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Framing Analysis of Drought News in Java at detik.com

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Abstract

This study examines the manner in which sustainability issues are portrayed in Indonesian media during persistent drought conditions, specifically exploring how these portrayals may exonerate the government from accountability for its dedication to sustainable development. The research is based on the concept that the framing of news has a significant impact on the formation of public opinions and the discussion of policies. A framing analysis was performed on a specific set of news articles sourced from Detik.com, a prominent media station in Indonesia. The primary objective of the analysis was to determine the prevailing frameworks utilised in the representation of sustainability challenges and drought, together with its consequences in assigning blame for these problems. The findings indicate a dearth of ethical assessment within news framing, thereby serving as a protective barrier for the government against scrutiny about its commitment to sustainable development. In spite of the frequent occurrence of droughts and the increasing issues related to sustainability, media coverage frequently neglects to thoroughly analyse or critically examine the steps taken by the state. In contrast, news narratives often have a tendency to provide fatalistic depictions of environmental challenges or attribute responsibility to external sources, such as climate change or global economic situations. This study highlights the necessity for increased critical and evaluative journalism pertaining to sustainability matters in Indonesia. By shedding light on the ways in which present framing practises might lead to a shirking of political accountability, it emphasises the need for increased journalistic examination of state obligations pertaining to sustainable development. Furthermore, this emphasises the potential impact of media coverage that is both balanced and accountable in promoting greater social involvement in addressing sustainability issues.

Keyword: Framing Analysis; Detik.com; Drought; Java Island

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, a tropical archipelago renowned for its abundant rainforests, picturesque coastlines, and rich cultural heritage, is currently confronted with a distressing challenge: an acute water scarcity. The country is commonly characterised by abundant precipitation, tropical climate, and the soothing resonance of monsoons. However, the advent of climate change has ushered in a novel era of unpredictability. This Southeast Asian country is currently facing significant challenges due to extended periods of drought and insufficient water availability. This article will examine the origins, repercussions, and potential treatments pertaining to Indonesia's impending drought problem. The climate in Indonesia is distinguished by the presence of tropical rainforests, alternating monsoon seasons, and a general pattern of wet and dry periods. These climatic characteristics have long characterized the nation's natural terrain and played a significant role in the country's agricultural, economic, and environmental dynamics (Mursidi, 2017).

- Monsoons: The Southeast Asian monsoon generates an unusual wet season (November to March) and dry season (April to October) pattern in Indonesia. During the season of rainfall, the country receives a lot of rain, while the dry season sees an enormous reduction in precipitation.
- El Nio and La Nia: These climate phenomena, which are related to the warming and cooling of the Pacific Ocean, have had an important effect on Indonesia's climate patterns. El Nio often delivers more drought to the region, whilst La Nia frequently brings more rain.
- The proximity equator: Indonesia provides to its tropical climate. This tropical standing assures stable temperatures with just little variability throughout the year.

Despite its tropical affection, Indonesia is currently experiencing altering weather patterns and an increasing chance of droughts. Multiple factors are contributing to the approaching drought crisis (Fernandes et al., 2017). The global climate issues has caused average temperatures to rise and weather patterns to shift. Indonesia is certainly not an exemption as rising temperatures and shifting rainfall patterns are disrupting the country's regular climatic cycles (Kundzewicz et al., 2018; Pacoma, 2019). Deforestation has drastically altered local weather patterns as a result of land conversion, logging, and the cultivation of palm oil. Forests serves as natural reservoirs, storing water and lightly releasing it back into the ecosystem. Forest destruction disturbs this equilibrium and contributes to water

shortages.

Agriculture in Indonesia, which is heavily reliant on irrigation, has driven up the reliance on water resources. Excessive water extraction and poor water resource management have contributed to the depletion of subsurface aquifers and a decline in fresh water materials. Rapid urbanization has raised demand for water resources in cities and metropolitan regions (Vernimmen et al., 2012). This demand is frequently not satisfied by sustainable water management, which leads to overuse and misallocation of water resources. The addressing drought in Indonesia is expected to have severe implications for the nation's finances, environmentalism and society. Agriculture is an important economic combustion for Indonesia. A protracted drought can diminish agricultural production and cause animal losses, threatening food security and livelihoods. A drought will aggravate already prohibited access to safe drinking water for home and industrial purposes (Avia et al., 2023). Water scarcity may result in waterborne illnesses, societal instability, and resource disputes. Drier circumstances haveten forest fires, which have turning into more regular in Indonesia. These fires not only wreak havoc on ecosystems, however they also add to air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. Indonesia is well-known for its diverse biodiversity and distinctive environments. Prolonged droughts can cause habitat destruction, putting many species at risk and jeopardizing ecological equilibrium. Tourism, fishing, and energy production are among the industries that could potentially be severely affected. Drought-related blackouts and decreased tourism could end up in economic losses (Rahmi & Dimiyati, 2021).

Adapting to Indonesia's approaching drought disaster is a complicated task that need comprehensive policies at the local, national, and international levels. Develop sustainable land use practices and implement stronger anti-deforestation rules. Stimulate efforts to restore natural water reservoirs through reforestation and afforestation. Improve water resource management by focusing on environmentally friendly practices in agriculture, industry, and cities. It is vital to invest in infrastructure for water storage, shipment, and wastewater treatment. Establish and execute local and national climate the adaptation plans. These approaches ought to involve drought-resistant crop types along with water-saving farming methods. Improve a disaster preparedness and response, particularly regarding forest fires. This includes equipping firefighting units and coordinating operations in order to rapidly extinguish blazes. Engage with neighboring nations and international organizations to solve regional climate challenges and reduce the consequences of El Nio and La Nia occurrences. Educate everyone on the value of water conservation and sustainable land management. Public support and participation

are critical for effective mitigation initiatives(Pacoma, 2019).

The approaching drought crisis in Indonesia serves as a harsh warning of the far-reaching effects of climate change and environmental degradation. While this nation has historically been a tropical paradise, climate change has led to disturbances in weather patterns and water supply. To address this situation, ongoing work at all levels must be made, from government policy to individual activities. The fate of Indonesia's environmentalism economy, and society is in jeopardy, but with unwavering effort and worldwide collaboration, the country can strive to overcome this challenge and adapt to climate change.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Mass Media Role During COVID-19

During the COVID-19 epidemic, the media had a vital role as a source of information, communication, and influence on the global level. The pandemic, which began in late 2019, shows mass media an array of difficulties and opportunities in the digital era. This paper will look at how the media had a varied role in the COVID-19 epidemic, especially its influence on public health, the economy, public perception, disinformation, and the altering of media consumption patterns. From the very beginning of the pandemic, the news media became the major means of distributing knowledge concerning COVID-19. Traditional and digital news channels were critical in informing the public about the virus, its symptoms, preventative methods, and government laws. The 24-hour news cycle, as well as internet and social media outlets, guaranteed that pandemic information was spread in real time. People have the ability to stay informed and make educated decisions about their safety and well-being due to the continuous flow of information (Persson, 2022; Ylä-Anttila et al., 2022).

To reach a broader demographic, public health professionals and government agencies used mass media. Daily press briefings and broadcast pronouncements became standard procedure, with experts and authorities providing the public with updates, direction, and comfort. These institutions were able to distribute essential information, modifications public opinion, and encourage compliance with safety measures including mask-wearing, social segregation, and vaccination through the media. Public health specialists and government organizations used mass media to reach a larger population. Daily press briefings and TV announcements became the norm, with experts and authorities providing the public with knowledge, advice, and comfort. Through the media, the aforementioned groups were able to disseminate critical information, influence public

opinion, and encourage compliance with safety measures including applying masks, social isolation, and vaccination (Dodd, 2021; Santos et al., 2022). Public health professionals and government departments used mass media to reach a broader audience. Daily press briefings and TV announcements were the norm, with practitioners and authorities delivering knowledge, legal representation, and comfort to the public at large. The aforementioned groups were able to convey essential information, influence public opinion, and call on compliance with safety measures such as wearing masks, social isolation, and vaccination through the media (Abbas, 2022; Hart et al., 2020).

To reach a broader demographic, public health experts and government agencies hired mass media. Daily press conferences and TV announcements became the norm, with practitioners and authorities providing the public with information, legal guidance, and comfort. Through the media, the aforementioned groups were able to transmit crucial data, influence public opinion, and encourage compliance with safety measures such as applying masks, social isolation, and vaccination. Health professionals and government organizations used mass media to reach a larger population. Daily press conferences and TV statements became the norm, with practitioners and authorities enlightening, advising, and comforting the public. The aforementioned groups were able to convey critical facts, influence public opinion, and desire compliance with safety measures like as mask use, social isolation, and vaccination through the media (Apergis et al., 2023; Morelli et al., 2022). The worldwide crisis also hastened the continuing shift away from traditional mass media and towards digital and streaming services. People turned to internet sources for amusement, news, and communication as a result of the lockdowns and social distancing policies that were in place. Streaming services such as Netflix, Amazon Prime, and Disney+ possessed an increase in subscribers, while traditional cable and broadcast networks suffered an overall decline in viewership. This change emphasized the importance of media organizations adapting their content distribution methods and business models in order to remain relevant in a shifting media environment.

Lastly, during the COVID-19 epidemic, the media played a diverse and crucial role. It was a significant source of information, linking the people with specialists and authorities while also documenting the human toll of the crisis. However, the epidemic identified difficulties including as disinformation development, media divisiveness, and economic stresses on the sector. It hastened the transition to digital media consumption, emphasizing the importance of adaptation and innovation. As the pandemic progressed, the media became more than simply an archive of information; it became a crucial tool for navigating a global catastrophe, eventually reinventing how we consume and analyze

information in a fast changing world.

➤ News Framing of COVID-19

The COVID-19 epidemic has been a historic worldwide calamity, affecting all elements of civilization. As the public's primary resource of information, the news media plays a critical role in shaping views and responses to the a pandemic The words, pictures, and narratives used by news sources to frame COVID-19 can have a substantial impact on public understanding, policies, and individual behavior. This article plunges into the numerous frames in which COVID-19 has been depicted in the mainstream media and examines their societal influence. The crisis frame is one of the most commonly employed frames for discussing COVID-19. News outlets frequently characterize this pandemic as a serious and immediate threat, highlighting growing case numbers, overcrowded hospitals, and a high death toll. The aforementioned structure can aid in mobilising public support for government initiatives and adherence to safety measures. It may, however, cause fear, worry, and feelings of powerlessness, particularly if the coverage lacks context or answers. The crisis framing can raise public awareness, but it does not necessarily present a fair viewpoint (Banerjee et al., 2022; Selviani et al., 2022).

Another widespread framing is the blame frame, which aims to hold people, groups, or governments responsible for the spread or mishandling of the epidemic. This framework can function as an accountability and transparency device. It can, however, prolong scapegoating, prejudice, and political divisiveness. The blame framing might cover up wider socioeconomic elements such as healthcare infrastructure and global connections that are contributing to the a pandemic (Costola et al., 2023; Kwon et al., 2021). The heroic framing promotes stories of frontline workers, healthcare professionals, and community volunteers devoted to combating the pandemic as heroes. This framing may stir up feelings of unity, thankfulness, and purpose. It honors perseverance and teamwork in the face of hardship. However, depending too heavily on this framing may overestimate the structural difficulties that healthcare professionals encounter, such as limited resources and support, and may unwittingly romanticize pain (Apuke & Omar, 2021; Gutierrez-Huerter O et al., 2023).

COVID-19 is frequently framed in economic terms in the mainstream media, emphasizing its influence on companies, jobs, and financial markets. This framework may educate the public on the economic consequences of the pandemic in addition to the efforts taken to prevent them. Overemphasizing the economic frame, on the other hand, could divert attention toward issues related to public health, diminish the suffering of

vulnerable communities, and put profit above people's well-being. Expert decisions, research results, and data-driven analysis are the center of the scientific frame. It makes spreading knowledge on the virus's biology, preventative measures, and vaccine research progress. This framework encourages trust in scientific and public health organizations. It may, however, be complex and difficult for some audiences to fully comprehend and if not conveyed effectively, it can foster confusion or mistrust in scientific professionals (Ng et al., 2023; Oliveira et al., 2022).

The human interest framing is frequently used by media outlets to share personal tales of persons affected by COVID-19. These tales humanize the epidemic, making it more relevant to consumers. Personal narratives can stimulate empathy while also emphasizing the worth of safety precautions. However, relying on this frame excessively can be emotionally draining and may lead to desensitization over time. The political framework analyzes how governments and political leaders deal with this pandemic. This framework can be helpful in holding authorities accountable and evaluating their response to the crisis. It can, however, be exploited to incite political debate and divisiveness, detracting from the core focus on public health.

The virus has disproportionately impacted underprivileged groups, exacerbating previously existing inequalities. The racial and socioeconomic framing of the media throws interest on these discrepancies, exposing addresses such as access to healthcare, housing, and financial help. This framework has the potential to enhance social justice and equity. It may, however, risk sustaining preconceptions and further marginalizing affected populations.

The way COVID-19 is depicted in the media has an enormous impact on society. These frameworks have a variety of consequences for public perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors:

1. Compliance with Safety precautions: Fear of the virus's severity might push people to adhere to safety precautions such as wearing masks and exercising social distance. Overemphasizing crises, on the other hand, might lead to fear, exhaustion, or protest against limits.
2. Trust in Experts and Institutions: The scientific framework may foster public trust in experts and institutions, encouraging people to comply with expert advice. Miscommunication or propaganda, on the other hand, can destroy confidence and stymie attempts to manage the infection.
3. Discrimination and Stigmatization: The blame frame has the potential to stigmatize

certain groups or individuals, leading to discrimination or hate crimes. To avoid such effects, it is necessary to report accurately.

4. Solidarity and compassion may be fostered via the heroic and human interest frames, pushing people to support their communities and adhere to safety precautions. These frames may help to reinforce the impression of a united front against the pandemic.
5. Economic Decisions: The economic frame could influence government policies as well as individual financial decisions, stressing either economic recovery or public health.
6. The political frame has an opportunity to impact public opinion, election choices, and government accountability. Political conflict and division might also result.
7. Equity and Social Justice: Racial and socioeconomic categories can be utilised to increase awareness of structural disparities and support social justice efforts. It can also illuminate policy weaknesses and inequalities.

Responsible journalism plays an important role in the setting of such various contexts. Newspapers should attempt to present a balanced and nuanced opinion (Susilo, 2023). This involves contextualizing the situation as well as emphasizing remedies and qualified guidance. It entails dealing with economic and political consequences while keeping public health in mind. Furthermore, media outlets must be careful not to stigmatize or sensationalize, and they must promote ethical reporting that respects individuals privacy and dignity. The way COVID-19 is framed in the mainstream media has far-reaching consequences, influencing public knowledge, attitudes, and behavior. Various frameworks determine how the epidemic is seen and how individuals and communities respond, including catastrophe to scientific, political, and human interest. Responsible reporting is vital for providing a balanced, truthful, and compassionate picture of the pandemic. It is everyone's obligation to make sure that news framing helps people through these difficult times while also supporting public health, equity, and societal cohesion.

RESEARCH METHOD

Robert N. Entman's framing analysis is recognized as a strong technique for studying how the media influences public perception and opinion in the context of media and communication studies. This analytical paradigm is especially useful for studying crisis news due to how it enables us to figure out how crises are depicted, evaluated, and ultimately comprehended by the public. To understand the relevance of framing analysis in the context of crisis news, it needs to be done to first investigate the idea, its major components, and its practical applications. Robert N. Entman's framing analysis centers on

how media organizations and their messages create reality by stressing some parts of an issue while downplaying or ignoring others. According to the theory of framing, news articles are not just unbiased accounts of events, but rather an outcome of a selective process that determines how audiences see and interpret those events.

1. **Frame Definition:** Picking specific characteristics, themes, or elements to characterize an issue. The framing choices of news outlets emphasise various facets of a situation, implementing it in a particular viewpoint. Depending on the focus selected by the media, a crisis may be given as a natural disaster, an economic disaster, a security jeopardy or a humanitarian problems.
2. **Frame Building:** The production of the story or discourse surrounding an issue is referred to as frame building. It comprises the use of language, images, metaphors, and other methods of rhetoric to portray a particular viewpoint of view. Frame build in crisis news may end up in narratives highlighting heroism, victimization, accountability, or blame, influencing how the audience considers the disaster and its ramifications.
3. **Frame Setting:** This component entails situating a problem within a larger societal or historical framework. It clarifies the reason a crisis arose and what it signifies in the overall scheme of things to the audience. A crisis, for example, could be portrayed as a result of long-term systemic errors or as an isolated appearance, which has a significant impact on public comprehension and response.

Crisis news has the power to elicit influential reactions from people and affect public opinion. Researchers and analysts may better comprehend how crises are depicted and how these portrayals have an effect public opinion by evaluating the framing choices made by news outlets. For example, framing a crisis as a national security risk may result in demands for greater defense expense and security measures, but offering it as a catastrophe for humanity may result in calls for international relief and communication. The media is crucial when creating the agenda for public debates and influencing politicians' decisions. We can apply framing analysis to determine what elements of a crisis are given the greatest attention and how these aspects are portrayed. By identifying controlling frames, one can assess the influence of the media upon setting priorities for crisis response and governmental measures (Lukacovic, 2020; Wibhisono, 2020).

Understanding framing can be crucial for effective crisis management and communication for companies and government agencies handling with crises. By evaluating how the media frames a crisis, these organizations can adjust their own

interactions to correspond with or oppose an important frames, permitting them to better handle the public's perception and support. Analysis of framing may indicate how crises are framed in terms of accountability and responsibility. The recognition of a crisis as an outcome of human mistake, carelessness, or systemic failure has substantial consequences for public discourse, court proceedings, and policy changes. Understanding how society addresses the core causes of crises might be aided by identifying these frameworks (Bowe, 2018; Luthansa & Susilo, 2022).

Consider a real-world example that illustrates the importance of framing analysis in crisis news: the 2008 global financial crisis. The mainstream media presented the crisis in an assortment of ways, influencing public views and legal actions. Some frames emphasised the crisis as a result of unethical behavior and greed in the financial industry, while others indicated it as a result of government regulation or a lack thereof (Kolil et al., 2020; Susilo & Santoso, 2023). Certain framing centered on the impact on ordinary residents, depicting them as victims of a defective system, whilst others focused on the possible long-term financial implications. Researchers were able to analyze these multiple frames utilizing framing analysis, displaying the varied character of the crisis and its consequences.

Lastly, Robert N. Entman's framing analysis provides a helpful framework through which can evaluate crisis news. It enables us to learn how media companies build narratives around crises, that influence public perception, policy choices, and crisis management strategies. We gain crucial insights into the dynamics of media communication and its huge impact on society's response to crises through researching the function of framing in crisis news.

Analysis Technique

The news site used for this analysis is Detik.com with their digital news site as the main data source. After gathering the data source, the data is to be analysed using Robert N. Entman analysis component that consists of:

- Problem Definition
- Causal Attribution
- Moral Evaluation
- Treatment Recommendation

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Dampak Kemarau di KBB Meluas, 1.334 Hektare Sawah Kekeringan

- Problem Definition: West Bandung Regency has been dealing with drought for 3 months and it caused the farm land to not be productive.
- Causal Attribution: The lack of rain and the raise of rice's price.
- Moral Evaluation: None.
- Treatment Recommendation: To plant item suitable for dry land.

2. Petani di Karawang Ngeluh Betapa Ganasnya Hama Tikus yang Lahap 15 Ha Padi

- Problem Definition: The rats invade farmer's yields every night and make them lose 15 hectare of yields.
- Causal Attribution: The problem is not water availability but tertiary shallowing.
- Moral Evaluation: None
- Treatment Recommendation: Dredging rivers to facilitate the flow of water into agricultural land.

3. Bapenda Jabar Bantu Masyarakat yang Kesulitan Air Bersih

- Problem Definition: As a result of the prolonged dry season continuing to spread, it was recorded that 23 districts/cities in West Java were affected by drought at the end of 2023.
- Causal Attribution: Drought is an issue that the West Java Provincial Government is focused on handling.
- Moral Evaluation: In times of drought like this, they must not be complacent. They have to
clean the environment, to not let it become dry when it rains, then flood comes.
- Treatment Recommendation: To build dams and absorption wells in order to fix the problem.

4. Fenomena El Nino Diperkirakan Terjadi Hingga Awal 2024 di Jatim

- Problem Definition: BMKG estimates that the El Nino phenomenon will occur in Indonesia until early 2024, including in the East Java region.

- Causal Attribution: Due to the El Nino phenomenon which is still ongoing today, East Java is experiencing a late rainy season.
- Moral Evaluation: None.
- Treatment Recommendation: None.

5. Drought Emergencies and Collaborative Water Governance

- Problem Definition: The public in several areas will still feel the sting of the impact of the drought (water crisis) from November to early 2024. BMKG monitoring noted that several areas experienced consecutive days without rain in the extreme category.
- Causal Attribution: Drought disasters are associated with reduced water availability and the length of the dry season due to climate anomalies such as El Nino.
- Moral Evaluation: None.
- Treatment Recommendation: Ensure collaborative water governance regulations.

Based on the data above, all of five news from Detik.com is mentioning about the drought that befall upon Java, particularly West Java. The issue in this news always involving a figure from government body. But the most striking part from the analysis is that the news mostly had no moral evaluation. The planet's drought is not only natural phenomenon but also the impact of human society and their industrial innovations. The lack of moral evaluation is an act to escape the accurate data regarding the damage of the planet resources. The framing on news site is lacking moral evaluation is because the government trying to hide their inability to be consistent with sustainability development that is largely enforced around the world and its utilization of movement is ineffective.

The lack of moral evaluation in news framing could result in negative consequences. One of the most grave concerns is that it may lead to moral relativism, in which all acts and perspectives are portrayed as equally legitimate or incorrect, regardless of their ethical implications. When dealing with issues including hate speech, discrimination, or political corruption, this can be troublesome. Failure to make moral decisions in such instances may unwittingly mainstream or downplay harmful or immoral conduct. Additionally, the lack of moral judgment in news framing can occasionally result in a "both sides" approach, which can perpetuate false equivalencies. Journalists may present two sides of an issue as equally sincere in an attempt to deliver fair reporting, even though one side is based on ignorance, bias, or disinformation. This has a chance to mislead the audience and contribute to the spread of disinformation, which has become an essential problem in the digital era.

Furthermore, a lack of moral judgment in news framing can lead to a "both sides" approach, which can perpetuate false equivalencies. In an effort to provide unbiased reporting, journalists can present two sides of an issue as equally honest, even if one side is based on ignorance, bias, or disinformation. This has the possibility to mislead the audience and contribute to the spread of disinformation, which has become an important concern in the digital age. However, there are solutions that address these problems while maintaining morally neutral in news presentation. One strategy is to give context and commentary in addition to factual reporting. It allows journalists to convey the ethical repercussions of events while without imposing their own moral judgements. Instead of that define an action as "unethical," for example, a piece of media can give the facts, context, and expert perspectives that assist the audience to comprehend why some people may think it unethical.

SIMPULAN

Journalists can be more critical when analyzing the authenticity and ethics of sources and experts cited in their news reports. By doing so, businesses could prevent promoting incorrect or detrimental data while remaining dedicated to news framing neutrality. To summarize, the lack of moral measurement in news framing is a complex subject with advantages as well as disadvantages. While it aids in the preservation of journalistic fairness and the autonomy of the audience, it could additionally lead to moral relativism, false equivalencies, and a lack of emotional connection with crucial challenges. To strike the proper balance, journalists and news organizations must discover approaches to give background information, critical analysis, and distinctive opinion pieces that address the ethical implications of news events while remaining devoted to accuracy in reporting. In this way, they may perform their vital role of informing the public without jeopardizing their ethical obligations.

Another option is to break opinion articles and editorials into individual sections or parts. Journalists and practitioners can freely share their moral analyses and viewpoints on current events in these venues. This permits news outlets to distinguish factual reporting from subjective opinion, avoiding the challenges of moral relativism and false equivalencies.

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