

2017 - 2018



## MEDIA CONTENT ANALYSIS

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# ON FREEDOM OF RELIGION AND INTERFAITH TOLERANCE IN INDONESIA

By A'an Suryana



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# Executive Summary

The media content analysis covers the period of January 2017 to January 2018. Freedom of religion and interfaith tolerance in Indonesia remained a cause for concern during the period covered by this analysis. Freedom of religion improved in 2017, in comparison to previous years.



However, Indonesia saw a weakening sense of pluralistic values following Jakarta's gubernatorial election that pit a Muslim candidate against a non-Muslim candidate, Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok), who is of Chinese descent and a Protestant. The sectarian tension on the ground was reflected in media reports. This study analyzes whether the messages transmitted by the media support the dissemination of pluralist values. This study limits the subjects of research to 60 articles that appear on 5 major

online news portals and 5 major print media outlets: *Tribunnews.com*, *Detik.com*, *Kompas.com*, *www.republika.co.id*, *www.portal-islam.id*, *Jawa Pos* newspaper, *Kompas*, *Republika*, *Koran Tempo* and *The Jakarta Post*.

These media were chosen, based on:

- a) The influence of these media in society, which is measured by the number of their readership;
- b) The media's consistency in reporting on freedom of religion and interfaith tolerance. Interpreting stories that appear on online news portals and print media outlets is not enough to understand the motive or the background on why the stories are written with positive or negative tones.

Therefore, the author also interviews three journalists to complement that method, namely M. Taufiqurrahman, Managing Editor, *The Jakarta Post*; Marguerita Afra Sapii, Senior Palace Reporter, *The Jakarta Post*; and Anton Aprianto, National Desk Managing Editor of *Tempo Magazine*, who (in the interview) represents all outlets of *Tempo*, including *Koran Tempo* newspaper.

This study finds that in most cases, the mainstream media in Indonesia support freedom of religion and interfaith tolerance through their stories. However, some media still run provocative and sarcastic stories that raise sectarian tension in communities. These media resort to such negative stories due to their deliberate attempt to generate more readers, and due to their journalists' insensitivity. In

most cases, the mainstream media agree that tolerance is important for a diverse country like Indonesia.

These media believe that the failure to enhance tolerance may result in sectarian tension. In regard to reporting on minority faiths such as Ahmadiyah, Shi'a and other small sects, the mainstream media are more divided. Some support the cause of these minority faiths, while others, especially online media that claim to promote the cause of Islam, often resort to provocative reporting that portray these small religious sects as heretical and a threat to the majority faith, such as the teaching of Sunni Islam.

To address the first problem, journalists need to be made more aware of the danger of writing provocative news that could result in raising tension among people of different faiths. This analysis explains how media reports and social media posts that disseminate "partisan descriptions" and defend sectarian interests fuel bloody conflicts, such as in Maluku, or result in the vandalism of places of worship, like the case in Tanjung Balai, North Sumatra province. To address the second problem, capacity building for journalists is needed to enhance their conflict sensitivity in writing stories that are related to religion, women and minorities.

In light of problems highlighted above, it is recommended that:

- Journalists need to be educated on the danger of writing provocative news that could result in raising tension among people of different faiths.
- Enhance sensitivity in writing stories that are related to vulnerable groups, women, and minorities to address the problem of stereotyping and writing insensitive news through workshops and trainings.
- Journalists need to be exposed to different values and the life of people from different faiths, so that they would have empathy toward others.
- Offering journalists from "homogenous media outlets" to perform field trips to organizations or places of worships managed by people of different faiths
- Educate journalists on how to enhance their sensitivity in writing stories that are related to vulnerable groups, women, and minorities.
- Collaborate with journalist associations such as AJI and PWI to formulate journalists' code of conduct in reporting events related to vulnerable groups, women, and minorities.
- Organize a media campaign to disseminate the COCs and develop a follow-up mechanism to monitor progress.
- Organize monthly or quarterly dialogue and discussion among media professionals



## Introduction

Mainstream media in Indonesia, including online and print media, usually pay significant attention to the issue of freedom of religion and interfaith tolerance, given that this is a sensitive issue in the country. These media report this issue mainly for two reasons: first, in response to sectarian conflicts; and second, in their attempt to create discourse related to freedom of religion, to emphasize the importance of religious tolerance to promote peace in this religiously diverse nation. Between 1999 and 2001, the mainstream media covered and reported extensively the religious conflicts in Ambon and Poso cities where Muslims and Christians fatally fought each other, resulting in the death of at least 5,000 people from both sides (perhaps as many as 10,000 people); and the displacement of some 700,000 others (International Crisis Group, 2002).

Some mainstream media promoted peace journalism by reporting facts, but others fueled the sectarian tension by, among others, disseminating “partisan descriptions” (Spyer, 2002, p. 32), or by defending sectarian interests (Yani, 2002). A few years later, reports on vigilante groups frequently perpetrating violence against Ahmadiyah and Shi’a minority communities dominated media coverage. This communal violence occurred during the reign of President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. Recently, the mainstream media widely reported on the escalation of social tension in social media and in the daily life of Indonesians prior to, during and after the trial of incumbent governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnama alias Ahok for blasphemy charges (see Arifina, 2017, p. 43; Junaidi, 2017, 329).

Besides allocating substantial coverage on this issue, the mainstream media understand that due to its potential to divide the nation. Hence, in their reports, the Indonesian mainstream media often lend their hands to promote peace, for example, through “deliberately obfuscating the information of a violent exchange” during religious conflict (Spyer, 2002, p. 33), and through “revealing the roots of conflict and emphasizing reportage on conflict resolution efforts” (Juditha, 2016, p. 108).

Experiences show that provocative news or comments posted on social media could result in violence. In 2016, people burned down 5 Buddhist monasteries and 2 Confucian temples in Tanjung Balai, Medan, North Sumatra province after a chain of social media comments provoked the local mass to commit vandalism against these places of worship. The Maluku case is much worse, as the provocative news disseminated by a Muslim and a Christian newspaper deepened religious sentiment and aggravated fatal religious conflicts in the region, mainly between 1999 and 2001. Despite these experiences, some mainstream media still use provocative jargons in their stories, either to attract people to read their stories, or to advance their sectarian or conservative perspectives.

Rindang Senjang Andarini found in her study that *Jawa Pos* newspaper failed to apply peace journalism in reporting on conflict between the adherents of Sunni Muslim and Ahmadiyah in Cikeusik, Banten province in 2011 (Andarini, 2014, p. 85). In that incident on 6 February 2011, three Ahmadis were killed after some 1,000 Sunni Muslim residents, who were not pleased with the presence of Ahmadis in their kampong, attacked a much smaller group of Ahmadi neighbors. Instead of promoting peace in their reportage, *Jawa Pos* newspaper often used “demonizing language”, “spread stigma against Ahmadiyah” and “preferred dramatic coverage” (Andarini, 2014, p. 85). This study is based on the articles and stories that appeared on the *Jawa Pos* newspaper between 7 February and 11 March 2011.

There are many online and print media outlets in Indonesia, but this study focuses on ten (10) mainstream media.

They are five (5) online media:

1. *Tribunnews.com*;
2. *Detik.com*;
3. *Kompas.com*;
4. *Republika.co.id*;
5. *Portal-Islam.id*;

and other five (5) print media:

1. *Jawa Pos* newspaper;
2. *Kompas*;
3. *Republika*;
4. *Koran Tempo*; and
5. *The Jakarta Post*.



These media are chosen as the subject of this analysis due to their sizable readership and their consistency in writing stories on freedom of religion and interfaith tolerance. All these media publish general news for a general audience, except for *Portal-Islam.id* and *Republika* newspaper that exclusively cater to the Muslim community. Reporting general news means that these mainstream media report a variety of issues, such as pluralism, technology, economy, politics, international relations, among others.

**Republika Newspaper** distributes 130,000 copies daily, with a readership ratio of 1:4 (one newspaper read by 4 people) (Republika.co.id, 2018a). Most *Republika* readers live in Greater Jakarta area (66 percent), followed by West Java (10 percent), East Java and Central Java (18 percent), and Sumatra (6 percent). 81 percent of *Republika* readers are subscribers, which means that this newspaper has a relatively captive market. This data is borrowed from *Republika's* Research and Development Department, 2013, Nielsen Media Research 2015, and *Republika* Readers Survey 2016 (Republika.co.id, 2018a).

By the third quarter of 2017, the number of **Jawa Pos** readers was 842,000 (Jawa Pos, 2017). Most readers of Jawa Pos newspaper is in the age bracket of 20-39 years old (63 percent). It is read by 73 percent men and 23 percent women. Readership comes from various backgrounds: white collar workers (28 percent), blue-collar workers (33 percent), entrepreneurs (19 percent), students (11 percent), housewives (6 percent) and others (4 percent). Readers are middle to upper class (Jawa Pos, 2018).

**Kompas** newspaper is distributed in 33 provinces across Indonesia. It produces 507,000 copies each day, according to 2013 data (Kompas Media Kit, 2014). A majority of readers live in the Greater Jakarta area (66 percent). Some 75.2 percent of total readers subscribe this newspaper. Some 70 percent readers are men, and the rest are women. Some 81 percent of *Kompas* readers hold a university diploma, while 71.5 percent of its readers are from the middle and upper classes. According to Nielsen, Kompas was the second largest newspaper in Indonesia by the third quarter of 2017 with a readership of 751,000 readers (Jawa Pos, 2017).

**Koran Tempo** is distributed nationally, based on the newspaper Readers Survey 2014 (Korantempo.net, 2017). Some 70 percent of its readers subscribe this newspaper. Similarly, 71 percent of readers are from the age bracket of 21-40 years old. Male readers are 74 percent of total readers. While the company did not publish total number of readers, the company reported that the number of copies printed everyday was 57,561 in average (in 2014) (Tempo Annual Report, 2016, p.52).

Readers of **The Jakarta Post** newspaper mostly come from the older bracket (66 percent of its readers are over 40 years old). Readership consists of 74 percent male, 26 percent female; from high socio-economic classes, with 95 percent of readers categorized as university graduates, and only 5 percent are senior high school graduates. 73 percent readers subscribe the newspaper, and the rest buy the

newspapers on street or through retail outlets. 76 percent of the total newspaper daily printed copies (88,000 copies) are distributed in Greater Jakarta area, followed by Bali (9.4 percent), West Java (3.8 percent), Sumatra Island (2.6 percent and others (Media Kit *The Jakarta Post*, 2018). The newspaper did not publish the total number of its readers. It claims to have 88,000 copies distributed daily (Media Kit *The Jakarta Post*, 2018, p. 4), but from my personal observation<sup>1</sup>, the number seems excessive.

In terms of the readership of online news outlets, most of **Kompas.com** readers are in the age bracket of 21-49 years (Nielsen Media Survey, 2018). It is estimated that 862,070 people visit and read the website daily, based on data accessed on 13 April 2018 (Worth & Traffic Estimate of *kompas.com*, 2018).

According to a 2015 data, 76 percent of all **Detik.com's** readers are male while 24 percent are female. Most readers (62 percent) are in the age bracket of 25-44 years (*Detik.com* Mediakit, 2015). By 5 April 2018, *Detik.com's* daily visitors are 2,083,335 (<http://www.statshow.com>, 2018).

**Republika.co.id** has unique visitors (people who visit a website at least once within the reporting period) visiting this website amounting to 6.75 million per month on average (*Republika.co.id*, 2018b). Most of its readers live in Jakarta (44.3 percent), followed by Surabaya (12.6 percent), Medan (6.4 percent), Yogyakarta (5.9 percent) and Bandung (4.5 percent). Mostly readers access this website from the mobile phone (68.75 percent), followed by desktop (27. percent) and tablet (3.7 percent). Another data, by 13 April 2018, shows that the number of *Republika.co.id* readers is 299,931 (Worth & Traffic Estimate of *republika.co.id*, 2018).

**Tribunnews** is currently the biggest online news-site in Indonesia. It is estimated that 2,510,768 people visit and read the website daily, based on the data derived on 13 April (Worth & Traffic Estimate of *tribunnews.com*, 2018). This is the parent site of 20 online news-site included in *Tribun's* network across Indonesia. Approximately 500 reporters in 22 major cities in Indonesia produce contents that are selected to appear on *Tribunnews.com*. All these reporters are employees of 28 newspaper companies that are under the group of *Tribun Network*, which also owns the 20-online news-sites ([www.tribunnews.com](http://www.tribunnews.com), 2018).

**Portal-Islam.id** is the largest "Islamic" online news-site, based on *Alexa.com* data accessed on 8 March 2018. Its readers' demography is unclear. Its management wishes to remain anonymous as indicated by the absence of editors' names on its editorial board. It does not mention its address and simply puts a Yahoo email address for people who wish to contact them.

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<sup>1</sup> In 2010, I was asked to provide a training for cub reporters at *The Jakarta Post*, and one day, I took cub reporters to a printing press to see how *The Jakarta Post* newspapers were printed. I saw myself the printing press' tally counter that shows the total number of *The Jakarta Post* newspapers printed that day was 28,000. The number of newspaper circulation could be much less today as many people have migrated to new media to access news.

From the aforementioned data, we can learn that:

- A substantial number of readers who read stories printed on print and online media live in the Greater Jakarta area. This could be because the mainstream media surveyed are headquartered in Jakarta, hence those who read or who subscribe to these media outlets are people who live in the Greater Jakarta area.
- Readers are most likely university students, people who still actively work in companies, entrepreneurs, or civil servants. This assumption is based on the readers' age pattern, which as explained earlier, is within the age range between 20 and 49 years old.
- Readers are mostly between middle and upper-class social segments, which means that they are educated and have a relatively good purchasing power to buy media products.

# SUMMARY OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

In general, the mainstream media in Indonesia, represented by the 10 online and print media covered by this analysis, promote interfaith tolerance. Through their reports, these media often emphasize narrative on the importance of pluralism, such as respect for different religions, race, and ethnicities.

These media do this because they understand that the absence of such respect may result in rising social tension, given that Indonesia consists of people from diverse backgrounds (Marguerita Afra Sapii, Senior Palace Reporter, *The Jakarta Post*, formal interview, 24 March 2018). This emphasis is reflected in some article titles, such as *Visi Kebangsaan MUI: Umat Islam Wajib Menjaga Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia* [MUI Nationhood Vision: Muslim Community Need to Safeguard the Unitary State of Indonesia] (*Kompas*, 27 July 2017); *Pesan Keberagaman dari Operet Anak Rusun* [Pluralism Message from Apartment Children's Operette] (*Republika*, 25 September 2017); *Borobudur Festival Puts Spotlight on Pluralism* (*The Jakarta Post*, 24 November 2017).<sup>2</sup>

On the contrary, some of the mainstream media continue to prioritize the coverage of intolerance in the Indonesian community (Anton Aprianto, Managing Editor for National Desk, *TEMPO* magazine, formal interview, 20 March 2018; Marguerita Afra Sapii, Senior Palace Reporter, *The Jakarta Post*, formal interview, 24 March 2018). This is due to, among others, the sharp increase of the amount of hate posts and sectarian hoax stories or pictures circulated in social media, following Jakarta's gubernatorial election in 2017 (Juditha, 2017; Arifina, 2017, pp. 45-46). Anton Aprianto of *Tempo*, who is also a member of a mosque committee in his residential area, recalled how the committee's Whatsapp group is inundated by hoax news, distributed by "irresponsible online media" (Anton Aprianto, formal interview, 20 March 2018).

Similar to provocative news, hoax news has the potential to raise tension among communities of different faiths. During the campaign in the run-up to Jakarta's gubernatorial election, these hate campaigns often resulted in covert intimidation and intolerant acts against the minority. For instance, some people would yell "Ahok lu (You are Ahok)" to some Chinese Indonesians they meet on the street, or others would drop comments on social media that label some people as blasphemous (Marguerita Afra Sapii, Senior Palace Reporter, *The Jakarta Post*, formal interview, 24 March 2018).

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<sup>2</sup> These articles are part of 60 articles that appeared on these print and online mainstream media in Indonesia between January 2017 and January 2018, which are the subjects of this analysis.

This negative tendency is due to: first, the result of media's deliberate attempt to obtain more readers through provocative and sensational news, and second, journalists' insensitivity. According to M. Taufiqurrahman of The Jakarta Post, journalists that are insensitive and ignorant mirror the situation in society (formal interview, 23 March 2018). Ignorant journalists are the product of an ignorant society, who is not informed well enough about these issues. The U.S. and European countries are also mired with this problem, but at least, there are serious efforts by their media and their society to address this problem, while this work is still not seen in Indonesia (M. Taufiqurrahman, formal interview, 23 March 2018).

What appears in the media usually reflects the situation on the ground.

Before 2017, the narrative that often appeared in the media was that pluralism was facing danger in the form of rising intolerance. For example, students did not want people from different religious backgrounds as their neighbors, or some people opposed the establishment of places of worship in their locality. After Jakarta gubernatorial election in 2017, the media began to pay attention to hate speech or hoax news that appear in social media. *Republika* newspaper ran a story on Nadhlatul Ulama's effort to set up a website that helps fight intolerance in the virtual world (Lawan Intoleransi, Nadhlatul Ulama Luncurkan Situs IMNU [Fighting Intolerance, Nadhlatul Ulama Establish IMNU Website]) (*Republika*, 11 September 2017).

In most cases, the narrative of stories that appear in the mainstream media describe the increasing intolerance of the majority against the minority, for example, Sunni Muslim against minorities of Christian, Ahmadiyah, or Shi'a adherents. However, this narrative often results in a critical response by media outlets which claim to promote the Islamic cause, including *Republika* newspaper (Yani, 2002, p. 58), *Republika.co.id* and *Portal-islam.id*. For example, in contrast to reports by other mainstream media, which suggest that intolerance among Sunni Muslim is on the rise, *Republika.co.id* often offers different narratives. On 9 November 2017, *Republika.co.id* ran a story that show that the tolerance level among Sunni Muslims is high. One such story is titled: Survey: Toleransi Umat Islam Pada Non-Muslim Masih Tinggi [Survey: Muslim Tolerance to Non-Muslim Adherents Remain High] (*Republika.co.id*, 9 November 2017).

*Republika* newspaper, for example, published a story on 17 March 2017, which states that mosques in non-Muslim areas in Indonesia had been victims of intolerance. Based on findings by the National Commission on Human Rights (KOMNAS HAM), the newspaper reported that Muslims in these areas, such as Bali, North Sulawesi, and Papua, find it hard to build or to continue the construction of mosques in their respective areas (Saputri, 2017).

*Portal-Islam.id* ran a story that criticizes human rights group Setara Institute for claiming the Mosque of the University of Indonesia (UI) as a site where Sunni Muslim activists disseminate and condone intolerant attitudes. Setara Institute's statement was part of their research that found that many mosques in Depok city, West Java province, including UI's mosque, are "the breeding place of radicalism" (Andika Putra, 2017). A UI student, who posted that story, complained that Setara Institute did not carry out an in-depth research, by claiming that none of Setara Institute's researchers interviewed UI Mosque executives. Through the story's title, Fahrudin Alwi, the student, accused Setara Institute for "selling" the issue of intolerance for the organization's self-interest (Membongkar Jualan Cap Intoleransi & Radikalisme ala Setara Institute [Exposing the Sale of Intolerance and Radicalism Issue ala Setara Institute]) (Portal-Islam.id, 4 November 2017).



On the persecution of minority faiths, such as Ahmadiyah, Shi'a and other minority faith groups, several mainstream media run stories in favor of the majority faiths recognized by the state: Islam, Protestant, Catholic, Hindu, Buddha and Confucianism.

Scholar Fardan Mahmudatul Imamah has found that these mainstream media are usually online media that claim to promote the cause of Islam.

These mainstream media, including *nahimunkar.com*, often use provocative words to amplify their messages that "the presence of deviant sects" such as Ahmadiyah and Shi'a, pose a threat to the mainstream Sunni Muslim community (Imamah, 2015, pp. 254-25). Fardan Imamah also stated in her research that these media often portray Sunni Muslims as victims. These media generally endorse the state to prevent these minority faiths to flourish.

In contrast, other mainstream media, such as *The Jakarta Post*, express a strong stance against the persecution against minority faiths such as Ahmadiyah, Shi'a, and others. Such stance is reflected in its story titled: Indonesian hard-liners again turn up the heat on Ahmadis (The Jakarta Post, 25 February 2017). Sri Herwindya Baskara Wijaya et.al show in their research that some local newspapers in Surakarta city, Central Java

province, often publish stories that are in favor of the minority faiths (Baskara Wijaya et.al, 2013, pp. 184-185). By analyzing the content of several newspapers published in this city, these researchers found that newspapers often ran stories that portray the minority faith groups as tolerant, peace-loving communities in an oppressed situation and in poor mental and physical conditions. In contrast, the newspapers often portray the government as unprofessional and slow in reducing persecution against the minority faiths (Baskara Wijaya et.al, p. 185).

Previous paragraphs show that in regard to freedom of religion, there is a variety of angles of the media reporting on the subject. In most cases, the mainstream media agree that tolerance is important for a diverse country such as Indonesia. These media believe that the failure to enhance tolerance may result in sectarian tension.

In regard to reporting on minority faiths such as Ahmadiyah, Shi'a and other small sects, the mainstream media are more divided. Some support the cause of these minority faiths, while others, especially online media that claim to promote the cause of Islam, often resort to provocative reporting that portrays these small religious sects as heretical, and a threat to the teachings of the majority faith, such as (Sunni) Islam.



During the interview, Anton Aprianto of *Tempo* magazine said that the issue of ignorance and insensitivity towards other religions, minority groups and women, who are the first and direct victim of societal intolerance, is one of the big challenges seen in the media sector. He adds that carefully designed curriculum on conflict sensitive journalism could be a good way to influence the rapidly growing pool of journalists.

As hoax news are the common phenomenon in vulnerable societies like Indonesia, the curriculum should also capitalize on the impact of provocative and hoax news to the safety of society. The journalists need to be educated how provocative and hoax news, when distributed widely, can result in violence. Orienting journalists on the content and spirit of Indonesian constitution and laws pertaining to the issue of freedom of religion and interfaith tolerance would definitely add value.

The conversations with selected media personnel and the review of documents revealed that Chief Editors and Managing Editors, who set up policies and the tones of the media reporting, are usually extremely busy persons and are often reluctant to leave their work in order to attend/join trainings or workshops. Since ignorance and insensitivity are often performed by journalists who write the stories and editors who edit them, trainings and workshop should target journalists and editors. In some cases, Chief Editors and Managing Editors are responsible for the ignorance and insensitivity of their media reports. This happens when Chief Editors and Managing Editors set up editorial policies that support the publication of provocative and sensational news to get more readers. Portal-islam.id and Tribunnews.com are some examples how these media's editorial policies support for the publication of provocative and sensational news.

## Content Analysis: 60 Articles, 10 Media Outlets

Arthur Miller, a playwright, says “a good newspaper is a nation talking to itself” (Alterman, 2008). The discourse in the media usually reflects the current situation in a country. This happens because the media could not be out of touch with the reality on the ground. Reporters cover any events in line with their beats respectively and write stories based on their observation on the ground. They write stories based on facts, but different media could report those same facts through different angles, depending on the vision and mission of their respective media.

This case can be found in the different angles of stories that reporters of *Thejakartapost.com* and *Republika.co.id* wrote, although their reporters attended the same press conference conducted by the Center for the Study of Islam and Society (PPIM) on 9 November 2017. In the press conference, the center announced their findings after conducting a nationwide survey that assessed whether Muslim students are tolerant toward people of different faiths. Survey participants were 1,859 students from state high schools and state universities across Indonesia. The survey was conducted between 1 and 7 October 2017.

The survey found (Sunni) Muslim students are tolerant toward people of different faiths (which are

categorized as mainstream faiths) such as Christians, Hindus, Buddhists, but are less tolerant toward Muslims of different Islam denominations, such as Ahmadiyah and Shiism.

In response to these findings, *Republika.co.id* emphasizes on how tolerant Sunni Muslim students toward people of different faiths through title: “Survei: Toleransi Umat Islam Pada Non-Muslim Sangat Tinggi [Survey: Muslim Community Tolerance Toward Non-Muslims Are Very High]” (Intan, 2017). Meanwhile, through the title: “Students Intolerant of Minorities: Survey” (Ramadhani, 2017), *Thejakartapost.com* aims to capitalize (to show its readers) that that intolerant attitude is still riding high among members of society, especially the students.

Through this example, we could observe how these two media outlets reported the same findings through two different angles. This happens because these two media subscribe to different missions. *Republika.co.id* voices conservative views of Islam and cater to the interests of the Sunni Muslim community, who are their main consumers, while *Thejakartapost.com* represents the liberal view of Indonesians. *Republika.co.id* promotes Islamic causes, such as defending the reputation of Islam, while *Thejakartapost.co.id* promotes individual rights. These missions are reflected in the different news titles discussed earlier.

The aforementioned evidence shows that the media follow different views. Some media subscribe to liberal views, while others are conservative. Almost all of the media surveyed in this study follow relatively liberal views, except *Republika* and *Portal-Islam.id*. The term of “relatively liberal” is used because most of the mainstream media surveyed promote liberal values such as equal rights for women and men, respect for individual freedom of religion or belief, religious tolerance; but on the other hand, these mainstream media are also reluctant to promote the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) community, and even often produce stereotyping and biased stories against these communities. Nugroho et.al found that this media stereotyping results in “the reproduction of un-favorable images that hurt the dignity of LGBT and puts them at risk of insults and defamatory views in the wider society” (Nugroho et.al, 2013, p. vi).

Similarly, stories from these media reports often support state repression against minority sects and traditional local beliefs such as Ahmadiyah, Supto Dharmo, Kaharingan and others because the reporters and editors of these media believe that these sects and traditional beliefs are heretical. This view is reflected in a story that appears on *detik.com* (Monday, 17 July 2017) titled: “MUI Mencatat Ada 144 Aliran Sesat Yang Muncul Di Jabar [MUI Records 144 Heretical Sects Appear in West Java]. Through this story, this media endorses the Indonesian Ulema Council’s (MUI) concern that the number of heretical sects prevailing in West Java province is alarming, and that the local community needs to be vigilant about them.

On the other spectrum, *Republika* (*Republika* newspaper and *Republika.co.id*) extend a conservative view, while *Portal-Islam.id* is a radical, ultra-conservative, media outlet. Similar to the more liberal media, *Republika* also writes stories that promote tolerance; but this media outlet often runs sermonizing stories that reinforce local and conservative Islamic norms. One such story appears on *Republika* newspaper titled: “TGB Ingatkan Bahaya Munafik [TGB Reminds the Danger of Being Hypocrites]” (Monday, 3 June 2017). TGB stands for Tuan Guru Bajang, which refers to Zainul Majdi, the governor of West Nusa Tenggara province, who happens to be the son of a very influential Muslim cleric in the area.

*Portal-Islam.id* also often runs this kind of stories, but in more provocative ways. Unlike *Republika*, which usually publishes stories in line with journalism principles, *Portal-Islam.id* often fails to conform to journalism standards, for instance by not following the principle of fair journalism of covering both sides.



*Portal-islam.id* often does not hesitate in attacking its political opponents, without seeking clarifications from the latter. One such story appears on its publication on Wednesday, 27 December 2017, titled: “Gus Nur: Mereka Itu Satu Paket [Gus Nur: They are One Package].” This story, which is written by a Muslim preacher (Gus Nur), classifies “people who blaspheme religion”, “those who support the rights of LGBT community”, “those who support liberalism and secularism” and “those who raid and dismiss Islamic study circle” into one bracket. This story condemns these people “for being hypocrites because they promote tolerance in public, [yet] consider Muslim preachers as their enemy” (Gus Nur, 2017).

Thus, the various media views expressed in these different stories reflect the situation on the ground in the country.

The tendency of some media, such as *Portal-islam.id*<sup>3</sup>, to rely on provocative and sensational stories to thrive is a cause for concern for Indonesian journalists. This is not the only media in Indonesia to do so. Other media outlets, such as *Tribunnews.com*, also often run negative stories in sarcastic and provocative tones (see Appendices 1). According to M. Taufiqurrahman, Managing Editor of *The Jakarta Post*, besides sensationalizing stories to obtain more readers, insensitivity among journalists also contributes to such problem (formal interview, 23 March 2018).

Some media often exploit themes of homophobia and sexism; for example, by not respecting the role of women and objectifying women in their stories. These journalists might be insensitive about this issue, but others are both insensitive and intentional in stoking anti-minority sentiments, such as what is being done by *Portal-islam.id*. It seems that journalists from a homogeneous media environment, such as *Portal-islam.id*, are not used to encounter people of different faiths, hence they have a narrow-minded view of the world. Moreover, there is a chance that their journalists are raised and educated in, as well as exposed to, certain religious values. All these are reflected in stories that they write.

According to Taufiqurrahman (Managing Editor of *The Jakarta Post*), “capacity building” is important to address this issue. In his point of view, journalists need to be educated (to participate in trainings) in fair journalism principles to be more sensitive in publishing stories that involve women and minorities as subjects of their stories.

<sup>3</sup> Through email, I filed request for interview with editors of *Portal-islam.id*. The editors of this portal never replied.

*Tempo* offers an alternative way to address this problem. At times, *Tempo* editors assign reporters to cover stories that involve the lives of people from different faiths, aiming to improve the sensitivity of their reporters in writing topics about religion or minorities. For example, *Tempo* once assigned a female Hindu reporter to perform an investigation about the life of a convicted Islamist terrorist and his family (Anton Aprianto, Managing Editor for National Desk, *Tempo* Magazine, formal interview, 20 March 2018). The assignment was not to endorse or to demonstrate empathy to terrorism activity perpetrated by the terrorist but to broaden this Hindu reporter's view that terrorism is not part of Islamic teaching. The person carried out acts of terrorism, not because he was practicing Islam, but because he was misguided by an irresponsible cleric. This kind of strategy can be implemented by other media to groom more tolerant reporters.

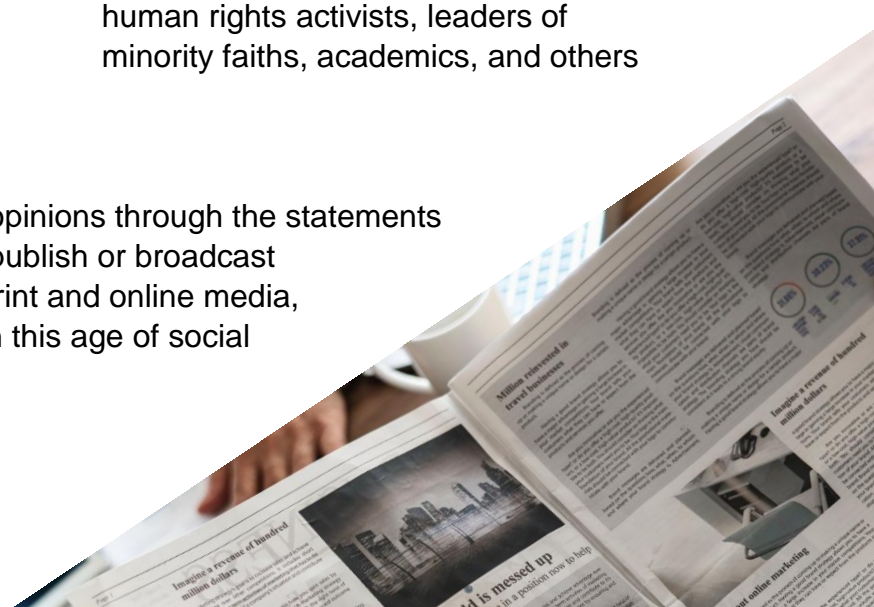
Key media influencers in Indonesia, who set the agenda of social affairs, politics, and the economy, are government officials, members of the legislative and the judicative branches of the state; and community leaders. In recent years, due to the increasing influence of social media, personalities (intellectuals, government officials, community leaders) who have large number of followers on *Facebook*, *Twitter*, *Instagram*, and other social media platforms, exert considerable influence over their followers.

State officials usually set the agenda of public policy or events that matter to the public. These officials have the power to shape people's lives, hence they are often quoted by the media. In the 60 print and online media articles used in this analysis, it is clear that many stories are driven by statements and quotes delivered by state officials. The mainstream media often borrow quotes or statements from state officials to advance their own views, for example, in regard to the importance of pluralism in this diverse nation.

## From 60 articles that have been reviewed, at least 23 articles

used state official statements or state-related events that are related to freedom of religion and tolerance among different faiths. Fewer amount of media attention given to community leaders such as Sunni Muslim clerics, human rights activists, leaders of minority faiths, academics, and others

These key influencers shape public opinions through the statements or actions that they make, and then publish or broadcast through various platforms, such as print and online media, television, social media, and radio. In this age of social



media, the message spoken or represented by the actions of key influencers has more importance, as social media help to expand and amplify their messages. In this light, the messages could either promote tolerance among different faiths or instead raise tension among people of different religious backgrounds. One story that describes how a provocative video went viral is published by *Thejakartapost.com*, titled: “Viral Provocative Video Against ‘Infidel Leader’ To Be Investigated” (Wednesday, 12 April 2017). This video shows dozens of people wearing Betawi (native Jakartans) attires, grouped under South Grogol Resident Forum, raising machetes while declaring that they would not vote for an “infidel leader”, which refers to the incumbent governor, Basuki Tjahaja Purnama (Ahok). Ahok is an Indonesian of Chinese descent and a Protestant.

This video went viral, which in April 2017 prompted The Jakarta Elections Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu) to investigate on whether there was a violation of Election Code of Conduct. This story shows that because of social media it is easier for the message to reach out and influence a wider audience.

To debunk people’s stereotypes on, for example, certain religious sects, the mainstream media often give space for the voice of these minorities. The mainstream media publish stories, which are generated from interviews with minority leaders or figures. These stories enhance public understanding on minority people’s aspirations, wishes, and point of views. These efforts will help reduce public stereotyping against minority faiths, which are often portrayed as heretical and dangerous.

These stereotypes are built over time, because the public often have no idea how these minorities practice their faiths, and often only rely on secondary sources that condemn these minority faiths as heretical. Hence, the public understanding of the minority is often distorted.



*By talking to the first source, the media help bridges this gap of understanding among members of the public.*



One such story that helps open up the mind of the public is *Koran Tempo's* in-depth interview with Dewi Kanti, a spokeswoman of traditional faith Sunda Wiwitan. The story is titled: "Dewi Kanti: Agama Leluhur Bukan Ancaman" [Dewi Kanti: Ancestor's Religion is not a Threat] (*Koran Tempo*, Saturday, 18 November 2017). Through this interview, Dewi Kanti assures the public that what her community wants from the state is just the state's equal treatment (not being discriminated). She emphasizes that the community just wants to live in peace and do not want to convert other people to follow their faiths. Through this story, Dewi Kanti shared the plight of Sunda Wiwitan adherents in seeking equal treatment, for example, to be recognized by the state and not to be discriminated in getting marriage license or birth certificate. This kind of story sheds light on Sunda Wiwitan's aspiration and has the potential to spark people's sympathy. It also has the potential to enhance public understanding of what this faith is and how they practice their religion, and that they are not a threat to the dominant faith.

*In regard to the stereotyping, journalists are still part of the problem at times.*

The media tend to sensationalize news to make it more interesting for people to read. According to M. Taufiqurrahman of *The Jakarta Post*, the media "often see something more than what we see it" (formal interview, 23 March 2018). This tendency often leads journalists to write sensational news, especially among online journalists. Online journalists publish these sensational stories as part of their strategy to create "clickbait" to obtain more views. This habit of making sensational stories often results in the publication of misleading stories. Also, amid fierce

competition, speed is important for online journalists. Journalists tend to write and then upload stories as soon as possible to beat their competitors. As a result, online journalists have limited time to confirm and cover both sides of the story and verify the accuracy of the stories before they are uploaded. To address this problem, according to M. Taufiqurahman of *The Jakarta Post*, discipline in the newsroom needs to be maintained by reminding reporters to cover both sides and confirm the accuracy of the stories before they submit the story for publication.

Other mainstream media's efforts to bridge the gap between people of different faiths include promoting pluralism through covering cultural events. *Jawa Pos* newspaper ran a story on 30 October 2017 on a cultural carnival held by students, teachers, and alumnae of a senior high school in Surabaya, titled: "Tampilkan Aneka Kostum Nusantara [Presenting Various Costumes of the Archipelago]." One of this story's highlights is that participants are dressed in various costumes that represent different ethnicities in Indonesia. *Republika* newspaper ran a story on some children who come from different ethnicities but live in the same apartment building. The story is titled: "Pluralism Message from Apartment's Children Operetta" (Monday, 25 September 2017). These stories help enlighten people that pluralism is part of the nation's life, and it should be respected and celebrated.

From previous paragraphs, we learn that mainstream media contents reflect discourses that develop in Indonesia's diverse society. The mainstream media cover and then report social, political or other events based on their respective ideologies and missions. In their reports, some mainstream media are supportive of the cause of freedom of religion, while others endorse puritanism, perpetuate stereotypes of vulnerable groups in Indonesian society, and promote sectarian interests. Capacity building (in the form of trainings) is needed to address this latter issue. Raising awareness on the potential social divisiveness is also important to be disseminated among journalists.



## ***Conclusions and Recommendations***

### **Conclusions**

The previous sections explain several issues related to the media content on religious freedom issues. Although many media already run stories that support the freedom of religion and tolerance among people of different faiths, some media still run stories that are negative, with provocative, sensational and sarcastic tones. In addition, it is disheartening that at times editors/journalists are also involved in posting hoax news in the media, especially online media, which are shared by many others. This analysis finds that journalists and editors resort to these practices, due to fierce competition among media companies, especially among online media, to earn more readers in the jungle of the virtual world.

Another problem that this media analysis highlights is that some media outlets still write stories that are insensitive to vulnerable communities such as minority faiths, women, and LGBT people. This situation occurs due to ignorance among journalists about the role or the position of these vulnerable groups in Indonesian society. Personal biases also contribute to the insensitive media reports. In light of this problem, journalists need to be made aware about vulnerable groups' position in society in order to reduce the number of media reports that, for example, label or stereotype members of minority faith as heretics.

This labeling, or stereotyping, against members of vulnerable groups need to be avoided because the practice could legitimize the marginalization and discrimination of such groups by the state.

However, insensitive stories are not only due to ignorance among journalists. Some other journalists intentionally stoke anti-minority sentiments among the members of the majority group (Sunni Muslim). This research also explains how mainstream media that claim to represent Islam, such as *nahimunkar.com*, often use provocative words in labeling some minority teachings in Indonesia such as Ahmadiyah and Shi'ism as heretical. In addition to this, this kind of media often capitalize in their stories that these minority faiths pose threat to the mainstream Sunni Muslim community. In dealing with this practice, journalists need to be made aware about the danger of writing provocative news that can result in violence against members of the vulnerable groups in society.

Besides addressing the role of the mainstream media, this research also discusses the role of key influencers in promoting freedom of religion in Indonesia. The key influencers' role in promoting freedom of religion has been gaining more significance due to the presence of social media. Social media helps key influencers to expand and amplify the messages that they disseminate through their social media accounts to the public.

Since many of the key influencers are state officials or public figures that have political or social legitimacy and authority, their social media postings carry considerable weight. The messages could be either supporting freedom of religion, or instead fueling tension among people of different religions. In some cases, the key influencers are part of the problem, for example, by either deliberately or unintentionally participating in the dissemination of hoax posts on social media.

The mainstream media can help fight this problem by continuously and consistently presenting evidence and fact-based stories that clarify to the public which viral stories in the online world are hoax and which ones are facts.

## Recommendations

Based on the summary research findings and the media content analysis of 60 articles from 5 prints and 5 online media, the following recommendations are furnished for the purpose of project implementation.



### **Build the capacity of journalists and media outlets on conflict sensitive journalism principles and practices:**

In light of the problems discussed in previous sections, the training and workshops should aim at addressing ignorance and insensitivity among journalists and editors. Since ignorance and insensitivity are often performed by journalists who write the stories and editors who edit them, trainings and workshop should target both journalists and editors.

In solving the issues of ignorance and insensitivity is, the curriculum should focus on enhancing the sensitivity of journalists in covering issues, especially issues that relate to religion, minority groups, and women. The curriculum should also capitalize on the impact of provocative and hoax news to the safety of society. The journalists need to be educated how provocative and hoax news, when distributed widely, can result in violence. The first priority that needs to be addressed in peace journalism training or workshop is “to fight the domination of online media that produces hoax”. The training and workshop should also include an explanation of the Indonesian constitution and laws pertaining to the issue of freedom of religion and interfaith tolerance. This curriculum will help broaden journalists’ knowledge of the constitution and laws that become the basis for the state to enforce the laws on issues related to freedom of religion.

- Organize training workshops to target journalists on conflict sensitive journalism required for a vulnerable society like Indonesia.
- Ensure that the trainers are experienced in the principles of conflict sensitive journalism and have been practicing such principles in covering religious conflicts in order to show journalists how provocative stories could fan religious sentiment. This could be done, for instance, by explaining the impacts of specific incidents (like Maluku) in fueling violent confrontations between different religious groups.
- Through these workshops, enhance sensitivity in writing stories that are related to vulnerable groups, women, and minorities to address the problems of stereotyping, personal biases, and insensitivity.
- Provide journalists the opportunity to obtain exposure to different religious and ethnic values and practices so that they better understand the lives and the suffering of people other than their own identity groups and faiths. This might help enhancing empathy towards other faith groups while writing news and media analysis.



Non-Government Organizations working in the field of freedom of religion, such as Search for Common Ground, should **organize journalists from “homogenous media outlets” to perform field trips to organizations or places of worships being managed by people of different faiths.** These field trips can be part of journalists’ workshops or can be organized independently across regions on how to perform peace journalism, with participants coming from various backgrounds, including from these “homogeneous” media outlets.



**Provide small fellowships to a number of journalists or organize a conflict-sensitive reporting award for journalists** to motivate them to practice conflict-sensitive journalism.



**Collaborate with concerned organizations to develop a journalists' Code of Conduct or reinforce an existing one.**

Collaborate with Journalist's Federation such as The Alliance of Independent Journalists (AJI), and Indonesian Journalist Association (PWI) to formulate journalists' code of conduct in reporting events related to religions, ethnicity, gender issues, and vulnerable groups, such as minorities.



**Organize media campaign to disseminate the agreed code of conduct and develop a follow-up mechanism in collaboration with AJI and PWI.**



**Organize monthly or quarterly dialogue sessions among journalists, chief editors and managing editors** to facilitate continued conversation on conflict-sensitive journalism.



APPENDICES 1 - LIST OF ONLINE MEDIA ARTICLES

| NO | ONLINE MEDIA                          | ARTICLES  | Media Ideology             | The tone of the Stories  |
|----|---------------------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|
| 1  | http://www.portal-islam.id/           | Title: "Netizen Heboh! Di Era Ridwan Kamil, Ada China Town di Kota Bandung"   | Ultra-Konservatif, Radical | Negative - Hatred  |
|    |                                       | Link: <a href="http://www.portal-islam.id/2017/08/netizen-heboh-di-era-ridwan-kamil-ada.html">http://www.portal-islam.id/2017/08/netizen-heboh-di-era-ridwan-kamil-ada.html</a><br>Published: Senin, 21 Agustus 2017  |                            | Negative - Provocative, as the writer, post some social media comments at the end of the story |
|    |                                       | Source: <a href="http://m.viva.co.id/gaya-hidup/travel/948315-wah-kini-ada-china-town-di-bandung">http://m.viva.co.id/gaya-hidup/travel/948315-wah-kini-ada-china-town-di-bandung</a>   |                            |  |
| 2  | http://portal-islam-id.blogspot.co.id | Title: "Aneksasi Alamiah, Zeng Wei Jian: Jangan Biarkan NKRI Dijajah Dengan Dalih Pluralisme dan Keberagaman"   | Ultra-Konservatif, Radical | Negative - Hatred  |
|    |                                       | Link: <a href="http://portal-islam-id.blogspot.co.id/2017/02/aneksasi-alamiah-zeng-wei-jian-jangan.html">http://portal-islam-id.blogspot.co.id/2017/02/aneksasi-alamiah-zeng-wei-jian-jangan.html</a>   |                            | Negative - Provocative   |
|    |                                       | Penulis: Penulis: Zeng Wei Jian, aktivis Tionghoa<br>Published: Kamis, 23 Februari 2017   |                            |  |
| 3  | republika.co.id                       | Titel: "Yusuf Mansur: Beberapa Ulama Sebut Beri Ucapan Natal Sudah Jadi Kafir"  | Liberal-Konservatif        | Negative - Hatred  |
|    |                                       | Link: <a href="http://khazanah.republika.co.id/berita/dunia-islam/islam-nusantara/14/12/12/nggeu7-yusuf-mansur-beberapa-ulama-sebut-beri-ucapan-natal-sudah-jadi-kafir">http://khazanah.republika.co.id/berita/dunia-islam/islam-nusantara/14/12/12/nggeu7-yusuf-mansur-beberapa-ulama-sebut-beri-ucapan-natal-sudah-jadi-kafir</a><br>Published: Jumat, 12 Desember 2014 |                            |  |
|    |                                       | Penulis: Joko Sadewo  |                            |  |
| 4  | republika.co.id                       | Title: 'Kebersamaan Terus Digoyang Kaum Intoleran'  | Liberal-Konservatif        | Positive – Embracing pluralism   |
|    |                                       | Link: <a href="http://khazanah.republika.co.id/berita/dunia-islam/islam-nusantara/17/12/14/p0ym4m335-kebersamaan-terus-digoyang-kaum-intoleran">http://khazanah.republika.co.id/berita/dunia-islam/islam-nusantara/17/12/14/p0ym4m335-kebersamaan-terus-digoyang-kaum-intoleran</a><br>Published: Jumat 15 Desember 2017  |                            | Positive – Provocative   |
|    |                                       | Rep: Fuji E Permana/ Red: Esthi Maharani  |                            |  |
| 5  | republika.co.id                       | Survei: Toleransi Umat Islam pada Non-Muslim Sangat Tinggi  | Liberal-Konservatif        | Positive – Embracing pluralism   |

|   |   |   |         |  |
|---|---|---|---------|--|
|   |   | <a href="http://www.republika.co.id/berita/dunia-islam/islam-nusantara/17/11/09/oz514b335-survei-toleransi-umat-islam-pada-nonmuslim-sangat-tinggi">http://www.republika.co.id/berita/dunia-islam/islam-nusantara/17/11/09/oz514b335-survei-toleransi-umat-islam-pada-nonmuslim-sangat-tinggi</a><br>Published: Kamis, 09 November 2017 |         | Negative – Apologetic in response to previous reports that intolerance increasing among Muslim-Sunni |
|   |   | Rep: Novita Intan/ Red: Esthi Maharani  |         |  |
| 6 | <a href="http://www.thejakartapost.com">http://www.thejakartapost.com</a> | Title: “Students intolerant of minorities: Survey”  | Liberal | Positive – Critical toward intolerance, embracing pluralism  |
|   |   | Link:<br><a href="http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/11/09/students-intolerant-minorities-survey.html">http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/11/09/students-intolerant-minorities-survey.html</a><br>Published: Kamis, 09 November 2017  |         |  |
|   |   | Penulis: Nurul Fitri Ramadhani  |         |  |
| 7 | <a href="http://www.thejakartapost.com">http://www.thejakartapost.com</a> | Title: “Indonesian hard-liners again turn up heat on Ahmadis”   | Liberal | Positive – critical toward intolerance   |
|   |   | Link:<br><a href="http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/02/25/indonesian-hard-liners-again-turn-up-heat-on-ahmadis.html">http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/02/25/indonesian-hard-liners-again-turn-up-heat-on-ahmadis.html</a><br>Published: Sat, February 25, 2017   |         |  |
|   |   | Penulis: Fachrul Sidiq  |         |  |
| 8 | <a href="http://www.thejakartapost.com">http://www.thejakartapost.com</a> | Title: “House readies draconian rule on blasphemy in KUHP”  | Liberal | Positive – critical toward intolerance   |
|   |   | Link:<br><a href="http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2018/01/30/house-readies-draconian-rule-blasphemy-kuhp.html">http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2018/01/30/house-readies-draconian-rule-blasphemy-kuhp.html</a><br>Published: Tue, January 30 2018   |         |  |
|   |   | Penulis: Marguerite Afra Sapiie and Safrin La Batu  |         |  |
| 9 | <a href="http://www.thejakartapost.com">http://www.thejakartapost.com</a> | Title: “Viral provocative video against ‘infidel leader’ to be investigated”  | Liberal | Positive – critical toward intolerance   |
|   |   | Link:<br><a href="http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/04/12/viral-provocative-video-against-infidel-leader-to-be-investigated.html">http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/04/12/viral-provocative-video-against-infidel-leader-to-be-investigated.html</a>  |         |  |

|    |   |  |         |  |
|----|---|--|---------|--|
|    |   | Published: Wed, April 12, 2017   |         |  |
|    |   | Penulis: Callistasia Anggun Wijaya   |         |  |
| 10 | <a href="http://www.thejakartapost.com">http://www.thejakartapost.com</a>     | Title: "Educational institutions must focus on promoting Pancasila values: Working unit"<br><br>Link: <a href="http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/09/16/educational-institutions-must-focus-on-promoting-pancasila-values-working-unit.html">http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/09/16/educational-institutions-must-focus-on-promoting-pancasila-values-working-unit.html</a><br>Published: Sat, September 16, 2017<br><br>Penulis: Bambang Muryanto   | Liberal | Positive – embracing pluralism                   |
| 11 | <a href="http://wartakota.tribunnews.com">http://wartakota.tribunnews.com</a> | Title: "Amien Rais: Kalau Allah Menginginkan Makar, Tokoh-tokoh Kafir di Sisi Jokowi Tidak akan Ada Artinya"<br><br>Link: <a href="http://wartakota.tribunnews.com/2017/10/24/amien-rais-kalau-allah-menginginkan-makar-tokoh-tokoh-kafir-di-sisi-jokowi-tidak-akan-ada-artinya">http://wartakota.tribunnews.com/2017/10/24/amien-rais-kalau-allah-menginginkan-makar-tokoh-tokoh-kafir-di-sisi-jokowi-tidak-akan-ada-artinya</a> .<br>Published: Selasa, 24 Oktober 2017<br><br>Editor: Yaspen Martinus | Liberal | Negative – Provocative<br><br>Negative - Sarcasm |
| 12 | <a href="http://www.tribunnews.com">http://www.tribunnews.com</a>             | Title: "Benih-benih Intoleransi di Sekolah: Siswa Tolak Ketua OSIS yang Beda Agama"<br><br><a href="http://www.tribunnews.com/nasional/2017/05/03/benih-benih-intoleransi-di-sekolah-siswa-tolak-ketua-osis-yang-beda-agama">http://www.tribunnews.com/nasional/2017/05/03/benih-benih-intoleransi-di-sekolah-siswa-tolak-ketua-osis-yang-beda-agama</a> .<br>Published: Rabu, 3 Mei 2017<br><br>Editor: Malvyandie Haryadi  | Liberal | Positive – Critical toward intolerance           |
| 13 | <a href="http://sumsel.tribunnews.com">http://sumsel.tribunnews.com</a>       | Title: "Pengunggah Video Penistaan Agama Buni Yani Takut Dipenjara ? Hingga Lakukan Hal ini"<br><br><a href="http://sumsel.tribunnews.com/2017/06/21/pengunggah-video-penistaan-agama-buni-yani-takut-dipenjara-hingga-lakukan-hal-ini">http://sumsel.tribunnews.com/2017/06/21/pengunggah-video-penistaan-agama-buni-yani-takut-dipenjara-hingga-lakukan-hal-ini</a> .<br>Published: Rabu, 21 Juni 2017<br><br>Editor: M. Syah Beni   | Liberal | Negative – sarcasm<br><br>Negative - Provocative |
| 14 | <a href="http://jabar.tribunnews.com">http://jabar.tribunnews.com</a>         | Title: "Heboh ! Seorang Wanita Guru Ngaji Ajarkan Aliran Sesat di Jatinangor"<br><br><a href="http://jabar.tribunnews.com/2017/07/14/heboh-seorang-wanita-guru-ngaji-ajarkan-aliran-sesat-di-jatinangor">http://jabar.tribunnews.com/2017/07/14/heboh-seorang-wanita-guru-ngaji-ajarkan-aliran-sesat-di-jatinangor</a> .<br>Published: Jumat, 14 Juli 2017<br><br>Editor: Dedy Herdiana, Penulis: Seli Andina Miranti  | Liberal | Negative – Provocative                           |
| 15 | <a href="http://wartakota.tribunnews.com">http://wartakota.tribunnews.com</a> | Title: "Yenny Wahid Janji Bela Pluralisme dengan Hadiri Perayaan Natal"  | Liberal | Positive – embracing tolerance                   |

|    |   |   |         |   |
|----|---|---|---------|---|
|    |   | <a href="http://wartakota.tribunnews.com/2017/01/28/yenny-wahid-janji-bela-pluralisme-dengan-hadiri-perayaan-natal">http://wartakota.tribunnews.com/2017/01/28/yenny-wahid-janji-bela-pluralisme-dengan-hadiri-perayaan-natal</a> .<br>Published: Sabtu, 28 Januari 2017  |         |   |
|    |   | Penulis: Gede Moenanto Soekowati; Editor: Gede Moenanto   |         |   |
| 16 | <a href="https://news.detik.com">https://news.detik.com</a> | Title: "MUI Mencatat Ada 144 Aliran Sesat yang Muncul di Jabar"   | Liberal | Negative – Bias against non-mainstream faiths |
|    |   | Link: <a href="https://news.detik.com/berita-jawa-barat/d-3563291/mui-mencatat-ada-144-aliran-sesat-yang-muncul-di-jabar">https://news.detik.com/berita-jawa-barat/d-3563291/mui-mencatat-ada-144-aliran-sesat-yang-muncul-di-jabar</a><br>Published: Senin, 17 Juli 2017 |         |   |
|    |   | Penulis: Mochamad Solehudin   |         |   |
| 17 | <a href="https://news.detik.com">https://news.detik.com</a> | Title: "Cuitan 'Pahlawan Kafir' Dwi Estiningsih, Polisi Periksa Peruri"   | Liberal | Positive – Respect due process of law         |
|    |   | Link: <a href="https://news.detik.com/berita/d-3401457/cuitan-pahlawan-kafir-dwi-estiningsih-polisi-periksa-peruri">https://news.detik.com/berita/d-3401457/cuitan-pahlawan-kafir-dwi-estiningsih-polisi-periksa-peruri</a><br>Published: Jumat 20 Januari 2017           |         |   |
|    |   | Penulis: Mei Amelia R   |         |   |
| 18 | <a href="https://news.detik.com">https://news.detik.com</a> | Title: "Pemuda Harus Bisa Tangkal Radikalisme dan Intoleransi"  | Liberal | Positive – embracing pluralism                |
|    |   | Link: <a href="https://news.detik.com/berita/d-3704211/pemuda-harus-bisa-tangkal-radikalisme-dan-intoleransi">https://news.detik.com/berita/d-3704211/pemuda-harus-bisa-tangkal-radikalisme-dan-intoleransi</a><br>Published: Minggu, 29 Oktober 2017                     |         |   |
|    |   | Penulis: Sayahdan Alamsyah  |         |   |
| 19 | <a href="https://news.detik.com">https://news.detik.com</a> | Title: "Jokowi: Kodrat Bangsa Indonesia adalah Keberagaman"   | Liberal | Positive – embracing pluralism                |
|    |   | Link: <a href="https://news.detik.com/berita/d-3517327/jokowi-kodrat-bangsa-indonesia-adalah-keberagaman">https://news.detik.com/berita/d-3517327/jokowi-kodrat-bangsa-indonesia-adalah-keberagaman</a><br>Published: Kamis 01 Juni 2017                                  |         |   |
|    |   | Penulis: Danu Damarjati   |         |   |
| 20 | <a href="https://news.detik.com">https://news.detik.com</a> | Title: "Joshua Suherman Dipolisikan soal Lawakan tentang Mayoritas"   | Liberal | Positive – Respect due process of law         |
|    |   | Link: <a href="https://news.detik.com/berita/d-3806802/joshua-suherman-dipolisikan-soal-lawakan-tentang-mayoritas">https://news.detik.com/berita/d-3806802/joshua-suherman-dipolisikan-soal-lawakan-tentang-mayoritas</a>   |         |   |

|    |   |  |                             |  |
|----|---|--|-----------------------------|--|
|    |   | Published: Selasa, 09 Januari 2018   |                             |  |
|    |   | Penulis: Denita Matondang  |                             |  |
| 21 | <a href="http://www.portal-islam.id/">http://www.portal-islam.id/</a> | Title: "Mereka itu 1 Paket .... !!!"<br><br>Link: <a href="http://www.portal-islam.id/2017/12/mereka-itu-1-paket.html">http://www.portal-islam.id/2017/12/mereka-itu-1-paket.html</a><br>Published: Rabu, 27 Desember 2017<br><br>Penulis: Gus Nur   | Ultra-Conservative, Radical | Negative – Sarcasm<br>Negative – Bigotry<br>Negative - Provocative |
| 22 | <a href="http://www.portal-islam.id/">http://www.portal-islam.id/</a> | Title: "Membongkar Jualan Cap 'Intoleransi & Radikalisme' ala SETARA Institute"<br><br>Link: <a href="http://www.portal-islam.id/2017/11/membongkar-jualan-cap-intoleransi.html">http://www.portal-islam.id/2017/11/membongkar-jualan-cap-intoleransi.html</a><br>Published: Sabtu, 4 November 2017<br><br>Penulis: Fahrudin Alwi  | Ultra-Conservative, Radical | Negative – Sarcasm<br>Negative – Bigotry<br>Negative - Provocative |
| 23 | <a href="http://www.portal-islam.id/">http://www.portal-islam.id/</a> | Title: "Jelang Pilkada, Habib Rizieq Peringatkan Umat Islam: Waspada Para Munafik"<br><br>Link: <a href="http://www.portal-islam.id/2018/01/jelang-pilkada-habib-rizieq-peringatkan.html">http://www.portal-islam.id/2018/01/jelang-pilkada-habib-rizieq-peringatkan.html</a><br><br>Published: Minggu, 14 Januari 2018  | Ultra-Conservative, Radical | Negative - Provocative<br>Negative – Bigotry                       |
| 24 | <a href="http://www.portal-islam.id/">http://www.portal-islam.id/</a> | Title: "Para Pecundang Agama"<br><br>Link: <a href="http://www.portal-islam.id/2017/12/para-pecundang-agama.html">http://www.portal-islam.id/2017/12/para-pecundang-agama.html</a><br>Published: Minggu, 31 Desember 2017<br><br>Penulis: Syarif Shahab  | Ultra-Conservative, Radical | Negative - Provocative<br>Negative – Bigotry<br>Negative – Sarcasm |
| 25 | <a href="http://republika.co.id">republika.co.id</a>                  | Title: "Pemerintah Tekankan Pendidikan Agama Jaga Keberagaman"<br><br>Link: <a href="http://nasional.republika.co.id/berita/nasional/umum/17/01/17/ojwuo365-pemerintah-tekanan-pendidikan-agama-jaga-keberagaman">http://nasional.republika.co.id/berita/nasional/umum/17/01/17/ojwuo365-pemerintah-tekanan-pendidikan-agama-jaga-keberagaman</a><br>Published: Selasa, 17 January 2017<br><br>Rep: Dessy Suciati Saputri/ Red: Angga Indrawan | Liberal-Conservative        | Positive – embracing pluralism                                     |
| 26 | <a href="https://www.kompas.com/">https://www.kompas.com/</a>         | Title: "Stigma Sesat Membuat Warga Ahmadiyah Kehilangan Hak sebagai WNI"<br><br>Link: <a href="https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2017/07/24/19104161/">https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2017/07/24/19104161/</a>  | Liberal                     | Positive – anti-discrimination                                     |

|    |   |   |         |  |
|----|---|---|---------|--|
|    |   | <a href="#">stigma-sesat-membuat-warga-ahmadiyah-kehilangan-hak-sebagai-wni.</a><br>Published: Senin, 24 Juli 2017  |         |  |
|    |   | Penulis : Kristian Erdianto   |         |  |
| 27 | <a href="https://www.kompas.com/">https://www.kompas.com/</a> | Title: "17 Agustusan di Istana, Merayakan Keberagaman"<br><br><a href="https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2017/08/18/08093201/17-agustusan-di-istana-merayakan-keberagaman..">https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2017/08/18/08093201/17-agustusan-di-istana-merayakan-keberagaman..</a><br>Published: Jumat, 18 Agustus 2017  | Liberal | Positive – embracing pluralism         |
|    |   | Penulis : Fabian Januarius Kuwado   |         |  |
| 28 | <a href="https://www.kompas.com/">https://www.kompas.com/</a> | Title: "Fadli Zon: Jangan Pilih Capres Munafik"<br><br><a href="https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2014/05/09/1406359/Fadli.Zon.Jangan.Pilih.Capres.Munafik">https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2014/05/09/1406359/Fadli.Zon.Jangan.Pilih.Capres.Munafik</a><br>Published: Jumat, 9 Mei 2017  | Liberal | Negative – Bigotry                     |
|    |   | Penulis : Ihsanuddin  |         | Negative - Provocative                 |
| 29 | <a href="https://www.kompas.com/">https://www.kompas.com/</a> | Title: "Jokowi: Jangan Takut Melawan Intoleransi dan Kekerasan"<br><br><a href="https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2017/04/18/12382271/jokowi.jangan.takut">https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2017/04/18/12382271/jokowi.jangan.takut</a><br>Published: Selasa, 18 April 2017  | Liberal | Positive – embracing tolerance         |
|    |   | Penulis : Ihsanuddin  |         |  |
| 30 | <a href="https://www.kompas.com/">https://www.kompas.com/</a> | Title: "Pesan Gus Nuril, Tudingan Kafir Tidak Sejalan dengan Pancasila"<br><br><a href="https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2017/01/21/23052371/pesan.gus.nuril.tudingan.kafir.tidak.sejalan.dengan.pancasila">https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2017/01/21/23052371/pesan.gus.nuril.tudingan.kafir.tidak.sejalan.dengan.pancasila</a><br>Published: Sabtu, 21 Januari 2017 | Liberal | Positive – critical toward intolerance |
|    |   | Penulis : Fachri Fachrudin  |         |  |

## APPENDICES 2 - LIST OF PRINT MEDIA ARTICLES

| NO | PRINT MEDIA      | ARTICLES   | Media ideology | Tone of the stories                           |
|----|------------------|--|----------------|---|
| 1  | Kompas           | Title: "Rakyat Rayakan Pancasila: UKP-PIP Menjadi Awal yang Baik"<br>Link: <a href="https://kompas.id/baca/x/politik/2017/06/02/rakyat-rayakan-pancasila/">https://kompas.id/baca/x/politik/2017/06/02/rakyat-rayakan-pancasila/</a><br>Penulis: Tim Kompas<br>Hal. 1<br>Published: Jumat, 2 Juni 2017   | Liberal        | Positive – embracing pluralism                |
| 2  | Kompas           | Title: "Kebebasan Beragama di Indonesia Terancam"<br>Link: <a href="https://kompas.id/baca/x/politik/2017/05/04/kebebasan-beragama-di-indonesia-terancam/">https://kompas.id/baca/x/politik/2017/05/04/kebebasan-beragama-di-indonesia-terancam/</a><br>Penulis: REK<br>Hal. 4<br>Published: Kamis, 4 Mei 2017   | Liberal        | Positive – warning against rising intolerance |
| 3  | Kompas           | Title: "Sejumlah Tanya dari Media Asing"<br>Link: <a href="https://kompas.id/baca/polhuk/2017/05/12/sejumlah-tanya-dari-media-asing/">https://kompas.id/baca/polhuk/2017/05/12/sejumlah-tanya-dari-media-asing/</a><br>Penulis: Antony Lee<br>Hal. 5<br>Published: 12 Mei 2017   | Liberal        | Positive – warning against rising intolerance |
| 4  | Kompas           | Title: "Koalisi Besar untuk Menjaga Kerukunan"<br>Link: <a href="https://kompas.id/baca/x/politik/2017/12/18/koalisi-besar-untuk-menjaga-kerukunan/">https://kompas.id/baca/x/politik/2017/12/18/koalisi-besar-untuk-menjaga-kerukunan/</a><br>Penulis: MHD/RWN<br>Hal: 4<br>Published: 18 Desember 2017   | Liberal        | Positive – embracing pluralism                |
| 5  | Kompas           | Title: "Politik Bikin Stres"<br>Link: <a href="https://kompas.id/baca/x/politik/2017/12/30/politik-bikin-stres/">https://kompas.id/baca/x/politik/2017/12/30/politik-bikin-stres/</a><br>Penulis: M SUBHAN SD<br>Hal: 4<br>Published: 30 Desember 2017   | Liberal        | Positive – warning against rising intolerance |
| 6  | Kompas           | Title: "Visi Kebangsaan MUI: Umat Islam Wajib Menjaga Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia"<br>Link: <a href="https://kompas.id/baca/x/politik/2017/07/27/visi-kebangsaan-mui/">https://kompas.id/baca/x/politik/2017/07/27/visi-kebangsaan-mui/</a><br>Penulis: NDY/DIA<br>Hal: 5<br>Published: 27 Juli 2017  | Liberal        | Positive – embracing pluralism                |
| 7  | The Jakarta Post | Title: "Practicing Muslims wary of hate-filled Friday sermons"<br>Link: <a href="http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/02/04/practicing-muslims-wary-hate-filled-friday-sermons.html">http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/02/04/practicing-muslims-wary-hate-filled-friday-sermons.html</a><br>Penulis: Marguerite Afra Sapiie and Margareth S. Aritonang<br>Hal: Headline page<br>Published: Sat, February 4 2017 | Liberal        | Positive – warning against rising intolerance |

|    |                  |  |         |   |
|----|------------------|--|---------|---|
| 8  | The Jakarta Post | Title: "Unmasking the hypocrisy of casual marriage"<br>Link: <a href="http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/11/02/unmasking-hypocrisy-casual-marriage.html">http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/11/02/unmasking-hypocrisy-casual-marriage.html</a><br>Penulis: Corry Elyda and Ika Krismantari<br>Hal: Special Report Page<br>Published: Thu, 2 November 2017        | Liberal | Positive – warning against rising intolerance |
| 9  | The Jakarta Post | Title: "No shift on LGBT, death penalty or blasphemy"<br>Link: <a href="http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/07/26/no-shift-lgbt-death-penalty-or-blasphemy.html">http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/07/26/no-shift-lgbt-death-penalty-or-blasphemy.html</a><br>Penulis: Indra Budiari<br>Hal: Headlines<br>Published: Wed, July 26 2017                           | Liberal | Positive – warning against rising intolerance |
| 10 | The Jakarta Post | Title: "Radicalism flourishes in suburbs: Survey"<br>Link: <a href="http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/11/02/radicalism-flourishes-in-suburbs-survey.html">http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/11/02/radicalism-flourishes-in-suburbs-survey.html</a><br>Penulis: Fachrul Sidiq<br>Hal: Headlines<br>Published: Thu, November 2, 2017                             | Liberal | Positive – warning against rising intolerance |
| 11 | The Jakarta Post | Title: "Borobudur festival puts spotlight on pluralism"<br>Link: <a href="http://www.thejakartapost.com/life/2017/11/24/borobudur-festival-puts-spotlight-on-pluralism.html">http://www.thejakartapost.com/life/2017/11/24/borobudur-festival-puts-spotlight-on-pluralism.html</a><br>Penulis: Sri Wahyuni<br>Hal: Headlines<br>Published: Fri, November 24, 2017          | Liberal | Positive – embracing pluralism                |
| 12 | The Jakarta Post | Title: "Hard-liners again turn up heat on Ahmadis"<br>Link: <a href="http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/02/25/indonesian-hard-liners-again-turn-up-heat-on-ahmadis.html">http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2017/02/25/indonesian-hard-liners-again-turn-up-heat-on-ahmadis.html</a><br>Penulis: Fachrul Sidiq<br>Hal: Headlines<br>Published: Sat, February 25, 2017 | Liberal | Positive – warning against rising intolerance |
| 13 | Jawa Pos         | Title: "Tampilkan Aneka Kostum Budaya Nusantara"<br>Link: <a href="https://www.pressreader.com/indonesia/jawa-pos/20171030/282308205359685">https://www.pressreader.com/indonesia/jawa-pos/20171030/282308205359685</a><br>Penulis: elo/c15/git<br>Hal: 16<br>Published: 30 Oktober 2017   | Liberal | Positive – embracing pluralism                |
| 14 | Jawa Pos         | Title: "Ingin Pulang, Tapi Tidak Punya Paspor" (Sidebar Story)<br>Link: <a href="https://www.pressreader.com/indonesia/jawa-pos/20171211/281492161657616">https://www.pressreader.com/indonesia/jawa-pos/20171211/281492161657616</a><br>Penulis: idr/c7/ang<br>Hal: 1<br>Published: Senin, 11 Desember 2017   | Liberal | Positive – warning against radicalism         |
| 15 | Jawa Pos         | Title: "Tulus Tidak Minta Maaf"<br>Link: <a href="https://www.pressreader.com/indonesia/jawa-pos/20170628">https://www.pressreader.com/indonesia/jawa-pos/20170628</a><br>Penulis: Azrul Ananda<br>Hal: 1<br>Published: Rabu, 28 Juni 2017   | Liberal | Positive – warning against rising intolerance |

|    |           |   |                      |   |
|----|-----------|---|----------------------|---|
| 16 | Jawa Pos  | Title: "Intoleransi Ancam Kebhinekaan"<br>Link: <a href="https://www.pressreader.com/indonesia/jawa-pos/20170915">https://www.pressreader.com/indonesia/jawa-pos/20170915</a><br>Penulis: adv/c11/wir<br>Hal: 1<br>Published: Jumat, 15 September 2017  | Liberal              | Positive – warning against rising intolerance             |
| 17 | Jawa Pos  | Title: "Ajaran Rumah Mengenal Al Quran Nistakan Islam"<br>Link: <a href="https://www.pressreader.com/indonesia/jawa-pos/20170131/281822873523256">https://www.pressreader.com/indonesia/jawa-pos/20170131/281822873523256</a><br>Penulis: ami/crher/zwr/c10/ami<br>Hal: 10<br>Published: Selasa, 31 Januari 2017                    | Liberal              | Negative – Bias against non-mainstream faith              |
| 18 | Jawa Pos  | Title: "PKS Harapkan Spirit Baru 212"<br>Link: <a href="https://www.pressreader.com/indonesia/jawa-pos/20171204/281547996218550">https://www.pressreader.com/indonesia/jawa-pos/20171204/281547996218550</a><br>Penulis: bay/c7/fat<br>Hal: 2<br>Published: Senin, 4 Desember 2017  | Liberal              | Positive – call for better social and economy advancement |
| 19 | Republika | Title: "Mesjid Korban Terbanyak Intoleransi"<br>Link: <a href="https://epaper.republika.co.id/main_beta/index/2017-03-17/search/247659-4-70903#">https://epaper.republika.co.id/main_beta/index/2017-03-17/search/247659-4-70903#</a><br>Penulis: Dessy Suciati Saputri<br>Hal: 4<br>Published: Jumat, 17 Maret 2017                | Liberal-Conservative | Positive – warning against rising intolerance             |
| 20 | Republika | Title: "Pesan Keberagaman dari Operet Anak Rusun"<br>Link: <a href="https://epaper.republika.co.id/main_beta/index/2017-09-25/search/847324-28-85179">https://epaper.republika.co.id/main_beta/index/2017-09-25/search/847324-28-85179</a><br>Penulis: Ahmad Fikri Noor<br>Hal: 28<br>Published: Senin, 25 September 2017           | Liberal-Conservative | Positive – embracing pluralism                            |
| 21 | Republika | Title: "Menag: Pasal Penistaan Agama Masih Relevan"<br>Link: <a href="https://epaper.republika.co.id/main_beta/index/2017-01-18/search/241049-2-69099">https://epaper.republika.co.id/main_beta/index/2017-01-18/search/241049-2-69099</a><br>Penulis: Dessy Suciati Saputri, Fuji EP<br>Hal: 2<br>Published: Rabu, 18 Januari 2017 | Liberal-Conservative | Negative – Bias against non-mainstream faiths             |
| 22 | Republika | Title: "TGB Ingatkan Bahaya Munafik"<br>Link: <a href="https://epaper.republika.co.id/main_beta/index/2017-06-03/search/818899-10-74832#">https://epaper.republika.co.id/main_beta/index/2017-06-03/search/818899-10-74832#</a><br>Penulis: Fuji Pratiwi<br>Hal: 10<br>Published: Sabtu, 3 Juni 2017                                | Liberal-Conservative | Negative - Bigotry  |
| 23 | Republika | Title: "Polisi Catat 25 Kasus Intoleransi"<br>Link: <a href="https://epaper.republika.co.id/main_beta/index/2017-01-06/search/239980-4-68817">https://epaper.republika.co.id/main_beta/index/2017-01-06/search/239980-4-68817</a><br>Penulis: Wahyu Suryana<br>Hal: 4<br>Published: Jumat, 6 Januari 2017                           | Liberal-Conservative | Positive – warning against rising intolerance             |

|    |             |  |                      |   |
|----|-------------|--|----------------------|---|
| 24 | Republika   | Title: "Lawan Intoleransi, NI Luncurkan Situs IMNU"<br>Link: <a href="https://epaper.republika.co.id/main_beta/index/2017-09-11/search/843568-12-83817#">https://epaper.republika.co.id/main_beta/index/2017-09-11/search/843568-12-83817#</a><br>Penulis: M. Fauzi Ridwan<br>Hal: 12<br>Published: Senin, 11 September 2017   | Liberal-Conservative | Positive – warning against rising intolerance |
| 25 | Koran Tempo | Title: "Pemerintah Gandeng Mahasiswa dalam Penguatan Pendidikan Pancasila"<br>Link: <a href="https://koran.tempo.co/konten/2017/08/14/420390/Pemerintah-Gandeng-Mahasiswa-dalam-Penguatan-Pendidikan-Pancasila">https://koran.tempo.co/konten/2017/08/14/420390/Pemerintah-Gandeng-Mahasiswa-dalam-Penguatan-Pendidikan-Pancasila</a><br>Published: Senin, 14 Agustus 2017 | Liberal              | Positive – embracing pluralism                |
| 26 | Koran Tempo | Title: "Dari Keberagaman Lahir Inovasi"<br>Link: <a href="https://koran.tempo.co/konten/2017/08/01/419860/Dari-Keberagaman-Lahir-Inovasi">https://koran.tempo.co/konten/2017/08/01/419860/Dari-Keberagaman-Lahir-Inovasi</a><br>Published: Selasa, 1 Agustus 2017  | Liberal              | Positive – embracing pluralism                |
| 27 | Koran Tempo | Title: "Kasus Intoleransi: Akibat Pemahaman Pancasila yang Sempit"<br>Link: <a href="https://koran.tempo.co/konten/2017/02/10/412523/Kasus-Intoleransi-Akibat-Pemahaman-Pancasila-yang-Sempit">https://koran.tempo.co/konten/2017/02/10/412523/Kasus-Intoleransi-Akibat-Pemahaman-Pancasila-yang-Sempit</a><br>Published: Jumat, 10 Februari 2017                          | Liberal              | Positive – warning against rising intolerance |
| 28 | Koran Tempo | Title: "Dewan: Ada Intoleransi di Sekolah Negeri"<br>Link: <a href="https://koran.tempo.co/konten/2017/05/20/416995/Dewan-Ada-Intoleransi-di-Sekolah-Negeri">https://koran.tempo.co/konten/2017/05/20/416995/Dewan-Ada-Intoleransi-di-Sekolah-Negeri</a><br>Published: Sabtu, 20 Mei 2017  | Liberal              | Positive – warning against rising intolerance |
| 29 | Koran Tempo | Title: "Dewi Kanti: Agama Leluhur Bukan Ancaman"<br>Link: <a href="https://koran.tempo.co/konten/2017/11/18/424116/Dewi-Kanti-Agama-Leluhur-Bukan-Ancaman">https://koran.tempo.co/konten/2017/11/18/424116/Dewi-Kanti-Agama-Leluhur-Bukan-Ancaman</a><br>Published: Sabtu, 18 November 2017  | Liberal              | Positive – warning against rising intolerance |
| 30 | Koran Tempo | Title: "Saya Tidak Mengizinkan Penyalahgunaan Agama untuk Alasan Politik"<br>Link: <a href="https://koran.tempo.co/konten/2017/06/19/418271/Saya-Tidak-Mengizinkan-Penyalahgunaan-Agama-untuk-Alasan-Politik">https://koran.tempo.co/konten/2017/06/19/418271/Saya-Tidak-Mengizinkan-Penyalahgunaan-Agama-untuk-Alasan-Politik</a><br>Published: Senin, 19 Juni 2017       | Liberal              | Positive – warning against rising intolerance |

## APPENDICES 3 -- **Peace Journalism Workshop Participants'** **Recommendations**

### **Selection criteria**

The formulation of selection criteria takes into account Research Findings and Conclusion presented in the Final Draft of “Media Content Analysis on Freedom of Religion and Interfaith Tolerance in Indonesia 2017-2018.” The study finds that many mainstream media in Indonesia already run stories that support the freedom of religion and tolerance among people of different faiths, but some others still frequently publish provocative and sensational news that boost people’s sectarian sentiments. Also, some media still publish stories that are insensitive to vulnerable communities, such as minority faiths, women, and LGBT communities.

Therefore, the suggested participants of Peace Journalism Workshop organized by Search for Common Ground were chosen due to the following reasons:

1. Some of these media occasionally/frequently/often run news articles that contain provocative, sensational, insensitive messages that have the potential to be detrimental for the establishment of a tolerant society and the well-being of vulnerable groups in society.

2. Some others are major media publications with big number of readers, which often publish stories that are support of religious tolerance; but are insensitive to vulnerable groups such as minority faiths, women and LGBT communities.

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### **Brief Biography of the Consultant**

A'an Suryana is a lecturer at Communication and Public Relations Department, Swiss German University. He is also a PhD candidate at Australian National University, working on a dissertation titled: "State Complicity in Violence against Ahmadiyah and Shi'a Communities." Earlier, he served as a journalist and manager at *The Jakarta Post*, an English daily newspaper, between 1998 and 2011.