Mitigating Mass Violence and Managing Threats in Contemporary Society

Gordon A. Crews
University of Texas Rio Grande Valley, USA

Mary Ann Markey
Grand Canyon University, USA

Selina E.M. Kerr
Independent Researcher, UK

IGI Global
PUBLISHER of TIMELY KNOWLEDGE

Chapter 8
The News Media Representation of Acts of Mass Violence in Indonesia

Cecep Mustafa

https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0037-497X

University of Stirling, UK

ABSTRACT

The chapter discusses how the news media have presented specific aspects of the state of mass violence actions. This chapter explores how the presentation of mass violence has been portrayed in the Indonesian news media during the most recent election cycles and beyond. The researchers explore 2018 and 2019 for the Indonesian national news media's representation of mass violence. This chapter explores the presence of mass violence by the use of selected media. This chapter compares the presentation of mass violence by Indonesian newspapers. The study used an analysis, qualitative presentation method. The analysis of qualitative presentation is considered as the most appropriate method to explore the presentation of mass violence in the Indonesian news media. The results presented in this chapter illustrate the way in which the media describes and informs the citizens of mass violence in the region.

INTRODUCTION

During the last two years, the comparisons are based on the media representation by their alignments and newspaper format. This chapter enumerates the commonalities and differences between UK and Indonesia media at the time of dealing with mass violence news. Putting both traditions in dialogue will help to understand the outcomes. This paper involves an analysis of a qualitative media presentation. The finding presented in this paper shows that in general, there are different ways in which the Indonesian press represents this mass violence from 2018 to 2019. The term 'mass violence' is used in this paper to describe the violence among state and militant groups to capture the interest of the audience. Within the context of mass violence, the image of certain countries (i.e. the Indonesia region) might be influenced by the presentation of the news media. (Walter & Snyder, 1999). For example, only the *Republika*

News adopts a completely different presentation strategy for reporting. Other Indonesian Press events harmonize with the British media by echoing and strengthening the liberalist perspective. This media echo produces their agreement to maintenance and intimate presentation. Also, there are differences in the type of presentation used by the Indonesian press between the beginning of the election, towards the end Election period, and post-election. The year 2019 can be considered as a change moment. This paper supports the way in which the media tries to influence the readers or capitalizes (benefits) by their reporting as well as contributes to the study of the media presentation in the Eastern media representation of Mass violence (Herman & Chomsky, 1988).

Research on Presentation of Mass Violence

The idea of violence in Indonesia for the Western imaginary traces back to the colonial period and the archetype of the noble savage (see furtherly on Watson, 2009). Colonialism mediates between Indonesia and UK traditions as well as their cosmologies at the same to define violence. The figure of terrorist (or the so-called Muslim radicalism) continues gravitating between the exemplary European center and its former colonies (Korstanje, 2017). Several studies regarding the media presentation of mass violence across the country have focused on the scope of Western media in the last two years, only a handful of them have seen other Asian media like those in Indonesia (Savelsberg, 2015; Korstanje, 2021). Based on existing literature, when Western media reported regarding Mass Violence, the presentation of media coverage is in line with the majority liberal policy towards Mass Violence, and especially giving a negative representation of Mass Violence (Novais, 2007).

However, some research based on the media presentations in Asia Indicated the relationship between country cultures related to mass violence (Kitley, 2014). Thufeil (2015) suggests that the country's culture is reliable indicators and factors in influencing the media presentation of mass violence. The media presentation about mass violence in the Asian press is largely attributed to unreliable, and deficiency (Hassan, 2017). Coverage is very important in tone, and the image of bulk violence in the news media generally tends to be dangerous (Drakos & Gofas, 2006). For example, it is common to find mass violence categorized as another form of sharing Islamic value (another '*Jihad*') (Mayasari & Junaedi, 2017). The British news coverage of mass violence has resonated with the tolerant policy in the United Kingdom; a no 'anti-radicalism' media presentation Related to the failure of the democratic of Indonesian government (Lim, 2005). Hassan's (2017) comparison of coverage related to mass violence at The Telegraph and Wall Street Journal shows that the rising number of media presentations about Mass Violence from 2018 to 2019, there is an indication of tolerance government policy presentations. The Indonesian government appeared to vows tolerance that gives support to the reduction of mass violence (Hassan, 2017). Likewise, Kabir (2006) study indicated the relationship of the negative news media presentation with the marginalization and humiliation of Muslims and biased presentations media images of mass violence to distort the idea of peaceful Muslims. One study of public perception about mass violence was used to illustrate the idea of peaceful Muslim in other Asian countries (i.e., Malaysia) during the incident of mass violence in 2019, and indicated two presentations attributed to mass violence:

The author found that the presentation of inequality was the key issue. The Indonesian news has reported a number of perceptions that criticise the Indonesian government institutions. This critic has had an impact on news media credibility.

Nevertheless, the UK media presentation of mass violence can be considered as not dangerous. Previous study coverage of mass violence in Indonesia between 2006 and 2007, and shows that news

has a close relationship with dominant capitalists and the ideology of liberal democracy (Ariyanto et al., 2008). Their report was mostly positive (a story of progress, improvement, and expectations) for the growth of a national economy; meanwhile, the presentation of media about government policy can be considered unfavourable evaluation).

Moreover, other studies examine the way in which media presentations about mass violence differ with Western countries present the same event and compare presentations with their presentations of government policy. Thufeil (2015) analyses the news media presentation about the cyber at mass violence from 2013 until 2014 in Indonesia. The author indicated that selected and biased presentations occurred related to cyberspace and the use of news presentations throughout the community, which represent a different culture from these four countries. And the presentation of mass conflicts (conflicts among state and militant groups as a way to capture the interest of the audience) can be considered as a prominent issue of Indonesian media about mass violence.

Along a similar line, within many presentations and present exploratory research of media presence in relation to mass, a large number of studies have examined the relationship between foreign policy and media coverage of mass violence (Novais, 2007). For example, Coverage of Mass violence tends to be closer to national interests and Indonesia's foreign policy. This coverage can be considered as a journalist's preference to illustrate the government policy on mass violence. Due to the fact that the government can be considered as a key source for information, the media presentation can be considered as an illustration of the government policy (Bushman & Cantor, 2003). A number of media occasionally match with the interest of their government. For instance, the presentation of mass violence in the UK media can be considered as a match with Indonesia's foreign policy towards mass violence (Novais, 2007). Hassan (2017) explored the coverage of the Wall Street Journal and The Telegraph about Indonesian and Malaysia from 2012 to 2016. The author indicated that there was an increase in distorted media coverage about the conflict in Indonesia and Malaysia.

RESEARCH METHOD

The study reported in this paper uses an analysis qualitative presentation method. This Analysis of qualitative presentations is considered the most appropriate to explore the presentation of mass violence in the Indonesian news media. This method section reviews the selection of sampling strategy and the reason for the qualitative method chosen in this paper. A discussion of the selection analysis of qualitative presentations as a way to check presentations of mass violence will be presented in the discussion section.

The Question

The questions that underlie this exploration are presented as overleaf. They are: (1) in which way the Indonesian media represents Mass violence from 2018 until 2019?

Sampling Strategy

The strategy for sampling consists of three steps (Martins et al., 2013). Firstly, the type of media is chosen (for example, paper-based newspapers and electronic newspapers). This selection includes the

title of the electronic newspaper (E-News). Secondly, the selection includes the dates of the newspaper's publication. Thirdly, the relevant presentation of the content was considered.

Regarding the type of media, the newspaper selections were considered by their availability, accessibility (Martins et al., 2013). Electronic newspapers are chosen because of their availability for examining the media content for a certain period of study (start from 2018 until 2019). Live streaming or recorded television is not chosen because of their limited availability and accessibility during the period of study. This selection of newspapers is considered useful for the researcher to focus on the various perspectives that underpin the E-News presentation of mass violence. This selection of newspapers is considered beneficial to understand the nuances of the political perspective that underlie the E-News presentation of mass violence.

For this reason, the study presented in this paper aims to explore the way in which the issue of mass violence presented in the three national dailies in Indonesia E-News, namely: The Jakarta Post, *Kompas*, and *Republika*. These national newspapers were chosen for the reason of their wider coverage, their accessibility, their availability, and their popularity within the Indonesian market. On the one hand, these national newspapers are considered as a public reference for information nationally and internationally (Mahony, 2010). On the other hand, the local newspapers are excluded for the reason of their smaller coverage, their accessibility, and their availability. For this reason, an exploration of the media presentation about mass violence only focuses on widely accessible Indonesian E-News.

Ten newspaper articles about chosen mass violent-related events were included for reviews. Any individual news was included as a unit of analysis. Through this material, it was expected to generate an understanding of the way the issue of mass violence was presented by the E-News.

The Period of Sampling

The analysis presentation time covers two years, from 2018 to 2019, to see anything significant changes are closely attributed to the presentation of mass violence and to understand whether government policy might influence the E-News presentation. For interpretation and analysis, two consecutive periods were chosen. Any event that attracted a lot of Indonesian E-News attention and reflected its relationship with neighbour countries and Indonesian were selected for analysis. More precisely, it appeared briefly on the international political stage in 2019. However, since 2018, a number of the incident has followed the Islamist Frontline (*FPI*) leader's flight to Medinas, seems to be a relatively less attractive to Western media agenda. At the time Jokowi was elected as the Indonesian president in 2014 as well as introduced 'mental revolution' and reintroduced the five principles of Indonesia (*Pancasila*), an incident of violence appeared to emerge between the Police, the protester (ibid.) This condition sparks international attention. This international attention indicated by the international media coverage from the BBC from 2018 onwards (BBC News, 2019). In addition, the selected research period includes two main significant phases: the election and post-election periods. Therefore, this paper focuses on exploring the presentation of the E-News about mass violence during the period of the election between 2018 until 2019. A selected sample E-News headlines about each of the following are examined events and presented as overleaf.

One month's publication after the mass violence took place was selected as a sample. This sampling period mainly covers the key process in which conflicts between citizens turned violent protests and subsequently against violence from the police when mass violence took place. This sampling period coincides with the election and the post-election.

The Selection of Sample

Any sample that is relevant for the analysis was selected. For this study, any E-News were categorised based on their political preference and format. This sample would illustrate the reader's consideration of the presentation of mass violence in Indonesian E-News. These samples would also illustrate the reader's political alignment. Two categorisations of the potential democratic reader and potential *Jihad*is reader were made to differentiate the reader interest, their political alignment, and their interest during the period of study. This categorisation was then inputted into the table.

An Analysis of Media Content

To understand the media presentation of mass violence during the period of election, analysing media Content can be considered useful as a method of analysis (Martins et al., 2013). In this study, an analysis of E-News Content was deployed to understand the way in which the media represent mass violence based on their political alignment, the reader's interest during the period of study (2018 until 2019). These analyses of E-News content were chosen to generate understanding and interpretation of the story presentation of mass violence. More specifically, to understand the scale of the problem, an analysis of E-News content was used; the problem occasionally published; the source of information occasionally cited. The above sub-questions will be discussed later in this section. The use of analysis of E-News content as a method will be discussed in terms of definition, explanation and its application.

The Use of Analysis of Media Content

According to Martins et al., (2013), to understand the form of communication and its description, an analysis of media content can be considered as an effective method because of its systematic analysis of the content. This shows the initial focus on an analysis of communication quantitatively. Moreover, Martins et al. (2013) argue that generating a reliable and contextualised conclusion drawing from the data sample. An analysis of media content can be considered as a suitable method. These analyses of media content were considered for its validity and reliability.

Presentation 3: Human rights presentation: from absence to presence At the beginning of the election, even though the Indonesian E-News began to use words like 'inhumane' and degrading' in the headlines of their newspaper, the Indonesian press did not use the words like 'extremism' is officially in their article, extremism discourse on this issue on increased. Indonesian E-News mostly project aspects of extremism in the Indonesian incident of mass violence and succeeded in changing the problem of ideological leniency to a Structural inequality problem. An explanation for this shift would be that: to announce this problematization to an international reader. This problematization appeared to emerge after President Jokowi was re-elected as the Indonesian president in 2018, the issue of mass violence appeared to attract the interest of foreign business stakeholders, as well as for international travellers (The Jakarta Post, 2019). The issue of political mass violence was exposed to the international audience.

Furthermore, the internationalization of the issue of mass violence was echoed by President Jokowi. In 2018, president Jokowi initiated the problem of mass violence to an international reader. The president announces to settle past human rights abuse cases (The Jakarta Post, 2019). The president started speaking to the media that he seeks international support for peaceful settlement of past violence cases. The president continues with a rally and international outreach to seek international attention (particularly

from Eastern countries), to seek support and sympathy. The end of the election also allowed Jokowi to outline human democracy and nationalism (The Jakarta Post, 2019).

Secondly, during the period of 18s, the president sought support from the international grassroots community, such as non-extremist association, to convey their interfaith toleration within the context of the international community (Afnan, 2018). Thus, the efforts of this international grassroots community can be considered as one of the important factors that influence international awareness of non-violence demands, as well as culture and interfaith tolerance.

Third, Jokowi and his promoters escalated the issue of mass violence at the international community at the right time. At the end of the 2018's, popular political culture in Indonesia quickly changed. An issue of religious conflict was replaced by an issue of toleration, moderation and democracy (Pradana, 2018). Therefore, the moderation aspects of this problem are following Western audiences as policy positions shift from large structural inequality to wider issues.

Finally, from an Indonesian perspective, the Indonesian government applied self-defence law in March 2018. In a similar line, in June 2019, the 212 national demonstrations seeking from peaceful at the Monas tower increased the solidarity among Muslim believer and generating wider support that the mass violence of the new modernization has been attractive in the neighbouring countries (Pradana, 2018). Although Malaysia- Indonesia relations improved in 2018, the Monas incident changing the United states attention to mass violence policy, sparking international attention, as well as presenting the symbolic solidary of the Muslim to the western audience (Afnan, 2018). Also, the issue of Mass Violence became famous, together with symbolic solidarity. Thus, Malaysia can be increasingly focused on moderation and interfaith toleration in Indonesia.

The incident presented above caused overwhelming demand in Indonesia to respect internationally recognized moderation and to improve the conditions of interfaith toleration in Indonesia. Indonesian leaders were required to take into account the issue of intolerance toward mass violence because it is an essential requirement for participating in the international forum dialogue. These requirements for toleration toward mass violence drive the Indonesian government to produce a policy of toleration toward Mass Violence 'in 2018 (Pradana, 2018). Furthermore, in 2019, one study indicated that human rights and political issues are interrelated (Sulistiowati, 2019). However, the understanding of mass violence about human rights is different from that of Western society (Mahony, 2010). After that, internationally the government focused on the peaceful approach to the issue of mass violence and seeking wider support from the national and international audience. Indonesian E-News use human rights presentations rather than election presentations when they report the problem during the post-election period. E-News content representing mass violence against basic human rights, and cultural oppression and religious freedom and the right to a conducive environment for citizens.

In conclusion, this chapter presents the findings that occasionally Indonesian E-Newspapers report the issue of mass violence in various ways. Further study shows that a representation of changes in Indonesian E-News coverage from 2018 to 2019. There is a nuanced presentation regarding the focus and coverage of Indonesian E-News between the two periods of the sample. Regarding the news presentations, during the election time, the Indonesian E-News from the post-election period uses a relatively different way of presenting this problem. That 20 18, which is nearing completion of the election phase, can be considered a watershed. This paper presented the finding that the coverage of the Indonesian E-News attributed to the issue of justice within the period of the election as well as mass violence can be considered as having an underlying issue of structural inequality at the end's period of the election. Thus, shifting to the presentation used by the Indonesian E-News.

The E-News presentation of mass violence in Indonesia is occasionally considered distorted within the context of assuming media representation from the Islamic majority. This paper aims to explore whether this is the case for the E-News presentation about mass violence during the pre-and post-election in Indonesia. This paper presents the case about the E-News coverage of the issue of mass violence in three Indonesian E-News and explains this issue over time. This paper explores the presentation of Indonesian E-News incident of mass violence in, see variations by alignments and the format of the newspaper ends three years. The selected sample of E-News was comparatively analysed temporally and spatially (Suhariyanto et al., 2021). This paper also presents how E-News presentations about mass violence changes during the pre-and post-election period, and the way in which the Islamic ideology appears in presentations were deployed in two consecutive study periods from 2018 until 2019. These papers discuss the result in a relationship with previous research and connection with the existing study on media presentation of mass violence (2019) and writings on the presentation of mass violence in Indonesian E-News.

THE PRESENTATION OF MASS VIOLENCE IN THE INDONESIAN E-NEWS

First, there are slight differences between pro- democracies, pro-*Jihad*, but it continues problems in all periods. There are much higher similarities than differences, especially among pro-democratic, pro-*Jihad* group E-News. That said, pro-*Jihad* applied pure Muslim solidarity news values in choosing the material and being used differently in the presentation to represent the problem. For example, a positive tone of peaceful problem solving the presence and a negative tone of violence is generally the clearest among the news sources used in pro-*Jihad* E-News.

Also, it was described as part of mass violence, which coincided with officials of mass violence look. In this context, the incident of mass violence is presented as a way of resisting the issue of structural inequality that has affected the majority of the poor. Otherwise, A Muslim protester was described by national E-News as victims of their circumstances and Indonesian authority are described as attackers as well as oppressors who cruelly suppress the economically disadvantaged voices as well as avocations of dissidents.

In a similar line, the Indonesian authorities are occasionally attributed with ideas of abuse of power and negligence of structural inequality. For example, the *Tarbawi* newspaper provides a fairly national circulating to oppose the Indonesian authority narrative on this problem. Nonetheless, the circulation of this E-News was limited in terms of daily publication (*The Tarbawi News,* 2019). Also, the high-lighted content of this E-News appears to relatively decrease within the period of study. The *Tarbawi* is a recognized as an amplification of the *Jihad*ist group as well as sponsored and subsidized by Muslim charitable organisation within the period of study, and neither deals with pursuing broader readers with different ideological views from itself. In this sense, The *Tarbawi* rejects the teachings of capitalist society and challenges the customs that apply, and only appeals to readers who have differences with the '*Pancasilais*' political line and take great interest in the politics of *Jihad*. Therefore, this influence and distribution on wider rewards were unavoidably limited. This limitation also affects the *Tarbawi* E-News capacity to balance the dominant narrative of mass violence presented by the national E-News.

In short, there are higher similarities than differences in the way Indonesians the E-News presented this issue from 2018 to 2019. The interests of the Indonesian E-News were by that of the Indonesian government, and the press has a political motive for expressing support based on familiarity with their

belief, with the exclusion of Pro-*Jihad*. On the one hand, the E-News plays the role of the dominant political ideology hegemony manager, specifically during the period of post-election. The media appeared to keep consensus and echo the existing government position (Nacos, 2016). However, there are variations within a similar E-News presentation. Occasionally, a substantial minority of Indonesian E-News choose a certain angle that appeals to the reader when reporting the issue of mass violence. One explanation would be the nature of the E-News as a business entity. In the interest of commercials, the media appeared to match with a variety of values that underpin the reader (Knott & Poole, 2016). In a similar line, generating a presentation can be considered as a constructive dialogue between the reader and the E-News professional. The negotiation of a style of communication that would comfort both the media and the reader. Therefore, as Knott & Poole (2016) suggested, the media professional occasionally consider their role as maintaining agreeable value. To maintain this agreeable value, the E-News professionals in Indonesia often need to take into account the relationship between the individual reader with the capital and the government.

SHIFTING IN PRESENTATION

The above discussion presents a relatively smaller picture of aggregate output about the E-News presentation of mass violence. The following discussion will present a fuller picture of the way the issue of mass violence shifted. Even though there are higher similarities at one periodic, Study period can be examined from the beginning of the election, towards the end of the election and post-election period. There is a difference in the type of presentation used by the Indonesian press between these research periods. The year 2018 can be seen as a change point. As can be seen from table 1, the finding indicated that mass violence is considered in Election presentations in news articles during the initial Election period. Correspondingly, people are shown as victims of the suppression of mass violence. This technique is identified by Thufeil(2015) is very useful in fostering anti-*Pancasila* emotions among readers. That's because mass violence is considered as a potential harm to neighbouring countries security. Based on the belief of the opponent To the existing government systems, and anticipation of the potential activist *Jihad* from Indonesia, The Indonesian E-News occasionally represents mass violence as a country that opposes core values democratic systems. Therefore, this problem was exploited by the Indonesian E-News to highlight the threat of Mass Violence and to criticize the government and military policies of Mass Violence deep action (The Habibie Center, 2018). Nevertheless, approaching the post-election, the perspectives of the government are more visible than before, and that's not anymore described as a threat even though it is still presented as an oppressor of people. In the post-election period, mass violence can be considered as accusing the ' *Jihad*ist ' group of managing 'divisive' plans to suppress Mass violence. Mass violence can also be considered as an anti-nationalism prejudice of Western media. For these two periods, people are shown as victims and active antidote.

Presentation 1: Mass violence is described as understanding Western criticism as one where Western instruments the state will interfere in itself 'internal affairs'. The position of the Indonesian government is more visible than at the beginning of the election. They not only served President Jokowi 'planning' and rejecting 'divisive' action to break down from mass violence but also criticized Western media anti-Indonesian bias.

Table 1. A selected sample of E-News headlines from 2018 to 2019

E-News	Selected samples of E-Newspaper headlines
The Jakarta Post	Violence begets violence. (*The Jakarta Post*, 23 May 2019) Jakarta riots death toll rises to eight, more than 700 injured. (*The Jakarta Post*, 23 May 2019)
The Republika News	The Indonesian Muslim Leaders vows for Peaceful settlement of the 2019 presidential election (Translated). (*The Republika News*, 19 April 2019)
The Kompas News	Riots that hit Jakarta following the announcement of the results of the 2019 presidential election (The *Kompas News,* 28 Juni 2019)

The E-News coverage of Mass violence is shown as 'destructive' Mass violence, and its presence there considered an invasion and oppression. Mass violence is no longer described as violence, though still treated as oppressors.

Presentations of 2 and were represented as victims of suppression of mass violence, and both are presented as the subject of Indonesian helper and as a proactive antidote.

Presentation 3: Lack of tolerance presentations, even though the Indonesian press began to use words like 'inhumane' and 'degrading' in the headlines of their newspaper, the Indonesian press did not use the words like 'extremism' is officially in their article, extremism discourse on this issue increased. Indonesian newspapers mostly project aspects of extremism in Indonesia problem and succeeded in changing the problem of ideological leniency to a Structural inequality problem.

Mass violence differed for the last two years; a number of data may generate an insight: The presentation of the E-News toward the influence of external interference and the government position on the issue of mass violence appeared to differ. The E-News presentation of anti-*Pancasila* ideology appeared during the period of the election. By contrast, The E-News presentation of anti-extremism ideology appeared to emerge after the period of the election. A number of internal and external E-News factors appeared to influence the changes in the presentation of mass violence.

The results presented in this paper contribute to the concept of propaganda and the study of E-News presentation. The results presented in this paper also indicated that human right (tolerance) presentations have begun to emerge towards post-election. Until the end period of election, there is a considerable proportion of presentations about human rights violations caused by mass violence by the Indonesian E-News. In particular, the E-News accusation of the government about mass violence is different between the start of the election and the end period of the election. In the 2018 study period, Indonesia was chosen as the host country for sea games, but this is not interesting Indonesian E-News attention from the potential threat of mass violence in Indonesia. By contrast, at the time the E-News reports about sea games in Indonesia, the coverage occasionally emphasizes the human rights aspects of this problem. That's because the nature of ideology in the West is culturally different from the nature of ideology in Indonesia in relation to mass violence. There is an indication that a politician in the West swiftly shifted towards the mass violence at the Christchurch mosque (The RNZ News, 2019). In terms of ideological confrontation, the issue of human rights is politically more prominent in Indonesia than in the west (Kellner, 2007). In addition, Jokowi's efforts contributed to the internationalization problem, thereby increasing international awareness of toleration demands and moderation in understanding the religious value. Also, Sea Games had attracted Western countries' attention to what happened in mass violence, in particular when the E-News presentation was opposing the West position in relation to ideology. So Any approach (for example in emergency law enforcement) approached by Indonesians and the government

to solve the problem has abandoned the norm of the west. As indicated in the introductory section, the Indonesian government was encouraged by the British government to address the issue of intolerance. Seen in this way, the E-News presentation about the less toleration issue attributed to the incident of mass violence were in line with the British government policy of human rights. As a consequence, the E-News presentations about intolerance in Indonesia stood out in the period of study 2018.

THE CONTRIBUTION TO RESEARCH ON THE PRESENTATION OF MASS VIOLENCE

As seen in Section 2, the concept of E-News presentation plays an important role in explaining the data in relation to the model of propaganda and the production of news. Nevertheless, previous studies about the presentation of mass E-News in the literature is insufficient, especially because it's an insufficient blend of a contextual and conceptual framework. Several studies only paid attention to the presentation of mass violence in the Western E-News. Only A few studies focus on the E-News presentation of mass violence in eastern countries (including in Indonesia). In addition, a large number of studies too often use the general presentation of mass violence without an in-depth explanation of the context. As a result, a limited number of studies are only able to present a fuller picture of the contextualised E-News presentation of mass violence. In addition, a number of studies conclude that E-News presentations in the west were occasionally a negative overtone without sufficient explanation. Without sufficient evidence, the results of the previous study were also associated with the deliberate distortion of the journalist. Such internal and external E-News factors that may influence the process of the presentation development are often missed from the attention of the previous study.

This chapter presents an overview and a study of the Indonesian E-News presentation of mass violence in Indonesia. A qualitative analysis of E-News presentation was used to examine the E-News presentation of mass violence from 2018 until 2019. The findings presented in this paper illustrate that the Indonesian E-News presentations of mass violence are different from the E-News feature. The difference lies between the shifting content of E-News presentation during the two years of the election. The government policy on mass violence, a number of internal and external E-News factors and the condition of pre and post-election appeared to influence the E-News presentation of mass violence. This study illustrates the way in which the various factors might enter the journalist's consideration when choosing their story. The structural factor that might enter the journalist's consideration when choosing their story. A cultural context that might enter the journalist's consideration when choosing their story. The interest of the government that needs to be served by the E-News. All these factors might support the propaganda concept.

This paper presents the finding of the way in which the Indonesian E-News represents Mass violence from 2018 until 2019. The finding presented in this paper illustrates that the concept of propaganda has empirical evidence within the context of Indonesian E-News presentation of mass violence. Despite Indonesian E-News can be shared with newspapers alignments and newspaper formats, they mostly represent the same problem, which is always in harmony with the interests of the elite. Nevertheless, propaganda analysis.

The concept of propaganda required to take into account the potential outlier, as opposed to the dominant ideology (e.g. those who support '*Pancasila*' in Presidential elections) although may have a small contribution to the public. Also, the study presented in this paper covers a two consecutive-year period

divided into early elections, near the end of the elections, which was adopted to interpret changes in the representation of mass problems and violence. The finding illustrates that the style of coverage varied throughout the study as well as following the turn in ideology. Continuous development in the world appeared to be followed by a continuous adaptation process by the E-News presentation of mass violence.

IMPLICATIONS

To advance the study and would contribute to a deeper insight about the presentation of mass violence, the following can be proposed in forthcoming studies: current studies reported in this paper are mainly considered on the coverage of the daily E-News. Future studies would be beneficial to examine the various forms of media such as Radio and Television. It would be better to analyse comparatively how the mass violence the Radio and Television reports this problem. In addition, it would be better to analyse the process of arranging presentations, and the way in which the audience understands the Radio and Television coverage in the western media in the future study. By investigating the perception of the audience in relation to the presentation of the media about mass violence, future studies would be beneficial to examine the impact of the presentation of Indonesian Radio and Television on the audience perception of mass violence.

Although the limitation of this study, the findings presented in this paper generate an insight into the way in which the Indonesian media presented the issue of mass violence within two years of E-News publication. A qualitative study was deployed in this study to understand the Indonesian media coverage of mass violence. The study presented in this paper would provide a baseline for forthcoming related studies.

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