

Broadcasting of the Israel-Hamas Conflict on Elshinta Radio: Perspectives of Indonesian Sources' Views on Israel-Hamas Ceasefire

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ABSTRACT

Several parties continue to strive to achieve peace in Palestine, especially in Gaza, after the escalation of the conflict between Israel and the Hamas militant group following the events of October 7, 2023. Efforts to reduce the escalation were realized after the parties agreed to a ceasefire that would take effect on January 19, 2025. This study aims to analyze how Radio Elshinta Jakarta reports on the Israel-Hamas conflict, especially regarding the ceasefire that began on January 19, 2025, and how the perspectives of sources in Indonesia help shape the narrative about the ceasefire agreement. The approach used is qualitative, and the Robert N. Entman framing model analysis method is used by examining the content of Radio Elshinta's interview broadcasts with academic and political sources related to the ceasefire between Israel and Hamas that took effect on January 19, 2025. The results of the study show that the sources interviewed by Radio Elshinta have a positive view regarding the ceasefire, even though they are not sure it can be implemented with various problems in the field. This study recommends that broadcast media need to continue to prioritize narratives that encourage peaceful resolution by highlighting the important role of the international community objectively. In the context of presenting information on international conflict, the media is advised to present balanced news based on broader contextual analysis.

INTRODUCTION

On October 7, 2023, one of the most militant and strongest groups in Palestine, namely the Hamas group, carried out an attack on Israeli territory, which resulted in significant losses for Israel. According to the voaindonesia.com page, in an unprecedented escalation of the conflict, Hamas armed forces blew up part of Israel's heavily guarded separation fence. They attacked Israeli citizens along the Gaza border, terrorizing residents and engaging in a gunfight with Israeli soldiers (voaindonesia.com, 2023). The Hamas group's attack on Israeli territory on October 7, 2023, is said to have killed 1200 people and taken 240 hostages (bbc.com/Indonesia, 2023).

The incident became a point of conflict between Israel and Hamas, which escalated. After the attack by the Hamas group, Israel made a counterattack against the Hamas group in the Gaza Strip, Palestine. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu said that his country was at war with the Hamas military that controls the Gaza Strip. Netanyahu ordered the call-up of reserve troops and promised that Hamas would accept the consequences of what it was doing at this time (cnbcindonesia.com, 2023).

Israel's retaliatory actions in the Gaza region resulted in a significant number of casualties among Palestinian Gazans. A total of 198 Palestinians were killed as a result of Israeli retaliatory airstrikes in the Gaza Strip. This was reported by Sky News, citing health officials there. The officials added that at least 1,610 people were injured in the attack (Kompas.com, 2023).

The death toll among Palestinians in the Gaza Strip continues to increase along with the massive attacks carried out by the Israeli army (IDF). According to the Anadolu Ajansi website, the Palestinian Ministry of Health reported on Wednesday, March 26, 2025, that the death toll in the Gaza Strip since October 2023 was 50,183. The number of victims injured by Israeli attacks was 113,828 people (Ajansi, 2025). The Humanitarian Crisis in Gaza due to the Hamas-Israel conflict has attracted the international community. Many countries have condemned the Israeli attacks on Gaza and called for an immediate ceasefire, including Indonesia, which has been very consistent in providing support to Palestine (Manurung & Heriamsal, 2024).

This phenomenon reflects a major humanitarian crisis that has not only affected the Middle East region but has also drawn the attention of the international community. The attacks and blockades that have caused damage to infrastructure, shortages of food, clean water, electricity, and access to health have caused extraordinary suffering for the people of Gaza. On the other hand, concerns about the spread of the conflict to neighboring countries have also increased, especially with the emergence of aggressive rhetoric from other regional militant groups.

To stop the Israel-Hamas conflict that continues to claim lives, several parties have made mediation efforts to create a ceasefire agreement between Israel and Hamas. According to the Voa.indonesia.com page, Egyptian and Qatari mediation, with the support of the United States, Israel, and Hamas, agreed to a ceasefire after weeks of negotiations in the Qatari capital (voaindonesia.com, 2025). The Aljazera.com news page, in its report, among

others, stated that Qatari Prime Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman bin Jassim Al Thani said on Wednesday that the ceasefire agreement would come into effect on Sunday (19/1), but added that work on implementation steps with Israel and Hamas continues (aljazeera.com, 2025).

The ceasefire agreement between Israel and Hamas, which came into effect on January 19, 2025, received many responses from the international community. Responses such as those conveyed by the Indonesian government through the Minister of Foreign Affairs. According to Indonesian Foreign Minister Sugiono, Indonesia, he added, hopes that this ceasefire can be a momentum to encourage peace in Palestine, which is only possible if Palestine is independent and sovereign, by the two-state solution that has been agreed upon by the international community (voaindonesia.com, 2025).

The influence of the Palestine-Israel conflict on public opinion in Indonesia is very large. The large amount of media coverage of the tragedy and suffering in Palestine often triggers emotional reactions among the Indonesian people which then influences their perception of the conflict (Kaslam, 2024).

International mass media, including national mass media in Indonesia, made the ceasefire between Israel and Hamas a focus of attention in their reporting.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Radio Broadcasting and Its Role in Global Dynamics

Events such as war, natural disasters, sports, economics and business or culture that occur will quickly spread and be broadcast to various parts of the world. This speed is added to by the support of the development of information and communication technology, which is also moving at high speed in conveying information with mass media as the spearhead of message delivery. Hafied Cangara explained that the nature of message dissemination through mass media is fast, especially electronic mass media such as radio and television (Cangara, 2018).

According to Clifford Nass, a professor of Communication at Stanford in Djalaluddin Rakhmat Psychology of Communication, there is a group of people who are currently growing rapidly. For them, even the most trivial new information, or even the most vague news, that something new is happening in another part of the world is truly unbearable (read: they feel they have to know about anything that happens elsewhere, no matter how trivial it is) (Rakhmat, 2024).

According to Humphrey Wangke, communication technology offers even less developed countries to promote the industrialization stage they are going through and transform their economies into having high added value, namely economies that can compete with the economies of developed countries in the global market. Advances in information technology have made a significant contribution to globalization by providing information infrastructure across the world (Wangke, 2020).

Nita Andrianti in her research entitled "The Role of National Mass Media in International Politics", in her conclusion explains, Media and international

politics are two entities that cannot be separated in modern life. Both share roles in the direction of changes in society. This relationship is influenced by the major role of mass media in determining the degree of harmony of the international world, both in bilateral and multilateral relations (Andrianti, 2015).

The development of mass media also makes messages quickly received by message recipients without recognizing territorial boundaries. According to Morissan, the development of modern communication media today has enabled people all over the world to communicate with each other. This is possible because of the various media (channels) that can be used as a means of delivering messages. Broadcast media, namely radio and television, are one form of mass media that is efficient in reaching its audience in very large numbers (Morissan, 2018).

Framing Theory Analysis as a Tool for Reading Media Reality

The definition of framing analysis is an analysis used to see how the media constructs reality. Framing analysis is also used to see how events are understood and framed by the media (Eriyanto, 2002). The model or conception used is Robert N Entman's framing conception.

Entman's model or conception, framing basically refers to the provision of definitions, explanations, evaluations, and recommendations in a discourse to emphasize a certain framework of thinking towards the events being discussed (Eriyanto, 2002). Eriyanto made a diagram of the Entman concept or model as follows:

Table 1. diagram of the Entman concept

Define Problems	How is an event/issue viewed? As a what? Or what problem?
Diagnose Causes	What is the event seen as being caused by? What is considered to be the cause of a problem? Who (the actor) is considered to be the cause of the problem?
Make a moral judgement	What moral values are presented to explain the problem? What moral values are used to legitimize or delegitimize an action?
Treatment Recommendation	What solutions are offered to address the problem/issue? What paths are offered and should be taken to address the problem?

(Eriyanto, 2002)

Based on the background and theoretical framework that have been described, it is important to examine how a number of sources in Indonesia interviewed by Radio Elshinta interpret the Israel-Hamas ceasefire that came into effect on January 19, 2025. Do they see it as a step towards long-term peace, or just a temporary pause in a recurring cycle of violence? This perspective analysis is significant considering Indonesia, a country with the largest Muslim population and a foreign policy stance that supports Palestinian independence.

Through national media such as Radio Elshinta, the views of domestic sources also provide a public perspective on the issue of the Israel-Hamas ceasefire.

This study aims to identify the perspectives of sources in Indonesia through Radio Elshinta Jakarta Indonesia broadcasts in its reporting related to the ceasefire between Israel and Hamas, which will take effect on January 19, 2025.

This research is theoretically beneficial in contributing to the development of communication studies, especially in the analysis of media framing of international conflict issues. This research can be a reference for similar studies on the role of broadcast media in the construction of global discourse, especially on conflict. Practical benefits provide insight for media practitioners, especially broadcast media, in conveying international issues in depth and informatively. In addition, the results of this study are expected to be used as evaluation material for radio journalism practices in presenting global conflict narratives from a local perspective.

METHODOLOGY

The research article on Broadcasting the Israel-Hamas Conflict on Radio Elshinta: Perspectives of Indonesian Sources on the Israel-Hamas Ceasefire uses a qualitative approach. The research is called a qualitative method because the data collected and its analysis are more qualitative (Sugiyono, 2018). The analysis method used is Robert N. Entman's framing model analysis. The unit of analysis in this study is an excerpt from an interview with a source broadcast on Radio Elshinta with the topic of the ceasefire agreement between Israel and Hamas which will take effect on January 19, 2025.

In this study, only three sources will be analyzed in interviews conducted by Radio Elshinta, namely interviews with Professor of Middle Eastern Geopolitics, Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) Yogyakarta, Siti Mutiah Setiawati, Observer of Middle Eastern issues who is also a Permanent Professor of History, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, UI, Yon Machmudi, and Deputy Chairman of the MPR RI, Hidayat Nur Wahid. In this study, framing theory is used to examine the content of the sources' views by analyzing how they frame issues that include problem definitions, causes, moral judgments, and solution recommendations, under Entman's framing model.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Elshinta Radio Broadcasting and Global Issues

Radio Elshinta is a radio media in Indonesia that has a special characteristic of broadcasting news and information. This media is one of the media that has an important role in conveying national and global issues to the public in Indonesia. Radio Elshinta broadcasts 24 hours non-stop, consistently raising news themes that are currently in demand or needed by the public. In addition to Jakarta which uses the frequency 90.00 FM, Radio Elshinta broadcasts can be heard through the Radio Elshinta network or streaming channels.

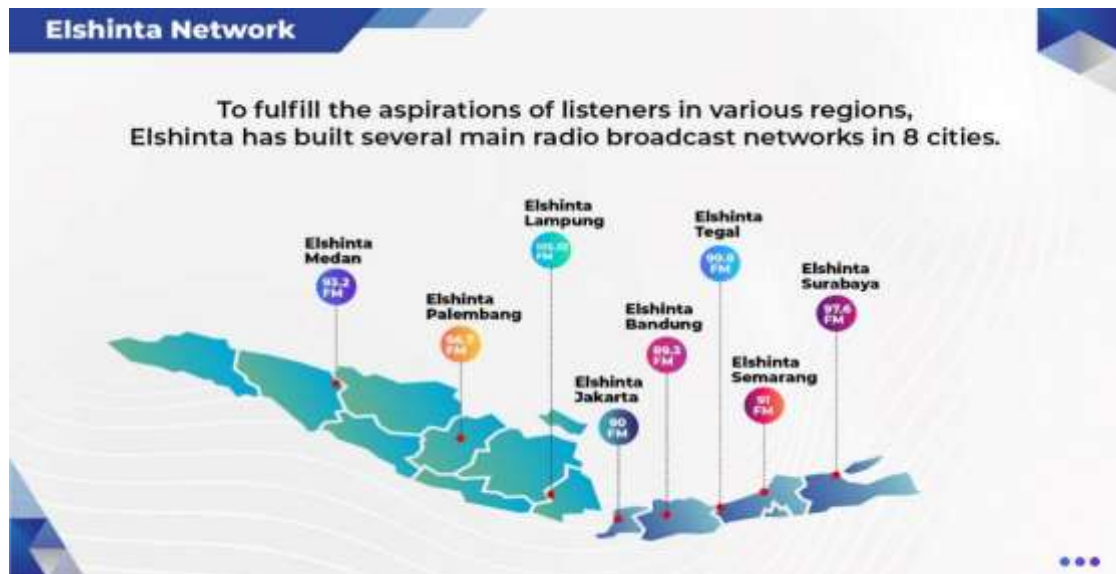


Figure 1. Elshinta Network
Source: Radio Elshinta

According to Haryo Ristamaji, Editor-in-Chief of Radio Elshinta, the radio station, in choosing topics or discussion points presented with resource persons, primarily considers the current needs and interests of the wider community (Ristamaji, 2025).

Not only national issues, Radio Elshinta also broadcasts global issues from world events, ranging from geopolitical conflicts and climate change to global economic developments. In conveying global issues, Radio Elshinta interviews sources from a number of parties, such as members of the Indonesian House of Representatives and experts, so that the audience gets a broader and deeper perspective. To strengthen global issues, Radio Elshinta collaborates with international broadcasting institutions such as NHK Japan and China Radio International (CRI) in Indonesian. The collaboration between Radio Elshinta and CRI, for example, was agreed by both parties on April 20, 2010 in Jakarta. According to the person in charge of Radio Elshinta, Wahyu Adhitama, the collaboration was their effort to try to take advantage of the ASEAN-China Free Trade Agreement (ACFTA) trade cooperation framework (Kontan.co.id, 2010).

In an era of fast information and almost without geographical boundaries, the existence of radio media such as Elshinta has strategic value. Radio Elshinta, not only conveys developments in domestic issues through the Elshinta News and Talk program, but also seeks to present global issues. In its broadcasts, Elshinta presents a chronology of events, the response of the Indonesian government, and interviews with observers or academics who are competent in their fields. By using a multi-source approach and maintaining journalistic values, Elshinta seeks to become a reference and is trusted by the public who want to understand national and international issues.

The trust in Radio Elshinta in presenting international issues can be seen from the awards received, such as the "Adam Malik Award" from the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 2025, Radio Elshinta received the Adam Malik Award in the category of best radio media. The award was presented by the

Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sugiono, to a number of mass media that also received awards at the 2025 Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs Annual Press Statement (PPTM) in Jakarta (Antaranews, 2025).

As a radio-based news broadcasting media that is oriented towards actual and objective information, the existence of Radio Elshinta shows a significant contribution in conveying global issues to the Indonesian public. The contextual and participatory journalistic approach makes Elshinta an important instrument in increasing media literacy and global awareness among the Indonesian people. Thus, Elshinta can be positioned as a strategic media in strengthening information diplomacy and shaping public opinion in the realm of global communication.

Indonesian Source's Perspective on Israel-Hamas Ceasefire in an Interview on Radio Elshinta.

The ongoing conflict between Israel and Hamas has become a global issue with wide-ranging impacts. It has not only affected the Middle East and its surroundings, but has also triggered international reactions and solidarity, including in Indonesia. One of the acts of solidarity that occurred in Indonesia was the action to defend Palestine that took place in the National Monument area of Jakarta, Sunday, November 5, 2023, which was attended by several important figures in Indonesia (voaindonesia.com, 2023)

When the ceasefire between Israel and Hamas was announced and implemented on January 19, 2025, views from various groups in Indonesia emerged through the mass media. Radio Elshinta, as a mass media that focuses on news and information, made the event one of the materials presented in the News and Talk program with interviews with sources.

The interviewee, Deputy Chairman of the MPR RI, Hidayat Nur Wahid was conducted on January 18, 2025. Then on January 19, an interview with an observer on the Middle East who is also a Permanent Professor of History, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, UI, Yon Machmudi, and on January 19, 2025, an interview with a Professor of Middle Eastern Geopolitics, Gadjah Mada University (UGM) Yogyakarta, Siti Mutiah Setiawati.

To analyze the views of the three sources on their views on the ceasefire between Hamas and Israel using the framing theory approach. Eriyanto made a concept diagram or Entman model as follows, defining problems, diagnosing causes, making moral judgments, and recommending solutions (Eriyanto, 2002).

1) Deputy Chairman of the MPR Hidayat Nur Wahid

The interview with the Deputy Chairman of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia (MPR) RI, Hidayat Nur Wahid, was conducted live on January 18, 2025. Hidayat Nur Wahid was asked the question, How to oversee the ceasefire to be a good start for the return of Palestine? Answering the question, Hidayat Nur Wahid said the following;

"We are very grateful to Allah SWT and express our extraordinary appreciation to the fighters in Palestine, they, with all their limitations, have been bombarded for more than 15 months by a world hostile to Palestine, but they can still exist and in the end they

are the ones who determine this ceasefire. Israel even followed what Hamas wanted, and today's ceasefire occurred according to what Hamas expected."

Using Robert Entman's framing theory, the perspective of the source of the Deputy Chairman of the MPR RI Hidayat Nur Wahid in framing the issue of the ceasefire between Israel and Hamas, emphasizes that the aggression and suffering experienced by the Palestinian people due to attacks for more than 15 months by Israeli forces. Hidayat Nur Wahid assesses the cause of the problem of aggressive actions from outside parties - namely, Israel and its allies, who are described as part of the "world hostile to Palestine".

In addition, Palestine is considered a heroic party, surviving with all its limitations and worthy of praise and respect. The Hamas group, which is usually the object of international criticism, is framed in this quote as the determinant of peace, not the cause of the conflict. The recommendations and solutions presented are recognition of the political strength and legitimacy of the Palestinian struggle, especially Hamas, in the peace process. The ceasefire is seen not as a result of pressure on Hamas, but as their success in dictating terms to Israel.

Using the Eriyanto diagram in the Entman concept or model, from the quote delivered by the resource person, Deputy Chairman of the MPR RI Hidayat Nur Wahid, the following diagram can be drawn:

Table 2. Using the Eriyanto diagram in the Entman concept or model

Define problems	The issue emphasized is the aggression and suffering experienced by the Palestinian people due to attacks for more than 15 months by the powers referred to as the "hostile world of Palestine". The problem is described as an imbalance of power between the limited Palestinians and the great powers attacking them.
Diagnose Causes	The cause of this problem is framed as the aggressive actions of external parties – namely Israel and its allies who are depicted as part of a “world hostile to Palestine.”
Make a Moral Judgment	1) Palestine is depicted as a heroic party, surviving with “all its limitations”, and worthy of praise and respect. 2) Hamas, which is usually the object of international criticism, is framed in this quote as the determinant of peace, not the cause of conflict.
Treatment Recommendation	The solution implied in the quote is the recognition of the political power and legitimacy of the Palestinian struggle, especially Hamas, in the peace process. The ceasefire is seen not as a result of pressure on Hamas, but as their success in dictating terms to Israel.

With the above analysis, it can be concluded that the resource person, who is the Deputy Chairman of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia (MPR RI), Hidayat Nur Wahid, is of the view that the ceasefire between Israel and Hamas is something that deserves appreciation. Hidayat Nur

Wahid is of the view that the ceasefire is a recognition of the political strength and legitimacy of the Palestinian struggle, especially Hamas.

2) Observer of Middle Eastern issues who is also a Permanent Professor of History, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, UI, Yon Machmudi

Middle East observer who is also a Permanent Professor of History at the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, University of Indonesia, Yon Machmudi, was interviewed live on January 19, 2025. Yon Machmudi, answered the question about how optimistic he was that this ceasefire would bring about change, especially in Gaza, Palestine, by saying the following;

"If we look at the ceasefire that has been agreed upon, there are three stages that provide hope for a permanent ceasefire between Israel and Hamas in Gaza. It's just that there are things that are obstacles when we look at the phases leading to the ceasefire, it's not easy and it's not easy because there are many violations that might lead to the possibility of one party holding back, but of course there are guarantors, whether from America, Qatar and also Egypt to ensure that the ceasefire can be continued. Indeed, one indication is the Israeli attacks that are still being carried out continuously in the Gaza region, this also threatens the safety of not only the nearly hundreds of Palestinians who died but also the potential for prisoners of war who were killed by Israeli attacks and will give rise to claims that Israel accuses Hamas of killing while Hamas considers that the killing of prisoners of war from Israel was due to attacks carried out by Israel, well, I think these are the challenges that are faced, after the first phase of the ceasefire. The hope is that it will lead to a permanent ceasefire."

The views of the above sources confirm that the discourse framework that frames the Israel-Hamas conflict in the context of hope for a permanent ceasefire, but with an awareness of the complex challenges on the ground. Based on Robert Entman's framing model, this quote puts forward the issue of the sustainability of the peace process as the main problem, with an emphasis on violations that weaken the ceasefire agreement.

In terms of causes, this quote implies that Israeli military action, especially the attack on the Gaza Strip, is a significant factor that undermines the peace process. Moral judgment is implicitly directed at the importance of restraint and maintaining stability, especially for the safety of civilians and prisoners of war. Meanwhile, mediators such as the United States, Qatar, and Egypt are constructed as important actors who have the legitimacy and capacity to ensure the implementation of the peace agreement.

Thus, the framing in this quote serves to foster the perception that although there is hope for peace, the success of the process is highly dependent on the commitment of the parties involved and diplomatic support from international actors. This also shows how media discourse or public narratives can strengthen opinions about the need for the role of the international community in resolving prolonged conflicts.

Using the Eriyanto diagram in the Entman concept or model, the quote delivered by the resource person, Observer on the Middle East who is also a Permanent Professor of History, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, UI, Yon Machmudi, can be described in the following diagram:

Table 3. Using the Eriyanto diagram in the Entman concept or model

Define problems	The issues raised were the vulnerability of the implementation of the ceasefire between Israel and Hamas, as well as the potential failure of the process towards permanent peace due to ongoing violations and violence, especially by Israel.
Diagnose Causes	The main causes of failure or obstacles in the ceasefire process are directed at: continuing attacks from Israel, the lack of trust between the warring parties and the potential for mutual accusations regarding prisoners of war.
Make a Moral Judgment	Implicit moral judgments: a) Showing that the ceasefire violation is a high-risk action. b). Israel's actions are positioned as a threat to the peace process. c). International guarantors (the US, Qatar, and Egypt) are portrayed as the parties who must keep the process going.
Treatment Recommendation	The views on solutions raised are: a). The need for international guarantors (America, Qatar, Egypt) to ensure the ceasefire is running, b). Refrain from violence and avoid violations that could damage trust. c) Hope for a permanent ceasefire.

From the perspective of the Middle East Observer resource person who is also a Permanent Professor of History at the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, University of Indonesia, Yon Machmudi, as analyzed above, it can be concluded that there are several vulnerabilities in the implementation of the ceasefire between Israel and Hamas which will take effect on January 19, 2025. Several factors cause vulnerabilities in the implementation of the ceasefire, including attacks from Israel and the distrust of each party. However, Yon Machmudi still has hope for a permanent ceasefire if there is an international guarantor to ensure that the ceasefire is running and avoid violations.

3). Professor of Middle Eastern Geopolitics at Gadjah Mada University (UGM) Yogyakarta, Siti Mutiah Setiawati

Interview with Professor of Middle Eastern Geopolitics, Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) Yogyakarta, Siti Mutiah Setiawati, conducted on January 19, 2025. To the source Siti Mutiah Setiawati, the interviewer asked the question, "How do you view the ceasefire agreement between Israel and Hamas (Palestine), but there are still attacks from Israel?". In response to this question, the following is an excerpt from the source's answer, Siti Mutiah Setiawati

"First, I have been interviewed by several media, even Elshinta interviewed me yesterday, I remain the same, that I am pessimistic about seeing what the ceasefire will be, first, I am pessimistic because this is actually a proposal from Joe Biden, who at the end of his term will hand over his office on Monday to Donald Trump. Because he was criticized that there was no meaningful solution from the Democratic Party under Joe Biden regarding the Conflict in Gaza, so it was considered that there was no solution

from Joe Biden. This is by my community who are observers of the Middle East. That's why one of the reasons why Kamala Harris lost was because she had no ideas about the Gaza conflict. While Donald Trump, regardless of whether he likes it or not, he has a solution even though the solution is not for Palestine, for example if Israeli prisoners are not released then I will burn Gaza to the ground. If I lose, I am sure Israel will no longer exist. That's him throwing out that solution, whether he likes it or not, but he threw it like that. Then Joe Biden, if we look at Jimmy Carter's funeral, everyone appreciates it, then everyone remembers his contribution to resolving the conflict Arab Palestine, namely the 1978 Camp David agreement which caused Egypt to regain the Sinai Desert occupied by Israel. That was the settlement. And after that, there was no major conflict that meant anything. Then Bill Clinton completed Oslo 1993, 1995, then Wye River, Roadmap Peace to Annapolis. Then, Obama banned the construction of settlements in the West Bank. He was firm with Benjamin Netanyahu not to build settlements in the West Bank before there was a settlement granting independence to Palestine like that, that was the settlement and that is remembered by people. Joe Biden, during his term of office, thought about what legacy he would leave. He threw that in front of the Qatari PM, Hamas figures, and representatives from Egypt. What was thrown was indeed the key to resolving the end of the Gaza conflict. The Gaza conflict was the release of Jewish prisoners by Hamas in Gaza; there were around 250 people. That was the trigger for the conflict that began on October 7, 2023."

In the interview excerpt, Radio Elshinta media presents the views of the source, who explicitly shows doubts about the effectiveness of the ceasefire between Israel and Hamas. Using Robert Entman's framing theory, this excerpt frames the ceasefire event through four main elements: problem definition, diagnosis of causes, moral judgment, and proposed solutions.

The main issue raised is the uncertainty about the ceasefire, which is considered not to have a significant impact on resolving the Gaza conflict. This is associated with the initiative of President Joe Biden, who is said to be at the end of his term and does not have a strong diplomatic legacy on the Palestine-Israel issue. The main cause of the weakness of this solution is diagnosed as a result of Biden's leadership which is considered indecisive and does not have a clear strategy, in contrast to previous American presidents such as Jimmy Carter, Bill Clinton, and Barack Obama who are considered to have made concrete contributions to the history of conflict resolution in the Middle East.

The moral assessment in this quote tends to be negative towards Biden and the Democratic Party in general, with the emphasis that their indecisiveness in handling the Gaza conflict was one of the factors in their political defeat, including Kamala Harris' defeat. In contrast, Donald Trump is framed in contrast as a figure who, although controversial, is considered brave and firm in proposing a "solution", even though he does not side with Palestine.

The solution implied in this perspective is that ending the Gaza conflict should focus on resolving the root of the problem, namely the release of Jewish prisoners held by Hamas - which is said to be the main trigger for the conflict since October 7, 2023.

Using the Eriyanto diagram in the Entman concept or model, the quote delivered by the resource person, Professor of Middle Eastern Geopolitics,

Gadjah Mada University (UGM) Yogyakarta, Siti Mutiah Setiawati, can be described as follows:

Table 4. Using the Eriyanto diagram in the Entman concept or model

Define problems	The ineffectiveness of the Gaza ceasefire and the lack of Joe Biden's foreign policy legacy on the Palestine-Israel conflict.
Diagnose causes	1) Joe Biden's weakening position towards the end of his term, 2) Criticism of the Democratic Party for its perceived failure on the Gaza issue, 3) The absence of concrete action from Biden compared to previous US presidents.
Make a moral judgment	Moral assessment, namely, criticizing Biden and appreciating previous US leaders (Carter, Clinton, Obama), even in contrast, saying that Trump, although controversial, at least has a firm attitude.
Treatment Recommendation	1) An effective solution must involve decisiveness and clear direction, 2) The focus must be on the release of prisoners as the key to the Gaza conflict.

The analysis above shows that the views of the resource person, Professor of Middle Eastern Geopolitics, Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) Yogyakarta, Siti Mutiah Setiawati, regarding the implementation of the ceasefire between Israel and Hamas, which is not as expected, or the ineffectiveness of the ceasefire. In addition, in the matter of the ceasefire between Israel and Hamas, the focus that must be considered is the issue of releasing prisoners, as the key to the conflict between Israel and Hamas.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Framing analysis using Robert Entman's model, Radio Elshinta's news regarding the Israel-Hamas ceasefire. Hidayat Nur Wahid's view frames Palestine as a heroic and persecuted party, with Israel and its allies as aggressive actors who undermine peace efforts. Hamas is presented as a party that has legitimacy in the peace process, not as the cause of the conflict. However, Hidayat Nurwahid has the view that obtaining a ceasefire between Israel and Hamas is something that deserves appreciation.

Source speaker Yon Machmudi is of the view that the Israel-Hamas conflict is framed in the framework of hopes for a permanent ceasefire, but with an awareness of the complexities on the ground. The importance of stability and protection of civilians, while the solutions offered place international actors such as the United States, Qatar, and Egypt as important mediators in ensuring the effectiveness of the peace agreement.

Siti Mutiah Setiawati's view is that the ceasefire between Israel and Hamas is framed sceptically, highlighting many aspects, such as the weak leadership of

President Joe Biden, whose term of office is about to end. Siti Mutiah Setiawati has a view that is not only sceptical about the implementation of the ceasefire, but also that the resolution of the conflict is seen as dependent on resolving the root of the problem, especially the release of prisoners.

The media needs to continue to prioritize perspectives that encourage peaceful resolution by objectively highlighting the important role of the international community in conflict issues. In the context of presenting information on international conflicts, the media is advised to present news based on broader and deeper contextual analysis. In an academic framework, further research is needed considering the very dynamic development of the Israel-Hamas issue and who knows when a permanent peace agreement will be obtained.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

Future research could explore a broader spectrum of media platforms, including television and digital social media, to compare how various Indonesian media frame international conflicts like the Israel-Hamas ceasefire and how these narratives shape public perception and foreign policy discourse. Comparative framing analysis between mainstream and alternative media would provide insights into potential media bias and agenda-setting practices. Furthermore, longitudinal studies can examine how consistency or shifts in media framing over time influence national solidarity movements and diplomatic stances. By incorporating audience reception studies, future work can also assess how different demographic groups interpret and internalize media narratives on global conflicts, thus offering a more holistic understanding of media influence in international relations.

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