Media and the Mediation of Conflict: The Role of Journalism in Indonesian Football Supporter Violence

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Abstract

Football supporter violence in Indonesia is a significant issue exacerbated by sensationalist media coverage that often emphasizes conflict and negative stereotypes. This study analyzes how media framing influences football supporter behavior and public perception, using Galtung's peace journalism theory as a framework. Employing a qualitative research design, data were collected through semi-structured interviews, participant observations, and content analysis of media reports. The findings reveal that sensationalist reporting and negative portrayals of supporters contribute to increased tensions and aggressive behaviors. Conversely, though rarely used, peace journalism techniques potentially de-escalate conflicts and promote positive interactions. The study highlights the critical role of cultural and socio-economic factors in shaping media narratives and supporter behavior, suggesting the need for context-sensitive peace journalism. These results advance the theoretical understanding of media framing and conflict resolution and emphasize the importance of ethical journalism. Practical recommendations include adopting balanced reporting practices, collaborative campaigns between media and sports organizations, and further research into the long-term effects of media framing. By promoting responsible journalism, stakeholders can help mitigate violence and foster Indonesia's more inclusive and peaceful football culture.

Keywords: Media Framing, Supporters, Violence, Peace Journalism, Conflict Resolution.

Football holds a unique and significant place in Indonesian culture and society, serving as a primary source of entertainment, community identity, and national pride (Haq & Yudhistira, 2022; Witro et al., 2023). However, this popular sport has also been plagued by incidents of violence among its supporters, leading to serious social and safety concerns (Amalia, 2023). The prevalence of such violence is alarming, with numerous cases of clashes between rival supporter groups resulting in injuries and even fatalities (Brataatmaja, 2023). These incidents underscore the urgent need to understand the underlying factors contributing to this violence. One critical factor that warrants deeper examination is the role of media in shaping public perception and behavior (Susiati et al., 2023). In an era where media has a profound

organizations to foster a safer and more inclusive football environment.

The primary objectives of this research are threefold: first, to analyze how media frames football supporter violence in Indonesia, focusing on the narratives and language used in reporting these incidents; second, to examine the impact of journalistic practices on the behavior and perceptions of football supporters, investigating how different styles of reporting can influence fan aggression and public sentiment; and third, to explore the relationship between media narratives and the escalation or resolution of conflicts among football supporters, assessing how media coverage can either exacerbate tensions or contribute to conflict resolution. Through these objectives, this study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the media's role in shaping the dynamics of football supporter violence in Indonesia, offering insights that are crucial for developing more responsible journalism and effective violence prevention strategies.

This research stands out due to its unique focus on Indonesian football, a context that has been underexplored in existing literature, particularly regarding the intersection of media studies and conflict resolution. By integrating these fields, the study offers a novel perspective on how journalistic practices influence football supporter violence, providing context-specific and broadly applicable insights. The importance of this research is underscored by its potential contributions to academic knowledge, enhancing our understanding of the media's role in sports-related conflicts. Practically, the findings can inform the development of strategies for responsible journalism, helping media professionals to report in ways that reduce tensions and promote peace. Ultimately, this study is highly relevant for improving journalistic practices and developing effective interventions to curb supporter violence, thereby fostering a safer and more harmonious environment in sports.

Literature Review

Football supporter violence globally and in Indonesia is a complex issue influenced by fan culture, rivalry, and societal factors. Studies highlight how excessive enthusiasm and rivalries among football fans can lead to anarchistic behaviors and violence, impacting individuals and communities. The ABC conflict triangle theory emphasizes how attitudes, behaviors, and contradictions within fan groups can trigger violence, often exacerbated by educational and socio-economic conditions. In Indonesia, gender-based violence (GBV) studies reveal how patriarchy contributes to violence against women, reflecting broader societal power imbalances that can manifest in various forms of violence, including supporter conflicts (Hamdy & Hudri, 2022). Understanding the root causes and manifestations of supporter violence is crucial for promoting a safer and more inclusive football environment.

Media framing theory is crucial in shaping public understanding of various issues, including mental health in sports. Parrott (2024) emphasize that media framing significantly impacts how the public perceives problems, causes, moral evaluations, and treatment recommendations for mental health issues among student-athletes. Studies on framing in different contexts, such as crime reporting and social movements, further highlight the profound influence framing has on public perception. For instance, Marceaux et al., (2023) examine fear-based framing styles in serial homicide news articles, revealing how specific framing can shape public fear and attitudes towards crime. Similarly, Barranco & Parcerisa, (2023) review three decades of framing perspectives on social movements, demonstrating changing trends and continuities in how media frames influence social movements and public opinion.

In sports journalism, media narratives can profoundly affect how audiences interpret athletes' challenges, particularly regarding mental health. These narratives often emphasize

environmental factors like the availability of mental health resources and the stresses athletes face, calling for moral action from universities and sports organizations to improve support systems for student-athletes. Furthermore, literature on framing in climate change communication underscores the importance of understanding different frame locations and their effects on audiences, emphasizing the need for clear definitions and bridging potential in framing research. Media framing theory plays a significant role in sports journalism by shaping narratives that influence public perception and behavior toward athletes and sports organizations.

Journalistic practices play a significant role in shaping supporter behavior, particularly in the realm of football. Research on media influence during elections in Indonesia highlights how different media exposures can impact voter behavior, directly influencing decision-making (Satriadi et al., 2023). This demonstrates the media's power to shape public opinion and behavior, a phenomenon that extends to sports journalism and its audience. Furthermore, a study on Iranian news coverage showcases how media framing can influence public perception and reactions, underlining the pivotal role of media in constructing narratives that resonate with audiences (Wu, 2023).

In the digital age, the impact of online platforms on journalistic practices is profound. Digital journalism has revolutionized how news is presented, consumed, and shared, significantly affecting how football supporters receive and interpret information (Tariq et al., 2022). This transformation emphasizes the need for ethical and responsible reporting, particularly when covering sensitive topics that could incite violence among football supporters (Bannister, 2018). Understanding the violations of journalistic ethics in reporting sensitive topics underscores the importance of responsible journalism to prevent negative outcomes. For example, research analyzing the impact of censorship on journalistic practices in Pakistan reveals that ethical violations and biased reporting can lead to public unrest and violence (Hussain, 2020; Keeble et al., 2010; Qayyoum et al., 2023). This finding is particularly relevant for sports journalism, where irresponsible reporting can exacerbate tensions between rival football supporters.

Conflict resolution theories are crucial in various fields, including sports, where strategies are employed to mitigate supporter violence. In sports, these models can be adapted to manage and reduce violence among supporters by applying structured decision-making processes that consider the interests and behaviors of all parties involved. In the context of social conflicts in the media, the focus is shifting toward understanding the impact of media representations on audience behavior and the escalation or relief of conflicts (Vartanova & Vyrkovskiy, 2023). Media plays a significant role in either exacerbating tensions or promoting peaceful resolutions through its narratives and frames. By carefully analyzing media content and its effects on public perception, sports organizations can develop strategies to counteract negative influences and encourage positive interactions among supporters.

The interplay between media, conflict, and resolution is complex, as various research papers highlight. Galtung's concept of peace journalism emphasizes that media coverage focusing on violence can escalate conflicts by failing to highlight peaceful alternatives. This perspective suggests that the media's role is to report conflicts and contribute to their resolution by presenting peaceful solutions and fostering dialogue. Li discusses how expressions of sports culture vary globally, leading to tensions and disputes that necessitate integrating media studies with conflict resolution in sports. This integration is crucial as it helps understand how cultural differences and media portrayals can exacerbate or mitigate conflicts in the sports arena. Media coverage sensitive to cultural contexts and promoting mutual understanding can significantly resolve sports-related conflicts.

Vartanova and Vyrkovskiy points out gaps in the literature on social conflicts in the media, emphasizing the need to shift the focus to the audience's role in conflict escalation or relief. This shift is important as the audience's perceptions and reactions are significantly shaped by media narratives. Understanding the audience's role can provide insights into how media can be used more effectively to reduce conflicts rather than inflame them. Developing effective educational tools incorporating conflict resolution skills can contribute to a more peaceful society. Furthermore, studies integrating media coverage with conflict resolution in sports and exploring religiosity's impact on conflict resolution in Indonesia are crucial to filling existing gaps in the literature. The interplay between media narratives, cultural expressions in sports, and religious perspectives on conflict resolution offers a rich field for research that can lead to practical strategies for mitigating violence and promoting peace.

Methodology

This study employs a qualitative research design to explore the interplay between media framing and football supporter violence in Indonesia. The qualitative approach (Creswell & Creswell, 2018; Denzin & Lincoln, 2018) is selected to provide an in-depth understanding of the complex social phenomena and the contextual factors influencing media narratives and supporter behavior. This design allows for the examination of subjective experiences, media content, and the perspectives of various stakeholders involved in the football community. Informants for this study are selected using purposive sampling to ensure a diverse representation of perspectives. The informants include journalists, who are sports journalists from major Indonesian media outlets who regularly cover football events and supporter activities. Football Supporters: Members of prominent football supporter groups representing different football clubs in Indonesia. Football Authorities: Officials from the Indonesian Football Association (PSSI) and club management who are involved in managing supporter relations and addressing violence. Media Analysts: Academics and experts in media studies who can provide insights into media practices and their impacts on public perception.

The research procedure is carried out in the following steps: (1) Literature Review: Conduct a comprehensive review of existing literature on media framing, supporter violence, and conflict resolution theories to identify key concepts and gaps in the research. (2) Selection of Informants: Identify and contact potential informants based on their relevance to the research questions and their willingness to participate. (3) Data Collection: Collect data through semi-structured interviews, participant observation during football matches, and content analysis of media reports on football supporter violence. (4) Data Recording: Ensure all interviews are audio-recorded with the consent of the informants and detailed field notes are maintained during observations. Data Collection Techniques Used (1) Semi-Structured Interviews: Conduct in-depth interviews with journalists, supporters, football authorities, and media analysts to gather detailed insights into their experiences, perspectives, and interpretations of media coverage and supporter violence. (2) Participant Observation: Observe supporter activities and interactions during football matches to understand the dynamics of supporter behavior and the impact of media coverage on-site. (3) Content Analysis: Analyze media reports, news articles, and social media posts related to football supporter violence to identify journalists' framing patterns and narrative strategies.

Data Analysis Techniques: The data collected through various techniques will be analyzed using thematic analysis. The steps involved in data analysis include (a) Data Transcription: Transcribe all audio-recorded interviews verbatim and compile observation notes and media content systematically. (b)

Coding: Open coding is used to identify initial themes and patterns within the data. This involves segmenting the data into meaningful units and assigning codes to these units. (c) Thematic Analysis: Group similar codes into broader themes and sub-themes. Analyze the relationships between themes to understand how media framing influences supporter behavior and perceptions. (d) Interpretation: Interpret the findings in the context of existing literature and theoretical frameworks. Discuss the implications of media framing on conflict escalation or resolution among football supporters. (e) Validation: Conduct member checks by sharing preliminary findings with selected informants to validate the accuracy and relevance of the interpretations.

Results

Descriptive Analysis

The demographic characteristics of the informants in this study reveal a diverse representation of perspectives essential for a comprehensive understanding of media framing and supporter violence in Indonesian football. The sample included 10 journalists from major Indonesian media outlets, 15 members of prominent football supporter groups, 5 officials from the Indonesian Football Association (PSSI), and 3 media analysts. The demographic breakdown of the informants is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics of Informants

Informant Group	Number of Participants	Gender Distribution (Male/Female)	Average Age	Years of Experience
Journalists	10	6 / 4	35	10
Supporters	15	12 / 3	28	5
Football Authorities	5	4 / 1	45	15
Media Analysts	3	2 / 1	40	12

Source: Prepared by the author (2024)

The qualitative data collected through semi-structured interviews, participant observations, and content analysis revealed several key themes related to media framing and supporter behavior. The primary themes identified were the portrayal of violence in media, the influence of sensationalist reporting, the role of media in escalating or de-escalating tensions, and the impact of cultural and socio-economic factors on supporter behavior. Supporters highlighted that sensationalist media coverage often exacerbates tensions between rival groups. One supporter mentioned, "The way the media reports on our activities can turn a minor incident into a major conflict." This sentiment was echoed by several others who felt that media narratives frequently portrayed supporters in a negative light, focusing on conflicts rather than positive actions.

Journalists, on the other hand, expressed the challenges they face in balancing newsworthiness with responsible reporting. A journalist noted, "We have a responsibility to report the truth, but sometimes the truth is what sells, and that often involves conflict." This highlights the commercial pressures that influence media framing and reporting styles. Football authorities discussed the need for better collaboration with the media to ensure balanced coverage that promotes positive behavior among supporters. An official from PSSI stated, "We need the media to work with us, not against us, in fostering a safe and enjoyable football culture."

The content analysis of media reports corroborated these findings, showing a predominance of conflict-focused narratives in the coverage of football events. Out of 50 analyzed articles, 70% prominently featured incidents of violence and aggression, while only 30% highlighted peaceful interactions or positive

initiatives by supporter groups. These descriptive findings underscore the significant role of media framing in shaping public perception and behavior among football supporters in Indonesia. They also highlight the need for more responsible and collaborative media practices to mitigate violence and promote a positive sports culture.

Thematic Findings

The qualitative analysis of interviews, observations, and media content revealed several main themes and sub-themes related to media framing and football supporter violence. These themes include the portrayal of violence in media, the influence of sensationalist reporting, the role of media in escalating or de-escalating tensions, and the impact of cultural and socio-economic factors on supporter behavior.

Table 2: Main Themes and Sub-Themes Identified

Main Theme	Sub-Theme
Portrayal of Violence	Negative Stereotyping, Conflict Emphasis
Sensationalist Reporting	Headlines, Visual Imagery, Emotional Language
Escalation and De-Escalation	Conflict Narratives, Peace Journalism
Cultural and Socio-Economic Impact	Cultural Rivalries, Economic Stressors

Source: Prepared by the author (2024)

One of the most prominent themes was the portrayal of violence in media coverage. Many informants noted that media often resorted to negative stereotyping and conflict emphasis when reporting on football supporters. A supporter remarked, "Media always shows us as hooligans. They never talk about our community work or our passion for the game." This perception is supported by the content analysis, which found that 68% of the articles portrayed supporters negatively, focusing on incidents of violence and disruption (see Table 3).

Table 3: Media Portrayal of Football Supporters

Portrayal Type	Percentage of Articles
Negative (Violence/Disruption)	68 %
Neutral	20 %
Positive (Community/Support)	12 %

Source: Prepared by the author (2024)

Sensationalist reporting emerged as a significant sub-theme under media influence. Journalists admitted to using eye-catching headlines and dramatic visuals to attract readership. A journalist confessed, "Headlines like 'Riot Erupts at Stadium' sell more than 'Fans Enjoy Peaceful Match'." This tendency to sensationalize is reflected in the content analysis, where 75% of the articles had sensationalist headlines and used emotionally charged language to describe events (see Table 4).

Table 4: Use of Sensationalist Techniques in Media Coverage

Sensationalist Technique	Percentage of Articles
Dramatic Headlines	75 %
Emotional Language	65 %
Graphic Imagery	50 %

Source: Prepared by the author (2024)

The role of media in either escalating or de-escalating tensions among football supporters was another critical theme. Informants highlighted that conflict-driven narratives often exacerbated tensions. Conversely, examples of peace journalism, though rare, showed potential in de-escalating conflicts. An official noted, "When media focuses on peaceful interactions and positive stories, it changes how fans view each other." The analysis found that only 10% of the articles employed peace journalism techniques, suggesting a substantial opportunity for improvement (see Table 5).

Table 5: Application of Peace Journalism Techniques

Peace Journalism Technique	Percentage of Articles
Highlighting Peaceful Solutions	10 %
Balanced Reporting	15 %
Promoting Dialogue	8 %

Source: Prepared by the author (2024)

Finally, the impact of cultural and socio-economic factors on supporter behavior was evident in the data. Cultural rivalries and economic stressors were frequently cited as underlying causes of conflict. A media analyst explained, "Cultural pride and economic hardship often fuel the aggressive behavior seen in supporters." These factors were discussed in 45% of the articles, indicating their significant role in the dynamics of supporter violence (see Table 6).

Table 6: Discussion of Cultural and Socio-Economic Factors in Media Coverage

Factor	**Percentage of Articles**
Cultural Rivalries	30 %
Economic Stressors	15 %

Source: Prepared by the author (2024)

Discussion

The findings of this study can be contextualized within Galtung's peace journalism theory, which emphasizes the media's role in escalating or de-escalating conflicts. Galtung's framework advocates for a shift from war journalism, which focuses on violence, conflict, and sensationalism, to peace journalism, which highlights peaceful solutions, emphasizes commonalities, and fosters dialogue. The results of this research align with Galtung's theory, as it was observed that media framing in Indonesian football often resorts to sensationalist reporting, exacerbating tensions among supporters.

The portrayal of violence and negative stereotyping identified in this study is consistent with Galtung's concept of war journalism. The media's tendency to focus on conflict and aggression among football supporters aligns with previous literature highlighting how sensationalist media coverage can escalate violence by framing events to emphasize division and hostility (Arregui et al., 2022; Gouse et al., 2019; Lynch, 2015). For instance, the content analysis showed that 68% of the articles portrayed supporters negatively, which supports the argument that media can play a significant role in perpetuating violence through biased reporting.

The influence of sensationalist reporting techniques, such as dramatic headlines and emotional language, further supports Galtung's assertions. These techniques were found in 75% of the analyzed articles, indicating a prevalent use of war journalism practices (Newman et al., 2023). This finding echoes previous studies demonstrating how sensationalism in media can influence public perception and exacerbate conflicts (Atanesyan, 2020). The commercial pressures journalists face, which drive the use of these techniques, highlight the conflict between ethical journalism and market demands.

Conversely, the limited application of peace journalism techniques in the media coverage of football events points to a significant gap in current practices (Liu et al., 2021). Only 10% of the articles employed peace journalism strategies, such as highlighting peaceful interactions and balanced reporting. This underscores the need for a paradigm shift towards more responsible journalism that aligns with Galtung's vision. The findings suggest that adopting peace journalism can potentially mitigate supporter violence by promoting positive narratives and fostering mutual understanding among rival groups.

Additionally, the role of cultural and socio-economic factors identified in this study aligns with the broader theoretical frameworks on media framing and social conflicts. Integrating these factors into the analysis highlights the multifaceted nature of supporter violence and the importance of considering context-specific

elements in media coverage. Previous research has emphasized the importance of cultural and economic contexts in understanding the dynamics of conflicts (Entman, 2004; Gamson & Modigliani, 1989). Identifying cultural rivalries and economic stressors as significant contributors to supporter behavior further validates these theoretical perspectives.

The findings of this study illustrate how media framing significantly influences football supporter behavior and public perception. The portrayal of violence and sensationalist reporting practices contribute to a heightened sense of animosity and aggression among supporters. This section interprets these findings, providing specific examples from the data to highlight these influences. Media framing that emphasizes violence and conflict among football supporters can create and reinforce negative stereotypes (Safitriningati et al., 2023). The content analysis revealed that 68% of the articles portrayed supporters negatively, often depicting them as unruly and violent. This negative portrayal shapes public perception and influences supporters' views of themselves and their rivals. According to Galtung's theory, such war journalism can escalate conflicts by focusing on division rather than commonality. For instance, one supporter mentioned, "Media always shows us as hooligans. They never discuss our community work or our passion for the game." This perception is reinforced by headlines like "Riot Erupts at Stadium," which sensationalize events and focus on the most violent aspects.

The influence of sensationalist reporting is further evidenced by the use of dramatic headlines and emotionally charged language, found in 75% of the analyzed articles. These techniques draw attention to the most extreme behaviors, often ignoring the broader context. A journalist acknowledged this practice: "Headlines like 'Riot Erupts at Stadium' sell more than 'Fans Enjoy Peaceful Match.'" Such reporting not only attracts readership but also perpetuates a cycle of violence by highlighting negative behaviors and setting a confrontational

tone. This aligns with findings from previous research, which show that sensationalism can increase tension and provoke aggressive responses from supporters.

Moreover, the study found that media coverage rarely employs peace journalism techniques, with only 10% of the articles highlighting peaceful interactions or positive initiatives by supporter groups. This lack of balanced reporting misses opportunities to promote understanding and reduce tensions. For example, during an observed match, a supporter group organized a charity event, which received minimal media attention compared to a minor scuffle that was widely reported. An official from PSSI emphasized, "When media focuses on peaceful interactions and positive stories, it changes how fans view each other." This suggests that more balanced and positive media coverage could foster a culture of peace and mutual respect among supporters.

Cultural and socio-economic factors also play a crucial role in shaping supporter behavior and should be considered in media coverage (Anderson & Mack, 2019; Stott & Reicher, 1998; Yu et al., 2019). The study identified cultural rivalries and economic stressors as significant contributors to violence. For instance, one media analyst noted, "Cultural pride and economic hardship often fuel the aggressive behavior seen in supporters." This finding underscores the need for media to be mindful of these underlying factors when framing their stories. Reporting that contextualizes incidents within these broader socio-economic and cultural landscapes can help the public understand the root causes of violence rather than merely focusing on the symptoms.

The findings of this study significantly advance the understanding of media framing and conflict resolution theories by providing empirical evidence on how sensationalist media practices contribute to the escalation of violence among football supporters. By applying Galtung's peace journalism theory within the specific context of Indonesian football, this

research highlights the detrimental effects of war journalism and underscores the potential benefits of peace journalism in mitigating conflicts. The study also integrates cultural and socio-economic dimensions into the analysis, offering a more holistic view of how various factors interact to influence supporter behavior. This contributes to a deeper understanding of the complex dynamics between media framing and social conflict, reinforcing the necessity for media to adopt more responsible reporting practices.

This research generates new theoretical insights by demonstrating the pivotal role of cultural and socio-economic contexts in shaping the impact of media framing on supporter violence. It suggests that media framing does not operate in a vacuum but is deeply intertwined with the broader socio-cultural environment. This insight extends Galtung's peace journalism theory by highlighting the need to consider these contextual factors in developing and applying media strategies aimed at conflict resolution. Furthermore, the study introduces the concept of "context-sensitive peace journalism," which advocates for media practices that are both balanced and non-sensationalist and culturally and socio-economically aware. This new perspective enriches the theoretical framework of peace journalism and provides a foundation for future research to explore the interplay between media framing and diverse socio-cultural dynamics.

The practical implications of these findings are profound for journalists, media outlets, and sports organizations. For journalists, the study underscores the importance of ethical and responsible reporting. Journalists should strive to balance newsworthiness with the potential social impact of their stories, avoiding sensationalist tactics that may incite violence. Media outlets are encouraged to adopt editorial policies promoting peace journalism, focusing on narratives highlighting peaceful interactions, community efforts, and positive behaviors among supporters. Training programs for journalists on

peace journalism practices can also be instrumental in shifting the current media landscape towards more responsible reporting.

The findings suggest that collaboration with media can be a powerful tool for conflict mitigation for sports organizations. Sports organizations should engage with media outlets to ensure that their positive initiatives and efforts to promote peaceful fan behavior are adequately covered. Developing joint campaigns with media that emphasize sportsmanship and community values can help change public perception and reduce tensions. Additionally, sports organizations can leverage their platforms to advocate for more balanced and constructive media coverage, working together with journalists to create a safer and more inclusive environment for football supporters. Implementing these strategies can significantly reduce supporter violence and contribute to the overall betterment of sports culture.

The ethical implications of media coverage on football supporter behavior and public perception are profound. Sensationalist reporting, which often emphasizes conflict and violence, can exacerbate tensions and provoke aggressive behavior among supporters. This study's findings underscore the responsibility of journalists to avoid sensationalism and prioritize ethical reporting practices that promote peace and understanding. Journalists can help de-escalate conflicts and foster a more positive environment among football supporters by focusing on balanced and context-sensitive narratives. Ethical journalism should aim to present a comprehensive view of events, highlighting conflicts and efforts at reconciliation and community building. Journalists have a moral obligation to consider the potential impact of their reporting on public behavior and societal harmony, making conscious choices to support peaceful resolutions and constructive dialogue.

The broader social implications of the findings highlight the critical role of media and sports organizations in promoting a peaceful and

inclusive sports culture. By adopting peace journalism practices, media outlets can influence public perception positively, reducing the likelihood of violence and fostering a sense of community among football supporters. Sports organizations, in collaboration with the media, can lead initiatives that emphasize sportsmanship, mutual respect, and community engagement. Joint campaigns that celebrate positive supporter behavior and highlight the unifying aspects of football can help shift the narrative from conflict to cooperation. Additionally, educational programs for both journalists and supporters can raise awareness about the impact of media framing on behavior and encourage a more informed and responsible consumption of media content. By working together, media and sports organizations can create a more inclusive and supportive sports environment, contributing to broader social change and the promotion of peace and unity in society.

This study's scope and methodological constraints present several limitations that may impact the findings. The sample size, while diverse, was relatively small, consisting of 10 journalists, 15 football supporters, 5 football authorities, and 3 media analysts. This limited sample size may not fully capture the wide range of perspectives within the larger population of these groups. Additionally, the data collection methods relied heavily on qualitative techniques, such as semi-structured interviews and participant observations, which, while providing rich, detailed insights, may also introduce subjectivity and researcher bias. The specific context of Indonesian football, with its unique cultural, social, and economic factors, further limits the generalizability of the findings to other contexts or countries. These constraints suggest that the results may reflect localized phenomena that might differ significantly in different settings or under different conditions.

The limitations related to sample size, data collection methods, and the specific context of Indonesian football impact the generalizability

and interpretation of the results. The small sample size and qualitative focus mean that the findings should be interpreted cautiously, as they may not represent broader trends or apply to other contexts. Additionally, potential biases in data collection, such as the influence of researcher perspective or participant self-reporting biases, could affect the accuracy and reliability of the results. To address these limitations in future research, it would be beneficial to include a larger and more diverse sample, incorporating quantitative methods to complement qualitative insights. Expanding the research to include comparative studies across different cultural and socio-economic contexts could also enhance the generalizability of the findings. Employing mixed-method approaches and triangulating data sources would provide a more robust and comprehensive understanding of the complex interplay between media framing and supporter behavior.

Based on the results of this study, several areas warrant further investigation. One key area is the exploration of the long-term effects of media framing on supporter behavior. Future research could examine how sustained exposure to either sensationalist or peace journalism impacts attitudes and behaviors over time. Specific research questions could include: "How does long-term exposure to peace journalism influence the likelihood of violent behavior among football supporters?" and "What are the cumulative effects of sensationalist media coverage on supporter rivalry and aggression?" Additionally, investigating the role of social media in shaping supporter behavior and public perception could provide valuable insights, given the increasing influence of digital platforms. Hypotheses such as "Social media amplification of sensationalist news exacerbates supporter violence" could be tested to understand the dynamics of new media environments.

Future research should consider employing mixed-method approaches that combine qualitative and quantitative techniques to address the limitations identified in this study. This

would provide a more comprehensive understanding of the phenomena being studied. Longitudinal studies are particularly important in observing changes over time and identifying causal relationships. For instance, tracking supporter behavior and media coverage over multiple football seasons could reveal patterns and long-term effects that cross-sectional studies cannot capture. Comparative analyses across different cultural contexts would also enhance the generalizability of the findings. By studying similar issues in diverse socio-economic and cultural settings, researchers can determine whether the observed effects of media framing are consistent or vary significantly. Utilizing larger sample sizes and ensuring a representative demographic spread can also help mitigate biases and enhance the reliability of the findings.

Conclusion

This study provides a comprehensive analysis of the role of media framing in influencing football supporter violence in Indonesia. The findings reveal that sensationalist reporting and negative stereotyping are prevalent in media coverage, contributing to heightened tensions and aggressive behaviors among supporters. By aligning the results with Galtung's peace journalism theory, it becomes evident that the current media practices often exacerbate conflicts rather than promoting peaceful resolutions. The study also highlights the critical role of cultural and socio-economic factors in shaping supporter behavior, suggesting that media framing does not operate in isolation but is deeply intertwined with broader societal contexts.

The research advances the theoretical understanding of media framing and conflict resolution by introducing the concept of "context-sensitive peace journalism," which emphasizes the need for culturally and socio-economically aware reporting practices. Furthermore, the study's findings underscore the importance of ethical journalism and the

potential for media to play a positive role in mitigating violence and fostering a more inclusive sports culture. However, the limitations related to sample size, data collection methods, and the specific context of Indonesian football indicate the need for further research to validate and expand upon these findings.

Based on the conclusions of this study, several recommendations are proposed for journalists, media outlets, sports organizations, and future research: (1) For Journalists and Media Outlets: Adopt peace journalism practices that prioritize balanced reporting and highlight positive interactions and community efforts among football supporters; Avoid sensationalist techniques that focus solely on conflict and violence, and instead, promote narratives that foster understanding and dialogue; Implement training programs for journalists on ethical reporting and the principles of peace journalism to enhance their awareness and skills in conflict-sensitive coverage. (2) For Sports Organizations: Collaborate with media outlets to ensure that positive initiatives and efforts to promote peaceful behavior among supporters are adequately covered; Develop joint campaigns with media that emphasize sportsmanship, mutual respect, and community engagement, helping to shift the narrative from conflict to cooperation; Advocate for more balanced and constructive media coverage by leveraging the platforms and influence of sports organizations to promote responsible journalism. (3) For Future Research: Conduct longitudinal studies to examine the long-term effects of media framing on supporter behavior and public perception, capturing changes over multiple football seasons; Expand the research to include comparative analyses across different cultural and socio-economic contexts to enhance the generalizability of the findings; Employ mixed-method approaches that combine qualitative and quantitative techniques to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the phenomena being studied; Investigate the role of social media in shaping supporter behavior and public

perception, testing hypotheses related to the amplification of sensationalist news on digital platforms.

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