques, such as interviews with news resources for the domestic or national news sources as both media assign the reporter depending on their Newsbeat; and for the other techniques, it uses secondary sources such as from other news agencies abroad. Both media also use as many news agencies or seek other information sources to get objectivity while they cannot send their journalist directly to Xinjiang, China. For controlling (the final phase), they have no specific activities or policies on doing it for Uyghur news. Both media do the regular controlling phase. They have formal and informal controlling activities. Otherwise, Tempo uses its social media followers' responses and the role of a unit named Ombudsman to process the severe violation of journalism ethics.

Moreover, this research also may have limitations. It only discussed newsroom coverage for Uyghur from the news production side. Further academic suggestions may develop on the audience from a news consumer's point of view.

REFERENCES

- [1] Boumans, J., Trilling, D., Vilegenthart, R., & Boomgaarden, H. (2018). The agency makes the (Online) news world go round: The impact of news agency content on print and online news. *International Journal of Communication*, 12, 1768–1789. <https://ijoc.org/index.php/ijoc/article/view/7109>
- [2] Dewi, N. R., Irsyad, M., Mufarikhin, M., & Feriansyah, A. M. (2020). Dinamika kemanusiaan muslim Uyghur di Cina. *IJTIMAIYA: Journal of Social Science Teaching*, 4(1), 62. <https://doi.org/10.21043/ji.v4i1.7452>
- [3] Fathurokhmah, F. (2018). Ideologi radikalisme dalam islam tentang wacana homoseksual di media massa. *INJECT (Interdisciplinary Journal of Communication)*, 3(2), 193. <https://doi.org/10.18326/inject.v3i2.193-212>
- [4] Guo, L., & Vargo, C. J. (2017). Global intermedia agenda setting: A big data analysis of international news flow. *Journal of Communication*, 67(4), 499–520. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcom.12311>
- [5] Ji, F. Y. (2014). Talking past each other: Chinese and Western discourses on ethnic conflict. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 155, 434–441. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2014.10.318>
- [6] Katon, F.; Yuniati, U.; Hardi, NM. 2022. “Social Reality Construction of Corona Virus Handling News in Natuna on Republika Online and CNNIndonesia.com”. *Channel Jurnal Komunikasi Vol 10, No.1*. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.12928/channel.v10i1.22636>
- [7] Keller, A. (2009). Tantangan dari dalam otonomi redaksi media cetak nasional : Kompas, koran tempo, media Indonesia, republika. In *Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) Indonesia Office*.
- [8] Kominfo. (n.d). Uyghur search result. retrieved from <https://www.kominfo.go.id/search?search=uyghur&page=1>
- [9] Kurniawan, A. A., Maulidya, A. D., Sa'ban, K., & Indrawati, I. (2020). The Chinese vs Western media framing on Uyghur conflict. *Journal of Islamic World and Politics*, 4(2). <https://doi.org/10.18196/jiwp.4249>
- [10] Kurysheva, Y. V., Potolokova, M. O., BorisovichNikonov, S., Samsonova, A. A., & Kovalenko, B. N. (2021). International news agency in shaping the national daily agenda. *Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government*, 27(1). https://cibgp.com/article_10223.html
- [11] Masyarakat Anti Fitnah Indonesia. (2018). *Pemetaan disinformasi/misinformasi mafindo tahun 2018*. https://www.mafindo.or.id/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Media-Release_Mapping_Hoaks-2018.pdf
- [12] Marta, R. F. Kurniawati, L. S. M. W. Harry, H., Salim, M. Andung, P. A. (2022). Transfer of Knowledge and Scientific Publication Literacy for Young Lecturer by Pojok Dialektika. *Abdimas Galuh 4 (1)*, 310-322. <http://dx.doi.org/10.25157/ag.v4i1.7128>
- [13] Millward, J. (2004). *Policy Studies 6: Violent Separatism in Xinjiang: A Critical Assessment*. Washington: East-West Center Washington
- [14] Melati, V. (2020). *Framing media massa tentang konflik muslim Uighur di Cina perbandingan Web NU Online dan Eramuslim* [Universitas Negeri Jakarta]. <http://repository.unj.ac.id/8774/>
- [15] Mudjiyanto, B., & Dunan, A. (2020). Media mainstream jadi rujukan media sosial. *E-Journal Penelitian Dan Pengembangan Komunikasi Dan Informatika*, 1(1). <https://jurnal.kominfo.go.id/index.php/mkm/article/view/3244>
- [16] Paterson, C. (2007). International news on the internet : Why more is less. *The International Journal of Communication Ethics*, 4(1). <https://eprints.whiterose.ac.uk/96730/>
- [17] Pradityo, R. (2020). Indonesia di antara masalah etnis Rohingya dan etnis Uighur 2014-2019. *Indonesian Perspective*, 5(2), 138–158. <https://doi.org/10.14710/ip.v5i2.33958>
- [18] Purba, R. C. (2020). Upaya Tiongkok dalam mempertahankan Provinsi Xinjiang di Tengah tekanan internasional. *Journal of International Relations*, 6(4), 578–588. <https://ejournal3.undip.ac.id/index.php/jihi/article/view/28684/24436>
- [19] Rachmawati, F.; Kriyantono, R.; Antoni. 2019. “Analisis Framing Kegiatan Keislaman Joko Widodo melalui Portal Berita Setkab.go.id dalam Menjawab Isu Jokowi Anti Islam Periode Oktober 2014-Juli 2018”. *Channel Jurnal Komunikasi, Vol.7, No.1*. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.12928/channel.v7i1.13014>
- [20] Rahmayuni, D., & Hidayat, H. (2020). Hierarki pengaruh isu-isu moderasi beragama pada media Guo Ji Ri Bao studi kasus berita konflik etnis Uighur di Xinjiang. *Jurnal Studi Jurnalistik*, 2(1).
- [21] Rasyid, A., & Siagian, H. F. (2017). News value and reality : A case study. *Malaysian Journal of Communication*, 33(3), 55–69. <https://myjurnal.mohe.gov.my/public/article-view.php?id=116627>
- [22] Reese, S. D. (2010). Journalism and globalization. *Sociology Compass*, 4(6), 344–353. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1751-9020.2010.00282.x>
- [23] Rianto, P. (2016). Media baru, visi khalayak aktif dan urgensi literasi media. *Jurnal Komunikasi*, 1(2), 90–96. <http://www.jurnal-iski.or.id/index.php/jkiski/article/view/54/28>
- [24] Rianto, P. (2020). Modul penelitian kualitatif. In *Komunikasi UII*.

- [25] Rivai, A. N. A. (2021). Joko Widodo, Islam, dan kebijakan luar negeri Indonesia : Tinjauan berdasarkan pendekatan konstruktif. *Review of International Relations (Jurnal Kajian Ilmu Hubungan Internasional)*, 3(2). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24252/rir.v3i2.26818>
- [26] Safwedha, O., & Suprihatini, T. (2019). Konstruksi realitas media massa tempo dan republika dalam pemberitaan Basuki Tjahja Purnama pasca pilkada putaran pertama DKI Jakarta 2017. *Interaksi Online*, 7(4), 90–96.
- [27] Sakurai, T. (2017). Cultural factors in the flow of international news: A review of the literature. *SHS Web of Conferences*, 33, 00008. <https://doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/20173300008>
- [28] Salim, M., Utami, F. U., Bramantyo, H. (2021). Digital Media-Based Nutrition Health Communication Model. 3rd Jogjakarta Communication Conference (JCC 2021). 247-251. <https://www.atlantis-press.com/proceedings/jcc-21/125964693>
- [29] Sari, W. Y., & Rusadi, U. (2019). Wacana pemberitaan diskriminasi terhadap muslim Uyghur di Republika.co.id dan Kompas.com. *Jurnal ISIP: Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik*, 16(2), 75. <https://doi.org/10.36451/j.isip.v16i2.27>
- [30] Shafiullah, M., & Ali, S. (2018). Dependency of mainstream Pakistani English newspapers on foreign news agencies: A comparative study of daily dawn and the news international. *Global Mass Communication Review*, III(1), 1–17. [https://doi.org/10.31703/gmcr.2018\(III-I\).01](https://doi.org/10.31703/gmcr.2018(III-I).01)
- [31] Trianton, T. (2016). Jurnalistik komprehensif. In *Ombak*. Ombak.
- [32] Wanting, S., & Karnanta, K. Y. (2019). Perbandingan representasi etnis Uighur di media berita China Daily dan BBC. *Lakon : Jurnal Kajian Sastra Dan Budaya*, 8(1), 28. <https://doi.org/10.20473/lakon.v8i1.9330>
- [33] Wardah, A. W. (2020). Analisis framing pemberitaan muslim Uighur dalam portal online Kompas.com dan Detik.com [UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya]. In *Digital Library: UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya*. <http://digilib.uinsby.ac.id/42984/>
- [34] Yunus, S. (2012). *Jurnalistik terapan*. Ghalia Indonesia.
- [35] Zamroni, M., Astuti, Y. D., & Zuhri, A. (2021). Religious radicalism frame in the online media news (Framing analysis reporting of “ISIS” in republika.co.id and temp.co). *Jurnal Ilmiah Islam Futura*, 21(1), 80. <https://doi.org/10.22373/jiif.v0i0.5837>

