

**ANALYSIS OF NEWS FRAMING OF ROHINGYA REFUGEES IN INDONESIA
THROUGH ISLAMIC ONLINE MEDIA (REPUBLIKA.ID & ISLAMTODAY.ID)**



FINAL THESIS

Submitted to Fulfill The Requirements for Obtaining a Bachelor's Degree in Communication
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Universitas Islam Indonesia

Written by:

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**International Program of Communications
Faculty of Psychology & Socio-Cultural Science
Universitas Islam Indonesia**

2024

AGREEMENT SHEET

THESIS

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INDONESIA THROUGH ISLAMIC ONLINE MEDIA (REPUBLIKA.ID &
ISLAMTODAY.ID)**

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It has been given permission by the thesis supervisor to be tested and defended in
front of the thesis examiner team.

Date: May 29th 2024

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VALIDITY SHEET THESIS
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STATEMENT OF ACADEMIC ETHICS

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

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Through this letter I hereby state the following:

1. Throughout the completion of this thesis research, researchers upheld academic integrity by refraining from any form of academic misconduct, such as plagiarism, enlisting assistance from others in writing the thesis, or engaging in any other violations that contradict the esteemed academic ethics upheld by the Islamic University of Indonesia.
2. This thesis represents solely my own scientific efforts as a student and researcher, without the involvement of any other individuals or parties.
3. In the event that, after my graduation from the Communication Science Department in the Faculty of Psychology and Social-Cultural Sciences of the Islamic University of Indonesia, it is determined that this thesis shows clear evidence of plagiarism or academic fraud, I accept full responsibility for any ensuing consequences and academic sanctions imposed by the Islamic University of Indonesia.

Thus, I truly agree with this remark.

Yogyakarta, August 23rd 2024

Sincerely,



Arsila Khairunnisa

MOTTO

"Sesungguhnya, bersama kesulitan ada kemudahan."

-Q.S. Al-Insyirah: 5-6

"You are not the opinion of someone who doesn't know you"

- Taylor Swift

"Barangsiapa yang berusaha menjaga diri, maka Allah menjaganya, barangsiapa yang berusaha merasa cukup, maka Allah mencukupinya. Barangsiapa yang berusaha bersabar, maka Allah akan menjadikannya bisa bersabar dan tidak ada seorangpun yang dianugerahi sesuatu yang melebihi kesabaran."

- HR Bukhari

DEDICATION

"I dedicate the final thesis to myself who has gone above and beyond to make the best research by her own and also to my beloved parents and my beloved ones as a proof that I am able to complete my education and achieve a degree as expected by myself and them"

FOREWORD

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

All praise is due to Allah Subhanahu wa Ta'ala, whose mercy and grace have enabled the completion of this thesis titled “*Analysis of New Framing of Rohingya Refugees in Indonesia through Islamic Online Media (Republika.id & IslamToday.id)*” Shalawat and salam to our Prophet Muhammad Shallallahu 'Alaihi wa Sallam, his family, companions, and followers until the end of time.

This thesis is submitted as a requirement for obtaining a Bachelor of Communication Science degree at the Islamic University of Indonesia. With deep gratitude, I thank all those who provided help, guidance, and support during the writing process. I realize that without it all and Allah SWT's blessings, I would not have reached this point.

First of all, the researcher would like to express his deep gratitude to:

1. My Beloved Parents and Family

Thank you for your endless prayers, love, and sacrifices that supported me in completing this thesis and earning my degree. You are my source of strength and inspiration. Special thanks to my siblings, Aay and Ahel, and my dear nephew Atqan, whose presence motivated me even more.

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5. My Fellow Students of IPC UII

Thank you, Impostor, for the cooperation and memories during our studies. Wishing you all the best.

6. Last but Not Least

Thank you to my life partner, Ra'ifan Alfisya Naufal, the strongest man, for accompanying my academic journey and providing motivation, even when it was challenging

I realize this thesis is far from perfect. Constructive criticism and suggestions are welcome for future improvements. I hope this thesis benefits readers and contributes to the field of Communication Science. Finally, I pray that all efforts are accepted as acts of worship and gain Allah's pleasure. Aamiin.

Wassalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Yogyakarta, May 29th 2024



Arsila Khairunnisa

ABSTRACT

Khairunnisa, Arsila, (2024). Framing Analysis of Rohingya Refugee News in Indonesia Through Islamic Online Media (Republika.id & IslamToday.id) Communication Studies Program, Faculty of Psychology and Socio-Culture, Universitas Islam Indonesia. 2024.

This research focuses on the coverage of the Rohingya refugee humanitarian crisis in the Islamic online media Republika.id and Islamtoday.id in December 2023. The arrival of Rohingya refugees in Indonesia sparked debate in the media that tended to be emotional and polarizing. The presentation of news that shapes readers' perceptions results from the editorial management applied. Effective editorial management determines the content of news that is informative, complete, accurate, impartial and balanced. In addition, editorial management also affects the main issues in the news, media with particular biases or sentiments develop special policies and strategies in compiling and delivering news. Therefore, this research aims to reveal the news framing patterns and editorial management of Islamic online news in handling the Rohingya refugee issue. This research is divided into two focuses. First, using Robert N. Entman's framing analysis approach, the research aims to explore the framing of the Rohingya Refugee issue in Indonesia on Republika.id and Islamtoday.id media during December 2023 by analyzing the 4 steps of defining the problem, diagnosing the cause of the problem, making moral decisions, and suggesting solutions. Second, the research focuses on exploring the editorial management used by the media through interviews with editors with a qualitative analysis approach that interprets the meaning in the data, with a constructivism paradigm. The results of the study first reveal that Republika.id and Islamtoday.id frame the issue differently. Republika.id highlights the humanitarian side and criminal acts of human trafficking, while IslamToday.id focuses on government response and political handling of humanitarian issues. Second, while both media display comprehensive editorial management functions, differences in human resources significantly influence their editorial management practices. In conclusion, Republika.id frames the news of the Rohingya arrival as a humanitarian and criminal issue that requires widespread support and solutions, driven by traditional newspaper reporting editorial management principles with strict verification. In contrast, IslamToday.id frames the issue as a humanitarian crisis that requires resolution by officials, presenting the news from a single point of view due to limited editorial resources and limited ability to apply their values and views in depth on the Rohingya issue.

Keywords: Framing Analysis, Rohingya Refugee Crisis, Editorial Management, Islamic Online Media

ABSTRAK

Khairunnisa, Arsila, (2024). Analisis Framing Berita Pengungsi Rohingya di Indonesia Melalui Media Online Islam (Republika.id & IslamToday.id) Program Studi Ilmu Komunikasi, Fakultas Psikologi dan Sosial Budaya, Universitas Islam Indonesia. 2024.

Penelitian ini berfokus pada pemberitaan krisis kemanusiaan pengungsi Rohingya di media daring Islam Republika.id dan Islamtoday.id pada bulan Desember 2023. Di tengah kedatangan pengungsi Rohingya ke Indonesia menimbulkan perdebatan di media dengan pemberitaan yang cenderung emosional dan polarisasi. Penyajian berita yang membentuk persepsi pembaca merupakan hasil dari manajemen redaksi yang diterapkan. Manajemen redaksi yang efektif menentukan isi berita yang informatif, lengkap, akurat, tidak memihak, dan berimbang. Selain itu, manajemen redaksi juga mempengaruhi isu-isu utama dalam pemberitaan, di mana media yang dipersepsikan dengan sentimen tertentu akan memiliki kebijakan dan strategi khusus dalam menyusun dan menyampaikan berita. Sehingga Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap pola pembingkai berita dan manajemen redaksional media Islam dalam menangani isu pengungsi Rohingya. Di dalam penelitian ini terbagi menjadi dua fokus, pertama dengan menggunakan pendekatan analisis framing Robert N. Entman penelitian bertujuan mengeksplorasi pembingkai isu Pengungsi Rohingya di Indonesia pada media Republika.id dan Islamtoday.id selama bulan Desember 2023 dengan menganalisis 4 langkah pendefinisian masalah, diagnosa penyebab masalah, membuat keputusan moral, dan menyarankan penyelesaian. Kedua adalah mengeksplorasi manajemen redaksi yang digunakan oleh media melalui wawancara dengan para editor dengan pendekatan analisis kualitatif yang menginterpretasikan makna dalam data, dengan paradigma konstruktivisme. Hasil penelitian, pertama menunjukkan bahwa pembingkai media yang terlihat pada Republika.id dan IslamToday.id, menekankan pembingkai aspek yang berbeda, Republika.id menyoroti sisi kemanusiaan dan tindakan pidana perdagangan orang, sedangkan IslamToday.id berfokus pada respon pemerintah dan penanganan politik terhadap isu kemanusiaan. Kedua, dalam manajemen editorial, kedua media ini menampilkan fungsi manajemen secara menyeluruh namun perbedaan sumber daya manusia menjadi perbedaan signifikan yang mendasari bagaimana mereka mengelola redaksi. Kesimpulannya, Republika.id membingkai berita kedatangan Rohingya sebagai masalah kemanusiaan dan kriminal yang membutuhkan dukungan dan solusi yang luas, didorong oleh prinsip-prinsip manajemen editorial pelaporan surat kabar tradisional dengan verifikasi yang ketat. Sebaliknya, IslamToday.id membingkai masalah ini sebagai krisis kemanusiaan yang membutuhkan penyelesaian oleh para pejabat, menyajikan berita dari sudut pandang tunggal karena sumber daya editorial yang terbatas dan kemampuan yang terbatas untuk menerapkan nilai-nilai dan pandangan mereka secara mendalam tentang masalah Rohingya.

Kata kunci: Analisis Framing, Krisis Pengungsi Rohingya, Manajemen Redaksi, Media Daring Islam

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Study Background

The humanitarian crisis involving Rohingya refugees has been in the international spotlight as the number of refugees has increased in various countries, including Indonesia. As of November 14-21, 2023, there are 1,084 Rohingya refugees who have arrived in Sabang, Aceh. They came on a boat owned by Bangladeshis. Their arrival adds to the long list of Rohingya refugees seeking refuge in various countries (Tim detikEdu, 2023). According to data from the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR), there are 1.2 million Rohingya refugees scattered around the world since 2017. The majority are women and children, with 90% residing in Bangladesh and Malaysia (UNHCR, Refugee Statistics). The Rohingya are a stateless Muslim minority in Myanmar, they have also been victims of oppression and discrimination for years. These conditions have also had an impact on the emergence of other crises in the form of poverty and hunger that have hit so that they seek protection and assistance from neighboring countries (Tim detikEdu, 2023). The arrival of Rohingya refugees to Indonesia has been happening for several years and every year the Rohingya issue has a different influence on Indonesian society through how the news frames the issue. Given that the framing of Rohingya refugee news on social media and online media is often emotional and polarizing. The framing of the news can affect the way people perceive Rohingya refugees, both positively and negatively.

A news article highlights that the arrival of Rohingya refugees to Indonesia in large numbers can pose a threat from various aspects. Firstly, from a humanitarian perspective, these refugees need humanitarian assistance, such as food, clothing, and shelter. Secondly, from the security aspect, the presence of Rohingya refugees in large numbers can be a threat to national security. Lastly, the economic aspect with the arrival of large waves of Rohingya

refugees in Indonesia can burden the country's economy. In fact, their presence has been criticized and rejected, especially for Rohingya refugees in Aceh until now. This is certainly based on various reasons such as the behavior of Rohingya refugees who threw community assistance into the sea, so that the community considered this action to show ingratitude. This incident occurred when 249 Rohingya refugees had just arrived in Aceh and they were prohibited from going ashore. Furthermore, the Rohingya refugees who ran away from the refugee camps reportedly violated local norms and customs of the local community, even worse they raped minors (Sumitro, F., 2023). The Rohingya refugee issue is complex and multidimensional. It involves not only humanitarian aspects, but also security and economic aspects. Therefore, it is important to understand this issue comprehensively. In addition, the massive spread of information through social media and mass media has also made this issue increasingly in the spotlight.

The arrival of Rohingya refugees has created pros and cons in Indonesian society. According to Ismail Fahmi, founder of Drone Emprit (a social network analysis platform), false information and hate narratives against Rohingya refugees on social media X which were deliberately spread by fanbase accounts or forums that usually do not reveal the identity of the sender. The data shows that the number of Rohingya mentions on X is much higher, reaching 47,672 compared to the online news of 4,421 and as of December 6 there was an increase in Rohingya mentions. The hateful narratives created include Rohingya refugees carrying infectious diseases, Rohingya refugees will commit acts of terrorism, and Rohingya refugees will burden the Indonesian economy. The narratives were responded to by the followers of the fanbase account, leading to discussions that linked the Rohingya issue to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, with claims that the Rohingya crisis is an Israeli ploy. Thus, these narratives seem to aim at inciting conflict among Muslims, diverting the attention of Indonesian netizens, and attacking one of the presidential candidates who mentioned accepting Rohingya refugees in Indonesia. (BBC News Indonesia, 2023).

Against this background, the government, civil society and mass media play a key role in providing information and shaping public perceptions of the crisis. Public understanding of the issue can be influenced by the way news is presented in the mass media. Although it is natural for the media and journalists to be independent and objective, it is still common to find different news about the same event. Basically, different media outlets may report the same event with different presentations, highlighting or downplaying certain aspects. Arifin, Iskandar, and Sobari (2020), in their article "Robert Entman Framing Analysis of Saracen Hoak Issue News in *Republika.co.id* and *Kompas.com*", state that "Behind the large veil of independence and objectivity, a journalist keeps paradoxes, tragedies, and even ironies" (Arifin, M., S., Et Al, 2020).

Quoting back from Pengantar Redaksi LKIS (2002) (as cited in Arifin, M., S., Et Al, 2020) states that "Efforts that can be made so that we understand the messages conveyed by a mass media so as not to experience confusion or be played by media offerings by comparing several news in the media".

It is widely recognized that the media cannot be free from biases related to ideology, politics, economics, society, culture, and even religion. There is no media that has absolute independence. In recent times, news about the Rohingya ethnicity has often been colored by various images from the media, especially those with Islamic values. These media present the news in various forms and packaging that differ from one another. This difference is clearly visible when compared to nationalist and religiously ideologized media, both from the point of view of the news, the language used in the text, and the photos or images presented.

It is interesting to observe how Islamic media package their news. Islamic media in Indonesia often present news about the Rohingya ethnicity with high intensity, sometimes with a provocative and very dramatic writing style. This can be seen from the headlines, the content, to the photos displayed in the news.

To further enrich this research, it is essential to focus on Islamic-oriented media to determine whether the Rohingya issue, which is often linked to religious matters, significantly influences their reporting style and framing. By examining how these outlets handle such sensitive topics, the study aims to uncover the underlying patterns in their news framing and the extent to which their ideological leanings shape public perception. This approach aims to understand whether media adhering to religious values report the Rohingya issue differently. Therefore, this research will find out how the issue of Rohingya refugees in Indonesia is framed by two Islamic online media, namely Republika.id and Islamtoday.id. This research will focus on news articles about Rohingya refugees published in December 2023. This focus is based on the fact that in November the number of Rohingya refugees who came to Indonesia was very large, making this issue a topic of intense media discussion by December, with various media outlets presenting both supportive and critical perspectives.

In the digital era, online platforms are the main channel for people to get information. Republika.id and Islamtoday.id are examples of Islamic online media that have a wide audience and are determined to become the main platform in providing quality information and insights for millions of Indonesian Muslim families (About Us, [Islamtoday](http://Islamtoday.id)). Just like Republika.id, which from its history cannot be separated from Islam, because it was founded by the Association of Muslim Scholars in Indonesia on January 4, 1993, claimed to be the only Islamic media still surviving among other Islamic newspapers born in the 1990s. Two years later, on August 17, 1995, [Republika](http://Republika.id) expanded its services by launching a news portal, republika.co.id, so that now Republika.co.id is a channel for Muslims to convey their opinions and aspirations (Journey Full of Meaning, 2022).

Likewise, Islamtoday.id, an Islamic online media platform established in 2019, aims to capture factual and historical events while voicing the concerns and struggles of all levels of Muslim society. Islamtoday.id claims to be an independent media that is not affiliated with certain community groups,

jama'ah, tanzhim, organizations and elements (About Us, Islamtoday). Based on this explanation, these two platforms are Islamic online media that are quite popular in Indonesia and have a fairly wide reach. This can be a representative source of data for this research.

Next, choosing Republika as an object of research for analyzing the framing of Rohingya news is academically justified due to its status as one of the leading media outlets in Indonesia. According to the SCImago Media Rankings, Republika is ranked second only to Kompas, underscoring its significant influence in the Indonesian media landscape (SCImago Media Rankings). This high ranking reflects Republika's wide reach, credibility, and impact on public discourse.

Then, choosing IslamToday.id as the object of research in the framing analysis of Rohingya news, especially when compared with Republika.id. IslamToday.id is a new Islamic online media and does not yet have the same reputation as Republika.id, which has become one of the leading Islamic media in Indonesia. Republika.id, with a wider audience and long experience in the press, can be considered a “senior” among Islamic media. In contrast, IslamToday.id is still in its early stages of development and faces unique challenges, as described in the theory of the Islamic press outlined by Dendy H. Nanda (2020), the challenges faced by Islamic media include limited financial support, weak management, and the stigma of being outdated and sectarian. A new media outlet like IslamToday.id is undoubtedly striving not only to survive but also to build a loyal audience amid fierce competition and these various obstacles. By comparing IslamToday.id and Republika.id, this research becomes richer and more comprehensive, as it encompasses two Islamic media outlets with vastly different backgrounds. The other side, Republika.id represents an established Islamic media with greater resources and broader influence. On the other hand, IslamToday.id represents a new voice in Islamic media, still working to find its footing amidst these challenges.

Furthermore, each news platform has different characteristics, although both have an Islamic focus, Republika.co.id and Islamtoday.id may have different approaches and perspectives in presenting news, providing diverse perspectives for this study. Republika.co.id and Islamtoday.id were chosen as the research objects due to the ease of accessing information and cooperating with these media, enriching the research with an internal perspective and deeper understanding.

This research can provide a significant picture of how the Rohingya refugee issue is expressed and understood by the Indonesian public through Islamic media platforms. News framing analysis involves understanding the news frame used by the media, including word choice, emphasis, and context used in the presentation of information. Researchers consider it important and feasible to examine the news framing of the Rohingya refugee issue from the viewpoint of the Islamic media. Since the Rohingya refugees are predominantly Muslim and Indonesia is a Muslim-majority country, this issue is both humanitarian and religious. Furthermore, the study addresses how Rohingya refugees are rejected by the people of Aceh and Indonesia. While various media report on this issue, this study specifically examines how Islamic oriented media report on the Rohingya refugee issue amid negative narratives.

Thus, this research not only provides a deeper understanding of the Rohingya refugee issue in Indonesia but also reveals the media editorial policy and strategy in covering the Rohingya refugee issue. Proper editorial management will determine the content of the news presented to be informative, complete, accurate, impartial and balanced. Editorial policies and strategies also affect the main issues in media coverage, as well as public perceptions of the media (Pambudi, 2021). According to the study "The Editorial Management of Okezone.com in Presenting Worthy and Likable News" by Rayputri and Rusdi (2022), every online media in Indonesia, such as Okezone.com, always competes to present news that is interesting and relevant to its readers. Achieving this goal requires effective editorial strategy

and management. Exploring and analyzing the news framing and editorial policies of a media is crucial as it provides an in-depth understanding of how a media shapes and presents information to the public. By understanding editorial strategies, we can identify the biases, priorities and goals underlying news presentation. This kind of research helps us evaluate the credibility and objectivity of the media, and provides insight into how the media influences public perception.

The results of this study are expected to contribute to the development of media studies, especially in the context of reporting humanitarian issues through Islamic online media in Indonesia. This research reflects a high level of novelty through several key aspects. First, the issues raised in this research take place in December 2023, ensuring that the topics discussed are still relevant and have become hotly debated in recent months. This gives this research a significant contemporary dimension, connecting the research results with the dynamics of developing actuality.

Choosing Islamtoday.id as the object of research is an innovative step, given that the media has never been the focus of similar research before. This adds unique value to the research and opens up opportunities to gain new insights regarding the role and influence of Islamtoday.id media in shaping public opinion regarding the issues raised. In addition, the research method used also shows innovation and depth of analysis. The research did not only rely on frame analysis in accordance with the method, but also involved interviews with editorial parties from the two mass media studies. This approach provided a more in-depth qualitative dimension, allowing the researcher to understand first-hand the editorial policies and strategies that may have influenced the way the issues were raised and presented to readers.

Overall, this research not only contributes to the understanding of the issues discussed, but also opens up space for further reflection on the dynamics of Islamic mass media and their role in shaping public opinion. The novelty of this research is not only evident from the issues raised, but also

from the well-integrated methodological approach to understanding the complexities of Islamic mass media in a changing social context.

B. Research Questions

Based on this background, the researcher has identified and formulated the problems as follows:

1. How is the news framing regarding the issue of Rohingya Refugees in Indonesia presented in Islamic online media, particularly in Republika.id and Islamtoday.id, during the period of December 2023?
2. What is the editorial management of Islamic mass media in Indonesia in covering the issue of Rohingya refugees?

These problem formulations will be addressed through the analysis of news framing in articles about Rohingya refugees published by Republika.id and Islamtoday.id, supported by data obtained through interviews with representatives from these media outlets.

C. Research Purpose

This research aims to analyze the framing of news about the rejection of Rohingya refugees in Indonesia by two prominent Islamic online media platforms: Republika.id and Islamtoday.id. By examining the framing techniques, biases, and narratives employed in their coverage, the study seeks to understand:

1. How Islamic media frame the complex issue of Rohingya refugee in Indonesia during December 2023
2. How are the media editorial policy and strategy in covering the Rohingya refugee issue.

D. Research Benefits

The research findings will contribute to a deeper understanding of the following:

1. Framing and its impact: By analyzing the framing techniques used by Republika and Islamtoday.id, the research will contribute to the scholarly understanding of how framing shapes public opinion and policy debates.
2. Rohingya refugee issue in Indonesia: The study will shed light on the specific context and dynamics surrounding the Rohingya refugee issue in Indonesia, including the role of religion and media in shaping public discourse.
3. Policy implications: The research findings can inform policymakers and civil society actors in developing more effective communication strategies and interventions related to refugee policy and integration.

Overall, this research aims to contribute to a more nuanced and informed understanding of the complex issue of Rohingya refugees in Indonesia, particularly through the lens of Islamic online media. By analyzing the framing techniques and narratives employed by Republika and Islamtoday.id, the study hopes to shed light on the role of media in shaping public opinion and advocating for or against marginalized communities.

E. Theoretical Framework

1. Previous Research

a. Analisis Framing Statemen Tokoh Aceh Menyikapi Isu Rohingya by Ridia Armis (2018)

A previous study titled "Analysis of the Framing of Statements by Aceh Figures in Responding to the Rohingya Issue" by Ridia Armis in 2018 explored how the online media *aceh.antaranews.com* and *serambinews.com* conveyed news related to Rohingya with different constructions or framings. The main focus of this research was on the textual content of the statements by Aceh figures in responding to the Rohingya issue in both online media during September 2017.

The methodology used in this study involved a qualitative approach using the framing analysis technique by Robert Entman, which

includes four elements: define problems, diagnose causes, make moral judgments, and suggest remedies. The analysis of the news from both online media showed that the news was influenced by the interests of each media, but both were equally supportive of the Muslim Rohingya. Both media also published news of statements by Aceh figures in responding to the Rohingya issue, referring to the representation of the views of Aceh figures and the Acehese community itself (Armis, R. 2018).

The comparison between the previous and current studies lies in the focus and method of analysis. Both have a focus on framing analysis as the main method and explore the Rohingya issue as the center of their research. Both studies contribute to understanding various perspectives on the Rohingya issue, both from the perspective of local figures and through the lens of national media and the Islamic religion.

However, the differences lie in the objects of analysis and the perspectives taken between the two studies. Ridia Armis's study analyzed the statements of Aceh figures related to the Rohingya issue, while the current study analyzes the framing of news about Rohingya refugees in Indonesia through online Islamic media. In addition, Ridia Armis's study took the perspective of the statements of Aceh figures as policymakers, while the current study will take the perspective of online Islamic media, highlighting the Islamic perspective in Rohingya refugees. The focus of analysis also differs, with the previous study focused on the analysis of direct statements from Aceh figures, while the current study focuses on the framing analysis of news of Rohingya refugees in online Islamic media. Furthermore, the previous study focused on the response of Aceh figures, adding a local contextual dimension, while the current study focuses on the Rohingya refugees in Indonesia as framed by online Islamic media.

b. Framing The Rohingya Crisis: A Comparative Analysis of News Media Discourse In Indonesia And Malaysia by Muhammad Hafizh Fariadhi, Jaufillaili, Turini Erawati, and Setia Budiyantri (2024)

The study by Muhammad Hafizh Fariadhii et al. in 2024, titled "Framing The Rohingya Crisis: A Comparative Analysis of News Media Discourse In Indonesia And Malaysia," provides a complementary perspective to my research. This study explored the intersection of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) within the context of media representation, specifically examining how two online publications, Kompas.id (Indonesia) and The Diplomat (Malaysia), narrated the Rohingya crisis. The research underscored the importance of understanding how language constructs ideological positions and influences the portrayal of social issues in the media. The objective was to identify the attitude subsystems used in national coverage and to determine whether the media outlets employed similar or divergent evaluative frameworks in presenting their perspectives.

Through a qualitative analysis of selected articles, the study aimed to uncover the underlying philosophies shaping public opinion about the Rohingya. The methodology was deeply rooted in discourse analysis, particularly focusing on how language functions within social contexts. By drawing on the theoretical foundations of CDA and SFL, the study delved into the evaluative language and framing strategies employed by journalists. The findings revealed significant differences in the attitude subsystems across the two media outlets, reflecting distinct ideological stances on the Rohingya issue. Their discussion demonstrated that the evaluative language used by each media outlet not only mirrors their ideological positions but also shapes the public narrative surrounding the Rohingya crisis.

These two studies are similar in several important aspects. First, they both focus on how the media framed the Rohingya refugee crisis, highlighting the role of the media in shaping public perception. This research emphasizes the importance of understanding how news framing affects social attitudes towards the Rohingya crisis. Second, both studies used a qualitative analytical approach to explore media content. The research involved an in-depth examination of the language and strategies used by journalists in presenting the Rohingya crisis, focusing on how the media constructs narratives and ideologies. Third, both studies also delved into media ideologies, analyzing how these ideological stances influenced the representation of the Rohingya issue. The research aims to uncover the underlying philosophies and biases that influence the way the media portrays this crisis.

The theoretical frameworks and methodologies of the two studies differ notably. The previous research by Muhammad Hafizh Fariadhii et al. uses Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) to explore media representation. This approach focuses on how language in Kompas.id (Indonesia) and The Diplomat (Malaysia) shapes ideological views and public perception. The study examines the role of language in constructing narratives. In contrast, the researcher's study uses Robert N. Entman's framing analysis to study how Islamic online media, specifically Republika.id and Islamtoday.id, frame the Rohingya crisis. Additionally, the current research explores editorial management practices through editor interviews, offering insight into how editorial choices affect news content and presentation.

The geographic focus also varies. The previous research compares media coverage of the Rohingya crisis in Indonesia and Malaysia, highlighting differences in portrayal between the two countries. The current study, however, concentrates on Islamic online media in

Indonesia, specifically Republika.id and Islamtoday.id, examining how these outlets address the crisis within a religious context.

c. Media Framing of Minorities' Crisis: A Study on Al Jazeera and BBC News Coverage of the Rohingya by Osama Kanaker and Faizal Kasmani (2020)

The article examines how two major news organizations, Al Jazeera and the BBC, framed the Rohingya crisis, focusing on their portrayal of its causes and consequences for the Rohingya minority in Myanmar. Using framing theory, the study analyzes news items from 2017 and finds that both Al Jazeera and the BBC predominantly attributed the crisis to security and military factors, which made up over 90% of their coverage. This focus on military actions, rather than on other potential causes like religion and culture, suggests a framing bias that may diminish the ethnic and religious aspects of the conflict. The article identifies 20 different consequences of the crisis reported by both networks, with significant attention given to issues like deportation, mass killings, and oppression. While Al Jazeera offered more extensive coverage overall, addressing various ramifications, the BBC's reports focused more heavily on deportation. The findings indicate that both media outlets fall short of presenting a comprehensive view of the Rohingya crisis, as they primarily highlight specific incidents without fully addressing the broader context and implications for this oppressed minority.

Both studies share a focus on media framing of the Rohingya crisis, though examine different contexts, the previous research in international media and for this study in Islamic media in Indonesia. Both utilize framing theory to analyze how media outlets present the causes and impacts of the crisis, employing qualitative approaches to understand how public perceptions are shaped by media coverage. Each study also highlights the humanitarian aspects of the crisis, albeit

with distinct emphases; the former on militarization and the latter on government response.

Despite these similarities, the studies diverge in several key areas. The earlier study examines international media, specifically Al Jazeera and the BBC, while your research focuses on Indonesian Islamic online media, Republika.id and Islamtoday.id. The timeframes also differ, with the earlier study analyzing news from 2017, and my research concentrating on coverage from December 2023. In addition, the previous study used a quantitative approach as its method, while this study will use a qualitative approach. Lastly, while the previous study did not delve deeper into editorial management, my study combines framing analysis with an exploration of editorial practices through interviews with editors.

d. How Newspapers In China, India And Bangladesh Framed The Rohingya Crisis of 2017 by Islam, K. (2018)

The previous study by Islam (2018) investigates the international media's response to the persecution of the Rohingya in Myanmar's Rakhine state in 2017, a crisis that attracted widespread global attention. The research is grounded in normative theory, which suggests that media coverage of an issue will differ across countries due to variations in their socio-political systems. The study specifically examines how the media in three neighboring countries China, India, and Bangladesh framed the Rohingya Muslim issue. To achieve this, the researchers conducted both systematic and qualitative content analyses of six newspapers from these countries, applying the Policy-Media Interaction model to understand how Myanmar's actions were portrayed. The study concentrated on a one-month period starting on August 25, 2017, the day the Rohingya crisis escalated. The analysis included 50 news reports analyzed qualitatively and 258 reports analyzed quantitatively, revealing notable differences in how

each country's media framed the issue. In Indian and Bangladeshi newspapers, the human interest and protest frames were the most prominent, highlighting the humanitarian aspects and public dissent regarding the crisis. Conversely, Chinese media focused more on the conflict and security aspects, reflecting a different perspective on the situation. The study also found variations in the sources cited by the media in each country. Bangladeshi newspapers frequently cited aid agencies, Indian newspapers predominantly referenced national officials, and Chinese newspapers most often cited the Myanmar government. These findings demonstrate how the socio-political context of each country influenced the media's portrayal of the Rohingya crisis, leading to distinct narratives across the three countries.

Both studies focus on how media outlets frame the Rohingya crisis, highlighting the role of media in shaping public perception. Each research examines media coverage during a specific timeframe related to significant events involving the Rohingya. The studies emphasize the influence of media on public discourse and the importance of understanding how different outlets construct narratives around the crisis. Additionally, both investigations reveal that media framing is influenced by underlying socio-political contexts, whether it be national ideologies or editorial practices.

The primary difference lies in the geographical scope and the media outlets analyzed. The previous study compares media framing in three countries China, India, and Bangladesh offering a broader international perspective on the Rohingya crisis. In contrast, the recent study narrows its focus to Islamic online media in Indonesia, specifically *Republika.id* and *Islamtoday.id*, providing a more localized and religious context for the analysis.

Another distinction is the theoretical framework and methodology used. The previous research employs normative theory and

Robinson's Policy-Media Interaction model to explore how different socio-political systems influence media coverage. The recent study, however, uses Robert N. Entman's framing analysis, focusing not only on media framing but also on the role of editorial management in shaping news content. This additional focus on editorial practices provides deeper insight into the internal factors that influence media framing in the context of Islamic online media.

e. Aksi Bela Rohingya dalam Media: Analisis Framing Pemberitaan Aksi Bela Rohingya di Tribun-Medan.com dan Analisadaily.com oleh Erwan Efendi, Fahrul Rizal, Ahmad Salman Farid (2018)

The next relevant study "Aksi Bela Rohingya Dalam Media (Analisis Framing Pemberitaan Aksi Bela Rohingya Di Tribun-Medan.Com Dan Analisadaily.Com)" by Erwan Efendi, Fahrul Rizal, Ahmad Salman Farid. This study aims to analyze the framing of Rohingya solidarity action news in Tribun-Medan.com and Analisadaily.com. The previous study used the framing analysis method with the Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki framing model. This model is defined as the process of making a message more prominent, placing information more than others so that the audience is more focused on the message. The purpose of highlighting is to make the message more meaningful and easy to understand by the audience.

The results of this study show that there are differences in framing in the news about Rohingya solidarity actions between Tribun-Medan.com and Analisadaily.com. Tribun-Medan.com tends to frame Rohingya solidarity actions from a negative perspective. This media focuses more on the negative aspects of Rohingya, such as portraying them as unworthy of help. This can be seen from the headlines and the last paragraph of the news they present. Meanwhile, Analisadaily.com tends to frame Rohingya solidarity actions from a positive perspective.

This media focuses more on the positive aspects of Rohingya, such as their struggle to obtain their rights. This can be seen from the headlines and the last paragraph of the news they present. The conclusion of this study is the importance of understanding how local media construct narratives about the solidarity action against Rohingya, as well as the impact of these narratives on the understanding of local communities (Effendi, E., et al. 2018).

The differences between the previous research and the current lie in the selection of research objects. "Aksi Bela Rohingya dalam Media" explores non-Islamic media, while "Analysis of News Framing of Rohingya Refugees in Indonesia through Islamic Online Media" is more oriented to Islamic online media. Religious perspective is also a significant difference. "Aksi Bela Rohingya dalam Media" does not explicitly include a religious perspective, while "Analysis of News Framing of Rohingya Refugees" specifically selects Islamic media as the focus of research.

In terms of similarities, both place the main focus on framing analysis, uncovering how news is presented and understood by the public. Both studies, whether examining Rohingya solidarity actions or the rejection of Rohingya refugees, aim to explore how the media frames information and influences the reader's perception. Additionally, both studies also choose online media as the object of research. Although different in the selection of media, with "Aksi Bela Rohingya dalam Media" choosing *Tribun-Medan.com* and *Analisedaily.com*, while "Analysis of News Framing of Rohingya Refugees Rejection" focuses on Islamic media *Republika* and *Islamtoday.id.*, both studies highlight the role of online media. However, this similarity shows that both studies underscores the importance of the role of online media in shaping the narrative around the Rohingya issue.

2. Theoretical Framework

a. Framing Analysis Theory

1) Definition of Framing Analysis

Why does one event receive news coverage while another does not?

Why does the media emphasize one side while ignoring the other?

These questions pertain to the concept of framing, wherein the media not only reflects reality but also actively constructs it. The media is not merely a passive conduit but is actively involved in shaping meanings and perspectives on events.

Framing analysis is defined as a method for understanding how the media frames reality, whether it concerns events, actors, groups, or other subjects. This construction process influences how the media reports an event, including the selection of viewpoints, interviews with specific sources, and the choice of words.

According to Erving Goffman's theory of Frame Analysis (1974), Goffman introduced the idea of "frame analysis", in which he argues that individuals actively classify, organize, and interpret their life experiences in order to understand them. "Schemata of Interpretation," which Goffman labels as "frames," with these frames allowing the individual "to find, understand, identify, and label events or information" (Pan, Z. & Kosicki, G., 1993)

Frames are conceptual tools that shape how we interpret reality by highlighting certain aspects while downplaying others (Gamson, 1992). These frames are dynamic, evolving through human interaction and continuously reshaping our understanding of the world.

Frame analysis is a methodological approach that examines how these frames are created, deployed, and interact with other frames. It uncovers how individuals align themselves with particular frames and the implications of these frames within specific contexts. The epistemological foundations of frame analysis align closely with the principles of deliberative democracy, emphasizing the collective

construction of meaning through social interaction. This approach challenges the notion of methodological individualism, instead highlighting the importance of dialogue, cooperation, and the exchange of ideas in the formation and evolution of frames (as cited in Mendonça & Simões, 2022).

As van Gorp (2007) argues, the goal of frame analysis is not merely to assess the impact of isolated elements within a text but to understand how these elements, as a collective, convey underlying cultural phenomena and contribute to the ongoing construction of social reality. Furthermore, frame analysis emphasizes the significance of context in the process of meaning-making, recognizing that discourses must be understood within the specific circumstances in which they arise.

From a communication perspective, the purpose of framing analysis is to dissect the ideology or methodology employed by the media in constructing facts. This analysis involves various methods used to select, emphasize, and associate facts within news stories to render them more meaningful, interesting, significant, or memorable, thereby enabling the audience to comprehend the news according to the journalist's or news writer's perspective. In other words, framing is a technique to discern the perspective utilized by journalists when selecting issues and composing news stories (Sobur, 2018).

According to Eriyanto (2002), framing is the manner in which the media narrates an event, which is reflected in the "perspective" on reality that is reported. Differences in understanding and constructing events by the media result in varied reporting of the same event. The two primary aspects of framing are: how events are given meaning, which involves selecting coverage and researching facts; and how those facts are presented through words, sentences, and images to support a particular idea.

The study by Paul D'Angelo and Jim A. Kuypers (2010) emphasizes that the primary focus of news framing is on how media frames specific

issues. Historically, framing research was predominantly applied within political communication, such as framing political campaigns or court decisions. However, over time, the concept of framing has evolved and is now applied across various fields, including health, sports, and even religion. This expansion illustrates that framing is a flexible and relevant concept for a wide range of media content, not just politics.

In contrast, research on framing reviewed by Jennings Bryant and Dorina Miron (as cited in D'Angelo & Kuypers, 2010) highlights the significance of framing theory in mass communication since the early 21st century. However, they also point out that framing can be viewed not only as a theory but also as an approach, perspective, analytical technique, paradigm, or even a multiparadigmatic research program. This diversity in how framing is perceived reflects the complexity and flexibility of the concept in media analysis. Thus, news framing research provides a valuable tool for understanding how news is presented to the public. Framing can make certain aspects of an issue more prominent, thereby shaping how the public interprets the issue.

Although there are different perspectives on framing as a standalone theory or as an integrative approach in communication this influences how researchers apply the concept. If framing is considered an independent theory, researchers might look for specific propositions and hypotheses related to it. On the other hand, if framing is seen as an integrative approach, researchers might combine theories from various disciplines to enrich their analysis (D'Angelo & Kuypers, 2010)

Finally, comprehensive news framing research not only helps researchers understand the mechanisms behind how issues are framed but also provides a broader understanding of the role of media in shaping our worldview. Thus, framing is a highly useful analytical tool for exploring the media's impact on various aspects of social life.

2) Robert N Entman Framing Model

Entman's model is one of several framing analysis models proposed, and it will be employed in this study. Robert N. Entman is a specialist who established the basis for framing analysis in media content studies. The framing model, as proposed by Robert Entman, is a theoretical framework that emphasizes the media's critical role in shaping public perception and comprehension of particular topics. According to Entman, framing is the process by which news media and other communication sources choose and stress specific parts of a given subject or occurrence, thereby affecting how people perceive and understand it.

Framing analysis is utilized in several fields of study, but Entman believes some features connect them, particularly in how communication materials are presented and how the representations portrayed significantly impact the audience. Thus, framing can be viewed as a communication research framework for investigating numerous emerging themes. For example, audience autonomy is one theme. Framing analysis questions how audiences perceive and code the symbols and messages they receive, how audiences read a text, and why they prefer one perspective over another.

In the realm of journalism, framing analysis examines how frames influence journalists' work, what they first see when they cover events, why they see certain parts of events, how they make certain information more important and prominent than other information, the factors influencing it, and so on. In content analysis, traditional methods measure the tendency of media reporting from the text, whether it is positive or negative. This approach treats the text as linear, not accounting for how certain aspects of the text can affect how it is read. In public opinion, framing analysis investigates how questions arranged in a particular frame can influence the audience's response, how the audience's perception of an issue is influenced by a candidate or politician who packages and highlights the issue, and how the audience's perspective

changes if the issue is presented and packaged differently (Eriyanto, 2002: 129).

According to Entman, framing refers to the provision of definitions, explanations, evaluations, and recommendations of discourse that encourage a particular frame of mind toward the events being discussed (Eriyanto, 2002).

Define Problems	How do you see an event or problem? What does it look like? Alternatively, what problem?
Diagnose Causes	What is the cause of the event? What is considered to be the source of the problem? Who is considered to be the source of the problem?
Make Moral Judgment	To explain this problem, what moral principles are offered? What ethical values are used to support an action?
Treatment Recommendation	What solutions are offered to the problem? What means are offered and what methods are available?

table 1.1 Model Robert Entman's framing model analysis

Within the model of framing, Entman identifies several key elements, including selection, emphasis, and exclusion. Selection refers to the choices made by media professionals regarding which aspects of an issue to include in their coverage. Emphasis involves highlighting certain aspects over others, thereby directing the audience's attention and shaping their understanding of the issue. Exclusion, on the other hand, refers to the deliberate omission of certain details or perspectives from news coverage, which can influence the overall narrative presented to the audience.

Overall, Entman's model of framing underscores the influential role of media in constructing public perceptions and interpretations of events, highlighting the importance of critically analyzing media representations and understanding the potential biases inherent in framing processes.

b. Online Mass Media

1) News

The term "news" in English derives from "new", connoting new information. In other words, all new things are information material that can be conveyed to others in the form of news (Tamburaka, 2013: 134-135).

So news can be defined as a report or announcement about factual and daily occurrences that attract public attention. News can be delivered in various ways. The 'to the point' approach, known as straight news, directly focuses on the core of the problem. Alternatively, news can also be news presented in an indirect style, known as feature news, which is decorated with flowery words (diplomatic approach) to make seemingly trivial facts interesting.

Tankard & Severin, Jr (2010) states that "Sometimes, news formation is influenced by special techniques used in the early stages of story processing. These components include the headline, the opening (the first paragraph of the news), selected quotes (quotes taken from the article and emphasized with large letters), and the core paragraph (the main paragraph in the article that summarizes the content of the entire article)".

2) Mass Communication Media

Mass communication is defined as the process of conveying messages carried out through mass media. Mass communication refers to the use of mass media to connect the source with the audience, either individually or in groups.

Therefore, mass media is a means of communication and information that disseminates information widely and can be accessed

by the general public. This is in line with the definition put forward by Jalaludin Rakhmat who defines mass communication as one of the types of communication aimed at several audiences spread through print media, magazines, newspapers, electronics, television and radio. Messages conveyed through various media can be received simultaneously and instantaneously.

Mass media is an institution that connects all elements of society through the mass media products it produces. Specifically, the functions of the mass media are as follows:

- a) As a channel for the production and distribution of symbolic content.
- b) As a public body that operates based on applicable regulations.
- c) Participation as a voluntary sender or receiver.
- d) Application of professional and bureaucratic standards.
- e) Media is a combination of freedom and power. (Tamburaka, 2013:13).

Society and the media are inseparable. There is a debate whether society shapes the media or the media controls society, leading to the mass society theory proposed by Giner in 1979. Tamburaka (2013) cites the theory of mass society which carries several basic assumptions related to individuals, the role of the media, and the nature of social change. Some of them include:

- The power of the media in society is considered very large, capable of damaging social values and norms, thus disrupting social order. To counter this potential threat, it is considered important that the media is under elite control.
- The media has the direct ability to influence the thinking of the majority of individuals, changing their view of the social world.

- Once an individual's thinking is influenced by the media, there can be negative consequences in the long run, not only harming the individual, but also creating social problems on a wider scale.
- Individuals in mass societies are considered particularly vulnerable to the media because they are disconnected and isolated from traditional social institutions that previously protected them from media manipulation.
- The social damage caused by the media may be remedied by establishing a totalitarian social order.
- Mass media are considered unable to avoid activities that degrade higher cultural forms, causing a general decline in civilization.

3) Components of Mass Media

According to Hiebert, Ungurait, and Bohn (HUB, 1975), there are several components of mass communication which include:

a) Communicators

In print media mass communication, communicators include rubric fillers, reporters, editors, advertisers, and others. There are 3 characteristics of communicators in mass communication; 1) Costliness; 2) Complexity; 3) Competitiveness.

b) Codes and Content

Codes are symbols used in conveying messages (writing, photos, music, movies, spoken words) while content is media content that refers to the meaning of the message. Thus, different codes can lead to varied interpretations of the same content across different media.

c) Gatekeeper

Gatekeepers in print mass media consist of various parties including magazine publishers and newspaper editors. The main task of the gatekeeper is to select the content of the message to be communicated to the audience, evaluate the content to ensure it meets the audience's needs. The gatekeeper is not a position in the mass media but a function that ensures news accuracy, avoids defamation, and prevents racial discrimination. The gatekeeper's role is to filter information, and various roles are played in mass communication activities in mass media organizations. They are the ones who decide what information is to be sent and what information will not be sent. In fact, their authority includes extending and limiting the information disseminated. Gatekeepers include journalists, newspaper editors, editorial staffs (Tamburaka, 2013:13).

d) Regulator

The role of the regulator is similar to the role of the gatekeeper, but the regulator comes from outside the mass media agency. In enforcing mass media regulations, a regulator can stop the spread of news or delete information, but cannot add or initiate news.

e) Media

Media consists of types of mass media consisting of print media, electronic media, and online media,

f) Audience

In mass communication, the audience is central. All messages and information created by the mass media will be distributed to the audience who cannot avoid encountering these media.

g) Filter

The filter component functions to help mass media overcome obstacles by considering the possible factors that cause these obstacles. Given that the mass media audience is very large,

dispersed, and heterogeneous, the filter component helps analyze a variety of different scopes of experience and frames of reference in understanding mass media messages.

h) Feedback

Similar to any communication process, there is a feedback component from the audience. In the mass media, the feedback received from the audience is delayed or indirect feedback (Ardianto, Et Al., 2007:31-48)

4) Understanding online media

The advancement of increasingly sophisticated communication technology has enabled rapid dissemination of information through online media, a direct outcome of internet development. According to Oetomo (2001:51), the internet, established by the United States government in 1969, functions as an extensive global computer network facilitating the exchange and distribution of digital files, thereby reducing geographical barriers. Unlike traditional broadcast media like radio and television, which transmit content from a central source to receivers, the internet allows interconnected computers to both send and receive information, making it pivotal in contemporary global communication by offering efficient and expansive communication channels.

Online media, also known as cyber media, encompasses communication channels conducted via websites on the internet, delivering diverse content such as text, images, videos, and music. Initially integrating into mass communication culture in the mid-1990s in the United States, online media served purposes ranging from personal sharing and creative expression to professional portfolio showcasing and entertainment dissemination. Moreover, it has become a viable source of income, enabling access to global

educational, business, scientific, and cultural developments with minimal resources.

Access to online media extends beyond homes to cafes, schools, campuses, and workplaces (Oetomo 2001:27), reflecting its ubiquitous presence in modern society. This form of media distinguishes itself through several key characteristics. Primarily, its ability to swiftly disseminate information—often within seconds or minutes—contrasts with the longer publishing cycles of print media. Real-time updates further differentiate it from traditional formats, facilitating continuous information flow without daily publication constraints. Interactivity with audiences, through features like email, chat, and comments, enhances engagement, while personalized content selection meets individual preferences. The expandable storage capacity ensures archived information remains accessible alongside real-time updates, and hyperlinks facilitate connectivity to related resources.

Despite its advantages, online media usage presents challenges, including issues of information accuracy and potential adverse effects on eye health. Consequently, prudent usage is essential to maximize benefits while mitigating negative impacts (Prawiro, 2023).

According to Jakob Oetama, co-founder of Kompas, media development via information technology embodies three core attributes: global reach, simultaneous interaction, and interactivity (Oetama 2001:12). Craig, as cited by Ratna (2012), underscores the transformative impact of hypertext and hypermedia technologies on online news, enabling dynamic integration of live updates, audio, and video formats. This evolution has revolutionized journalism, offering advantages such as continuous updates, multimedia integration, and enhanced reader engagement through interactive features and expanded informational access.

In conclusion, online media's integration of innovative digital technologies continues to redefine communication paradigms, transcending traditional media limitations to offer dynamic, interactive, and globally accessible information dissemination.

5) Islamic Online Media in Indonesia

The definition of Islamic media begins with Islam, which signifies an identity marker distinguishing Muslims from followers of other religions like Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism, and others. Islamic media, therefore, refers to media that disseminates information akin to general media but possesses distinct characteristics setting it apart. According to Arismuanandar (2010), several conditions define Islamic media. Firstly, it must be owned by Muslims or have a majority Muslim ownership to ensure adherence to Islamic principles. Secondly, Islamic media must engage in da'wah, promoting Islamic understanding and education while empowering Muslims. Da'wah encompasses diverse topics beyond religious matters, reflecting the creativity of media managers. Thirdly, Islamic media must conduct business and editorial activities in accordance with Islamic rules, ethics, and values. This entails selective acceptance of advertisements that align with Islamic principles, fair labor practices, and accommodating religious practices for employees.

In contrast to other media, Islamic media interprets "freedom of the press" and "freedom of expression" not as unrestricted personal freedom but as opportunities for da'wah and devotion to Allah SWT. Serving the public interest, a fundamental principle in journalism, is integral to this devotion. Therefore, Islamic media refrains from publishing inappropriate content such as religious insults, promotion of inappropriate lifestyles, or defamation of Prophet Muhammad and his family. Such actions would contravene Islamic teachings and distance readers from their spiritual teachings (Arismunandar, 2010).

The study of Indonesian Islamic media requires a comprehensive understanding of the ideological, operational, and societal dynamics that shape its development. By integrating insights from existing literature to analyze how these media outlets navigate the intersection between religious values and modern journalism, particularly within the context of media convergence and the framing of Islamic issues, it explores the implications of these dynamics for the broader Indonesian society and the role that Islamic media can play in promoting ethical journalism and societal harmony.

a. Ideological Foundation

Indonesian Islamic media operates within a dual ideological framework that reflects varying interpretations of Islamic principles in journalistic practices. On one hand, Prophetic Journalism emphasizes ethical reporting, peace-building, and non-confrontational communication. This approach, as Mahfud (2014) points out, seeks to educate and enlighten audiences by fostering understanding and dialogue, aligning closely with Islamic teachings that promote peace and coexistence. On the other hand, Provocative Journalism often takes a more confrontational stance, using sensationalism to advance specific religious or ideological agendas. This approach can contribute to societal tensions by framing issues in a manner that heightens divisions and exacerbates conflicts, particularly when dealing with sensitive topics like religious pluralism or political Islam.

The presence of these two ideological streams within Indonesian Islamic media highlights the broader challenges these outlets face in balancing religious values with effective journalism. The concept of 'Sharia Journalism' has emerged as a potential solution, aiming to reconcile these tensions by ensuring that journalistic practices are aligned with Islamic ethical standards. This approach not only seeks to maintain the

religious integrity of the media but also strives to produce content that is socially responsible and resonant with the values of the broader society.

Furthermore, the advent of media convergence, where traditional and digital media platforms merge, presents both challenges and opportunities for Indonesian Islamic media. Media convergence allows for the broader dissemination of Islamic teachings through various digital channels, offering the potential to reach a wider audience. However, as Sudibyo (2005) emphasizes, it also requires significant technological adaptation and a strategic rethinking of content to remain relevant in a competitive media landscape (as cited in Mahfud, 2014). Islamic media in Indonesia has historically struggled to keep pace with these changes due to financial constraints, limited professional management, and a narrow focus on religious content. These factors have contributed to the marginalization of Islamic press in the broader media ecosystem, as it often fails to attract the diverse audiences that are increasingly turning to digital platforms for news and information. The economic pressures associated with media convergence further complicate this situation, as Islamic media outlets must find ways to sustain themselves financially while adhering to their religious mission.

b. Framing Theory in Prophetic and Provocative Islamic Media

Framing theory is a critical tool for understanding how Indonesian Islamic media constructs and presents reality to its audience. The way issues are framed through the inclusion, exclusion, or emphasis of certain aspects plays a significant role in shaping public perception. In the context of Islamic media, framing practices often reflect the underlying ideological currents. For example, when Islamic media adopts a Prophetic Journalism approach, it frames issues in ways that promote

peace, dialogue, and coexistence. Mahfud (2014) notes that this approach is particularly effective in reducing conflict and fostering understanding within diverse communities. Conversely, when Islamic media employs a Provocative Journalism approach, it tends to frame issues in a manner that exacerbates tensions and fuels divisions. This type of framing is especially prevalent in discussions surrounding sensitive topics such as religious pluralism and political Islam. By highlighting certain aspects of these issues while downplaying others, Provocative Journalism can contribute to the polarization of public discourse, ultimately undermining societal harmony.

Understanding the framing practices of Indonesian Islamic media is essential for analyzing their impact on society. These practices not only influence how issues are perceived but also shape the broader public discourse on Islam in Indonesia. By critically examining how Islamic media frames issues, this research can provide insights into the role these outlets play in shaping public attitudes towards Islam and its place in Indonesian society.

c. Editorial Management

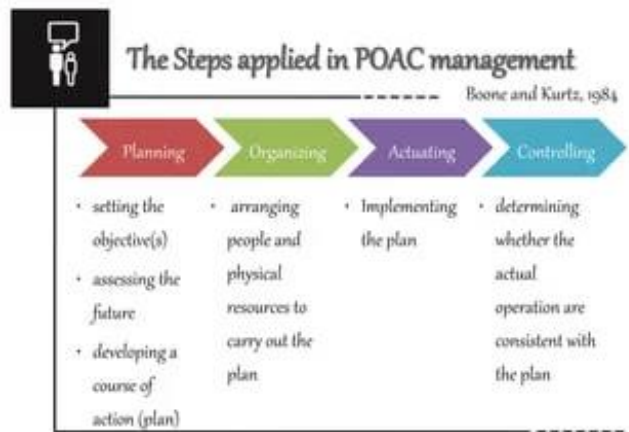
1) Understanding Editorial Management

The term "management" is widely used across various contexts, from familial roles to national governance. Within a family dynamic, management is assumed by the household head, while at a national level, it pertains to the presidency. Management involves achieving objectives through coordinating individuals and integrating teams with diverse roles, functions, and tasks. Multiple definitions synthesized by Morissan (as cited in Junaedi, 2014) highlight its scope: Schoderbek, Cosier, and Aplin describe it as achieving organizational goals through others; Stoner defines it as planning,

organizing, directing, and supervising efforts and resources; and Pringle, Jennings, and Longenecker define it as acquiring and combining human, financial, informational, and physical resources to produce goods or services for specific societal segments.

These definitions underscore several key aspects of management. It is a process involving planned actions and the coordination of human and material resources, emphasizing collective efforts over individual actions. Management aims to achieve organizational goals through systematic planning, oversight, and the execution of functions such as planning, organizing, executing, and monitoring. These functions are essential for efficiently managing resources and achieving organizational objectives, as observed in media and other organizational contexts (Junaedi, 2014).

Media management specifically examines principles and practices within commercial and social media institutions. According to Siregar (2010, as cited in Junaedi, 2014), this discipline analyzes media characteristics, functions, and impacts on political, social, and economic systems, incorporating technological advancements. Media management studies how management practices influence economic, social, and political factors through communication management principles and broader management processes, including planning, organizing, actuating, and controlling (POAC), adapted from Henry Fayol's principles (as cited in Djuroto, 2004). Media management theory applies these principles to media operations, with editorial management in media organizations applying POAC concepts to news content management (Siswanto, 2006).



Picture 1.1 POAC Management

The Editorial Management Theory by Stefanus Akim (2007) also defines editorial management as the process of planning, organizing, directing, and supervising the acquisition, development, compensation, integration, and maintenance of individuals to assist in achieving the goals of the organization (press), individuals, and society. From the researcher's perspective, editorial management involves planning, organizing, directing, and coordinating the placement of news or articles within a media organization. This role is responsible for planning and creating informative news based on collective considerations. According to the book *Press Publishing Management* by Henry Fayol, editorial management encompasses four functions:

a. Planning Stage

According to Nickels and McHugh, activities pertaining to the planning function encompass setting goals and targets, formulating strategies to achieve these goals, determining requisite resources, and establishing standards of success. In the realm of media management, planning entails deciding on future actions, methods of execution, responsible parties, and scheduling (Junaedi, 2014). News planning within the media

varies based on individual characteristics, yet there exists a common thread uniting the planning function in media management. Editorial activities during the planning phase include:

1. News Planning: This involves selecting news for coverage, with reporters identifying current trends and sourcing news extensively. Editorial meetings convene to propose and finalize news coverage (Anugrah, 2017).
2. Determination of News Material: The editor-in-chief and deputy editor-in-chief decide on news content based on suggestions from editorial staff (Anugrah, 2017).
3. Selection of News: News deemed newsworthy must uphold standards such as factual accuracy and reliability to prevent misinformation (Anugrah, 2017).
4. Criteria for News Determination: Events are considered news if they possess attributes like conflict, significance, immediacy, uniqueness, human interest, and societal impact (Abrar, 2005).

These activities underscore the pivotal role of planning in ensuring effective media management and impactful news dissemination.

b. Organization Stage

The organizing stage involves establishing an organizational structure, delineating job responsibilities, and assigning individuals to their respective positions within the organization. In editorial management, the staffing function focuses on placing individuals directly involved in the editorial work unit, which is crucial as it pertains to the execution (Djuroto, 2004). Activities within editorial management during the organizing stage include:

1. **Determining Editorial Team Members:** The editor-in-chief selects the work team based on specific criteria (Anugrah, 2017).
2. **Defining Roles and Responsibilities:** The editor-in-chief oversees and ensures clarity and non-overlapping roles and responsibilities for each member of the editorial team (Anugrah, 2017).
3. **Replacing Editorial Team Members:** The editor-in-chief has the authority to replace team members who are unable to fulfill their duties (Anugrah, 2017).
4. **Conducting Briefings:** The editor-in-chief provides guidance to team members during the morning editorial meetings (Junaedi, 2014).

c. **Actuating Stage**

The actuating stage aims to mobilize people and their supporting facilities to achieve predetermined goals, namely producing journalistic products. This activity includes covering, writing, and editing news. The implementation of editorial management is carried out through:

1. **News Coverage:** Journalists or reporters seek news by covering directly to the field using reportage techniques, interviews, and library research (Suhandang, as cited in Yunus, 2010).
2. **News Writing:** Using the inverted pyramid technique and the 5W+1H formula to create complete, accurate news that meets journalistic standards (Suhandang, as cited in Yunus, 2010).
3. **Editing:** Editors improve writing and sentences to make them clearer, more logical, and easier to understand, and ensure the accuracy of facts and data (Romli, 2013).

d. Controlling Stage

The supervision stage aims to find out whether the implementation of the work of the editorial field is in accordance with the original plan or not. This stage involves evaluating and editing the results of news activities that will be published. Supervision also includes rewarding those who excel and punishing those who break the rules. Editorial activities in the supervision stage include:

- Monitoring the work of the editorial team: Conducted by the chief editor during working hours (Anugrah, 2017).
- Evaluation Meeting: Held every month to evaluate the performance of the editorial team and give awards or sanctions according to the evaluation results (Anugrah, 2017).

According to Romli (2013), the editorial team is the most important part of a press institution that requires a complicated and lengthy publishing process and requires sharp analytical thinking and broad insight. The levels of editorial management according to A.M. Hoeta include:

- Chief Editor: Responsible for all news publishing and controlling editorial activities in the company.
- Managing Editor: Assists the editor-in-chief in carrying out daily editorial duties.
- Editor: Responsible for the content of the page and selecting news material that is worthy of publication.
- Coverage Coordinator: Coordinates reporters and organizes coverage tasks in the field.

- Reporter (Journalist): Seeks, collects, and processes information into news, acting as the spearhead of the editorial team.

2) News Organizations and Routine

Westlund and Ekström's research on "News Organizations and Routines" reveals how routines in news organizations, such as standard practices in news handling, editorial decision-making, and news source management, play a crucial role in consistent and efficient news production. This routine, as described in News Production Theory (Gans, 1979) and Gatekeeping Theory (White, 1950), determines how news is selected and presented to the public. The structure of a news organization, including division of Labor and hierarchy, also shapes the routine of journalism, as illustrated by Organizational Theory from Mintzberg (as cited in Westlund & Ekstrom, 2019), which highlights the role of various positions within the editorial staff in supporting news production. However, these routines not only facilitate efficiency but can also hinder innovation, as explained by Innovation Diffusion Theory (Rogers, 2003), where existing routines can slow down the adoption of new technologies in the news production process.

Changes in the media industry, such as digitization and the shift to online platforms, have modified this routine, as explained by Media Ecology (McLuhan, 1964) and Digital Media Theory (Parks, 2015). This research not only shows the direct impact of routine on the quality and content of news but also paves the way for further research on the influence of technological innovation and industrial change on journalistic practice. For more in-depth studies, articles such as "the Role of Routines in Journalism" by Boudana and Berton and "the Impact of Digital Technologies on News Production Routines" by Deuze and Bardoel can provide additional perspectives.

3) Agenda Setting Theory

In 1963, Bernard Cohen revived Lipman's idea of the agenda setting theory. This theory posits that "A person's worldview is influenced by what they read in newspapers, chosen by writers, editors, and publishers." This concept underscores the challenge of disregarding the mass media's influence on public opinion. Cohen laid the groundwork for what is now known as mass media agenda-setting theory. In 1972, Maxwell McCombs and Donald L. Shaw further developed this theory by surveying North Carolina voters during the 1968 United States presidential election. They discovered that issues the public deemed important were those emphasized by the mass media. This finding underscores Walter Lipman's assertion that the media acts as an intermediary between "the outside world and the pictures in our heads" (Tamburaka, 2013).

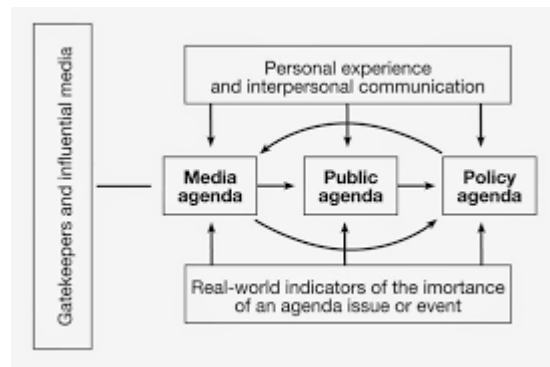
The agenda setting theory asserts that the media can shape people's perceptions of specific issues. When the media emphasizes an event, the audience tends to view it as significant. This theory illuminates how mass media determines which issues capture public attention, thereby not only reflecting reality but also shaping it. Moreover, within mass media theory, exists the Framing Theory, which pertains to how the media presents information or issues. Framing influences public understanding of these matters, thereby influencing the public agenda (Efendi et al., 2023).

McCombs and Shaw elaborate that agenda setting occurs in several stages: first, by selecting issues or events; second, by highlighting specific aspects of them; and finally, by audiences processing this information through their cognitive faculties (Rusadi, 2017).

The relationship between agenda setting theory and framing theory in mass media lies in their shared focus on the media's impact on the public agenda. Agenda setting theory emphasizes how the media selects and emphasizes certain issues as important, while framing theory elucidates how the media presents information or issues, both

contributing to shaping public perceptions of these matters (Amalia, 2020).

McCombs, a pioneer in agenda setting, expanded this theory by integrating it with framing theory. He posits that agenda setting operates at two levels: the object level and the attribute level. Beyond simply informing audiences what to think about, the media also shapes how they should think about specific objects. Framing theory, in essence, delineates how the media constructs people's expectations and perceptions of the social world. This integration provides insight into how framing influences the public agenda (Tamburaka, 2013).



Picture 1.2 The agenda setting process works by McQuail & Windahl (1993)

The agenda setting operates in three parts, including the media agenda, audience agenda, and policy agenda. The media agenda concerns the format of the agenda, which involves aspects such as visibility (the amount and degree of salience of news), audience salience (the degree of salience to the audience), and valence (favorable or unfavorable way of reporting an event) of the news presented. The audience agenda highlights the media's influence on the public agenda and people's interests, including familiarity, personal salience, and favorability. Meanwhile, the policy agenda shows the influence or interaction of the public agenda on policy making, considering factors such as support, the likelihood of action, and freedom of action (Tamburaka, 2013).

F. Research Methodology

1. Research Method and Approaches

In this study, data is categorized into two types: primary data or main data, and supporting data. The primary data is further divided into two categories: data from media online (Republika.id.id.id and Islamtoday.id) and data from interviews with editors from both media platforms. Supporting data includes various sources such as reference books, journals, and documents related to the research topic. The analysis method used in this study is the framing approach by Robert N. Entman (Eriyanto, 2022: 223-224), which consists of four steps: defining the problem, diagnosing the causes, making moral judgments, and suggesting treatments. This approach helps to determine the meaning and content of the messages contained in the data.

a. Define problem:

How is the problem seen and how is it framed as a problem?

At this stage, the media determines how the problem will be seen by the public. The media can choose to see the problem from a positive or negative perspective, or can also choose to see the problem neutrally.

b. Diagnose causes:

What is the cause of an event? What is considered the cause of a problem? Who (actor) is considered the cause of a problem?

At this stage, the media determines the cause of a problem. The media can choose to highlight internal or external causes as well as individual or structural factors.

c. Make moral judgment:

What moral values does the media give to explain a problem, or what moral values does the media use to legitimize or delegitimize an action?

At this stage, the media gives a moral judgment on a problem. The media can choose to give a positive or negative moral judgment, or can also choose to give a neutral moral judgment.

d. Treatment recommendation:

What solutions or solutions are offered to address the problem/issue?

At this stage, the media provides a solution recommendation to address the problem. The media can choose to provide a solution recommendation that is short-term or long-term, or can also choose to provide a solution recommendation that is technical or non-technical.

2. Research Time and Location

This research will be conducted from March 2024 until completion. Data collection for this study will be conducted hybridly both online and onsite at the editorial offices of Republika.id and Islamtoday.id. This data collection is also divided into two stages, namely with frame analysis technicians and then continued with interviews with the editors of the two media.

3. Research Informants

In this research, identifying and determining appropriate informants who meet the research needs is crucial. It is preferable to select key informants who are expert sources of information. Marshall (1996), in discussing the characteristics of "ideal" key informants, identifies key aspects that contribute to their effectiveness in providing valuable information for research. First, the informant must have a formal role in the community, so as to provide the specific information sought by the researcher.

Moreover, having access is not enough; key informants should have a deep understanding of the information at hand. Another important factor is the willingness of informants to share their knowledge openly with the interviewer and show a high level of cooperation. Effective communication skills are essential, as informants must be able to convey

their knowledge in a way that is easily understood by the interviewer. Finally, impartiality is emphasized, highlighting the importance of key informants to maintain objectivity and transparency about relevant biases during the information sharing process. Taken together, these characteristics collectively define the "ideal" key informant, ensuring the reliability and richness of the information they contribute to the research. The usefulness of the key informant technique is related to the high quality data that can be provided in a relatively short period of time. Trying to gather equivalent information and insights through in-depth interviews with other members of the community can be very time-consuming and costly.

Therefore, in this study, researchers will ask the editorial team to further describe how the news frame on the Rohingya refugee event was formed, both in *Republika.id* and *Islamtoday.id*.

4. Data Collecting

Data collection steps include setting study boundaries through sampling and recruitment; collecting information and establishing protocols for recording information. According to John Creswell and David Creswell (2018: 301-302), qualitative data collection involves several stages or procedures, including qualitative research emphasizes purposeful selection of participants or sites, involves thoughtful recruitment strategies, considers the number of participants based on research design and the concept of saturation, and utilizes various data collection procedures with their respective strengths and limitations. The overall goal is to gain a deep understanding of the research problem through rich, context-specific insights.

Thus based on these preferences, researchers will use research methods that are suitable for the research design that has been made, namely using the method of analyzing digital material for the needs of news framing

analysis and followed by interviews with editorial parties to make the data obtained more pluralistic.

According to Creswell, J. & Creswell, D. (2018: 302), the interview method in qualitative means that researchers conduct interviews either face-to-face with participants, through communication media (such as telephone) or instead engage in focus group interviews with six to eight interviewees in each group. The interviews include a small number of open-ended questions that are unstructured, aiming to gather participants' views and opinions. In addition, the qualitative method involving digital material allows researchers to obtain data from online news on both mass media platforms (Republika.id and Islamtoday.id). This data can be in the form of photographs, art objects, video recordings, website main pages, emails, message texts, social media texts, or any form of sound.

5. Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique used in this study is qualitative analysis. Qualitative analysis involves interpreting and understanding the meanings and messages contained in the data, which is usually in the form of text or interviews. This method is suitable for analyzing data from various sources, such as media.

Thus in this study, researchers used Robert Entman's framing model to interpret the data that will be obtained from analyzing mass media, namely Republika.id and Islamtoday.id. Entman's framing model (Eriyanto, 2002: 219) will facilitate two analyses which will be used; it will help researchers to carry out two analysis models in practice. Entman's framing model (Eriyanto, 2002: 219) will facilitate two analyses of the tendency of a media's coverage, whether positive or negative, of a text. Secondly, the framing method in journalistic practice allows the researcher to see how the frame influences a journalist's work, what the journalist notices first when he covers an event, why he sees certain aspects, what reasons cause

him to see in a certain way and not in another way, and how he prioritizes and emphasizes certain pieces of information over others.

In addition, the data will be processed using the constructivism paradigm to see the framing of the Rohingya refugee issue in Indonesia through the eyes of the two media. According to Patton in "Qualitative Research and Evaluation Methods" (2002: 96), the constructivism paradigm begins with a fundamental question: How have the people in this setting constructed reality? What are their reported perceptions, beliefs, and world-view? What are the consequences of their constructions for their behaviors and for those with whom they interacted? Thus, the paradigm studies the various realities constructed by individuals and the implications of these constructions for their lives with others. In constructionism, each individual has a unique experience. As such, research with this paradigm suggests that each individual's way of looking at the world is valid, and there needs to be respect for that view (Patton, 2002:96-97).

CHAPTER II

OVERVIEW OF THE RESEARCH OBJECT

A. Republika.id

1. Brief History of Republika.id

Republika is a national newspaper whose history is inseparable from the role of the Muslim Community. The establishment of Republika began with the aspiration to realize a mass media capable of encouraging the nation to be critical and qualified, by holding spiritual values as the embodiment of Pancasila and the opening of the 1945 Constitution. These ideals are also held by the Indonesian Muslim Intellectuals Association (ICMI) which was established on December 5, 1990. One of the manifestations of ICMI's ideals is through the program *"Educating the nation's life by improving 5K: Quality of Faith, Quality of Life, Quality of Work, Quality of Work, and Quality of Thought"*. In addition, on August 17, 1992, Abdi Bangsa Foundation was formed and there are 3 programs in it; 1.) Development of Islamic Center, 2.) Development of CIDES (Center for Information and Development Studies), 3.) Publication of Republika General Daily.

In the implementation of the Daily Newspaper publishing program, on November 28, 1992 the Abdi Bangsa Foundation formed PT Abdi Bangsa. The name "Republika" was given by President Soeharto, whom he conveyed to the ICMI board when he came to convey the plan to launch a daily newspaper which was originally named "Republik". Finally, Republika was published for the first time on January 4, 1993. Republika positions itself as a Muslim community newspaper and this is reflected in the implementation of Islamic values in it. The motto owned by Republika is "Mencerdaskan Kehidupan Bangsa" which shows the spirit of preparing the community to enter a new era.

Two years after Republika Daily was published, Republika.co.id was launched on August 17, 1995. Republika.co.id is a news portal that presents information in text, audio, and video, which is formed based on

hypermedia and hypertext technology (About, Republika). Along with the advancement of information and the development of social media, Republika.co.id comes with a new breakthrough which is a mixture of digital media communication. The information conveyed is updated continuously and summarized in a number of channels, making it a news portal that can be trusted. Apart from presenting information, Republika.co.id is also a home for the community and is also present in the English version.

2. Vision & Mission of Republika.id

The Vision and Mission of Republika as the basis for its publication are:

a. Vision

- 1) Enforcing amar ma'ruf nahimunkar
- 2) Defending, protecting, and serving the interests of the people
- 3) Criticize without hurting
- 4) To educate, investigate, and enlighten.
- 5) Have a nationalistic outlook

b. Mission

Republika has missions in various fields:

1) Politics

In this field, Republika encourages democracy and optimization of State institutions, & political participation of all levels of society and prioritizes honesty and morality in politics.

2) Economic Field

In the economic field, Republika has a mission to support openness and economic democracy. promoting professionalism that respects human values in management, emphasizing the need for equitable distribution of economic resources, & promoting the principles of ethics and morality in business.

3) Cultural Field

In the field of culture Republika has a mission of supporting an open and appreciative attitude toward cultural forms that uphold human values, promoting forms of art and entertainment that are healthy, intellectual, refine feelings, and sharpen conscience, and be critical of cultural forms that tend to reduce humans and rely on human values.

4) Religion

In the field of religion, Republika has a mission of encouraging an open religious attitude, critical of contemporary socio-economic realities, promoting a genuine spirit of tolerance, developing interpretations of religious ideals to gain a fresh and incisive understanding, and encouraging the search for common ground among religions.

5) Legal field

Encouraging the realization of a law-aware society, upholding the rule of law, developing a check and balance mechanism for the government and society, upholding human rights, and encouraging the complete eradication of “KKN”.

3. Organizational Structure of Republika.id

PT Republika Media Mandiri

table 2.1 Organizational Structure of PT Republika Media Mandiri

President Commissioner: Muhammad Lutfi
Commissioner: R. Harry Zunardy
President Director: Tubagus Farash Akbar Farich
Director of Operations:

Nur Hasan Murtiaji
Senior Manager Finance, HR, General: Ruwito Brotowidjojo
Marketing Manager: Maman Sudiaman
IT Manager: Mohamad Afif

Editors and Management

Table 2.2 Organizational Structure of Editors and Management

Editor-in-Chief: Elba Damhuri
News Managing Editor: Stevy Maradona
Synchronization Managing Editor: Joko Sadewo
Managing Editor of Ecosystem Development: Subroto
Deputy News Editor: Budi Raharjo
Deputy News Editor: Firkah Fansuri
Assistant National Editor: Mansyur Faqih

Assistant Economic and Special Product Editor: Ferry Kisihandi
Assistant International and Sports Editor: Didi Purwadi
Assistant Editor for Islam: M. Subarkah
Assistant Editor of REPUBLIKA.id: Fitriyan Zamzami
Assistant Editor of Lifestyle/Ameera & ESGNow: Indira Rezkisari
Assistant Social Media Editor: Abdullah Sammy
Assistant Video Podcast Editor: Sadly Rahman
Assistant Visual Photo Editor: Edwin D. Putranto
Assistant Editor of User Generated Content: Karta Raharja Ucu
Social Media Team: Asti Yulia Sundari, Ammar Said, Sendy, Eko Supriyadi
IT Team: Abdul Gadir, Nandra Maulana Irawan, Riky Romadon, Mardiah, Rima, Mariz, Rangga, Khafi
Editor:

Agus Raharjo, Andri Saubani, Bilal Ramadhan, Erik Purnamaputra,
 Teguh Firmansyah, Ahmad Fikri Noor, Fuji Pratiwi, Friska Yolanda,
 Lida Puspaningtyas, Esthi Maharani, Endro Yuwanto, Gilang Akbar
 Prambadi, Israr Itah, Ani Nursalikhah, Erdy Nasrul, M Hafil Sjahrazad,
 Nashih Nashrullah, A Syalaby Ichsan, Hasanul Rizqa, Mas Alamil
 Huda, Satria Kartika Yudha, Setyanavidita Livikacansera, Natalia
 Endah Hapsari, Reiny Dwinanda, Qommarria Rostanti, Gita Amanda
 Jatnikawati, Ichsan Emrald Alamsyah, Nidia Zuraya, Nora Azizah,
 Agung Sasongko, Fian Firatmaja, Vishnu Aji Prasetiyo, M Amin
 Madani, Tahta Aidilla, Yogi Ardhi Cahyadi, Bayu Hermawan, Ilham
 Tirta, Yudha Manggala Priana Putra, Irfan Fitrat, Yusuf Assidiq,
 Fernan Rahadi, Amri Amrullah, Bowo Pribadi, Desy Susilawati, Lilis
 Sri Handayani, Arie Lukihardianti, Wihdan Hidayat, Prayogi,
 Bambang Noroyono, Rizky Jaramaya, Rr Laeny Sulistyawati, Nora
 Azizah, Dessy Suciati Saputri, Reja Irfa Widodo, Rahmat Fajar,
 Fauziah Mursid, Ali Mansur, Umi Nur Fadhilah, M Fauzi Ridwan,
 Lintar Satria Zulfikar, M Nursyamsi, Iit Septyaningsih, Dadang
 Kurnia, Adysha Citra R, Andrian Saputra, Dian Fath Risalah, Febrian,
 Fuji Eka Permana, Intan Pratiwi, Retno Wulandhari, Rossi Handayani,
 Umar Mukhtar, Wilda Fizriyani, Anggoro Pramudya, Santi Sopia,
 Frederikus Dominggus Bata, Wahyu Suryana, Kamran Dikarma,
 Dwina Agustin, Mabruroh, Noer Qomariah Kusumawardhani, Rahayu
 Subekti, Rizky Suryarandika, Shelbi Asrianti, Idealisa Masyrafina,
 Muhyiddin, Riga Nurul Iman, Edi Yusuf, Febrianto Adi Saputro,
 Ronggo Astungkoro, Dea Alvi Soraya, Gumanti Awaliyah, Rahma
 Sulistya, Novita Intan, Fitrianto, Fergi Nadira, Silvy Dian Setiawan,
 Zahrotul Oktaviani, Afrizal Rosikhul Ilmi, Dedy Darmawan Nasution,
 Flori Anastasia Sidebang, Imas Damayanti, Bayu Adji Prihammanda,
 Haura Hafizhah, Muhammad Rizki Triyana Satia, Alkhaleedi

Kurnialam, Febryan A, Nawir Arsyad Akbar, Eva Rianti, Meiliza Laveda, Shabrina Zakaria, Havid Al Vizki, Surya Dinata.
Head of West Java Representative: Sandy Ferdiana
Editor: Irfan Fitrat, Agus Yulianto
Photographers: Abdan Syakuro, Edi Yusuf
Reporter: Arie Lukihardianti,Bayu Adji Prihammanda,Dea Alvi Soraya,Lilis Sri Handayani,Muhammad Fauzi Ridwan,Riga Nurul Iman
Representative Head of Central Java, DIY, East Java: Alfi Choiriati Arumburi
Editors: Fernan Rahadi, Yusuf Assidiq
Photographer: Wihdan Hidayat
Reporter: Dadang Kurnia,Idealisa Masyarafina,S Bowo Pribadi,Silvi DS,Wilda Fizriyani,Muhammad Noor Alfian Choir

B. Islamtoday.Id

1. Brief History of Islamtoday.id

Islamtoday.id is an online media platform that is run by the PT Media Literasi Nesia. ITD was founded with the intention of being the first online platform in Indonesia capable of providing high-quality information and

entertainment to millions of Indonesian Muslims. ITD can access the application via a mobile phone, a personal computer, or another platform.

Islam Today began publication in January 2019 and became active for the first time on March 16, 2019 and has evolved into a source of accurate and useful information, as well as a source of inspiration for Muslims across the world. Islamtoday.id is dedicated to being a "new hope" media, enlightening the community, not just making them readers, but also actively contributing to the steps of change to build a civilized society. It is ready to collaborate with all elements of society to present journalistic works that are Creative, Educational, Collaborative (CEK), as well as (3IN) Inspirational, Insightful, and In-Depth. All of this is presented with the integrity of complete facts, data, and analysis, along with refreshing infographics, animations, and even videography. Islamtoday.id is an independent media that is not affiliated with any specific social groups, congregations, organizations, or elements.

IslamToday.id started its journey by focusing on three main pillars: news, international news and geopolitics, and history. At the beginning of its establishment from 2019 to mid-2022, it had various specialized sections such as historical infographics, historical documentaries, and geopolitical documentaries. However, in mid-2022, they downsized and reaffirmed their focus to be more news-specific. This change was likely due to various factors, including the need to streamline human resources. Nonetheless, IslamToday.id's basic vision and mission remain unchanged.

IslamToday.id is under the auspices of PT Media Literasinesia with two main offices, namely in Solo and Jakarta. The first office was actually in East Jakarta, but later expanded to Solo and again has an office in Jakarta, precisely on Jalan Bendungan Ilir. Their organizational structure includes reporters and editors in both locations, although more resources are concentrated in Solo.

An international focus is also an important part of IslamToday.id, with special attention to issues involving Muslim minorities in various

countries, such as in Bosnia, Palestine, Patani, Moro, Uyghur, and Syrian immigrants in Europe. This media also seeks to raise the voices of those who experience persecution and rejection abroad.

2. Vision & Mission of IslamToday.id

The vision and mission of IslamToday.id is to be a digital media that targets Muslims and Muslim families, with terminology that is in accordance with Islamic values. Although their main focus is not on matters of worship, but on socio-political issues that are relevant to the majority of Muslims in Indonesia. The terminology used is always filtered so as not to contradict Islamic values and relevant national issues are also raised. For example, IslamToday.id will not report on pro-LGBT issues because they contradict Islamic values and the values of other religions in Indonesia. The media also strongly highlights issues that intersect with the constitution and national values, such as anti-corruption and the state's responsibility toward the poor and oppressed.

As a media startup that was initially pioneered to become a digital application-based news platform, IslamToday.id remains consistent in its mission to provide news that is in accordance with Islamic values and the Indonesian constitution. This media is also committed to presenting news with a balanced perspective, not just translating news from foreign media, but also filtering it to suit the context and information needs of the Indonesian people.

3. Organizational Structure of IslamToday.id

Editorial Board

Table 2.3 Organizational Structure of IslamToday.id

Founder & CEO Abu Bakar Ibnu Said
Head of Finance Riyanto Nur Cahyo
Head of Digital Salman Al Farisi
Editor in Chief Tori Nuariza
Managing Editor Widi Purwanto
Head of Reportage Ochan
Editorial Secretary Inayah Firdaus
Journalist ● Syeh Adni ● Resa Enggar ● Kukuh Subekti ● Muh Sidiq ● Kanzun Dinan ● Miftahul Ulum ● Hafizh Dzikrul Hakim
Videographer ● Amin Muallim ● Yuni Pratiwi

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CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, researchers raised the issue of Rohingya in Indonesia, so in determining the sample that becomes material for framing analysis, we must pay attention to various points. First, regarding the period, the Rohingya issue has become a widely discussed issue since its arrival in a large wave to Indonesia in November 2023, so researchers took the time span in December 2023 because it was in that month that the Rohingya issue began to be widely reported by the mass media and just sank when the issue of the 2024 election began to be discussed. Second, regarding the selection of news categories, in this study researchers took news categories that were general in nature but still in accordance with the context of the research which raised the Rohingya issue in Indonesia, and the last consideration was choosing the category that reported the Rohingya issue the most in that period, so from these considerations, researchers chose the Main News news category for Republika.id and the National category for Islamtoday.id. The two categories have also represented the news topics from other categories. Having been traced, there are seven news articles in the Main News category in Republika.id and there are six news articles in the National category in Islamtoday.id.

Table 3.1 Sample news articles from Republika.id and Islamtoday.id

Republika.id	Jokowi Minta Tindak Pelaku TPPO dalam Eksodus Pengungsi Rohingya	9 Desember 2023
	Ratusan Muslim Rohingya Kembali Terdampar di Aceh	11 December 2023
	Jokowi: Pemerintah akan Tampung Pengungsi Rohingya Sementara	11 December 2023
	Jokowi: Pemerintah Tetap Tampung Pengungsi Rohingya	12 December 2023
	‘Negara Penandatangan Konvensi Harus Tangani Isu Rohingya’	13 December 2023
	'Pengusiran Rohingya oleh Mahasiswa tak Elok'	30 December 2023
	Ada Penghasut di Balik Isu Pengusiran Rohingya	31 December 2023
Islamtoday.id	Tanggapi Pengungsi Rohingya, Ganjar: Harap Pemerintah Segera Selesaikan	7 December 2023
	Jokowi Sebut Ada Keterlibatan Jaringan TPPO Terkait Masuknya Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh	8 December 2023
	Mahfud MD: Ada WNI Terlibat Sindikat TPPO Pengungsi Rohingya	9 December 2023
	Menkumham: Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh Korban Mafia Perdagangan Orang	11 December 2023

	Mahfud: Indonesia Tak Tanda Tangani Kesepakatan UNHCR, Jadi Berhak Usir Pengungsi Rohingya	15 December 2023
	JK: Masalah Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh Harusnya Tanggung Jawab PBB	20 December 2023

Source: Republika.id and IslamToday.id

A. Findings

1. Frame The Rohingya Issue in General

The way the media constructs and processes reality is inherently tied to the framing process, where the perspective used by journalists in selecting and presenting news shapes public perception. This approach determines which facts are included, emphasized, or omitted, guiding the direction of the news narrative (Eriyanto, 2002:221). At the issue selection stage, only certain aspects of the news are highlighted, while others are excluded. The framing of issues through these selective processes plays a crucial role in shaping how the public perceives and understands the issue at hand.

Table 3.2 Issue Selection Analysis in Rohingya Article on Republika.id & Islamtoday.id

	Republika.id	IslamToday.id
Inclusion	The aspects studied are the involvement of security & social issues, community response, government policies and attitudes, as well as international roles and responsibilities.	The aspects covered are the involvement of the TPPO network, government attitudes and policies, as well as international roles and responsibilities.
Emphasize	These articles highlight the efforts of the government, particularly President Jokowi, to crack down on traffickers, paying particular attention to the balance between humanitarian aid and the interests of local communities. The issue of Acehnese	Emphasis is placed on aspects that reinforce the narrative of the character or the main problem raised. For example, the article emphasizes the government's decisive action against the TPPO, the urgency of resolving the refugee issue, international involvement, and

	resistance to the arrival of refugees is also highlighted, albeit only in general terms.	the responsibility of the United Nations.
Exclusion	Many articles tend to overlook important elements that could allow for the voices or first-hand experiences local communities resisting the presence of Rohingya refugees and do little to address the conditions of communities directly confronted by the arrival of Roi refugees.	These articles tend to ignore the details of the humanitarian conditions of Rohingya refugees and the role of international organizations in greater depth. Elements such as the condition of refugees after arriving in Indonesia, the immediate response of refugees, or the perspective of the international community are often not included, directing the focus more to domestic issues and government actions than to global humanitarian aspects.

Source: Researcher Analysis Results on Republika.id & IslamToday.id Articles

As for analyzing how aspects are emphasized by these two media, it is necessary to use various discourse strategies to highlight issue elements, such as placing the issue in the headline, making repetitions, using graphics to highlight, and using certain labels (Eriyanto, 2002:221). This is also similar to one of the framing approach devices, namely rhetorical structure which refers to the facts emphasized in the news text. The framing tools used are graphics, lexicon, metaphor, tagging with word analysis units, idioms, images, photos and graphics (Eriyanto, 2002:294).

Table 3.3 Aspect Prominence Analysis in Rohingya Article on Republika.id

Headline	Repetition	Graphic	Labels
Jokowi Minta Tindak Pelaku TPPO dalam Eksodus	The sentence which states “ <i>Ada dugaan kuat adanya keterlibatan jaringan TPPO dalam arus pengungsi & pemerintah Indonesia akan menindak tegas pelakunya</i> ” is repeated 2	-Jokowi's photo became the headline -The president's press YouTube video link	The use of “ <i>Eksodus</i> ” to describe the condition of the Rohingya, the label “ <i>Eksodus</i> ” describes an unorganized and forced mass displacement,

Pengungsi Rohingya	times and one of them is highlighted in a striking writing format. The sentence "<i>mereka menderita penindasan dan pengusiran ditambah penderitaan karena terombang-ambing oleh gelombang laut tanpa makanan yang cukup</i>" especially the sentence Rohingya victims of oppression 2 times and Rohingya victims of expulsion is repeated 3 times and one of them is highlighted in a striking writing format. The words "<i>Bantuan kemanusiaan</i>" are repeated 2 times by 2 different figures and "<i>Atas nama kemanusiaan</i>" are repeated 2 times by statements from 2 different figures	-Infographic of the flow of Rohingya refugees -Photos of the Rohingya ethnic group moving goods from a simple, dull boat after landing on Lampanah Leungah beach, Aceh.	depicting the plight of Rohingya refugees as a major tragedy that requires immediate attention. The phrase "<i>Dugaan kuat keterlibatan jaringan TPPO</i>" illustrates that this condition is not only a humanitarian problem but also a criminal problem that requires firm action from the government. "<i>pengungsian</i>", "<i>penderitaan</i>", & "<i>penindasan</i>" draw attention to the problems and sufferings faced by the Rohingya refugees and elicit feelings of empathy and sympathy for them. "<i>diombang-ambingkan ombak lautan tanpa makanan cukup</i>" evoke strong feelings in readers by painting a realistic picture of their precarious situation.
Ratusan Muslim Rohingya Kembali Terdampar di Aceh	The words "<i>Kedatangan pengungsi</i>" are repeated 6 times The word "<i>Tempat penampungan</i>" which refers to the Rohingya refugee camp in Aceh is	-Photo of Rohingya refugees resting in an open area after landed in Aceh as a news headline photo	Phrases like "<i>gelombang kedatangan pengungsi Rohingya</i>" evoke a sense of urgency and crisis.

	repeated 5 times. The word "<i>Penolakan dari Warga Setempat</i>" is repeated 2 times. The phrase "<i>TPPO</i>" both in the context of allegations and also the government's commitment was repeated 4 times. The sentence "<i>Pengungsi Rohingya melarikan diri dari Negara asalnya</i>" is repeated 2 times The word "<i>Berkoordinasi</i>" is repeated 2 times, both in the context of coordinating with regional groups or forums and international forums.	-Photo of a Rohingya refugee holding a child as he and other residents rested in an open area after landed in Aceh -Infographic on the flow of Rohingya refugees -Video interview of a Rohingya refugee who left Bangladesh and arrived in Aceh -Photo of an Indonesian soldier checking the identification of ethnic Rohingya men after they landed in Aceh -Photo of police officers escorting arrested suspected human traffickers -YouTube link to presidential press video -Photo a paramedic performs a nasal swab test on an ethnic Rohingya man after he and his group landed in Pidie	Descriptions of the refugees' perilous journey, such as "<i>perjalanan para pengungsi tersebut tak jarang berujung maut</i>" evoke sympathy & concern for their plight. Mentioning the harsh conditions in refugee camps, lack of basic necessities, and conflicts among refugees triggers empathy and compassion.
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		-The video "Genocide in Numbers".	
Jokowi: Pemerintah akan Tampung Pengungsi Rohingya Sementara	The words "<i>Menampung sementara/Ditampung</i>" are repeated 4 times. The sentence "<i>Menindak tegas pelaku TPPO</i>" was repeated 5 times. The word "<i>Dipidana</i>" in the context of local people being afraid of being punished when helping Rohingya refugees was repeated 3 times.	-Pak Jokowi's photo as the photo in the headline of the article -Video of "The Rohingya escape route" -Photo of Rohingya refugees getting ready to be relocated to a temporary shelter -Photo of UNHCR staff member standing next to Rohingya refugees inside a temporary shelter	The repeated word "<i>Sementara</i>" indicates that accepting refugees is temporary and not a long-term solution, temporary accommodation is a temporary solution until further solutions are found. The mention of "<i>penolakan penduduk setempat terhadap pengungsi Rohingya dan potensi konsekuensinya bagi mereka yang membantu mereka</i>" creates an emotional appeal, portraying a sense of community apprehension and potential repercussions for those extending help.
Jokowi: Pemerintah Tetap Tampung Pengungsi Rohingya	The sentence "<i>Penolakan masyarakat Aceh</i>" was repeated 8 times. The sentence "<i>Menampung pengungsi Rohingya</i>" is repeated 3 times, while the sentence "<i>Tempat penampungan</i>" is also repeated 3 times. The sentence "<i>Bantuan kemanusiaan</i>" is repeated 2 times, while the	-Photo of Rohingya refugees preparing to be relocated to temporary shelters as a photo in the headline of the article -YouTube video of the president's press	Emotional appeals are evident in statements describing the conditions faced by the refugees, such as being stranded at sea and living in makeshift shelters: words like "menolak" (reject) and "meresahkan" (disturb) evoke strong emotions, reflecting the sentiments of both the local population

	sentence "Atas pertimbangan kemanusiaan" is repeated 5 times. The sentence "Koordinasi dengan pihak/lembaga internasional" is repeated 6 times. There are 4 types of photos repeated with the title Rohingya refugees taking refuge in front of the Aceh governor's office.	-Photo of Rohingya refugees resting in an open area after landing on the beach in Blang Raya Village -Video of "The Rohingya escape route" -Photo of Rohingya taking shelter in front of the Aceh governor's office building -Video "Genocide in numbers" -Photos of Rohingya refugees identified by UNHCR after landed in Aceh	and the refugees themselves. The use of the concept of "Koordinasi dengan organisasi internasional", "UNHCR", means that in resolving this problem the government is working within the framework of international cooperation, this also shows the existence of global efforts to deal with the refugee crisis and shows the importance of international cooperation.
'Negara Penandatangan Konvensi Harus Tangani Isu Rohingya'	The sentences "Konvensi pengungsi", "Konvensi 1951" are repeated 8 times. The sentences "Status Pengungsi" are repeated 2 times. The sentence "Tanggung jawab lebih dalam penanganan krisis Rohingya" was repeated 3 times The phrase "Penanganan	-Photo of Rohingya refugee children playing near a temporary shelter is the headline of the article -Photo of Indonesian President Joko Widodo & Australian Prime Minister Anthony Albanese shaking hands	The term "Negara Penandatangan Konvensi" refers to countries that have signed the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees, which emphasizes how they should handle the Rohingya refugee issue. This shows that countries must fulfill their moral and legal responsibilities. The term "Push back

	<i>isu Rohingya</i>” was repeated 3 times	-Video “Genocide in numbers” -Photo of Rohingya refugees helping each other in temporary shelters -Video of “Rohingya escape routes”	<i>policy</i>” refers to the policy of several countries that reject Rohingya refugees. This paints a negative picture of these countries and emphasizes that they lack a sense of solidarity and humanity. The phrase “<i>Tanggung jawab lebih besar</i>” was intended to imply that countries participating in the 1951 Convention should make more active efforts to resolve the refugee problem. The reader is made aware by this sign of the importance of increased international responsibility.
'Pengusiran Rohingya oleh Mahasiswa tak Elok'	The sentence “<i>Pengusiran pengungsi Rohingya</i>” is repeated 4 times In the context of the sentence “<i>Komnas HAM lansir rekomendasi persoalan Rohingya</i>” , there are 12 times repetitions, the sentence “Komnas HAM” contains as many human rights actions and responses The sentence	-Photo of ethnic Rohingya immigrants being loaded onto a truck during a forced transfer to a temporary shelter as the headline photo for the article -Photo of students with police helping load a number of ethnic Rohingya	The word “<i>Pengusiran</i>” refers to forced and negative actions against refugees that give the impression of violence and injustice. The word “<i>Tak Elok</i>” describes an action as inappropriate or immoral, indicating disapproval and condemnation of the action.

	<i>"Rekomendasi"</i> is in the context of providing advice or direction so the word is repeated 6 times The sentence <i>"Melarikan diri"</i> by Rohingya refugees due to acts of genocide in their home country has been repeated 3 times The sentence "Penyelesaian konflik di Myanmar" is repeated 3 times The word <i>"Disayangkan"</i> is repeated 2 times	immigrants onto trucks during their forced transfer to temporary shelters --Video "Expulsion of Rohingya refugees by a group of Acehnese students" -Video "Genocide in numbers" -Photo of demonstrators burning tires during a protest against Rohingya refugees -Photo of Rohingya refugees resting in a temporary shelter under the basement of a government building -Video "Rohingya escape route" -Photo of ethnic Rohingya immigrants riding in a truck during forced transfer to a temporary shelter -YouTube video	The phrase <i>"Sejumlah kelompok mahasiswa"</i> indicates that not all students were involved The phrase <i>"Kaum tertindas"</i> shows that Rohingya refugees are victims who need help, showing a humanitarian side. The phrase <i>"Melarikan diri dari genosida yang dijalankan militer Myanmar"</i> marks a tragic and cruel situation, giving humanity the right to help. The sentence <i>"Terlunta-lunta di kamp pengungsian"</i> shows the bad and inadequate conditions in their place of origin.
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		of the Minister of Foreign Affairs raising the issue of Rohingya human rights at the UN	
Ada Penghasut di Balik Isu Pengusiran Rohingya	The word "<i>Provakator</i>" is repeated 8 times The word "<i>Aksi</i>" / "<i>Gerakan aksi</i>" are repeated 11 times, the word "<i>Aksi</i>" is repeated in the context of explaining the actions of Acehnese students who rejected Rohingya refugees. The word "<i>Penolakan pengungsi Rohingya</i>" is repeated 4 times The words "<i>Mengusir</i>" / "<i>Pengusiran</i>" in the article are found 3 times The meaning of "<i>Kebencian dan diskriminasi</i>" in the article is repeated 3 times The meaning of "<i>Kemanusiaan</i>" in the article is repeated 3 times	-Photos of demonstrators burning tires during a protest against Rohingya refugees became the headline of this article -Video "Expulsion of Rohingya refugees by a group of Acehnese students" -Photo of police officers (back) standing guard as students protest the increasing arrival of Rohingya refugees -Photo of students with police loading a number of ethnic Rohingya immigrants into trucks during their forced transfer to a temporary shelter	The use of phrases like "<i>digaungkan secara masif</i>" and "<i>sampai menjadi sorotan dunia internasional</i>" evokes a sense of urgency and significance surrounding the issue. Terms like "<i>provokator</i>" and "<i>anarkis</i>" paint a picture of chaos and deliberate incitement, invoking emotions of concern and alarm. Descriptions of actions being taken abruptly, such as the sudden cry of "<i>serbu!</i>", add to the tension and drama of the situation.

		-Video "Genocide in numbers" -Photo "Rohingya refugees resting in temporary shelter"	
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Source: Researcher Analysis Results on Republika.id

The conclusion of aspect prominence analysis Republika.id on the issue of Rohingya refugees shows that the media uses various discourse strategies to highlight certain aspects of the issue, such as the placement of the issue in headlines, repetition, use of graphics, and certain labels. According to Eriyanto (2002), this is in line with the structure of rhetoric in the framing approach, which emphasizes the facts in the news text. Headlines often serve as the main attention grabber, complemented by relevant photos or videos to reinforce the message. The use of titles that also seem firm and bold to make Republika.id has framed the Rohingya as victims and should be given a solution. Repetition is used to reinforce messages, such as the repetition of the phrase "*Penolakan masyarakat Aceh*" which emphasizes the resistance faced by refugees. Graphics and photos also play an important role in reinforcing the visual message of the plight of Rohingya refugees in need of assistance. Labels such as "*Eksodus*", "*pengungsian*", "*penderitaan*", and "*penindasan*" are used to describe the refugee situation in an emotional way, inviting empathy and sympathy. The use of terms such as "*provokator*" in the context of Acehnese student action highlights the existence of violence or discrimination. Through these strategies, the media combine visual and linguistic elements to shape the audience's perception of the Rohingya issue, while stressing the importance of a humanitarian response to this crisis.



Picture 1.3 Article Headline Photo Republika.id



Picture 1.4 Video genocide in numbers Republika.id



Picture 1.5 Photos in the article Republika.id

Table 3.4 Aspect Prominence Analysis in Rohingya Article on IslamToday.id

Headline	Repetition	Graphic	Labels
Tanggapi Pengungsi Rohingya, Ganjar: Harap Pemerintah Segera Selesaikan	There are 5 repetitions of the word “<i>Konflik</i>”. The sentence “<i>Segera menyelesaikan masalah</i>” is repeated 2 times. The sentence “<i>Assessment (penilaian)</i>” is	Photo of Ganjar Pranowo visiting Tenggarong, Kutai Kartanegara, East Kalimantan, is the headline photo for the article.	“ <i>Konflik</i> ” is a term used to describe the plight of Rohingya refugees as well as geopolitical issues in places around the world, such as Ukraine and Palestine. This labeling indicates that the problem is more than a disagreement; it is a serious condition

	repeated 2 times. The words “<i>Dukungan/mendukung</i>” appear 2 times		involving conflict, violence, and a humanitarian crisis. The term has a negative and serious meaning, indicating that the situation at hand requires deep attention and immediate action.
Jokowi Sebut Ada Keterlibatan Jaringan TPPO Terkait Masuknya Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh	The sentence “<i>Jaringan TPPO</i>” is repeated 4 times The sentence “<i>Menindak tegas</i>” is repeated 2 times The sentence “<i>Mengutamakan kepentingan masyarakat lokal</i>” is repeated 2 times	Jokowi's photo as the headline of the article.	“<i>Tindakan Pidana Perdagangan Orang (TPPO)</i>” refers to the networks involved and indicates that the act is illegal and harmful. It creates the perception that the influx of Rohingya refugees to Aceh is linked to organized crime as well as humanitarian issues. This increases the need for the government to take decisive action against perpetrators. The term “<i>Jaringan TPPO</i>” describes a structured organization involved in illegal acts, meaning that there are certain people who control or take advantage of the refugee situation for their own benefit, increasing the negative aspects of the situation. The phrase “<i>Mengutamakan Kepentingan Masyarakat Lokal</i>” illustrates how important it is for the government to safeguard the welfare of the

			Indonesian people.
Mahfud MD: Ada WNI Terlibat Sindikat TPPO Pengungsi Rohingya	The word “<i>Kemanusiaan</i>” is repeated 3 times The words “<i>Menolak</i>”/ “<i>Tidak mau menerima</i>” are repeated 3 times The word “<i>Jaringan TPPO</i>” is repeated 2 times The word “<i>Diusir</i>” is repeated 2 times	Photo of Indonesia's coordinating minister for politics, law and security (Menkopolhukam) Mahfud MD as the headline photo of the news	The importance of providing protection and assistance to Rohingya refugees is indicated by the term “<i>Kemanusiaan terhadap pengungsi</i>”. This labeling shows that the government's actions in dealing with refugee issues are based on humanitarian principles. “<i>Menolak</i>” / “<i>Tidak mau menerima</i>” demonstrates the difficulties in resolving this humanitarian situation by highlighting the unfavorable views that other nations have toward Rohingya refugees. It seeks to highlight the complexity of the situation and the significance of international cooperation in addressing the Rohingya refugee crisis.
Menkumham: Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh Korban Mafia Perdagangan Orang	The sentence “<i>Korban Mafia</i>” is repeated 3 times The sentence “<i>Penolakan dari warga</i>” are repeated 2 times	Photo of the Indonesian Minister of Law and Human Rights, Yasonna Laoly as the headline photo in the article.	The word “<i>Korban</i>” is used to describe Rohingya refugees as victims of human trafficking. The phrase “<i>Mafia Perdagangan Orang (TPPO)</i>” (TPPO) refers to syndicates or groups involved in human trafficking, which is the source of the Rohingya refugee problem.

			<i>“Belum meratifikasi Konvensi 1951”, the labeling of the sentence shows that Indonesia has not formally bound itself to meet the standards and protections mandated by the 1951 Convention on Refugees and the Legal Protection of Refugees.</i>
Mahfud: Indonesia Tak Tandatangani Kesepakatan n UNHCR, Jadi Berhak Usir Pengungsi Rohingya	The sentence <i>“Berhak mengusir”/ “Berhak membuang”</i> are repeated 4 times The sentence <i>“Tidak menandatangani dengan UNHCR”</i> is repeated 3 times The phrase <i>“Diplomasi”/ “Diplomasi kemanusiaan”</i> are repeated 3 times	Photo of Mahfud MD, as the headline photo in this article.	Mahfud MD's statement on 'Indonesia Has the Right to Expel Rohingya Refugees' reflects the government's view on the issue, describing it as a burden or a threat. The Indonesian government uses the term <i>“Diplomasi Kemanusiaan”</i> to show that its actions toward Rohingya refugees are based on humanitarian principles and concern for those suffering.
JK: Masalah Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh Harusnya Tanggung Jawab PBB	The phrase <i>“Tanggung jawab PBB”/ “Tanggung jawab internasional”</i> are repeated 5 times The sentence <i>“Mencarikan tempat”</i> is repeated 2 times	Photo of the former vice president, Jusuf Kalla, as the headline photo in the news.	Jusuf Kalla emphasized that <i>“PBB seharusnya bertanggung jawab untuk menangani masalah pengungsi Rohingya”</i>, highlighting that the UN has a moral and legal responsibility to find a solution for the refugees. Therefore, this article emphasizes the importance of international solidarity in dealing with the refugee crisis.

Source: Researcher Analysis Results on IslamToday.id

From various articles using various discursive strategies, it shows that the media highlights the issue of Rohingya refugees in different ways, according to their interests and points of view. The use of headlines, repetition of words, graphics, labels, and photos headlines are framing tools used to reinforce the message and create a certain perception among readers. The headlines tend to use headlines that feature political figures such as Ganjar Pranowo, Jokowi, Mahfud MD, and Jusuf Kalla, followed by narratives about Rohingya refugees. This suggests that these figures take center stage in the context of this issue.

Repetition of certain words and phrases, such as *“Konflik”*, *“Jaringan TPPO”*, *“Kemanusiaan”*, *“Korban mafia”*, is used to emphasize key elements of the issue, such as urgency, syndicate involvement, and a humanitarian perspective.

The use of labels such as *“Konflik”*, *“TPPO”*, and *“Kemanusiaan”* is used to describe the situation of Rohingya refugees with varying nuances, ranging from humanitarian crises to security issues involving criminal syndicates. Finally, the use of headline photos featuring political figures indicates an attempt to emphasize the authority and role of the government in dealing with this issue. These photos also serve to capture the reader's attention and reinforce the message that the article is trying to convey.



Pictures 1.6 Article Headline Photo IslamToday.id



Pictures 1.7 Article Headline Photo IslamToday.id



Pictures 1.8 Article Headline Photo IslamToday.id

The media's effort in framing is to provide an image in accordance with the point of view that the media wants to give to the public. According to G. J. Aditjondro (Sobur, 2015: 165) considers framing as a way of presenting reality in which facts about an event are not completely denied, but are subtly deflected by highlighting only certain parts using terms that have special connotations and the help of caricatures, photos, and so on. One of the framing analysis approaches is the Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki model. Pan and Kosicki (1993:57) define framing as a way to process and construct news discourse or as a characteristic of the discourse itself. Framing analysis as conducted by Zhongdang Pan and Gerald M. Kosicki can also help determine how the news is presented and related to the selection of source figures used to build news frames.

Table 3.5 Analysis of news sources in Rohingya articles Republika.id

TITLE	ACTOR SOURCES
Jokowi Minta Tindak Pelaku TPPO dalam eksodus Pengungsi Rohingya	- President Joko Widodo - Piddie Police Station, Imam Asfali - Coordinating Minister for Political Legal and security, Mahfud MD - Chairman of the General Manager of Nahdlatul Ulama (PBNU), Ahmad Fahrur Rozi (Gus Fahrur) - Din Syamsuddin, former chairman of PP Muhammadiyah, chairman of MUI
Ratusan Muslim Rohingya Kembali Terdampar di Aceh	- Panglima Laot Aceh Miftach Tjut Adek - Muara Tiga Kabupaten Pidie Ipda Police Chief, Efendi - Krueng Raya Police Chief, Rolly Yuiza Away - Lhokseumawe Police Chief Assistant Commissioner of Police in Lhokseumawe, Henki Ismanto - President Joko Widodo - Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security, Affairs Mahfud MD
Jokowi: Pemerintah akan Tampung Pengungsi Rohingya Sementara	- Indonesian President Joko Widodo - UNHCR - Coordinating Ministry for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, Mahfud MD - Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture, Muhadjir Effendy - Lecturer from the Department of International Law at Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University (UIN) Jakarta, Fitria, PhD
Jokowi: Pemerintah	- Indonesian President Joko Widodo - UNHCR spokesperson for Asia, Babar Baloch

Tetap Tampung Pengungsi Rohingya	- One of the refugees, Desi Silvana - One of the residents of Ladong Armansyah in Aceh Besar - Antara News - Head of Public Order and Peace Division of Satpol PP Aceh, Azmanto - UPTD Rumoh Seujahtera Beujroh Meukarya Ladong Tuna Sosial - Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, Mahfud MD - Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture, Muhadjir Effendy
'Negara Penandatangan Konvensi Harus Tangani Isu Rohingya'	- Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman, Muhammad Iqbal - The Australian Ministry Of Home Affairs - Pj Aceh Governor, Achmad Marzuki
'Pengusiran Rohingya oleh Mahasiswa tak Elok'	- Student president of State Islamic University (UIN) Ar-Raniry, Ilham Rizky Maulana - AFP news agency - Media from Qatar, Algeria - Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs, Mahfud MD - Coordinating Minister for Human Development and culture, Muhadjir Effendy - The National Human Rights Commission - Human Rights Enforcement Commission coordinator Uli Parulian Sihombing

Ada Penghasut di Balik Isu Pengusiran Rohingya	- Coordinator of the Rohingya Refugee Rejection Action, Teuku Wariza - Coordinator of Kontras Aceh, Azharul Husna - Member of the House of Regional Representative (DPD) RI for the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY), Hilmy Muhammad
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Source: Researcher Analysis Results on Republika.id

As for the sources quoted in Republika.id news, the researcher will classify them in several categories: national government officials, local government officials, local figures, local communities or refugees, media. Republika.id's framing of the Rohingya refugee issue through the categorization of actor sources reflects a multi-layered approach that balances official government stances, local authority actions, moral perspectives, community engagement, and international views. This news framing strategy by Republika.id positions Indonesia as a responsible and compassionate actor on the global stage while addressing domestic concerns and promoting a narrative of humanitarianism and ethical responsibility. Each group of actors is positioned in such a way as to support this master narrative, making it clear that the issue is being handled with national integrity and global sensitivity. However, based on the research findings, the narratives presented by each actor have a positive frame towards the Rohingya refugees, although it is mentioned several times in the article that the local community rejected the Rohingya refugees, but they did not elaborate on the reasons why they rejected the Rohingya refugees. Even in their articles, there are no actors from the people of Aceh who dislike or even reject the presence of Rohingya refugees. There was only one party, a student representative, who led the action against Rohingya refugees in Indonesia, but in his quote, the source only said that the purpose of the action was intended for the government because what needed to be demanded was for the government to make a fair and good decision. So that the tendency of hatred or dislike for Rohingya refugees is not too shown, on the contrary, it is

directed through the statements of these figures to be able to calm the people who are against this.

TITLE	SOURCES
Tanggapi Pengungsi Rohingya, Ganjar: Harap Pemerintah Segera Selesaikan	Candidate number 3, Ganjar Pranowo
Jokowi Sebut Ada Keterlibatan Jaringan TPPO Terkait Masuknya Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh	President of Indonesia Jokowi
Mahfud MD: Ada WNI Terlibat Sindikat TPPO Pengungsi Rohingya	Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs Mahfud Md
Menkumham: Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh Korban Mafia Perdagangan Orang	Minister of Law and Human Rights (Menkumham) Yasonna H Laoly
Mahfud: Indonesia Tak Tanda Tangani Kesepakatan UNHCR, Jadi Berhak Usir Pengungsi Rohingya	Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal and Security Affairs Mahfud MD
JK: Masalah Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh Harusnya Tanggung Jawab PBB	Former Vice President Jusuf Kalla (JK)

Table 3.6 Analysis of news sources in Rohingya articles Republika.id
Souce: Researcher Analysis Results on Republika.id

Unlike Republika.id, Islam Today.id in its article only includes one source actor, so they frame the issue of Rohingya refugees divided into two groups of perspectives of government officials and a former leader. Statements from the actors emphasize government responsibility, legal and security issues, national sovereignty, and shifting responsibility to international bodies. The framing illustrates that the government is justified in its actions and also highlights the political implications of the issue. The narratives constructed by the articles suggest that addressing the Rohingya refugee crisis is a matter of national interest, which requires careful and strategic handling by

government leaders. However, what is most interesting here is that researchers do not see the balance of actors from the perspective of local figures, nor local communities. So that IslamToday.id directs that the frame of their news is an official statement from government officials.

Researchers found that IslamToday.id strategically quoted sources who were also candidates in the presidential and vice presidential elections of the Republic of Indonesia. This is interesting because it happened at the end of December 2023, right before the general election, which is often a sensitive period where the media has a great influence on public perception. In reporting on the Rohingya issue, IslamToday.id chose to quote Mahfud MD and Ganjar Pranowo as the main sources. Both are presidential and vice presidential candidates with Mahfud MD serving as Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs, a position that is relevant to the issue of handling Rohingya refugees. However, what is unique is that although Mahfud MD is relevant to the issue, the selection of Ganjar Pranowo as a source cannot be separated from the political context, as he is also running for president. ITD did not hesitate to mention these two sources as presidential and vice presidential candidates, so by explicitly mentioning Mahfud MD and Ganjar Pranowo as presidential and vice presidential candidates, IslamToday.id not only provided information about the government's views on the Rohingya issue, but also implicitly framed these two figures as figures who are actively involved in important national issues, including humanitarian and security issues.

2. Framing Analysis of Republika.Id (Entman Model)

There are seven articles released by Republika.id which will be researched by looking at the time period determined by the researcher with the topic of discussing Rohingya in the news category "Kabar Utama".

a. Define Problems

In the series of articles discussed, the issue in focus is the Rohingya refugee crisis that has come to Indonesia, especially in the Aceh region,

and the challenges faced in handling it. The findings in defining the problem will be described through two points.

Articles on the Rohingya refugee crisis in Indonesia consistently define the problem by pointing out its various complex and interrelated aspects. First, the main issue raised is how human trafficking networks (TPPOs) are involved in the migration of Rohingya refugees. The involvement of TPPOs adds to the complexity and urgency of the situation. In addition, the repeated waves of Rohingya refugees arriving in Aceh since November 2022 are considered a persistent problem that requires immediate action. The Indonesian government, especially under the direction of President Joko Widodo, has emphasized how important it is to accommodate the current refugees while working closely with international organizations such as UNHCR. However, the issue also presents significant social challenges as local communities reject refugees, whom they perceive as a social burden and security hazard.

Table 3.7 Define Problems of Republika.id

Title	Defines Problem	Framing of The Problem
Jokowi Minta Tindak Pelaku TPPO dalam Eksodus Pengungsi Rohingya	The involvement of human trafficking networks (TPPO) in the migration of Rohingya refugees to Indonesia.	Framed as a crisis, given the urgency in President Jokowi's directive to address the issue promptly. The involvement of human trafficking networks adds a layer of complexity and urgency to the situation.
Ratusan Muslim Rohingya Kembali Terdampar di Aceh	The situation is a recurring problem, mentioning multiple waves of Rohingya refugees arriving in	Framed as a humanitarian crisis that requires immediate attention and coordinated efforts from both the government and international community. It emphasizes the

	Aceh since November 2022. It highlights the increasing numbers, with nearly 2,000 Rohingya refugees in Indonesia, indicating a significant issue.	need for solutions to address the root causes of the refugee crisis and ensure the well-being of the displaced Rohingya population.
Jokowi: Pemerintah akan Tampung Pengungsi Rohingya Sementara	The issue of Rohingya refugees who are stranded on the shores of Sumatra, Indonesia. President Joko Widodo (Jokowi) has stated that the government will temporarily accommodate these refugees while continuing discussions with international organizations, such as UNHCR, regarding their handling.	Framed as both a humanitarian crisis, with references to providing humanitarian aid and addressing the needs of refugees, and a legal issue, with mentions of criminal activities such as human trafficking involving Rohingya refugees in Aceh.
Jokowi: Pemerintah Tetap Tampung Pengungsi Rohingya	The ongoing issue of Rohingya refugees arriving in Aceh and the response of the Indonesian government to accommodate them temporarily, portrays	Framed as a humanitarian crisis, highlighting the vulnerability and plight of the Rohingya refugees, also framed as a social challenge, as evidenced by the resistance and concerns expressed by the local community, and the

	the refugees as individuals fleeing persecution and seeking asylum, and also there's a focus on the rejection and resistance faced by the refugees from the local community, indicating a significant social challenge.	government's response is depicted as a balancing act between humanitarian obligations and addressing domestic concerns, such as potential social tensions and security risks.
‘Negara Penandatangan Konvensi Harus Tangani Isu Rohingya’	Revolves around the Rohingya refugee crisis and the challenges faced by Indonesia, particularly in Aceh, in handling the influx of Rohingya refugees.	Framed in the article as both a humanitarian emergency and a logistical challenge, requiring immediate action and international cooperation to address.
'Pengusiran Rohingya oleh Mahasiswa tak Elok'	The expulsion of Rohingya refugees by a group of Aceh students.	Framed as a crisis of human rights and humanitarianism, emphasizing the need for immediate action and protection for the displaced Rohingya population.
Ada Penghasut di Balik Isu Pengusiran Rohingya	Revolves around the expulsion of Rohingya refugees from refugee camps in Banda Aceh, Indonesia and	Framed as a crisis, particularly evident in the description of the events leading to the expulsion of Rohingya refugees. The actions of the students and the subsequent

	highlights the influence of provocateurs in exacerbating the situation.	reactions are portrayed as significant and alarming, warranting international attention.
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Source: Researcher Analysis Results on Republika.id

By analyzing the issue in various articles, it can be seen that the Rohingya refugee crisis is portrayed as an urgent humanitarian crisis that requires quick action and long-term solutions from governments and the international community. For example, the decisive action against TPPO and the emphasis on humanitarian aid show how important a quick and organized response is. In addition, attention is also paid to social challenges and local community resistance, illustrating the conflict between humanitarian obligations and domestic concerns. The article also emphasizes that international cooperation is essential and that signatory states to the 1951 Convention have a responsibility to address this crisis. Overall, these images depict a story that tries to encourage public and international support for a more efficient and sustainable handling of the crisis, while emphasizing how important and complex the issues at hand are.

b. Diagnoses Causes

The news on Rohingya refugees released by Republika.id has diagnosed causes or things that are considered to be the cause of the problem. The Republika.id article has a very comprehensive explanation so that each article discusses one core problem from various points of view. The most common diagnostic causes found in the articles are criminal acts, one of which is human trafficking, structural problems in the country of origin, local rejection and community tensions, provocation & external influence, legal & policy frameworks in managing the refugee crisis, and international dynamics.

Table 3.8 Diagnoses Causes in Rohingya Articles on Republika.id

Title	Diagnoses Causes
Jokowi Minta Tindak Pelaku TPPO dalam Eksodus Pengungsi Rohingya	The involvement of human trafficking networks (TPPO) (the main cause), structural problems in the country of origin, concerns from local communities in Indonesia, and the importance of international coordination.
Ratusan Muslim Rohingya Kembali Terdampar di Aceh	Rohingya face persecution in Myanmar, lack of citizenship rights, refugees endure harsh conditions in camps, driving some to risky sea journeys, human trafficking, and local rejection and community tensions, refugee shelters struggle with capacity, requiring alternative solutions.
Jokowi: Pemerintah akan Tampung Pengungsi Rohingya Sementara	The resistance of the local community to hosting Rohingya refugees, humanitarian concerns, the importance of coordinating with international organizations, suspected criminal activities, the importance of legal frameworks in addressing the refugee crisis, and public perception and legal concerns.
Jokowi: Pemerintah Tetap Tampung Pengungsi Rohingya	Local community resistance, humanitarian considerations, alleged human trafficking (TPPO), the importance of legal and policy frameworks in managing the refugee crisis, and international dynamics.
‘Negara Penandatangan Konvensi Harus	The responsibility of signatory countries to the 1951 Refugee Convention in addressing the Rohingya refugee crisis, regional dynamics and

Tangani Isu Rohingya'	pushback policies, root causes in Myanmar conflict, and local and national response.
'Pengusiran Rohingya oleh Mahasiswa tak Elok'	The actions of certain groups of students in Aceh, who expelled Rohingya refugees from their shelter, the response from student leaders reflects a broader concern for humanitarian issues & student activism, international refugee crisis, international cooperation & diplomacy, and the lack of clear legal frameworks and policies governing the treatment of Rohingya refugees in Indonesia
Ada Penghasut di Balik Isu Pengusiran Rohingya	Provocation & external influence, the issue of Rohingya expulsion has been inflamed by provocateurs who manipulated the situation, misinformation & disinformation, community perception and negative narratives, role of authority figures & institutions, the lack of understanding or awareness among certain segments of society, legal and policy frameworks, and humanitarian concern

Source: Researcher Analysis Results on Republika.id

In addition to identifying the cause of the problem, Robert Entman's cause diagnosis analysis component also underlines who is considered the source/actor of the problem?. This in-depth analysis shows that many parties or sources are involved in the Rohingya refugee problem. First of all, the main factor in the Rohingya refugee exodus is the criminal human trafficking network (TPPO), which causes risky travel and difficult conditions for them. In addition, the main reason for the Rohingya coming to Aceh is the genocide they are experiencing in Myanmar. At the national level, the problem is also caused by local community resistance and alleged criminal activities related to human trafficking. Actions such as

making the decision to accept Rohingya refugees, however, demonstrate the government's efforts to resolve the crisis. In addition, the act of expulsion by a group of students in Aceh shows that there are instigators who are trying to create tension and division in society. At the international level, countries that signed the 1951 Refugee Convention also have a legal and moral responsibility to help manage this crisis in an international context. As a result, resolving the Rohingya refugee issue requires a thorough understanding of the roots of the problem, both at an individual and structural level, as well as cooperation between various local and international parties.

Table 3.9 Identify Sources/Actors in Diagnosing Causes on Republika.id

Title	Actor/Source
Jokowi Minta Tindak Pelaku TPPO dalam Eksodus Pengungsi Rohingya	Human trafficking criminal network
Ratusan Muslim Rohingya Kembali Terdampar di Aceh	The acts of genocide experienced by the Rohingya ethnic group in Myanmar (their country of origin).
Jokowi: Pemerintah akan Tampung Pengungsi Rohingya Sementara	Local community resistance and allegations of human trafficking (TPPO)
Jokowi: Pemerintah Tetap Tampung Pengungsi Rohingya	Local community resistance and allegations of human trafficking (TPPO)
‘Negara Penandatangan Konvensi Harus Tangani Isu Rohingya’	Countries signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention

'Pengusiran Rohingya oleh Mahasiswa tak Elok'	Aceh student group expelling Rohingya refugees
Ada Penghasut di Balik Isu Pengusiran Rohingya	Provocateur who incited the rejection of Rohingya refugees in Aceh

Souce: Researcher Analysis Results on Republika.id

c. Make Moral Judgment

The analyzed news articles contain moral judgments and value statements that provide a framework for understanding the Rohingya refugee issue. First, the condemnation of criminality, the emphasis on President Jokowi's firm action against human traffickers (TPPO) in the Rohingya refugee camp shows a moral judgment against criminal activity. Emphasizing the need for decisive action against those who exploit vulnerable refugees reflects a moral stance against exploitation and criminality.

“There is a strong suspicion that the TPPO network is involved in this refugee flow. The Indonesian government will take firm action against the perpetrators of TPPO,”

(Republika.id, Jokowi Minta Tindak Pelaku TPPO dalam Eksodus Pengungsi Rohingya, 9 December 2024)

Second, humanitarian priorities, President Jokowi's directive to prioritize humanitarian assistance to refugees while considering the interests of local communities illustrates a moral framework that values both humanitarian assistance and the welfare of host communities. This prioritization reflects a moral judgment that seeks to balance the needs of refugees with the interests of local populations.

“Jokowi also directed that temporary humanitarian assistance to refugees be provided by prioritizing the interests of local communities.”

(Republika.id, Jokowi Minta Tindak Pelaku TPPO dalam Eksodus Pengungsi Rohingya, 9 December 2023)

Third, criticism of local resistance, the article discusses the local community's concerns about the continued flow of Rohingya refugees and their refusal to provide free accommodation for Rohingya refugees who come to Aceh. This criticism implies a moral judgment on the lack of empathy or willingness to help refugees in need. This highlights a moral framework that emphasizes compassion and solidarity toward refugee populations.

“The arrival of Rohingya refugees in Pidie was rejected by local residents...Meanwhile, the rejection of the arrival of Rohingya refugees have also been conveyed by many Acehnese people. So their presence has created pros and cons in the community”

(Republika.id, Ratusan Muslim Rohingya Kembali Terdampar di Aceh, 11 December 2023)

“Before being rejected by the Ladong community, the refugees had already experienced rejection from a number of places, such as Lamreh, Aceh Besar and the Scout Camp in Pidie.”

(Republika.id, Jokowi: Pemerintah Tetap Tampung Pengungsi Rohingya, 12 December 2023)

“The actions of some Acehnese student groups in evicting Rohingya refugees from their shelters...”

(Republika.id, Pengusiran Rohingya oleh Mahasiswa tak Elok, 30 December 2023)

Fourth, calls for International cooperation, statements from various figures, such as President Joko Widodo and Gus Fahrur Rozi, advocating coordination with international bodies such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), indicate a moral judgment that solving the Rohingya refugee crisis requires collective action and global solidarity. This reflects a moral framework that values cooperation and collaboration in addressing humanitarian challenges.

“....we are accommodating, temporarily, and we are still talking with international organizations, UNHCR, and others,”

(Republika.id, Jokowi: Pemerintah akan Tampung Pengungsi Rohingya Sementara, 11 December 2023)

“Indonesia needs to coordinate with UN agencies on Rohingya refugees.”

(Republika.id, Jokowi Minta Tindak Pelaku TPPO dalam Eksodus Pengungsi Rohingya, 9 December 2024)

On the other hand, there are references to humanitarian considerations driving the government's decision to accommodate Rohingya refugees temporarily. President Jokowi emphasizes the importance of prioritizing the welfare of both Rohingya refugees and the local community. This suggests a moral framework that emphasizes compassion and assistance toward vulnerable populations, even amidst challenges and local opposition.

“Jokowi also directed that temporary humanitarian assistance to refugees be provided by prioritizing the interests of local communities.”

(Republika.id, Jokowi Minta Tindak Pelaku TPPO dalam Eksodus Pengungsi Rohingya, 9 December 2024)

Finally, the acknowledgment of the Rohingya's plight, Prof. Din Syamsuddin's statement, regarding the plight of the Rohingya, their history of oppression, and the hardships they face during their journey as refugees, highlights a moral judgment that recognizes the suffering and injustice faced by the Rohingya population. It reflects a moral framework that prioritizes empathy, compassion, and assistance for those in distress.

“Chairman of the World Axis of Islamic Wasatiyyat Prof. Din Syamsuddin...the solution is for humanitarian reasons. “They have suffered from oppression and expulsion, plus the suffering of being tossed around by the waves of the ocean without enough food,”

(Republika.id, Jokowi Minta Tindak Pelaku TPPO dalam Eksodus Pengungsi Rohingya, 9 December 2024)

Furthermore, the researcher identified "Good vs. Evil" contained in the article entitled "Ratusan Muslim Rohingya Kembali Terdampar di Aceh", describing the situation of Rohingya refugees fleeing persecution in Myanmar as a struggle between good and evil. This report depicts the Rohingya as victims of the Myanmar military's brutal crackdown, suggesting that their suffering is morally unjust. Moreover, the involvement of human traffickers in exploiting the vulnerable situation of

refugees is condemned as morally wrong, indicating a clear distinction between right and wrong behavior.

“The journey of these refugees often leads to death. Last year, a Rohingya Muslim boat sank, making 2022 one of the worst years.... fleeing their home country after the military carried out a deadly crackdown in 2017. In Buddhist-majority Myanmar, most Rohingya are denied citizenship and viewed as illegal immigrants from South Asia.”

“There is a strong suspicion of the involvement of TPPO networks in this refugee flow. The Indonesian government will take firm action against the perpetrators of TPPO”

(Republika.id, Ratusan Muslim Rohingya Kembali Terdampar di Aceh, 11 December 2024)

Overall, the article presents a moral framework for understanding the Rohingya refugee crisis, characterized by condemnation of criminal exploitation, prioritization of humanitarian aid, critique of local resistance, calls for international cooperation, and recognition of Rohingya suffering. These moral judgments shape public attitudes toward the issue and influence perceptions of right and wrong in response to the crisis.

Table 3.10 Identify Moral Judgment in Rohingya’s Article on Republika.id

Title	Moral Judgment
Jokowi Minta Tindak Pelaku TPPO dalam Eksodus Pengungsi Rohingya	Criminal condemnation, humanitarian prioritization, criticism of local resistance, calls for international cooperation, and recognition of Rohingya suffering
Ratusan Muslim Rohingya Kembali Terdampar di Aceh	Good vs Evil, humanitarian considerations, responsibility, criminal accountability, and ethical dilemmas & conflicts
Jokowi: Pemerintah akan Tampung Pengungsi Rohingya Sementara	Government’s humanitarian action, local community prioritization, prevention of exploitation, justice & accountability, and protection of local helpers
Jokowi: Pemerintah Tetap Tampung Pengungsi Rohingya	Local community rejection, humanitarian considerations, criminal exploitation & responsibility, responsibility toward

	international obligations, public sentiment & empathy, and potential abuse & consequences
'Negara Penandatangan Konvensi Harus Tangani Isu Rohingya'	Responsibility of signatory states, humanitarian considerations, critique of rejection policies, and ethical consideration in local response
'Pengusiran Rohingya oleh Mahasiswa tak Elok'	Condemnation of violent actions, support for the vulnerable, responsibility of authorities, humanitarian considerations, and opposition to discrimination
Ada Penghasut di Balik Isu Pengusiran Rohingya	Criticizing violent actions, questioning ethical behavior, appealing to humanitarian principles, upholding national values, and rejecting hate speech & discrimination

Source: Researcher Analysis Results on Republika.id

d. Treatment Recommendation

The recommended solutions or treatments for a problem can indeed significantly influence public opinion and policy decisions. There are various recommendations for handling the Rohingya refugee crisis in news articles and these highlight the various approaches proposed to overcome the challenges faced.

First, the article emphasizes strict law enforcement against perpetrators of human trafficking crimes facilitating the entry of Rohingya refugees into Indonesia. This recommendation portrays law enforcement as a crucial measure to prevent criminal activities and disrupt human trafficking networks contributing to the refugee crisis. By highlighting the importance of legal measures, the article suggests that law enforcement is presented as an essential component of addressing the crisis.

Second, the recommendation is to provide temporary humanitarian assistance to Rohingya refugees while considering the interests of local communities. This approach recognizes the humanitarian needs of refugees while acknowledging concerns from local residents about the impact of refugee presence. By prioritizing both humanitarian aid and local

interests, the article presents a balanced view that aims to address the immediate needs of refugees while mitigating potential tensions with host communities.

Third, the article highlights the importance of ongoing coordination with international organizations like the UNHCR to handle the Rohingya refugee crisis comprehensively. This recommendation underscores the significance of collaborative efforts with the international community in managing refugee situations effectively. By advocating for international cooperation, the article suggests that a multilateral approach is necessary to address the crisis comprehensively.

Next, government officials suggest reviewing domestic policies to address challenges posed by the Rohingya refugee crisis, including exploring options for managing refugee flows while considering domestic needs and humanitarian concerns. This recommendation indicates a recognition of the need for domestic policy reforms to effectively manage the crisis. By acknowledging the importance of policy review, the article implies that addressing the crisis requires comprehensive domestic strategies.

Last, suggestions are made for alternative placement options for Rohingya refugees, such as placing them on Galang Island, to provide humane treatment and reduce refugee suffering. This recommendation reflects a compassionate approach to addressing the crisis by offering alternative locations for refugees. By proposing alternative placement options, the article suggests that there are multiple viable solutions to alleviate refugee suffering and mitigate the crisis's impact.

In conclusion, the article presents a comprehensive analysis of various recommendations for addressing the Rohingya refugee crisis, considering factors such as law enforcement, humanitarian assistance, international cooperation, domestic policy review, and alternative placement. By discussing multiple approaches and their potential benefits, the article aims

to inform public opinion and influence policy decisions toward a more holistic and effective response to the crisis.

3. Framing Analysis of Islamtoday.Id (Entman Model)

There are six articles released by IslamToday.id which will be researched by looking at the time period determined by the researcher with the topic of discussing Rohingya in the "*Nasional*" news category.

a. Define Problems

In the IslamToday.id article, the analysis of the cause of diagnosis section includes perspectives and responses to the Rohingya refugee issue in Aceh, showing the complexity of the problem from various points of view. In the reporting of the IslamToday.id article, every issue of the Rohingya refugee article in December 2023 always raises the perspective of one figure, thus creating a diversity of causes of problems raised by various related figures in responding to Rohingya refugees. According to Ganjar Pranowo, it is a geopolitical problem, and he asked the Indonesian government to act carefully and thoroughly.

Furthermore, Jokowi and Mahfud MD asserted that human trafficking networks (TPPO) are responsible for the influx of Rohingya refugees, highlighting human rights and security. Meanwhile, the Minister of Law and Human Rights identified the refugees as victims of human trafficking, emphasizing the humanitarian aspect of the crisis. Mahfud MD, on the other hand, stated that Indonesia has no legal responsibility to protect Rohingya refugees as the country is not a signatory to the UNHCR treaty. This underscores the difference between the obligations of humanitarian diplomacy and Indonesia's legal right to reject them.

Table 3.11 Define Problems of IslamToday.id

Title	Defines Problems	Framing of The Problem
Tanggapi	Ganjar Pranowo, supports	Framing this problem as a

Pengungsi Rohingya, Ganjar: Harap Pemerintah Segera Selesaikan	any action taken by the government regarding Rohingya refugees currently in Aceh.	form of conflict crisis considers the Rohingya refugee problem as a complex geopolitical challenge, thus requiring the Indonesian government to take careful and in-depth policy action.
Jokowi Sebut Ada Keterlibatan Jaringan TPPO Terkait Masuknya Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh	An influx of Rohingya refugees into the Aceh region, allegedly linked to a trafficking network.	Framed as a human rights issue due to threats to security and order from criminal networks involved in the refugee process.
Mahfud MD: Ada WNI Terlibat Sindikat TPPO Pengungsi Rohingya	The involvement of Indonesian citizens in trafficking syndicates in the influx of Rohingya refugees to Indonesia.	Framed as a complex criminal and humanitarian problem. It is characterized by the existence of a TPPO syndicate network involving internal and the socio-political and humanitarian issues faced by Rohingya refugees who were expelled from their home country and rejected by countries such as Malaysia and Australia.
Menkumham: Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh Korban Mafia Perdagangan Orang	The actions of the human trafficking (TPPO) mafia, which caused Rohingya refugees to be stranded in Aceh. According to Minister of Law and Human Rights Yasonna, the refugees are victims of human trafficking syndicates.	Framed as a humanitarian crisis caused by human trafficking syndicates who mislead Rohingya refugees and use them for profit by emphasizing that Rohingya refugees are victims of this human trafficking

Mahfud: Indonesia Tak Tandatangani Kesepakatan UNHCR, Jadi Berhak Usir Pengungsi Rohingya	Indonesia is not a signatory to the UNHCR treaty, so it has no legal responsibility to protect Rohingya refugees.	Framed as a conflict between the country's commitment to humanitarian diplomacy and Indonesia's legal right to reject Rohingya refugees.
JK: Masalah Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh Harusnya Tanggung Jawab PBB	There has been a surge in the number of Rohingya refugees in Aceh and the local community's rejection of them, which should be the responsibility of the UN.	Framed as a humanitarian issue by assuming that it is a global problem that requires a common solution and international commitment.

Source: Researcher Analysis Results on IslamToday.id

It can be concluded that the Rohingya refugee crisis in Indonesia is framed as a complex issue combining transgressions of human rights, criminal activity, legal requirements, and geopolitical difficulties. Some frames focus on Indonesia's legal rights and sovereignty, while others draw attention to the suffering of Rohingya refugees as victims of human trafficking and underscore Indonesia's humanitarian obligations. This implies that there is a conflict in Indonesia's crisis response between humanitarian considerations and national interests. Furthermore, the way the issue is framed emphasizes how important it is for nations to work together and take coordinated action to successfully address the causes and effects of the Rohingya refugee crisis.

b. Diagnoses Causes

In identifying diagnostic causes, there are two big questions: What is the cause of the event? What or who is considered to be the source of the problem? The Rohingya refugee news released by IslamToday.id shows that the causes of the problem are quite complicated. The most

diagnostic cause found in the articles is the criminal act of trafficking in persons which is discussed in three consecutive articles, followed by geopolitical issues, then Indonesia which is not part of the countries that signed the 1951 convention while the cause of other problems is caused by various countries that are signatories to the 1951 convention that do not want to accept it.

Table 3.12 Diagnoses Causes of IslamToday.id

Title	Diagnoses Causes
Tanggapi Pengungsi Rohingya, Ganjar: Harap Pemerintah Segera Selesaikan	The complexity of geopolitical challenges faced by Indonesia, including the Rohingya refugee issue in Aceh. The causes include various changes in the global political constellation, global conflicts such as in Ukraine and Palestine, and the economic conflict between China and the United States.
Jokowi Sebut Ada Keterlibatan Jaringan TPPO Terkait Masuknya Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh	The influx of Rohingya refugees to the Aceh region is suspected to be linked to a human trafficking network.
Mahfud MD: Ada WNI Terlibat Sindikat TPPO Pengungsi Rohingya	There is involvement of human trafficking syndicates (TPPO) in the flow of Rohingya refugees to Indonesia
Menkumham: Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh Korban Mafia Perdagangan Orang	Human trafficking by criminal groups and Rohingya refugees in Aceh are victims of the criminal practice of human trafficking.
Mahfud: Indonesia Tak Tandatangani Kesepakatan UNHCR, Jadi Berhak Usir Pengungsi Rohingya	It is impossible for Indonesia to provide protection to Rohingya refugees because Indonesia did not sign the agreement made by UNHCR
JK: Masalah Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh Harusnya Tanggung Jawab PBB	The increasing number of Rohingya refugees coming to Indonesia, especially to Aceh, amidst the rejection of most local residents.

Source: Researcher Analysis Results on IslamToday.id

By analyzing the framing elements of “diagnosed causes” relating to the Rohingya refugee problem in Indonesia, we can identify the various sources or causal actors outlined in statements from various Indonesian government figures. This analysis focuses on how each source identifies and explains the causes of the problem.

In the first article, Ganjar Pranowo said that geopolitical issues, rapid changes outside, and international wars affect peace and security in many countries, including Indonesia. Here, the source of the problem is identified as broad and complex external factors, which include changes happening around the world and across regions. Second, President Jokowi stated that there is a human trafficking network (TPPO) that uses Rohingya refugees as objects of human trafficking. This points to a specific actor, an international criminal network that manipulates the refugee situation for illegal economic interests. Finally, Jusuf Kalla (JK) stated that the Rohingya refugee problem in Aceh should be the responsibility of the UN. Here, the cause of the problem is transferred to the international level, with the UN as the actor that should be responsible for finding a solution for the refugees.

From this description, it is clear that the sources or actors causing the Rohingya refugee problem in Indonesia involve various elements, ranging from global geopolitical factors, international and local criminal networks, to national policies and the role of international institutions. This analysis shows the complexity of the problem that involves various actors with different roles and responsibilities.

Table 3.13 Identify Sources/Actors in Diagnosing Causes of
IslamToday.id

Title	Actor/Source
Tanggapi Pengungsi Rohingya, Ganjar: Harap Pemerintah Segera Selesaikan	Geopolitical problems, rapid changes in the external environment and international wars have an impact on peace and security in many places, including Indonesia.

Jokowi Sebut Ada Keterlibatan Jaringan TPPO Terkait Masuknya Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh	The human trafficking Criminal Network that uses Rohingya refugees as objects of human trafficking.
Mahfud MD: Ada WNI Terlibat Sindikat TPPO Pengungsi Rohingya	The human trafficking criminal syndicate involved in the arrival of Rohingya refugees and internal Indonesian parties involved in the syndicate.
Menkumham: Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh Korban Mafia Perdagangan Orang	A human trafficking mafia syndicate that smuggles Rohingya refugees into Indonesia with the false promises of a better life.
Mahfud: Indonesia Tak Tanda Tangani Kesepakatan UNHCR, Jadi Berhak Usir Pengungsi Rohingya	Countries that signed the 1951 convention have the right to protect Rohingya refugees.
JK: Masalah Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh Harusnya Tanggung Jawab PBB	The UN should be responsible for finding a place for the refugees.

Source: Researcher Analysis Results on IslamToday.id

c. Make Moral Judgment

Articles discussing responses to the issue of Rohingya refugees in Indonesia show that there are moral thoughts and value judgments that underlie stakeholders' views of the situation. Through analysis of the various statements and attitudes expressed in these articles, several general patterns can be identified regarding the moral and value judgments that underlie their views on the Rohingya refugee crisis. In this analysis, four points of moral judgments were identified from articles related to the response to Rohingya refugees in Indonesia. The moral viewpoints of various figures, such as Ganjar Pranowo, Jokowi, Mahfud MD, Yasonna Laoly, and Jusuf Kalla, are represented in each point.

First, the first point emphasizes the moral obligation and responsibility of governments toward Rohingya refugees. This includes an assessment of the decision-making process and support for resolving the refugee issue. Figures like Ganjar Pranowo and Mahfud MD emphasized that the government must do something to solve this problem. In his statement, Ganjar Pranowo emphasized his support for the government in handling the Rohingya issue in Indonesia. This shows the moral view that the government must act quickly and efficiently to deal with urgent humanitarian situations. Meanwhile, Mahfud MD's statement emphasized the government's commitment to addressing humanitarian issues as a whole. Mahfud highlighted that dealing with the refugee crisis involves deep humanitarian aspects in addition to political aspects. In addition, he emphasized that the government will continue to provide temporary shelter for refugees, but not consider long-term alternatives, such as providing islands. This reflects the moral view that protecting and assisting refugees is a humanitarian obligation that should be prioritized, even during the search process. This reflects the moral view that, while seeking a long-term solution to the problem, the protection and assistance of refugees should be the top priority.

"I hope that the government can solve this problem immediately"
(IslamToday.id, Tanggapi Pengungsi Rohingya, Ganjar: Harap Pemerintah Segera Selesaikan, 7 December 2023)

"We will solve the socio-political problem, it is a humanitarian issue."

"We are not thinking of an island yet, but we will still provide temporary shelter."

(IslamToday.id, Mahfud MD: Ada WNI Terlibat Sindikat TPPO Pengungsi Rohingya, 9 December 2023)

Second, law enforcement and justice are the focus of the next moral judgment. This includes evaluating the effectiveness of legal processes and efforts to combat human trafficking syndicates. Interviewees such

as Jokowi, Mahfud MD, and Yasonna Laoly pointed out the importance of law enforcement to combat TPPO crimes. Basically, they pointed out that the Indonesian government acts decisively against trafficking syndicates allegedly involved in displacement. Jokowi believes that the strong allegations that TPPO networks are involved show that there are serious crimes that need to be dealt with decisively by the government. The declaration shows a commitment to uphold the law and justice in dealing with the crime of human trafficking. In addition, Mahfud MD's statement stated that the matter has been handed over to the police for further handling, showing how important an effective and efficient legal process is in dealing with these kinds of criminal cases. Yasonna Laoly emphasized that the government has taken concrete steps to enforce the law and protect victims from exploitation, revealing that some perpetrators have already been arrested. Overall, the statement showed a moral response to the crime of human trafficking and emphasized the importance of strict and efficient law enforcement and cooperation in combating criminal syndicates.

“There is a strong suspicion of the involvement of trafficking networks in this refugee flow. The Indonesian government will take firm action against the perpetrators of TPPO.”

(IslamToday.id, Jokowi Sebut Ada Keterlibatan Jaringan TPPO Terkait Masuknya Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh, 8 December 2023)

“But we have handed over the legal issues to the Police to handle it immediately, because the head of the task force is now the Chief of Police, to make it more effective.”

(IslamToday.id, Mahfud MD: Ada WNI Terlibat Sindikat TPPO Pengungsi Rohingya, 9 December 2023)

“The perpetrators of TPPO do not work individually, but a syndicate, some of whom have been secured by the police.”

(IslamToday.id, Menkumham: Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh Korban Mafia Perdagangan Orang, 11 December 2023)

The third point emphasizes the balance between human interests and national interests. People like Jokowi and Mahfud MD stated that

prioritizing the interests of local communities when providing humanitarian aid is very important. President Jokowi's statement emphasized that providing humanitarian aid to Rohingya refugees while considering the needs of local communities is crucial. This shows a commitment to safeguarding the welfare of citizens when humanitarian crises occur. Mahfud MD also joined in asserting that in addressing the Rohingya refugee issue, Indonesia's national interests and sovereignty should be the top priority. This reflects the view that national security should direct state policy. Meanwhile, another speaker, Jusuf Kalla, pointed out that Indonesia has not received the same number of refugees as other countries when comparing Indonesia's response to Rohingya refugees. This suggests that assessing a country's response to the refugee crisis requires a global context, and that Indonesia still has room to do more to address the humanitarian crisis.

“And temporary humanitarian assistance to refugees by prioritizing the interests of local communities.”

(IslamToday.id, Jokowi Sebut Ada Keterlibatan Jaringan TPPO Terkait Masuknya Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh, 8 December 2023)

“But we must also prioritize our national interests.”

(IslamToday.id, Mahfud: Indonesia Tak Tanda Tangan Kesepakatan UNHCR, Jadi Berhak Usir Pengungsi Rohingya, 15 December 2023)

“Indonesia is not much, in Europe millions of refugees, Malaysia received 150,000 Rohingya refugees. We are only 1,500 already angry.”

(IslamToday.id, JK: Masalah Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh Harusnya Tanggung Jawab PBB, 20 December 2023)

Finally, the fourth point emphasizes diplomacy and international obligations. This included assessing Indonesia's role in addressing refugee crises around the world and the importance of international cooperation to resolve them. The statements made by Ganjar Pranowo, Mahfud MD, and Jusuf Kalla demonstrate a commitment to

international solidarity and humanitarian diplomacy. Ganjar Pranowo's statement shows an awareness of the complexity of international relations and the importance of maintaining a balance between national interests and universal principles. It also shows how important it is to evaluate Indonesia's foreign policy by considering the principles of freedom and sovereignty in the face of global geopolitical dynamics. Furthermore, Mahfud MD's statement shows moral wisdom on how important it is to conduct humanist and empathetic diplomacy when handling the refugee crisis. Mahfud emphasized that Indonesia conducts diplomacy based on humanitarian principles and stressed the country's commitment to protect and assist those in need, regardless of their legal status. Finally, Jusuf Kalla emphasized that global cooperation and support are essential to resolve this humanitarian crisis fairly and efficiently.

“Need to reflect on freedom in the face of geopolitical challenges.”

(IslamToday.id, Tanggapi Pengungsi Rohingya, Ganjar: Harap Pemerintah Segera Selesaikan, 7 December 2023)

“Indonesia's diplomacy is humanitarian diplomacy so that all who come are accommodated.”

(IslamToday.id, Mahfud: Indonesia Tak Tandatangani Kesepakatan UNHCR, Jadi Berhak Usir Pengungsi Rohingya, 15 December 2023)

“So they (refugees) are an international responsibility too.”

(IslamToday.id, JK: Masalah Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh Harusnya Tanggung Jawab PBB, 20 December 2023)

Overall, the analysis shows that the response to Rohingya refugees in Indonesia involves complex moral considerations, such as government responsibility, law enforcement, and the balance between national and humanitarian interests, as well as international responsibility. The figures emphasized the importance of taking a

comprehensive and balanced approach to addressing the refugee crisis by considering legal, moral, and humanitarian aspects.

Table 3.14 Identify Moral Judgment in Rohingya's Article on IslamToday.id

Title	Moral Judgment
Tanggapi Pengungsi Rohingya, Ganjar: Harap Pemerintah Segera Selesaikan	Support the government, emphasizing responsibility, justice and peace.
Jokowi Sebut Ada Keterlibatan Jaringan TPPO Terkait Masuknya Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh	Taking action against TIP, prioritizing the interests of local communities, and handling refugees with care
Mahfud MD: Ada WNI Terlibat Sindikat TPPO Pengungsi Rohingya	Condemnation of Indonesian citizens' involvement in TIP, handover of cases to the National Police for investigation, focus on resolving socio-political and humanitarian problems, commitment to humanitarian aid, rejection of giving islands for refugee camps.
Menkumham: Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh Korban Mafia Perdagangan Orang	Seeing Rohingya refugees as victims who need protection and assistance.
Mahfud: Indonesia Tak Tandatangani Kesepakatan UNHCR, Jadi Berhak Usir Pengungsi Rohingya	Emphasizes Indonesia's sovereign rights and responsibility for humanitarian action, as well as regional coordination in handling refugees.
JK: Masalah Pengungsi Rohingya di Aceh Harusnya Tanggung Jawab PBB	Indonesia has humanitarian obligations, PBB and the international community are most responsible, and resolving the conflict in Myanmar is the key to the solution,

Source: Researcher Analysis Results on IslamToday.id

d. Treatment Recommendation

Analysis of news stories discussing the issue of Rohingya refugees in Indonesia released by IslamToday.id shows that there are various recommendations and solutions proposed to deal with this problem. Various stakeholders, including government officials and community leaders, expressed their views and steps deemed necessary in handling the Rohingya refugee crisis. However, there are several general patterns that can be observed from the analysis of the news.

First, most articles tend to support government action in dealing with the Rohingya refugee issue, without providing alternative solutions or a comprehensive analysis of the impacts and shortcomings of the proposed measures. There is an emphasis on concrete steps taken to address specific aspects of the problem, such as cracking down on human trafficking networks, providing temporary humanitarian assistance, and resolving conflicts in refugees' countries of origin.

Second, in some articles, there is an attempt to provide a balanced view of the benefits and drawbacks of proposed solutions. However, analysis of the potential negative impacts of the actions taken tends to be limited and lacking in depth. A more comprehensive study of the long-term implications and complexity of the proposed solutions is still needed.

For example, Ganjar Pranowo's support for the government's decision regarding Rohingya refugees underscores the importance of a thorough assessment process before drawing conclusions. This shows confidence in the government's ability to handle the situation and calls on readers to give that confidence to the government in overcoming the Rohingya refugee crisis in Indonesia. President Jokowi's emphasis on eradicating human trafficking networks and providing temporary humanitarian assistance highlights the importance of addressing the urgent challenges facing refugees. In line with that, Mahfud MD's call to take law enforcement action against internal parties involved in

human trafficking syndicates emphasizes the need for proactive action to protect refugees.

Overall, these articles express a sense of urgency and solidarity in overcoming the Rohingya refugee crisis. This analysis shows the need for a more holistic and balanced approach in dealing with the Rohingya refugee crisis, which involves strategic and collaborative thinking from various relevant parties, including government, international organizations, civil society, and the international community at large. By considering various perspectives and the consequences of each action taken, it can be hoped that there will be a more effective and sustainable solution in responding to the Rohingya refugee crisis in the future.

4. Editorial Management

After researchers have successfully analyzed the framing results of the news in the two Islamic media related to Rohingya refugees, then researchers want to further elaborate it by looking at how the editorial management of the two media in presenting Rohingya news. Effective editorial management will determine the content of the news presented, resulting in news that is informative, complete, accurate, impartial and balanced. In addition, editorial management also influences the main issues in a media's coverage, where media perceived by the public with certain sentiments or views will have specific policies and strategies in compiling and delivering information or news. Journalists use framing techniques to present news by emphasizing certain messages according to their point of view, while still adhering to the journalistic code of ethics. This technique is closely related to editorial policy, since, in its application, there is the possibility that journalists exaggerate the data in the news, which could be considered a violation of the journalistic code of ethics. Discussing editorial management means including research activities, content production plans, resource preparation, financial support, production and control and evaluation. A derivative of the word management

means supervising, planning, directing, or coordinating. The definition of the term "management," also known as "pengelolaan" or "governance," refers to the activity of organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling (Stefanus Akim, 2007). So in the discovery, researchers divided it into several large points.

a. Editorial Management in presenting the Rohingya issue on
Republika.id

1) Planning Stage

In the initial planning to report on the Rohingya issue in 2023, Republika.id itself has been following the case of Rohingya refugees since 2014 and has repeatedly reported on the issue of Rohingya refugees, so that with these observations, when preparing to report on the issue of Rohingya arrival in Indonesia, they already had an idea. Regarding how Republika.id packages its news, this is related to how the media positions themselves to respond to this issue. This is in accordance with the explanation of the Assistant Managing Editor, Zamzani, who explained:

“So this has actually started a long time ago ... Republika has started highlighting the Rohingya issue since 2014. Republika has sent people to Rakhine several times. We see the condition of the people, how it is there... is there really oppression? Is there really discrimination? it turns out that what we find is like that..well, from there we then feel that we should sympathize with the Rohingya refugees”

(Zamzani, Asisten Redaksi Pelaksana Nasional/Republika.id, Friday, March 29 2024)

So, even though there was widespread news countering the arrival of Rohingya refugees to Indonesia in 2023, this did not make Republika.id change its perspective on Rohingya refugees. Republika.id understands that the conditions experienced by Rohingya refugees are conditions that they actually do not want to happen at all.

“So, that's where we don't follow the current severe dehumanization of Rohingya refugees...they also don't want to be in this position. They are also people who were expelled from Myanmar. They were then

accommodated, because of troublesome policies, they were forced to flee to Indonesia. So we have to understand a little bit about how they have a struggle”

(Zamzani, Asisten Redaksi Pelaksana Nasional/Republika.id, Friday, March 29 2024)

In the preparation process, they did not receive any orders from other parties to form their attitude in reporting, but instead it happened in a flowing manner based on facts on the ground. This was explained as stated by Mas Zamzani:

“Our reporter friends got the news from journalist friends in Myanmar. There are several journalists in Myanmar who are in the independent section there ... we translated ... then we put it on Republika.id. The point is, our attitude toward this is shaped by the facts we get in the field. Our journalists have interviewed directly with the Rohingya people, some interviewed those who were stranded in Aceh yesterday. So, the basis of our attitude in this case has nothing to do with orders for example or what.”

(Zamzani, Asisten Redaksi Pelaksana Nasional/Republika.id, Friday, March 29 2024)

In determining the resources for reporting on Rohingya in Aceh, Indonesia, they used sources from the Nahdlatul Ulama Student Family (KMNU), MUI, NU, Muhammadiyah, then also from (WALUBI), Buddhist religious figures. Republika.id also uses the news source Antara as its secondary source. Apart from that, Republika also sends reporters directly to Aceh and interviews Rohingya refugees stranded there. Then in choosing a news source, Republika.id prioritizes the proximity of the source to the news/problem to be reported. Such as prioritizing local news sources that are close to the location of the incident and also quoting statements from figures who can then represent the relevant party or community.

“Republika uses KMNU, MUI, NU, Muhammadiyah, Walubi Buddhist leaders' perspectives. We went to Aceh twice if I'm not mistaken. We also interviewed refugees who had been adrift at sea....So we try to explore sources according to their capacity and according to who best understands these things.”

(Zamzani, Asisten Redaksi Pelaksana Nasional/Republika.id, Friday, March 29 2024)

Apart from making preparations based on how Republika.id views this issue, Republika.id as a media for the Muslim community also explained that they limit themselves to continuing to report according to the corridors of Islam or the religious values they hold, especially regarding modesty.

“What Republika can do is we do self-censorship. How do we limit ourselves so that what we report does not get out of the corridors of Islam. For example, we don't report about vulgar things, then we don't do gossip, for example things like that”
(Zamzani, Asisten Redaksi Pelaksana Nasional/Republika.id, Friday, March 29 2024)

Even though it requires a long process, Republika.id is indeed a platform that does not seek speed but precision and accuracy. This is explained by comparing how the Republika.co.id domain is different in presenting its news. This is related to the flow of organizing human resources from Republika.id

“Because we are not required to report on the spot...We once did an in-depth report that took three months to publish. If Republika.co.id, what is obtained from journalists is immediately raised, it could be that three of them made news with the same theme, without them realizing it. We (Republika.id) would be scolded to find other figures, other comments, other points of view.”
(Zamzani, Asisten Redaksi Pelaksana Nasional/Republika.id, Friday, March 29 2024)

2) Organizing Stage

Talking about organization means talking about how to organize all the resources needed, including the human element in reporting. So first the reporter will then detect what news there is in Myanmar, from independent sites or from mainstream sites in Myanmar, then ask them to confirm it with institutions that understand the issue, for example UNHCR or then the UN Human Rights Council, but if possible Republika.id also sent a live reporter to the scene.

The tradition from Republika is that once we get an issue, we try to confirm it by contacting those who understand the issue at that location or if there is a possibility and opportunity, we send journalists to that location. So the flow is like that about verification.

(Zamzani, Asisten Redaksi Pelaksana Nasional/Republika.id, Friday, March 29 2024)

Talking about organizing human resources, this is related to the management of reporters in the process of reporting on the Rohingya. According to Zamzani, Republika.id generally divides the journalist's resources into various posts, then every 6 months they will be rotated to other posts until later when the reporter has experienced each post, Republika.id will assign the reporter to a higher post. fixed, about 1-2 years.

“In Republika, there is something called a post, so journalists are required to expose in a certain post for at least 6 months, after they have tasted everything, they start to be placed in a more steady post so they can be around 1-2 years.”

(Zamzani, Asisten Redaksi Pelaksana Nasional/Republika.id, Friday, March 29 2024)

In terms of organizing the Republika.id team regarding the gatekeeper function, they emphasized that nowadays almost all online media no longer use the gatekeeper function. However, Republika.id still implements this function, although by simplifying the people, so that initially when the newspaper reported there were 7 gatekeepers, now there are only 3 gatekeepers, namely, the editor, assistant executive editor, deputy executive editor, and finally the language team.

“At Republika.id, when the newspaper was first published, there were seven gatekeepers. So from journalists sending news, edited by the editor, checked by the assistant managing editor, checked again by the deputy managing editor, then checked by the language team, then it can be published, so there were seven gatekeepers at that time. Nowadays, there are probably only three gatekeepers: the editor, then the assistant managing editor, the deputy assistant managing editor, and finally the language team.”

(Zamzani, Asisten Redaksi Pelaksana Nasional/Republika.id, Friday, March 29 2024)

3) Actuating Stage

In making news, Republika has a tradition that they adhere to, after finding an issue, then what is done is verification by contacting parties who

understand the issue in that location and if possible sending journalists to that location.

“The tradition from Republika is that once we get an issue, we try to confirm it by contacting those who understand the issue at that location or if there is a possibility and opportunity, we send journalists to that location. So the flow is like that about verification”

(Zamzani, Asisten Redaksi Pelaksana Nasional/Republika.id, Friday, March 29 2024)

In compiling Rohingya news, Republika.id packages its news like a newspaper, where one article consists of various points of view. So the concept held by Republika.id is the concept of conventional reporting, namely newspapers but then digitized. This applies to the Republika.id domain, while Republika.co.id takes the concept of fast-based online media reporting.

“In the past, writing in newspapers, usually one issue must be explored from many angles in one writing. So when you finish reading, the reader is already full of various angles, and also perspectives, no longer need to be busy looking for what this means ... Why is that the way of writing ... because Republika.id is the embodiment of the Republika newspaper which we then digitize.”

(Zamzani, Asisten Redaksi Pelaksana Nasional/Republika.id, Friday, March 29 2024)

In packaging Rohingya news, based on what has also been analyzed by researchers, it was found that Republika.id often adds infographics and videos related to the issue of Rohingya refugees, whether it is telling the data, history, even their ins and outs as Rohingya refugees. Apparently, the addition of graphic media like this was intentional with the aim of providing in-depth context to readers, so that they understand the background and better understand the condition of Rohingya refugees without having to open and search from other sources.

“To put context in particular so that readers then understand without us needing to repeat the history of the rohingya nation again, so that readers once they see the video they can again understand the context like this, what they experienced there, so that then they understand the issue. we give a look at the escape route so that they understand that this is how difficult it is for them to be stranded there.... So we

deliberately display these graphics so that readers can have a deep context of what is happening, so it is directed to the readers”

(Zamzani, Asisten Redaksi Pelaksana Nasional/Republika.id, Friday, March 29 2024)

In the news editing process, Republika.id has general standards like other journalistic standards, but based on the journalistic code of ethics held by Republika.id, they are a family-friendly media, so that when reporting on the Rohingya issue there are sadistic sentences/words. they will refine their language by using other words or other terms.

“Actually, if you say the general standard, it is the same as the standard we use in other news. But we pay attention to the ethical standards of journalism, for example, for Republika, because our principle is a family-friendly newspaper, we also reduce the sadistic issues. For example, when there was a baby that was killed, there was rape, there was abuse. Well, we soften these things in the news. But for the rest, it is similar to other news, it applies journalistic standards as it is.”

(Zamzani, Asisten Redaksi Pelaksana Nasional/Republika.id, Friday, March 29 2024)

They are very concerned about supervision, with special gatekeepers assigned to various duties. There are gatekeepers for language, issues, and journalistic ethics. Some check if the news meets journalistic standards and ethics, others ensure the language aligns with Republika's style, and some verify if the issue aligns with Republika.id's ideology. This thorough editing process helps Republika.id minimize errors in news presentation

“There are gatekeepers for language, issues, journalistic ethics. So someone checks whether the news meets the site cover board or meets the journalistic ethical code.”

(Zamzani, Asisten Redaksi Pelaksana Nasional/Republika.id, Friday, March 29 2024)

In the controlling section, Republika.id also admitted that it did not receive any intervention from company policies, divisions or other parties. It is purely how the editorial work process is managed by the editorial team.

“It has absolutely nothing to do with company policy, so it's purely editorial policy regarding Rohi's case.”

(Zamzani, Asisten Redaksi Pelaksana Nasional/Republika.id, Friday, March 29 2024)

4) Controlling Stage

If we discuss the controlling stages there is an important process in editorial management, namely evaluation, so Republikad.id revealed that they hold meetings every morning to evaluate the issues or news they create.

“Every morning we have a meeting, we see if there are any issues about our own issue, we then push even harder regarding news about our issue”

(Zamzani, Asisten Redaksi Pelaksana Nasional/Republika.id, Friday, March 29 2024)

Republika.id, through its Executive Editorial Assistant, Zamzani, said that in Republika.id, although they do not significantly tell how they evaluate or edit news that has been published as part of the controlling stage, Republikad.id indirectly claims that they are a different media from other online media, they have strict gatekeepers, and also are not pressed for time so they are able to provide in-depth and more accurate news.

"Nowadays, almost all online news lacks gatekeepers. Journalists submit, it gets published immediately. If there's an error, it's corrected, and if there's an issue, there's a warning and an apology at the Press Council. Because online media needs speed, gatekeepers are no longer present."

(Zamzani, Asisten Redaksi Pelaksana Nasional/Republika.id, Friday, March 29 2024)

b. Editorial Management in presenting the Rohingya issue on IslamToday.id

1) Planning Stage

In the planning stage, IslamToday.id does not always hold meetings to discuss how certain issues should be reported. Instead, the process flows naturally, as each team on duty already knows where this media will stand

in accordance with the journalist's code of ethics. It is possible that a meeting will only be held if it raises an issue that is personally offensive. Each case will have a different treatment, while for the Rohingya issue they will explain the problem and the solution.

“So we don't have to meet first for problems like that, it usually just flows, for example if a case like this, we have to defend which one is automatic, except later when it offends the person, it's a bit careful too, then there are problems like this, we just explain it, we explain to find a solution, the point is there, if it's specifically Rohingya like that. But later, if the case is different, the treatment will be different too, according to the code of ethics like that.”

(Widi Purwanto, Managing Editor IslamToday.id, Wednesday, March 27, 2024)

In the Islamic Planning stage of reporting on the Rohingya refugee issue, the Co-Founder and editorial leader emphasized the importance of editorial leadership in providing overall direction to the team responsible for covering Rohingya news. There are two main points. First, as one of the largest Islamic media outlets, IslamToday.id believes it has a responsibility to lead the Islamic world. Second, as a key member of ASEAN, it sees itself as responsible for regional leadership. These principles form the foundation of IslamToday.id's reporting on the Rohingya issue.

“What is clear is that I have given directions regarding the Rohingya issue, one we have a responsibility as an Islamic media and also the largest Muslim country in the world, we have that responsibility as the Muslim leader of the Islamic world, secondly we are also The Big Brother of ASEAN so we have a responsibility, as the leader and founder of ASEAN, so when there are issues related to war conflicts, expulsion and massacre of people this must be inline we must jump in for that's why we report.”

(Tori Nuariza , Editor in Chief/Co-founder IslamToday.id, Wednesday, March 27, 2024)

Then, how the news processing carried out by IslamToday.id begins with various preparation processes, and they realize that each journalist has a point of view on a problem and this is obtained based on research results so of course this will influence how the implementation process occurs. This

approach is consistently applied in their coverage of the Rohingya refugee situation.

“Journalists have a world view of a problem, which they have obtained from various kinds of fact-finding, simple research through journals or research. Now we have researched the Rohingya issue in terms of its history, how the case developed, so on and so forth, of course we already have our own view on it.”

(Tori Nuariza , Editor in Chief/Co-founder IslamToday.id, Wednesday, March 27, 2024)

This is in accordance with what was conveyed by Widi as managing editor of IslamToday.id, who said that it was part of their policy in the news processing process, that they had to carry out in-depth studies by knowing the real facts and studying them so that the news produced was news that contained ready-made solutions. not necessarily just report it.

“It's more about policy, which means that usually when we want to make news, we have to know the real facts first, we try to learn first and then we take what is indeed a solution so we don't immediately hit here and there.”

(Widi Purwanto, Managing Editor IslamToday.id, Wednesday, March 27, 2024)

Islamtoday.id itself recognizes that their media does not have reporters in the field, especially for the reporting of the Rohingya issue, so that the news sources they use are other media, foreign media and local media but in the process of selecting news sources from external media even though they still need screening appropriate so that it can provide news that is in accordance with the condition of the community.

“We will also filter the sources we take from foreign media which are then appropriate. For example, we are unlikely to take news from the military junta regime, we definitely take news from real-time news and from sources that he intersects there even though we do not send reporters there but we also analyze which media we will translate and not just translate, we will combine and also tend to filter and then we build a news that is suitable for our society. So that our society does not become the object of this information war.”

(Tori Nuariza , Editor in Chief/Co-founder IslamToday.id, Wednesday, March 27, 2024)

The IslamToday.id media does not like crowds using clickbait to attract attention. According to Widi, they really stick to journalistic principles so they don't have the ambition to create news with clickbait titles or complicated writing with repeated words so it's easy. machine-readable but they create news for humans to read.

“Everything is in accordance with our journalistic rules, we write not to be read by machines, so we are read by humans, read by machines, this word will be repeated until finally it will have an impact on the writing, so the writing will not be pleasant to read.”

(Widi Purwanto, Managing Editor IslamToday.id, Wednesday, March 27, 2024)

2) Organizing Stage

Previously IslamToday.id had extensive resources, allowing it to create comprehensive news reports with detailed infographics and analysis. They had a large research and development team, which enabled in-depth news processing. In addition, there was a historical team focused on processing historical information. However, the media continues to apply a filter in the selection of issues and the task of doing it is the reporter and editor team. The process of selecting issues and preparing news is entirely entrusted to reporters and editors who already understand the application of journalistic principles and signs held by the media.

“That's why we are trying to go through infographics, analysis or whatever, maybe now it's not as ideal as it used to be, I think because our human resources are also not what they used to be. We used to have a Research & Development team, but now we don't have as many as we used to, so maybe we are also not as deep as we used to be, because we used to have a history team and others. So we have signposts later, let the reporter & editor team execute, they already know how the signposts that we build.”

(Tori Nuariza , Editor in Chief/Co-founder IslamToday.id, Wednesday, March 27, 2024)

In terms of human resources, IslamToday.id has a structured team division with their respective responsibilities. Tori is an editor in chief, one of the research sources. The managing editor, Widi, also serves as a resource for researchers and now leads the editorial team, as Mas Tori is not directly

involved in fieldwork. Next there is the head of reporting, responsible for news coverage. The Editorial Secretary manages editorial administration and social media accounts, especially Instagram for the "Smartizen" segment. There is a Graphic Designer (who is responsible for creating graphics and images that support news content. There is an International Journalist, who handles international news and a National Journalist who creates national content material. In addition, there is a YouTube reporter who is responsible for maintaining a presence on the platform and also a National reporter in the field based in Jakarta.

“Well, it's still Tori, actually, I'm under him, but because he was shifted, maybe I'm the one who holds it directly. The head of reporting used to be in Jakarta, this is the editorial secretary here, he takes care of the administration and then takes care of social media too. Graphic design is the draftsman. Then international journalists, this is the one who makes the material, Rani is the national one but the one from the YouTube content that was on standby on YouTube, this is the one who Miftahul and Hafidzh are in Jakarta, actually in Jakarta he focuses on national issues and then goes to the field, but the one who holds it now is Ochan, he is responsible for that person.”

(Widi Purwanto, Managing Editor IslamToday.id, Wednesday, March 27, 2024)

3) Actuating Stage

In the flow of news creation, according to Widi, the managing editor, he has the privilege to write and upload news directly. However, if the news is written by another journalist, it must be sent to the managing editor for editing and release.

“So the flow if I can immediately, I don't write then immediately don't upload it either. But if the others don't supervise first, then send it to me and then I edit it, I upload it.”

(Widi Purwanto, Managing Editor IslamToday.id, Wednesday, March 27, 2024)

IslamToday.id has a news creation process flow which they apply specifically in reporting on the Rohingya issue, as an online media they do not have reporters in Aceh, so they need secondary data that comes from subscription news, namely Antara and various other online media to be used

as comparison material. The second secondary source is from YouTube, the transcript of the YouTube video is then the source of their news.

“It was an event in Aceh, we couldn't have a reporter there, especially for the Rohingya, we took it online, so we have a news subscription at Antara, a national media. Then we also look at other online media to compare, and our news sources are also from Youtube, so Youtube is transcribed and then made into news.”

(Widi Purwanto, Managing Editor IslamToday.id, Wednesday, March 27, 2024)

In writing news, IslamToday.id is a media platform that reports in real time, avoiding a long process and in-depth study. The key requirement is compliance with journalistic rules.

“How are the signs that we build, because we are in real time too, it is impossible unless we are media investigating magazines”

(Tori Nuariza , Editor in Chief/Co-founder IslamToday.id, Wednesday, March 27, 2024)

When reporting on Rohingya refugees, Islamtoday.id applies several standards, particularly in terminology, such as using the terms like "Rohingya Muslim genocide" and "victims of massacres" to shows partiality. Islamtoday.id also once had a photo rubric called "Frame", where through the section they display photos of Rohingya refugees which will certainly give meaning to the reader. Overall Islamtoday.id tries to raise concern and emphasize the victimization of the Rohingya people.

“In terms of terminology, we use the genocide of Rohingya Muslims, the massacre of Rohingya Muslims, then it is a form of partiality, how Rohingya are victims. We have a section called “frame”, a photo section, where we show photos of Rohingya refugees, of course the photos speak volumes. From the frame of how humanitarially we try to raise that concern so that the reader's concern and the concern of the person who sees it knows about the issue and they (Rohingya) are indeed victims, that's a fact.”

(Tori Nuariza , Editor in Chief/Co-founder IslamToday.id, Wednesday, March 27, 2024)

In editing the news, IslamToday.id explained that even though they are independent media, this does not mean they cannot take sides, in fact IslamToday.id openly stated that they will side with what we think is right,

which is in accordance with Islamic values and the state constitution, the state's alignment with the law, so this is a signpost for IslamToday.id in editing the content of their news using language politics as a guideline.

"Independent, but in favor of what we think is right, which is in accordance with Islamic values, the state constitution, the alignment of the state, what the state should be like according to what the law is like, we are guided by that, the politics of language, so it must be filtered if we are guided by the language."

(Tori Nuariza , Editor in Chief/Co-founder IslamToday.id, Wednesday, March 27, 2024)

The editing process carried out by IslamToday.id focuses on writing, as far as possible there are no writing errors. As a managing editor in charge of editing news, Widi rarely changes issues that have been created, because the journalists themselves already know how this news should be created. He then focused on another vital thing, namely the title, for him this was very crucial.

"I usually supervise the writing first, for the media to write as much as possible without mistakes. I rarely change issues, maybe because I already know our position. Usually I only change the title, because the title is very vital."

(Widi Purwanto, Managing Editor IslamToday.id, Wednesday, March 27, 2024)

4) Controlling Stage

In the controlling stage, IslamToday.id revealed that their editorial team is far from interference from external parties, whether from other divisions or even investors. As an independent editorial team, they receive no interference from other parties.

"We are independent, investors also don't interfere"

(Widi Purwanto, Managing Editor IslamToday.id, Wednesday, March 27, 2024)

The supervision stages carried out by IslamToday.id are not strict, this can be seen from the results of interviews with two IslamToday.id sources who explained how the work division of each team already has its own portion, even the co-founder who also doubles as editor-in-chief when

giving directions does not have significant influence in packaging Rohingya news, this is based on the limited human resources they have, so they work according to their capacity and supervise each other.

Even though in the controlling stage for evaluation activities, IslamToday.id did not reveal it in detail, according to Narsum's statement, IslamToday.id did not have any kind of meeting attended by the entire team to evaluate the news, so it was only done if it really needed to be discussed and only discussed. by a minimum of two people.

"If we just go straight to it, for example in a case like that in private or maybe just the two of us chatting"

(Widi Purwanto, Managing Editor IslamToday.id, Wednesday, March 27, 2024)

The controlling stage is actually an important activity because it is needed to evaluate and edit the news that will be published. As IslamToday.id told how when they had to receive a summons as a form of evaluation from external parties regarding the content they created

"Then the issue emerged.. we tried to align with civil society and the general public to reject it. We even received a warning (Somasi), although it was an open warning, not escalating to the level of needing to go to the Press Council."

(Tori Nuariza , Editor in Chief/Co-founder IslamToday.id, Wednesday, March 27, 2024)

c. Comparison of Editorial Management of Republika.id and IslamToday.id

Table 3.15 Comparison of Editorial Management

	Republika.id	IslamToday.id
Planning Stage	Has been following the Rohingya issue since 2014, relying on field facts and direct interviews, using trusted news sources, maintaining Islamic values, and prioritizing precision and accuracy in	not always holding meetings to discuss how to report certain issues because each team member automatically understands the media's position according to the journalistic code of ethics, and editorial direction is given if

	covering the Rohingya issue in 2023.	there is a sensitive issue; they focus on in-depth understanding and solutions to problems, especially for the Rohingya issue with responsibility as the largest Islamic media and ASEAN leader, as well as using news sources from other media with strict filtering.
Organizing Stage	Involves strategically deploying reporters to different posts, rotating them every 6 months to ensure diverse experience, maintaining the gatekeeper function with a streamlined process, and emphasizing verification by contacting experts or sending journalists to the scene, especially in reporting on the Rohingya issue.	Dividing specific tasks between a team consisting of editors, managing editors, heads of coverage and reporters with their respective focuses, even though their human resources and R&D team have been reduced compared to before.
Actuating Stage	Verifying news by contacting knowledgeable parties or sending journalists to the location, packaging news with multiple perspectives akin to traditional newspaper format but digitized, incorporating infographics and videos for contextual depth, refining language to adhere to family-friendly standards and journalistic ethics, implementing gatekeepers for language, issues, and ethics, and maintaining editorial independence without intervention from company policies, ensuring a meticulous	IslamToday.id editors have the privilege of writing and uploading news directly, while news from other journalists must go through an editing process by the main editor and be sourced from secondary data such as Antara, YouTube and other online media, with an emphasis on compliance with journalistic rules and usage. terminology that indicates partiality.

	process to minimize errors in news presentation.	
Controlling Stage	Implements a thorough controlling stage by conducting daily morning meetings to evaluate and push for further improvement in their news coverage, emphasizing the importance of having strict gatekeepers to maintain accuracy and depth in their reporting, distinguishing them from other online media outlets.	The IslamToday.id editorial team works independently without external intervention, carries out internal evaluations flexibly, and only holds discussions when necessary, ensuring each team member supervises each other according to their capacity.

Source: Researcher Analysis Results on Interview Transcript

B. Discussion

1. Discourse Production

Michael Foucault argues that knowledge and power are intertwined: knowledge makes a person or group have power, and power produces knowledge to legitimize power itself. The politics of truth will always support the practice of power. According to Foucault's theory, truth is not something that comes from the sky or is abstract; it is the practice of power that produces knowledge and truth. The truth is created by each power, and people are ordered to follow the truth. This shows that the media is “not neutral” in constructing social reality because they incorporate their opinions and ways of interpreting social reality. It was chosen to determine the structure on which the elements are emphasized and omitted. They determine which elements to show and which to omit, create a news structure that suits their wishes, and more. News does not just convey events; it also includes the values of media institutions (Eriyanto, 2002).

In analyzing the discourse related to articles that raise the Rohingya issue in Indonesia published in December 2023 by the media Republika.id and Islamtoday.id, there are several crucial aspects that need to be carefully

considered. First, the selection of issues is the starting point, and second, the media can choose to highlight the Rohingya issue by highlighting certain aspects that contain certain goals, such as raising awareness of the humanitarian crisis or highlighting political or social issues. When looking at the way *Republika.id* and *IslamToday.id* raise the Rohingya issue, researchers see that the two media use different news framing strategies to convey the issue. *Republika.id* emphasizes more on the humanitarian aspect and the crimes associated with the issue, while *IslamToday.id* concentrates on how the government and political leaders will handle the issue.

Republika.id consistently emphasizes that TPPO networks are involved in Rohingya refugees and that this issue is not only a humanitarian problem but also a crime that requires decisive action from the government. They repeat key words such as “displacement”, “suffering”, and “oppression” to show the tragic and agonizing aspects of refugee life. Labels like “Exodus” are used to emphasize that this situation is a major tragedy that requires immediate action. The aim of this strategy is to make readers better understand and empathize with the situation faced by the Rohingya. Instead, *IslamToday.id* focuses on how the government and politicians are handling the issue. They say that human trafficking is responsible for the arrival of Rohingya refugees, but they emphasize how important it is to prioritize the interests of local communities in dealing with this issue. They use terms like “victims” to show the humanitarian aspect of the issue and emphasize how important humanitarian diplomacy is in addressing the refugee problem. Through this method, *IslamToday.id* seeks to show readers that the government's actions are based on humanity and that solutions must take into account local needs.

In addition, the use of images and graphics shows the framing strategy used by each media. *Republika.id* used images of Rohingya refugees showing their condition after arriving in Aceh to reinforce the story of their predicament and the need for immediate action. *Republika.id* also embedded some information about the history and even the struggle of Rohingya refugees either through infographics or videos made by *Republika.id*

intentionally. Meanwhile, IslamToday.id chose pictures of figures quoted in news articles to show how Indonesian government leaders contributed to the handling of the problem, as well as emphasizing government response and humanitarian diplomacy. However, IslamToday.id does not play on the role of graphics but the use of photos of the figures to further specify that this news is a statement from the relevant figures.

Therefore, the difference in the way Republika.id and IslamToday.id present the Rohingya issue has an impact on the way the two media handle it. Republika.id emphasizes the humanitarian and criminal aspects more, while IslamToday.id concentrates on the response of the government and political leaders. But the ultimate goal of both media is the same: to foster understanding, empathy, and emphasize the importance of quick action to deal with the crisis.

Finally, these two media use different framing strategies, according to their respective interests and points of view. Republika.id emphasizes the plight of refugees and government action needed to address the crisis, while IslamToday.id focuses more on government responsibility and the political implications of addressing these issues. It reflects how each medium organizes narratives based on their values and editorial goals.

Republika.id tends to combine visual elements and emotional language to shape the reader's perception of the importance of the humanitarian response to the Rohingya crisis. On the contrary, IslamToday.id presents news by emphasizing the role of government and political implications, often ignoring the details of refugee humanitarian conditions and the perspectives of local communities.

Thus, the difference in the framing of news by these two media shows how power and knowledge are interrelated in the formation of social reality. Republika.id and IslamToday.id shaping people's perspectives through the elements they choose to highlight or ignore, ultimately influencing public understanding of the Rohingya refugee issue.

2. Comparison of Republika.Id and Islamtoday.Id Frames

a. Comparison of Frames by Time Period

The researcher determined that the news being analyzed is news related to the issue of the arrival of Rohingya refugees in Aceh which was released in the period December 2023. By looking at frame comparisons based on time periods, the researcher wants to see whether there are similarities in the topics raised or instead see patterns in the reporting between the two media, both Republika. id in “*Kabar Utama*” Section and IslamToday.id in “*Nasional*” section based on the time the news was published.

Based on the researcher’s analysis, Republika.id and Islamtoday.id, provided coverage regarding Rohingya refugees in relatively the same time period, especially in mid to late December 2023. Republika.id started providing coverage on December 9 2023 with the title "Jokowi asks for action against TIP perpetrators in the exodus of Rohingya refugees" which was followed by related news in a similar time period. Meanwhile, Islamtoday.id started providing coverage on December 7 2023 with the title "Respond to Rohingya Refugees, Ganjar: Hope the Government Will Resolve It Immediately", and also continued with related news on almost the same dates as Republika.id.

In general, researchers found that there were several topics that were arranged based on the timeline or pattern of reporting from the two media. First, a response to the phenomenon of the arrival of a large wave of Rohingya refugees in Aceh. Second, raising the issue of human trafficking which is thought to be the cause of the large wave of Rohingya refugees in Aceh. Third, emphasis on the international role and sovereignty of the Indonesian state in handling this. Fourth, the local community's response to the presence of Rohingya refugees in Aceh, Indonesia.

On December 7, IslamToday.id earlier released news about the Rohingya issue by quoting a statement from a public figure, namely Ganjar Pronowo, who expressed his support for the government to resolve this problem analytically and critically after seeing that there was a large wave of Acehnese refugees who had just arrived in Aceh. Furthermore, based on the time period 8-12 December, both Republika.id and IslamToday.id both reported on the issue of criminal acts of human trafficking which were suspected of being involved in the flow of Rohingya refugees in Indonesia. This issue of human trafficking then became the first news released by Republika.id and after the first news with the title "Criminal Act of Trafficking in Persons" there were 3 accompanying news stories afterwards with different titles but still relating it to the topic "Criminal Act of Trafficking in Persons".

In the following period, both media began to shift to topics that emphasized international responsibility and Indonesian sovereignty in dealing with this problem. News on this topic was released in the period 13-20 December 2023. However, in discussing this topic, Republika.id was the first to raise this issue compared to IslamToday.id which followed later. In the following period, Republika.id raised the issue of local community rejection and dared to raise the issue that there was provocation behind this rejection. This topic was raised in the period at the end of December, namely 30-31 December 2023. Meanwhile, IslamToday.id did not report on it and their reporting ended on 20 December 2023, but even so, they still included the issue of local community rejection in previous articles even though don't put too much emphasis on it.

Table 3.16 Comparison of Frames by Time Period

Time Period	Topics	Media
7 December 2023	Response to the arrival of Rohingya	IslamToday.id

	refugees in general.	
8-12 December 2023	Criminal act of people-trafficking.	IslamToday.id & Republika.id
13-20 December 2023	The sovereign rights of the Indonesian State and responsibility of international parties or institutions.	Republika.id & IslamToday.id
30-31 December 2023	Local community response to rejecting Rohingya refugees	Republika.id

Source: Researcher Analysis Results on Republika.id & IslamToday.id

In conclusion, a number of themes and tendencies become apparent while reviewing the news reports from Republika.id and Islamtoday.id on the arrival of Rohingya refugees in Aceh in December 2023. There was some degree of synchrony in the reporting from both media sources since they covered related subjects at the same time. Overall, the study shows that Islamtoday.id and Republika.id covered important facets of the Rohingya refugee situation in Aceh, with a timetable of reporting that was mostly in sync. On the other hand, variations in coverage depth and emphasis point to different editorial priorities and methods for covering the topic.

b. Comparison of Frames Based on Framing Elements

The phenomenon of Rohingya refugees in Indonesia raises many pros and cons in society and the media plays a big role in influencing audience perceptions through texts or scripts issued during the wave of Rohingya refugees arriving in Indonesia. Republika.id and IslamToday.id have their own frames in writing about this issue. Therefore, researchers want to compare the frames of the two parties

with the aim of seeing what issues are raised by both media. Researchers want to see what each party wrote when dealing with the crisis of the wave of Rohingya refugees in Indonesia. After finding the message frames of each party in the conflict, the researcher wants to compare them with each other, to see what issues each party raises.

Table 3.17 Comparison of Frames Based on Framing Elements

Analysis Framing Components	Republika.id	IslamToday.id
Define Problems	The Rohingya refugee crisis in Aceh is presented as a multifaceted problem requiring urgent humanitarian response, legal intervention, and international cooperation to address effectively. The language and framing used in the articles underscore the gravity and complexity of the issue, advocating for empathy, immediate action, and coordinated efforts to resolve the crisis.	Generating various pros and cons. The problem is presented through multiple viewpoints, highlighting the complexity and multifaceted nature of the issue. The articles define the Rohingya refugee issue by focusing on the significant arrival of refugees, allegations of human trafficking, and the perspectives of various influential figures. This multifaceted approach underscores the complexity of the problem and the differing opinions on how to address it.
Diagnoses Causes	Comprehensively diagnose the causes of the Rohingya refugee crisis, highlighting a combination of criminal acts, structural issues, local and international dynamics, and legal and policy challenges. This multifaceted analysis provides a nuanced understanding of the complex factors driving the	Driven by a complex interplay of individual actions, structural weaknesses, and external influences. Individual involvement in human trafficking, structural gaps in legal and policy frameworks, and external pressures from the influx of refugees all contribute to the crisis.

	crisis and influencing public perception and potential solutions.	
Moral Judgment	Reflects a moral judgment that includes condemnation of criminal exploitation, prioritization of humanitarian assistance, criticism of local resistance, calls for international cooperation, and recognition of the plight of Rohingya refugees.	Shaped by a complex interplay of moral judgments and value assessments, emphasizes rapid government action, international cooperation, and diverse ethical perspectives, highlighting a shared recognition of the moral responsibility to protect and aid vulnerable populations.
Treatment Recommendation	Provides a comprehensive analysis of various recommendations for addressing the Rohingya refugee crisis, considering factors such as law enforcement, humanitarian assistance, international cooperation, domestic policy review, and alternative placement options.	Most articles support government action such as cracking down on human trafficking networks, providing temporary humanitarian assistance, and resolving conflicts in refugees' countries of origin

Souce: Researcher Analysis Results on Republika.id & IslamToday.id

The data shows the different approaches between the two sources of information, Republika.id and IslamToday.id, in dealing with the Rohingya refugee crisis in Aceh. While both highlight the complexity of the problem and the urgency of humanitarian response and international cooperation, there are differences in the focus and depth of analysis.

Republika.id tends to provide a more comprehensive approach by emphasizing the diversity of viewpoints in defining the problem, as well as providing a more detailed analysis in diagnosing the causes

of the crisis. On the other hand, IslamToday.id tends to focus more on concrete aspects such as the large influx of refugees and allegations of human trafficking, although it lacks in analyzing the structural factors underlying the crisis. This is due to IslamToday.id's reporting style which uses the point of view of key figures so that the description of problems and diagnoses causes is limited to what the relevant figures say.

In moral judgment, both sources voice the importance of humanitarian aid and international cooperation, but Republika.id emphasizes the moral responsibility to protect and help vulnerable populations, while IslamToday.id focuses more on international cooperation and diverse ethical perspectives without providing a firm moral judgment. Finally, in treatment recommendations, Republika.id offers a more detailed and holistic solution by considering various approaches, while IslamToday.id is more likely to highlight concrete government actions such as eradicating human trafficking networks and providing temporary humanitarian assistance without touching on other aspects in depth.

Overall, a comparison between the two sources shows that while both take the Rohingya refugee crisis seriously, their approaches in analyzing, assessing and recommending solutions to the problem have significant differences in depth and focus. However, between the two media outlets they both report on Rohingya refugees as victims of the crime of genocide in their home countries, both as victims who do not have a clear identity of citizenship and as victims of the crime of trafficking. In the midst of the pros and cons of the Rohingya refugees' arrival, the researcher sees these two media outlets trying to balance the excessive cons that occur in the community.

3. The Comparison of Editorial Management in Presenting Rohingya

Issue on Republika.Id and Islamtoday.Id

a. Planning Stage

Quoting from Nickels and McHugh's theory of planning management functions (Junaedi 2014), there are 4 activities carried out in this stage. Firstly, the media must set goals and targets, secondly they must create a strategy to achieve them, thirdly they must determine the resources needed to achieve them, and finally they must set standards or indicators of success to achieve these goals and targets. Republika.id and IslamToday.id have fulfilled these four indicators.

During the planning period, Republika.id set a goal to report the Rohingya problem in a way that made people feel like they were refugees. They have been observing this issue since 2014 and are committed to showing the human side of the current situation. Republika.id used a direct field observation approach by sending journalists to locations to conduct direct interviews with Rohingya refugees, they also involved sources from various government and religious organizations, finally they also used secondary data sources, namely Antara. Republika.id's standards of success include reporting that is accurate, does not deviate from Islamic corridors, and emphasizes accuracy and precision rather than speed of reporting.

Meanwhile, IslamToday.id set a goal to provide solutions because they realize that as the largest Islamic media and member of ASEAN, they must be able to provide examples, solutions and perspectives on the Rohingya problem. They want to inform others and provide correct information. The strategy used was to carry out in-depth excavation and research and adding direction from the editor-in-chief regarding the history and development of the

Rohingya problem, they ensured that each journalist had a perspective based on factual research. Use of resources includes use of strictly filtered foreign and local media. They don't have reporters working in the field, but they use media analysis to create news that is relevant to society's situation. IslamToday.id's standards for success include news that complies with journalistic ethics, avoids clickbait, and conveys information that is valid and easy for the public to understand.

So it is based on the findings and theories put forward Republika.id and IslamToday.id both have used planning functions in accordance with Nickels and McHugh's theory. Both set clear goals and targets, create strategies that fit their mission, identify necessary resources, and establish relevant standards or indicators of success. The main difference lies in the focus and approach of each media in reporting the Rohingya issue, but overall, both demonstrate solid planning practices in accordance with management theory.

b. Organizing Stage

In the organizational stage of management, there is a similar function and researchers feel it is more appropriate to describe this finding, namely the staffing function which is a management function that focuses on placing company resources in the most appropriate place according to their field of expertise as quoted from Djuroto (2004) regarding the function of staffing which he describes as a process that places the people directly involved in the unit, editorial work, and that is the vital function of staffing. Moving on from there, there are several activities carried out in this stage, firstly, determining the members of the editorial team, determining the duties and functions of each team member, replacing members of the editorial team if necessary, providing direction and implementing work guidelines.

Republika.id has a staffing function that covers various aspects of HR management. First, the task of Republika.id journalists is to find Myanmar news from independent or mainstream sources, then confirm with institutions that understand the problem, such as the UN Human Rights Council or UNHCR. If possible, Republika.id also sends journalists directly to the location for verification. This verification tradition involves confirming the problem with parties familiar with the problem at that location or sending journalists to the location if the opportunity arises. Republika.id regulates human resource management by dividing journalists into various positions every six months until they have sufficient experience in each position. After that, for 1-2 years, journalists will be placed in higher permanent positions. Republika.id still has gatekeepers, although they have been simplified from seven gatekeepers in the newspaper era to three gatekeepers in the online media era: editor, assistant managing editor, and deputy assistant managing editor.

Previously, IslamToday.id had many resources for creating ideal news, including infographics and in-depth analysis. They have a history team and a research and development team. However, their human resources are now not as large as before, so the depth of news may not be as good as before. The process of selecting issues and preparing news is left entirely to a team of reporters and editors who already understand media journalistic standards. Structurally, IslamToday.id is divided into teams, each of which has a special task. Tori Nuariza is the main editor, and Widi Purwanto is the managing editor. They both lead the editorial team. Apart from that, there are international reporters, national reporters, YouTube reporters, and national reporters based in Jakarta, there are also editorial secretaries, who manage social media accounts and editorial administration and graphic designers, who create images and graphics that support the content.

In comparison, the organizational processes in editorial management can be explained clearly as follows. First, in determining members, Republika.id determines the placement of the reporter team through post rotation every six months and placement in permanent posts after experience. Meanwhile, IslamToday.id has a clear team structure with a division of responsibilities in various editorial positions. Second, in determining the duties and functions of editorial team members, Republika.id gives journalists the task of detecting and confirming news, while editors and editorial assistants carry out gatekeeper functions. Meanwhile, at IslamToday.id, a team of reporters and editors are responsible for selecting issues and compiling news according to journalistic guidelines.

Third, changing team members if necessary, in Republika.id in the case of placing reporters who have to rotate posts every six months, can be seen as a form of replacement or adjustment of duties. Meanwhile, IslamToday.id shows that the team structure is quite flexible, allowing replacement and adjustment of team members according to needs, such as shifting responsibilities from the editor in chief, Tori, to the managing editor, Widi. Fourth, providing direction to members of the editorial team. Republika.id has a tradition of verifying and confirming news showing clear direction and work guidelines. Meanwhile, IslamToday.id handed over to the team of reporters and editors to understand the journalistic principles applied, showing the direction and work guidelines that were applied.

In accordance with existing theory, both Republika.id and IslamToday.id have implemented the organizing function well and fulfilled the theoretical indicators outlined, Republika.id emphasizes post rotation and gatekeeper functions, although IslamToday.id simplifies it for online media. Even though IslamToday.id's human resources are not as numerous as before, they have a clear team

structure with clear tasks. These two media shows that the staffing function is carried out well by determining team members, dividing tasks and functions, and providing instructions in accordance with editorial staffing theory.

c. Actuating Stage

In the actuating function stage, there are a number of activities. As explained by Suhandang (as cited in Yunus, 2010), the first activity is news coverage in which there is a news search process for a journalist or reporter. According to him, there are 3 ways that can be done, reporting, interviewing sources, and information research. Next is the news writing process, which usually involves reporting techniques referring to certain patterns or plots. Next, the editing process is the final stage in this function, where this activity is to correct errors in writing so that it becomes news that complies with journalistic rules and guidelines that the media adheres to, because according to Romli (2013) it is important to pay attention to the systematics of writing so that readers can understand the content of the news.

In the news search process, Republika.id prioritizes verification by contacting parties who understand the problem at the location or sending journalists to the location if possible. In creating news in a way similar to conventional newspapers, where multiple points of view are brought together in one article, and to provide deeper context, they use infographics and videos. In the editing process, Republika.id follows general journalistic standards and emphasizes journalistic ethics, such as reducing the use of sadistic words to maintain family ties.

Meanwhile, IslamToday.id uses secondary data from news subscriptions and YouTube transcripts because it does not have a reporter in a live location. In news processing, they report news in real-time without a long and in-depth process, paying attention to

compliance with journalistic rules. According to journalistic standards, IslamToday.id chooses to side with Islamic values and the state constitution, and uses language politics as a guide for news editing.

Both media have acted based on the theory of news management functions, in the actuating section. Although different methods are used to find, write, and edit news, both follow relevant journalistic fundamentals. IslamToday.id presents real-time news by emphasizing Islamic values, while Republika.id focuses on preparing in-depth news with various points of view and infographics. However, both demonstrate a commitment to integrity and quality in reporting the news.

d. Controlling Stage

Due to the evaluation and editing of the results of news activities to be published, the editorial supervision stage is very important. so that according to Anugrah (2017) there are at least several activities carried out at this stage, supervision of the editorial work team and also evaluation.

In Republika research findings. id has a meeting every morning to evaluate the issues or news they create as their agenda to supervise the editorial team and evaluate the news publications they create. Furthermore, although it does not directly explain the process of evaluating or editing published news, Republika.id stated that they have strict gatekeepers and are not in a hurry so they are able to provide more in-depth and accurate news. Meanwhile, although IslamToday.id a.id does not reveal the evaluation process in detail, it evaluates if necessary by involving a few team members.g. They tend to emphasize editorial independence and minimal external intervention in the news editing process.

The two media have different approaches in monitoring and evaluating the editorial team. Republika.id emphasizes daily

meetings and strict supervision to ensure the provision of in-depth and accurate news, while IslamToday.id emphasizes editorial independence and focuses on minimal evaluation when necessary. Nevertheless, both demonstrate a commitment to quality and integrity in providing news.

e. Westlund Theory on Editorial Management of Republika.id and IslamToday.id

To elaborate on the editorial management practices of Republika.id and IslamToday.id through the lens of Westlund's theory, the researcher sees how each media organization's routines and structures impact their approach to reporting on the Rohingya issue.

In the planning stage, Westlund's research underscores the influence of organizational routines on both efficiency and innovation. Republika.id's method, emphasizing field observations and direct interviews, embodies a routine rooted in traditional journalism practices. This structured approach aligns with Westlund's view that such routines can create a predictable workflow but may also limit flexibility. Republika.id's commitment to accuracy, adherence to Islamic values, and long-term observation reflects a mission-driven strategy that supports thorough reporting, though it might constrain rapid adaptation to new developments. Conversely, IslamToday.id's use of secondary data and focus on Islamic values illustrate a more adaptable routine. This flexibility aligns with Westlund's observation that routines can evolve with new technologies and approaches. Their real-time reporting and adherence to journalistic ethics represent a shift from traditional methods, reflecting an innovative adaptation to the digital media landscape.

In the organizing stage, Westlund's theory highlights how organizational structures impact news production. Republika.id's

detailed staffing function, including post rotation and gatekeeping roles, demonstrates a hierarchical and systematic approach. This structure facilitates efficient news production but may slow the adoption of new practices. The traditional use of multiple gatekeepers ensures rigorous oversight but can act as a barrier to innovation. In contrast, IslamToday.id's flexible team structure and emphasis on journalistic standards reflect an adaptive routine that allows for quick adjustments. This flexibility aligns with Westlund's view that less rigid structures can foster innovation and responsiveness, though it may lead to inconsistencies if not managed carefully.

During the actuating stage, Westlund's discussion on news routines reveals the balance between maintaining established practices and adapting to new demands. Republika.id's focus on verification and comprehensive reporting aligns with traditional routines prioritizing depth and accuracy, supporting thorough journalism but potentially struggling with rapid adaptation. On the other hand, IslamToday.id's approach, utilizing secondary data and emphasizing real-time reporting, shows how routines can adapt to the digital age, aligning with Westlund's view that new technologies can drive changes in news production routines.

In the controlling stage, Westlund's insights into maintaining news quality are pertinent. Republika.id's daily evaluations and strict supervision reflect a commitment to high standards and accuracy, consistent with Westlund's view that structured routines ensure consistent quality but may limit flexibility. IslamToday.id, with its emphasis on minimal intervention and editorial independence, highlights a more flexible approach. This aligns with Westlund's perspective that routines can evolve to support innovative practices, though it may risk less rigorous oversight.

Overall, Westlund's theory provides a useful framework for understanding the editorial management practices of Republika.id and IslamToday.id. Both organizations have developed effective routines for managing news, but their approaches reflect different balances between traditional practices and innovation. Republika.id's structured routines emphasize thoroughness and accuracy, while IslamToday.id's more flexible routines facilitate adaptation to digital changes and real-time reporting. These differing approaches highlight how organizational routines influence news production and the presentation of complex issues like the Rohingya crisis.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

A. Summary

The phenomenon of Rohingya refugees in Indonesia has sparked considerable debate in society, with the media playing a pivotal role in shaping public perception through their texts and scripts during the influx of Rohingya refugees into Indonesia. Republika.id and IslamToday.id have established distinct frameworks for addressing this issue. Therefore, this research compares the frameworks used by these two media outlets to examine the issues highlighted by each. This study investigates how the issue of Rohingya refugees in Indonesia was covered in Islamic online media, specifically in Republika.id and IslamToday.id, during December 2023. Data collection involved gathering all relevant articles from both outlets and analyzing them individually based on theoretical frameworks, particularly focusing on theories of editorial supervision, framing, and framing elements.

The analysis reveals that both media outlets employ different framing strategies to present the Rohingya issue. Republika.id emphasizes humanitarian and legal aspects, whereas IslamToday.id concentrates more on governmental and political responses. Nevertheless, both aim to enhance understanding, foster empathy, and underscore the urgency of prompt action to address the crisis. Through the comparative analysis of framing, it is evident that both outlets reported on the issue concurrently, with nearly equivalent coverage. However, variations in depth and emphasis indicate differing editorial priorities and storytelling methods. Despite these editorial variances, both media outlets effectively conveyed crucial aspects of the Rohingya refugee situation in Aceh, with largely synchronized coverage schedules.

The comparison highlights that while both outlets treat the Rohingya refugee crisis seriously, their approaches to analysis, assessment, and proposed solutions differ significantly in depth and focus. Nonetheless,

amidst the debate surrounding Rohingya refugee arrivals, both outlets strive to maintain balance and reinforce a narrative emphasizing the humanitarian urgency and collective responsibility to address the crisis.

Additionally, this research delves into the editorial management of these media outlets. Data collection involved interviews with editorial teams from *Republika.id* and *IslamToday.id* to gain insights into their editorial practices when covering the Rohingya issue. The collected interview data was thoroughly analyzed to uncover significant patterns and outcomes related to editorial management.

This investigation into the editorial management of Islamic mass media in Indonesia reveals that *Republika.id* and *IslamToday.id* adopt distinct approaches in handling news related to the Rohingya issue, yet both demonstrate a commitment to quality, integrity, and journalistic standards.

During the planning stage, both outlets adhere to planning indicators by setting goals and strategies aligned with their mission statements. *Republika.id* emphasizes direct observation and diverse sourcing for accuracy and depth, while *IslamToday.id* focuses on solutions through extensive research. Both maintain relevant standards of success tailored to their reporting contexts.

In the organizational stage, both demonstrate effective staffing functions by assigning editorial team members based on their expertise. *Republika.id* rotates posts every six months to enrich journalists' experience, whereas *IslamToday.id* maintains a structured team with clearly defined tasks. Despite differing approaches, both ensure that editorial team members are appropriately placed and guided in their respective roles and responsibilities.

During the execution stage, *Republika.id* and *IslamToday.id* adhere to news management principles. *Republika.id* prioritizes verification and presents in-depth news using infographics and videos, while *IslamToday.id* delivers real-time news with an emphasis on Islamic values. Despite these differences, both uphold principles of responsible journalism.

Finally, in the control stage, both outlets employ varying approaches to monitor and evaluate editorial team performance. Republika.id conducts daily meetings to assess issues or news coverage, whereas IslamToday.id emphasizes editorial independence with minimal evaluation. Nevertheless, both demonstrate a commitment to delivering high-quality and ethical journalism.

Republika.id and IslamToday.id have a different approach in framing the news regarding the arrival of Rohingya refugees in Indonesia. Republika.id categorize these problems as humanitarian crises and legal issues that require multi-stakeholder support and solutions. This approach is supported by the principles of traditional digital journalism applied by Republika.id, including rigorous verification and in-depth reporting. Although these outlets draw on extensive resources and connections by sending reporters to locations such as Myanmar and Aceh, they sometimes overlook the perspectives of local Acehnese communities. Republika.id even occasionally blames the Acehnese community for actions against Rohingya refugees, with the label “Tak Elok” (inappropriate).

On the contrary, IslamToday.id it tends to frame the arrival of Rohingya refugees in the context of political issues, especially during election season, citing presidential and vice presidential candidates as primary sources. Limited human resources in IslamToday.id it limits their ability to explore different points of view in depth, so their framing is often influenced by the perspectives of other media they follow.

Both media outlets use government figures as sources in their articles, but both often under-report or ignore the condition of local Acehnese people on this issue. So that the framing of their news raises inequality, weighing on the fate of Rohingya refugees and the government compared to the conditions of local Acehnese people.

Overall, the study reveals how Islamic media in Indonesia handle sensitive issues such as the Rohingya crisis. Although using a different approach, Republika.id and IslamToday.id demonstrate commitment to journalism

standards and ethics. The study's findings provide practical insights for media practitioners on how differences in editorial practices can affect the way news about the Rohingya is presented, encompassing human resources, news depth, conformity to organizational values, and news framing.

B. Research Limitations

This research has several limitations that need to be acknowledged:

1. **Media Selection:** The study includes perspectives from only two Islamic media outlets in Indonesia, which may not provide a comprehensive view of the issue.
2. **Informant of Media:** The media allowed interviews with the Editor-in-Chief and the Assistant Executive Editor, who are middle managers. As a result, there is a possibility that the information provided by the informants may differ from the actual conditions experienced by journalists, reporters, or field teams.

C. Recommendation

To enhance the depth and breadth of this research, several recommendations can be made:

1. **Diversify Media Sources:** Including a wider range of media viewpoints will enrich the research. Analyzing diverse media outlets with varying religious, political, and cultural perspectives can offer a more balanced and nuanced understanding of the Rohingya issue. Future research could focus on other Islamic news media in Indonesia, potentially narrowing the scope to online media affiliated with specific organizations or those with unique characteristics that highlight different issues.
2. **Use Another Point of View:** Further studies could investigate this issue from the perspective of the audience. Consequently, it is recommended that future research focuses on analyzing how media framing influences public perception on specific issues.

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ATTACHMENTS

1. INTERVIEW GUIDE

Overview of Republika.id and Islamtoday.id:

1. What is the brief history of the establishment of REPUBLIKA.ID & ISLAMTODAY.ID
2. What is the vision and mission of REPUBLIKA.ID & ISLAMTODAY.ID?
3. What is the composition or organization of REPUBLIKA.ID & ISLAMTODAY.ID?
4. What is the meaning of the logo of REPUBLIKA.ID & ISLAMTODAY.ID?
5. What is the work process flow from editor to reader?

The main point	Explanation of theory	Questions
Freedom of the press as Islamic Media (Arismunandar:2010)	A. The media must have a mission of da'wah, which includes enhancing Islamic understanding and education, as well as empowering Muslims and Islamic media must conduct its business and editorial activities in accordance with Islamic rules, ethics and values. B. For Islamic media, the concepts of "freedom of the press" and "freedom of expression" are not interpreted as unlimited freedom to act according to personal wishes, but rather as	A1. Dalam mengangkat isu Rohingya di Indonesia apakah Republika.id/Islamtoday.id berusaha menyematkan nilai Islam didalamnya? A2. Bagaimana Republika.id/Islamtoday.id memastikan berita Rohingya di Indonesia yang disajikan tersebut sesuai dengan nilai yang dipegang, baik yang termuat dalam visi maupun misi? B1. Sebagai platform media yang bernafaskan Islam, bagaimana

	a widespread freedom to create through the media, as a means of da'wah and a form of devotion to Allah SWT. Service to the public interest, which is a basic principle in universal journalism, is also considered part of devotion to Allah SWT.	Republika.id/Islamtoday.id mendefinisikan tentang kebebasan pers? B2. Sehingga dalam aplikasinya bagaimana Republika.id/Islamtoday.id mengaplikasikan “kebebasan pers” dalam memberitakan isu Rohingya?
Editorial Policy as a guide (Tebba,2005)	A. The editorial policy serves as a guide or set of rules established by a media organization or publication to direct the editing process and determine the content presented to readers. This policy encompasses guidelines detailing editorial values, ethical standards, and principles to be followed by editors and contributors.	A1. Apakah ada kriteria khusus yang diterapkan oleh Republika.id/Islamtoday.id dalam memilih berita terkait pengungsi Rohingya yang layak untuk dipublikasikan? A2. Apakah Republika.id/Islamtoday.id memiliki kebijakan khusus terkait pemberitaan isu-isu sensitif seperti pengungsi Rohingya? Jika ya, apa saja aspek utama dari kebijakan tersebut? A3. Bagaimana Republika.id/Islamtoday.id menyeimbangkan antara

		pemberitaan isu pengungsi Rohingya dengan liputan lainnya? Apakah ada strategi khusus untuk memastikan variasi dan keberagaman dalam cakupan berita? A4. Dalam melakukan analisis framing dari berita dengan isu Rohingya di Republika.id/Islamtoday.id saya kerap melihat berbagai tambahan media pendukung berita baik berupa foto/video yang semakin menguatkan isi dari berita, apakah ini bagian dari kebijakan redaksi yang digunakan? A5. Apakah Republika.id/Islamtoday.id memiliki kriteria atau kebijakan khusus dalam menetapkan narasumber/tokoh yang akan mendukung berita untuk isu Rohingya? A6. Setelah saya melakukan analisis framing pada berita dengan isu Rohingya di
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		Indonesia (periode Desember 2023) di Republika.id , kerap saya menemukan video yang berulang disematkan dalam berbagai artikel berita, apa yang menjadi tujuan dari editor/penulis untuk menyematkan hal tersebut? (seperti video genosida dalam angka, jalur pelarian Rohingya)
The Editorial Management Theory by Stefanus Akim (2007)	A. The editorial management theory provides a definition that editorial management is the process of planning, organizing, directing, and supervising the procurement, development, compensation, integration, and maintenance of individuals to assist in achieving the goals of the organization (press), individuals, and society B. Editorial management oversees the process of creating news information until it is ready for publication, determining	A1. Bagaimana alur/proses Republika.id/Islamtoday.id dalam meliput berita pengungsi Rohingya di Indonesia? A2. Dalam memberitakan isu pengungsi Rohingya di Indonesia, biasanya Republika.id/Islamtoday.id menggunakan sumber dari mana? A3. Bagaimana struktur manajemen redaksi yang diterapkan Republika.id/Islamtoday.id dalam proses meliput hingga menyajikan berita pengungsi

	which news is deemed suitable for inclusion. Through efficient management, the resources and potential of online media can be enhanced, fulfilling its social function of delivering accurate, balanced, and unbiased news information to its audience.	Rohingya di Indonesia? A4. Dalam manajemen redaksi, tentu tidak hanya melibatkan SDM internal saja tapi juga melibatkan pihak eksternal seperti pemangku kepentingan dan pemangku kebijakan maupun publik. Sehingga bagaimana Republika.id/Islamtoday.id mengelola hubungan tersebut khususnya dalam memberitakan isu pengungsi Rohingya di Indonesia?
The gatekeeper as functionary to ensure that the news presented is accurate, does not offend or defame someone (Tamburaka, 2013:13)	A. Selection refers to the choices made by media professionals regarding which aspects of an issue to include in their coverage. Emphasis involves highlighting certain aspects over others, thereby directing audience attention and shaping their understanding of the issue. Exclusion, on the other hand, refers to the deliberate omission of certain details or perspectives from	A1. Dalam menulis pemberitaan isu Rohingya apakah ada aspek yang sengaja ditekankan oleh http://Republika.id/Islamtoday.id? A2. Dalam menjalankan fungsi gatekeeper, apakah http://Republika.id/Islamtoday.id dalam memberitakan isu Rohingya ada kata/aspek yang dihindari untuk dimasukan dalam pemberitaan? A3. Dalam konteks

	news coverage, which can influence the overall narrative presented to the audience B.The gate guard's role is to filter information, they are the ones who decide what information is to be sent and what information will not be sent, and his authority includes extending and limiting the information disseminated, they are journalists, newspaper editors, editors etc	gatekeeping, bagaimana Republika.id/Islamtoday.id menangani informasi atau berita palsu (hoaks) yang terkait dengan isu Rohingya? Apakah ada proses verifikasi atau pengecekan fakta tertentu sebelum mempublikasikan berita tersebut?
The agenda setting process works by McQuail & Windahl (Tamburaka, 2013)	A. Agenda setting operates in three parts, including the media agenda, audience agenda, and policy agenda.	A1.Dalam memilih sebuah berita apakah itu layak atau tidak diberitakan Republika.id/Islamtoday.id melihat aspek visibilitas/ jumlah dan tingkat arti-penting berita A2. Dalam memilih sebuah berita apakah itu layak atau tidak diberitakan Republika.id/Islamtoday.id melihat arti-penting khalayak/tingkat arti-penting

		terhadap khalayak) A3. Dalam memilih sebuah berita apakah itu layak atau tidak diberitakan Republika.id/Islamtoday.id melihat aspek valensi (cara pemberitaan yang disukai atau tidak disukai)? A4. Sebagaimana isu Rohingya yang telah diberitakan, menurut Republika.id/Islamtoday.id apakah ada pengaruh berita tersebut bagi khalayak/masyarakat? A5. Sejauh ini apakah Republika.id/Islamtoday.id melihat isu pengungsi Rohingya yang diberitakan memiliki potensi untuk menjadi agenda publik yang berdampak pada pengambilan kebijakan?
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3. Research permission letter



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Tanggal : 16 Januari 2024
Nomor : 270/DEK/70/DAA/II/2024
Hal : Permohonan Izin Pengambilan Data Skripsi

Yth. Pemimpin Redaksi Republika

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb

Dalam rangka mempersiapkan mahasiswa untuk menempuh ujian, bagi setiap mahasiswa diwajibkan membuat skripsi/tugas akhir.

Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut diperlukan data, baik dari Instansi Pemerintah maupun Swasta. Selanjutnya kami mohon izin penelitian/pengambilan data mahasiswa Fakultas Psikologi dan Ilmu Sosial Budaya Universitas Islam Indonesia tersebut dibawah ini :

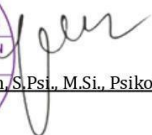
Nama Mahasiswa : Arsila Khairunnisa
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa : 20321161
Program Studi : Ilmu Komunikasi
Pembimbing : Nadia Wasta Utami, S.I.Kom, M.A.
Judul Skripsi :

"ANALYSIS OF NEWS FRAMING OF ROHINGYA REFUGEES IN INDONESIA THROUGH ISLAMIC ONLINE MEDIA (REPUBLIKA.ID & ISLAMTODAY.ID)"

Demikian permohonan kami, atas perhatian dan bantuan Bapak/Ibu/Saudara/i kami ucapkan terimakasih.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb

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Hal : Permohonan Izin Pengambilan Data Skripsi

Yth. Pimpinan Redaksi Islam Today

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb

Dalam rangka mempersiapkan mahasiswa untuk menempuh ujian, bagi setiap mahasiswa diwajibkan membuat skripsi/tugas akhir.

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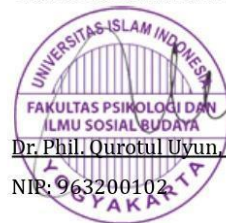
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4. Interview Documentation



Documentation of interviews with sources from IslamToday.id, head office in Solo.



Documentation of interviews with sources from Republika.id, zoom meeting.