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To What Extent Do Online News Platforms Frame Environmental Issues? A Content News Analysis In Indonesia's Dompu Maize Development Program

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ABSTRACT

This article examines how online news frames environmental issues in the corn development program in Dompu, West Nusa Tenggara, Indonesia. Furthermore, this article uses qualitative-exploratory research to analyze the news content with the analytical knife of Robert M. Entmen's framing model. Then, the data analysis tool uses NVivo 12 Plus to code the data and distribute terms and words that correlate with the framing of online news. The findings showed that certain aspects of the maize development program were more prominent, in general, the national online media emphasized elements of "make moral judgment" and "treatment recommendation". In contrast, the local online media emphasized "define problem" and "diagnose cause". Both online media explicitly instructed how environmental issues in Dompu Regency are important for environmental journalists. Thus, this implies differences in framing between national and local online media, and illustrates that environmental journalists have an important role in framing environmental issues.

Keywords: Media framing, online news, environment issues, corn program, Dompu

ABSTRACT

Artikel ini meneliti bagaimana berita online membingkai isu lingkungan dalam program pengembangan jagung di Dompu, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Indonesia. Lebih lanjut, artikel ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif-eksploratif untuk menganalisis konten berita dengan pisau analisis model framing Robert M. Entmen. Kemudian, alat analisis data menggunakan NVivo 12 Plus untuk mengkodekan data dan mendistribusikan istilah dan kata-kata yang berkorelasi dengan pembingkai berita online. Temuan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa aspek-aspek tertentu dari program pengembangan jagung lebih menonjol, secara umum, media daring nasional menekankan unsur "make moral judgment" dan juga "treatment recommendation". Sebaliknya, media daring lokal menekankan pada unsur "define problem" dan "diagnose cause". Kedua media daring tersebut secara eksplisit menginstruksikan bagaimana isu lingkungan di Kabupaten Dompu menjadi penting bagi jurnalis lingkungan. Dengan demikian, penelitian ini menyiratkan adanya perbedaan pembingkai antara media daring nasional dan lokal, dan menggambarkan bahwa jurnalis lingkungan memiliki peran penting dalam membingkai isu-isu lingkungan.

Kata Kunci: Pembingkai media, berita online, isu lingkungan, program jagung, Dompu

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INTRODUCTION

In recent years in Indonesia, the development of news coverage of environmental issues has become a concern for environmental journalists (Jamil & Bhuj, 2023; Prastika & Fardiah, 2014). Environmental journalists are journalists who focus on news related to environmental issues or ecological concerns (Aqmarina & Gumilar, 2018; de-Lima-Santos, 2022). The issues covered by environmental journalists in Indonesia are diverse, ranging from forestry resources, biodiversity, exploitation of water resources, flood control and mitigation, to illegal wildlife trade (Parahita, 2017). However, the driving force behind the environmental news framing process remains elusive, while some media outlets have been identified as key players in its shaping, as mentioned that not a few of the national media covered (Ekayani et al., 2016), even from non-governmental organizations participate in criticizing environmental issues in news media (Ekayani et al., 2016). Others side, the existence of environmental journalists has received less attention from a number of media organizations both print and electronic, such as not having a special environmental rubric (Aqmarina & Gumilar, 2018; Musthofa et al., 2017), even it become marginalized (Muslikhin & Prawira, 2023). This causes news about environmental issues to be neglected and sidelined by other issues such as politics, economics, health, and sports (Deria, 2019). Sometimes, journalists hide their identities when reporting environmental news because there seems to be danger lurking for them in raising such dangerous issues (Parahita, 2017). Even during the celebration of World Environment Day, it is not uncommon for the media to remain silent (Yuliarti & Jatimurti, 2019). Thus, there are often still media organizations that are silent about distributing news content (Cahyani & Rakhmad, 2018). It is due to many media choose to keep their media organizations safe. So, it is not uncommon for this goal to become dominant over other goals. Therefore, this article provides the main spotlight to examine environmental journalists in framing environmental issues in online news media.

As of this cases from the context, the review of online media and journalists in framing environmental issues is seen as still receiving less attention from media owners (Agustina, 2019; Deria, 2019; Ejaz et al., 2022; Rochyadi-Reetz & Wolling, 2022; Yuliarti & Jatimurti, 2019). Therefore, it have implications for journalists who find it difficult to cover environmental issues (Rahmat, 2021). This problem shows the differences between online media in foreign countries, which then often cover environmental issues continuously and massively at the local, national and global levels. For example, online media in Greenland continue to massively frame the issue of climate change in the north pole (Davies et al., 2017). Then Brazil's international media framed the issue of sustainable forest conservation debate (Park & Kleinschmit, 2016).

On the other hand, national online media in Sweden continue to pay serious attention and regularly frame the issue of forest fire crisis management (Nilsson & Enander, 2020). Online media in Africa publish and frame continuously on the issue of water crisis (Grammer, 2019). National online media in Singapore reported on the haze crisis in Singapore (Lin, 2019). And international online media coverage massively highlighted the flood crisis in the UK (Valencio & Valencio, 2018). In short, it noted that reporting on environmental issues in online media is seen as important, which is clear that online media opens awareness about environmental damage (Aji, 2019). So that the framing built by environmental journalists in online media is able to represent environmental problems that can influence the direction of policy and the emergence of solutions for further action (Rose et al., 2016).

Highlighting the coverage of environmental issues, this article examines online media coverage of the corn development program in Dompu Regency. This issue was chosen because of the pros and cons of the program's implementation and sustainability. In addition, our observations have made many reports on the maize development program that began to be presented in several online media content both national and local media, which then became a concern from various perspectives by journalists. On the other hand, scholars have highlighted the maize development program from various perspectives. For example, studies of the maize development program in Dompu regency have focused on the impacts of social, economic and regional development (Hidayah & Widayanti, 2019; Subhan, 2020; Sukardi, 2019). However, something is missing from these debates: a lack of focus on environmental impact research traced through online media framing of environmental issues.

As such, environmental problems have become an important issue that is interesting to study more deeply, such related to potential losses caused by actions taken by the community and organizations (Agustina, 2019). In addition, environmental issues are one of the important points in sustainable development goals in 2030 (Mohan et al., 2024; Wijayanto & Nurhajati, 2019). The significance of environmental issues is a concern for corn development programs that have implications for the sustainability and preservation of the environment in Dompu Regency. In Rahmi's research (Rahmi, 2019), it was stated that the Dompu Regency community has a bad habit of clearing forests to become agricultural land. However, it is a serious concern when land use change has implications for soil damage and decreased soil stability. So, it is not uncommon for natural disasters such as floods, landslides, droughts and global warming to occur due to damaged forests. Moreover, a review in Susilowati dan Kusumo (2019)'s study argued that most maize farmers in Dompu regency fertilize carelessly without pay attention to proper fertilization rules.

The issue described earlier is indicative of ongoing exploitation. It relates to conversion of forest environment into commercialized corn fields by unscrupulous individuals. Therefore, what is the role of the government? A review of the impacts above strongly highlights the weakness of regulations in framing environmental issues in Dompu regency. So this requires more attention from policy makers and also the participation of the community to take responsibility for protecting the environment (Liu et al., 2019; Nhem et al., 2017; Painter et al., 2018). Such as, to environmental sustainability, the role played by environmental journalists and the media is crucial in framing environmental concerns. Therefore, this article aims to examine the extent to analysis online media frame environmental issues in maize development program in Dompu regency.

Previous studies tend to be broader in scope, less in-depth in analyzing certain media framing and how the narrative reflects the actual reality. Therefore, a comprehensive and in-depth study is needed on the content reported by national and local media journalists in framing environmental issues, especially those related to the corn development program in Dompu. This study examines the grassroots local issues framed by national and local environmental journalists and how they narrate the content of reports on environmental issues in Dompu. This study examines the grassroots local issues framed by national and local environmental journalists and how they narrate the content of reports on environmental matters in Dompu. The novelty of this research lies in the in-depth comparative approach between national and local media framing, which allows the identification of differences in perspectives and priorities in reporting environmental issues. In addition, this study will use critical discourse analysis to unpack how journalists use language and narratives to shape public understanding of the environmental impacts of the maize development program. As such, this research is expected to contribute significantly to our understanding of the role of environmental journalism in the context of reporting in the news media.

This article could rely on Robert M. Entman's framing model. The research used his analytical to examine the extent to which online media frame environmental issues in the corn development program in Dompu Regency. Quoted in Angelo (2017), among the variables of Entman's framing model are; First, define problems, which is knowing how a problem is seen or as a problem. Second, diagnose causes, which is knowing what causes a problem and who are the actors who are considered to be the problem makers. Third, make moral judgment, which is knowing what moral values are presented in explaining the problem to legitimize a subsequent action/decision. Fourth, treatment recommendation, which is knowing what offer or solution should be taken to solve the problem. Therefore, we used of Robert M. Entman's framing analysis model to strengthen this research, which is then constructed in

the findings and analysis. Thus, this paper get an adequate evident and complement. Ultimately, the analysis is conducted at the national and local online media level, where each media has its own news population. Thus, this article makes it possible to present variations in the quality of reporting among the media studied.

RESEARCH METHOD

To further review the extent to which online media frame environmental issues in corn program in Dompu, this research used qualitative research methods that explorative in nature to analyze and construct the object in question. As a mentioned by Nurdin dan Hartati (2019) argued that qualitative research emphasizes the depth of information to the level of meaning. Nurdin and Hartati argue that qualitative research must have theoretical provisions and also broad insights to analyze and construct the object under study (Nurdin & Hartati, 2019).

Patton stated that qualitative research seeks to understand the situation for its unique interactions as a highlighted part of the context. In this regard, the depth of exploring information will have an impact on the depth of analysis and construction (Aminah & Roikan 2019). Thus, the meaning of the framing of environmental issues on the issue of developing a corn program in Dompu Regency is a concern. Therefore, to get this understanding, this article uses the framing model initiated by Robert M. Entman (Entman, 1993) cited in the article entitled "Framing: Toward Clarification of a Fractured Paradigm" among the elements are; (i) define problems, (ii) diagnose causes, (iii) make moral judgment, and (iv) treatment recommendation. Furthermore, Entman (Entman, 1993) argues that the elements of the framing model attempt to capture the aspects of reality that are promoted/displayed and make them more prominent in a news framing. Thus, the informed content can draw conclusions about the dominant meaning. It is reaffirmed by Entman (Entman, 2007) in his article entitled "Framing Bias: Media in the Distribution of Power" that basically, framing is needed to attract the attention of the public and government, and provide insight into how the media can influence power; who gets what, when and how.

In addition, an explorative qualitative research design was adopted to this article, it is considered flexible in exploring information regarding new topics presented for the benefit of further research. Explorative here aims to answer the question "What (what) about what actually happened to the phenomenon (Nurdin & Hartati, 2019). Furthermore, data collection technique in this study began with collecting materials in the form of news texts about environmental issues related to the corn development program in Dompu Regency spread across several leading online news media. The study included a total of five news media

outlets: three at the national level and two at the local level. The outlets studied were Antara News, Kompas, Republik, Suara NTB, and Kabar Harian Bima. From each outlet, three reports were selected, leading to a total of 15 articles focused on environmental issues related to the development of Dompu's corn program to be analyzed. Then, this article also analyzed the news texts based on Entman's framing analysis technique. In addition, to develop the subsequent narrative, we used literature studies and other online media news reports that can then be constructed on the reality of knowledge about environmental issues in Dompu Regency.

Our next consideration was to use the NVIVO12 plus application as a qualitative data analysis tool. Sarmanu (Sarmanu, 2017) argues that the NVivo app is a qualitative analysis tool that aims to explore words. In this context, Sarmanu argues that the NVivo application has the ability to search and also process the same words between subjects/objects with each other. So that it brings up the dominant word that appears and to help group words and see the relationship between words.

As the NVIVO application works, such by providing coding / labeling in each information obtained through online media based on the Node determined by the author. As a result, after all online news is analyzed, the results of the analysis are obtained in the form of images and diagrams (Zulfiningrum et al., 2019), and several menus that display narratives, in short, our article can be conclude with high constructive narratives. However, the data and information circulating in several online news media can be reviewed for words intensity between one another related to environmental issues in the corn development program in Dompu Regency.

DISCUSSION

Environmental journalists have an important role to be able to frame news content continuously in order to influence all levels of society (Aqmarina & Gumilar, 2018; Borth et al., 2022). The framing of environmental information must be promoted from upstream to downstream, especially about things that threaten the environment, so that the framing that has been built by environmental journalists can increase public awareness about the importance of environmental issues (Jain & Meena, 2024; Musthofa et al., 2017; Yapa Abeywardhana et al., 2023). In short, an environmental journalist can be defined as a journalist who reports or reports on environmental issues comprehensively in the media, so that it can then raise awareness for the public about environmental problems, and on the other hand can also provide seriousness for the authorities (government and legislature) to find the best solutions.

Specifically, Robert M. Entman's framing model was used to examine the extent to which online media framed environmental issues about the corn program in Dompu Regency. The analysis used national and local online news. Furthermore, the author analyzed the news in five online media including three national online media and two local online media. This aims to highlight certain aspects of the framing of an issue. As a result, the issue highlighted in this article is of serious concern due to the perceived impact of environmental problems in Dompu Regency. In reviewed the article, we framed the news by observing the headline, the photos, the content, and also the names of parties that have a correlation with environmental issues in Dompu Regency.



Figure 1. Framing of News Through National Online Media Antara News

Figure 1 shows the framing of Antara News' national online news on environmental issues in Dompu Regency, especially those related to the corn development program. There are three main news highlights. The first was aired on April 4, 2019, the second on April 29, 2019, and the third on November 7, 2019. The presentation of online news framing data is observed through the following four framing elements.

Based on the news framing [Antara News1] emphasizes that the defined problem that has been constructed is the flood disaster that hit some areas in Dompu Regency, which resulted in around 3000 residents being displaced. As a result, the diagnose case that was packaged from the news was caused by the severity of the flood that caused several houses to be submerged. This incident was allegedly caused by the massive logging activities carried out by unscrupulous residents to plant corn in the upstream area. This shift in function has resulted in many trees being cut down so that there is no longer a buffer for rainwater. For this incident, the moral judgment offered by this news is that the government is expected to appeal to the public not to cut down trees in the upstream area. Thus, the treatment recommendation aired is that the government as the ruler can immediately respond to provide assistance to flood victims and the government justifies to fix the deforested forest.

Highlighting the news coverage of environmental issues in the corn program in Dompu regency above, Antara News2 emphasized the definition of the problem in this news report, which was the slashing of a forest guard by a number of unscrupulous residents. On this basis, the diagnose cause of the incident was caused by an officer who secretly recorded tree cutting activities in protected forests by residents and an argument between residents and extension officers. So, the make moral judgment conveyed is that there is condemnation from the government for the actions of unscrupulous residents who hit the forest monitoring officer. Therefore, the treatment recommendation offered in this incident is for the government to follow up on the issue of beating the community into the realm of law.

Then, the framing of the news on environmental issues [Antara News3] seems to have a similar case as the previous news. The definition of the problem contained in the news framing is the destruction of forests in Dompu Regency, which reached tens of hectares due to the large number of trees cutting activities. As a result, the diagnose cause reported is the rampant looting of the forest by the community, which is feared to have an impact on floods and landslides. This problem is due to weak supervision from the authorities, as it is considered that the government's attitude seems indifferent. For this incident, the make moral judgment on this news is that this problem cannot be tolerated because the forest will become more critical. Therefore, the treatment recommendation that is framed is that a firm stance is needed from the government to overcome the rampant forest looting activities. In addition, the community needs awareness to maintain environmental sustainability.

Based on the news presented by Antara News online media above, it has a similar point of view to the framing channeled by Kumparan media. For the framing of environmental issues on the corn program in Dompu Regency, the national online media Kumparan constructed on 7 December 2019, then on 13 December 2019, and on 19 December 2019, as for the framing channeled on following Kumparan online media presented.



Figure 2. Framing of News Through National Online Media Kumparan

Define problem is highlighted in the news dressing above to see how the issue is shown, in this case the environmental issue of the corn program in Dompu Regency. Based on the results of the review [Kumparan1] concluded that the define problem is the existence of complaints and hearings by a number of nature enthusiast students to the Dompu government (Regional People's Representative Council, Environmental Agency, Forest Extension Group, and Forest Police). The cause of the complaint was the illegal logging and land clearing of the protected forest by unscrupulous people. Then, this hearing asked the government to limit forest land ownership by the community and stop the politicization of forest areas. Thus, the make moral judgment highlighted in the content is that it requires legal enforcement to provide a deterrent effect to forest destroyers. Therefore, the treatment recommendation in this news report requires a legal product to protect forest areas, guarding, and must promote tree planting activities for forest conservation by the government.

Furthermore, in the media [Kumparan2], the define problem that is constructed is the complaints and demands of farmer groups (obeying the rules) that reveal the "new" land authority actors who 'sell and buy' forest areas. As a result, the diagnose cause of this news is because there is a group of parties who have decided to stop the community's farming activities and clash with the law to immediately leave the cultivated land. So then the "new" landlord can take control of the land. Thus, make moral judgment of the seizure of forest land by farmer groups and "new" farmer groups is a violation. For this reason, maize farmers should no longer expand encroachment and illegal cultivation. Thus, the treatment recommendation taken for this incident is to stop activities on the land cover completely, if there are people who are still active, they must be brought to justice. Furthermore, the framing of the news aired by [Kumparan3] is from the definition of the problem that is constructed, namely the widespread forest destruction is the first step of the Dompu Regional People's Representative Council (DPRD) to hold a meeting related to the problem of the increasingly severe forest destruction. Then from the definition, the diagnose case is the omission of illegal cultivation, logging, and also illegal logging carried out by unscrupulous people around the forest. So that the adverse effects such as drought to the crisis of springs in the summer.



Figure 3. Framing of News Through Republika National Online Media

Moreover, during the rainy season, flash floods and strong winds often hit a number of areas. Thus, the make moral judgment– highlighted to suppress the above omission is that a firm action needs to be taken to bring the perpetrators of forest land omission into the realm of law and given severe sanctions. Therefore, the treatment recommendation is that the DPRD needs to coordinate with the Regent of Dompu, the NTB Provincial, Environmental Organization (LHK), and the Governor of West Nusa Tenggara to discuss and agree to regulate the damaged forest by formulating preventive measures.

The following framing was examined by the national online media Republika. This online media is one of the most massive media framing environmental issues in Dompu Regency, especially the corn development program. Therefore, the author chose the news that is in line with the study of this article, namely the news aired on April 4, 2019, then on April 6, 2019, and finally on November 12, 2019. The visualization of the news framing captured from the national online media Republika is as follows.

The framing highlighted in [Republika1]. Firstly, the defined problem is about the floods that hit a number of areas in Dompu Regency, with 3000 people displaced. This is considered to be in line with the define problem in [Republika2], namely that a number of flood victims complained that they had not received assistance from the government. Based on this problem, it is clear that the diagnose cause highlighted in [Republika1] is that due to the high intensity of rain in several areas in Dompu Regency, the river began to narrow and silt up. In addition, there was a lot of deforestation in the upstream area to clear land for cultivation. This is similar to the framing of the story by [Republika2] in the diagnose cause, which is the problem of flooding caused by high rainfall. Then there are community activities that result in worsening forest damage, which leads to the conversion of forest functions into arable land to plant corn by farming communities. Then, the moral judgment conveyed in this news on

[Republika1] said that there was no water buffer upstream which caused the flood disaster, this is a serious concern to be addressed.

In addition, the online media [Republika2] revealed that the government had mobilized a rapid reaction team and a number of other personnel to assess and record residents affected by the flood disaster. Thus, treatment recommendations are offered in the online media [Republika1], namely plans to build water buffer dikes, rehabilitate forests, land and also river normalization policies. Then, [Republika2] treatment recommendation provides a point of view to carry out structural mitigation, dike construction, normalization and rehabilitation of forests and land.

Based on the framing of the news Republika 1 and Republika 2 have similarities in several framing elements highlighted by [Republika3]. First, define the problem that is loaded is about forest destruction giving serious attention, now the forest has been deforested a lot. Then, this is signaled from the diagnose case, namely that there are allegations of damage to production forests due to the many cases of forest fires. There was even an obstruction by residents to the police over illegal forest clearing activities. As a result, during the rainy season, a number of flooding points occur because the upstream has been damaged. Therefore, the moral judgment contained in the news meaning is “the habit of the people of Dompu is now starting to fade to plant wood, because now there are people who provoke them to plant of corn”. So, the treatment recommendation for the problem above is to monitor illegal logging. The government formed an integrated team, the police, the Army with routine patrols for 24 hours.

In addition to observing the framing of the news through national online media, the studied also observed how the news was framed by local online media. This is considered to be the most prominent highlight, because it is alleged that local media coverage is usually clearer. The local media studied were Suara NTB and Kabar Harian Bima (Kahaba). Both online media have a high intensity of coverage on environmental issues in the corn development program in Dompu Regency. First, from Suara NTB, the author examined the news highlighted on November 17, 2018, then on October 31, 2019, and on December 16, 2019. The online media visualizations studied are as follows.

The definition problem highlighted by [Suara NTB1] is the arrest of illegal loggers in protected forest areas by a joint operation team. This is further emphasized in the define problem [Suara NTB2], namely that the area referred to is the Tambora National Park area which has become an easy target for illegal logging by residents. Furthermore, the diagnose cause of the above problem [Suara NTB1] states that this protected forest area has been

plundered by illegal logging to be used as a corn farming area by the community, so the joint team arrested the perpetrators.



Figure 4. Framing of News Through Local Online Media Suara NTB

This is also reinforced in [Suara NTB2] that the acquisition of a transportation permit from PT AWB is strongly suspected to be the cause of massive illegal logging in the National Park area. Therefore, the make moral judgment is in [Suara NTB1] does not explicitly conclude the moral value of the community's treatment. However, there is an explanation that the community's treatment of the joint operation team was unexpected, because the community refused to arrest the perpetrators by the joint operation team.

While in [Suara NTB2] the moral value conveyed is the weak public awareness of the environment makes illegal logging difficult to eradicate. Therefore, the treatment recommendation offered is in [Suara NTB1] that repressive measures need to be taken such as taking firm action against illegal logging behavior despite resistance. Then the framing in [Suara NTB2] is to intensively suppress illegal logging and forest looting activities in the Dompu region. The chronicle of forest destruction in Dompu is also highlighted in [Suara NTB3]. Define the problem is to intensely suppress illegal logging and forest looting activities in the Dompu region. Highlighting this, the diagnose case is that the forest fire rate in Dompu is the highest in NTB province. The results of this burning will be used for corn planting. This is the work of unscrupulous people who cut down trees uncontrollably.

Thus, the area of critical forest is increasing. Furthermore, the moral judgment is that the NTB Provincial Government through NTB Environment and Forestry Service has repeatedly conducted socialization to residents so as not to encroach on the forest. Therefore, the treatment recommendation offered is to carry out massive forest rehabilitation and the government must discipline people who carry out forest encroachment activities and require extraordinary actions for damaged forests to be restored.

Furthermore, the study continued on local online media, Kabar Harien Bima, this online media highlighted the news of environmental issues in the corn development program in Dompu Regency, the first framing of the news on 30 October 2018, then 8 November 2018, and then on 14 November 2018. The visuals from Kabar Harien Bima are as follows.



Figure 5. Framing of News Through Local Online Media Daily News Bima

Based on the framing of the local online media [Kahaba1], the define problem is the community's concern over the worsening forest destruction in Dompu Regency, where it is suspected that the local government has turned a blind eye. As a result of this indifference, from [Kahaba2]'s perspective, the define problem is that the forest destruction in Dompu has nothing to do with the local government of Dompu regency. However, many people blame the Dompu regency government. From the diagnose case element in [Kahaba1], it can be concluded that the presence of the corn development program in Dompu Regency is considered to be the cause of the worsening forest destruction. This problem has an impact on the depletion of water sources and the loss of livelihoods such as forest honey. [Kahaba2] argued that the local government has never asked the community to encroach on forest areas for corn plantations. In fact, the utilization of forest areas to plant corn is the attitude of the people of Dompu Regency itself.

Furthermore, [Kahaba1] makes a moral judgment that there is no moral value in the narrative, only that due to the widespread deforestation in the upstream area, flooding will certainly occur in the rainy season in several areas in Dompu Regency. In addition, the moral judgment in [Kahaba2] is that this omission is considered the responsibility of the NTB Environment and Forestry Agency. This is evident in the framing of the news that the agency has never coordinated with the Dompu local government. However, if they want to solve the problem and need assistance, the Dompu local government will be ready to help. So, to remedy this problem, a treatment recommendation is needed. In [Kahaba1], the treatment recommendation is to hope that the provincial government can re-evaluate the corn program

and prevent forest destruction. On the other hand, [Kahaba2] explains that there has been no affirmation from the NTB Provincial Government on forest thinning activities, thus allowing forest areas to become corn fields continues.

This issued problem was also published by [Kahaba3], who defined the problem as the floods that hit Dompu as a result of the community's weak sense of disaster. The diagnose case for this problem is that the deteriorating condition of the forest is the cause of the floods. In addition, there is a lack of public awareness about the importance of protecting forests. Therefore, this highlight provides a moral judgment that requires community participation in carrying out the Go Green movement and opening awareness of the importance of environmental sustainability. Furthermore, as a treatment recommendation that is constructed is the effort of the government and stakeholders to mitigate flood disasters by managing forests.

Our research is highlighted for some issued, in which it has interpretation of online media framing study related to the environmental issues of the corn development program in Dompu Regency above have been presented using Robert M. Entment's framing model [see Figure 1;2;3;4;5]. The framing of the news analyzed by the author essentially discusses the framing model related to environmental issues by environmental jurists in national online media and local online media. This study concludes that local online media, namely Suara NTB and Kabar Harian Bima, are considered to have a very critical assessment in reporting environmental issues, one of which is placing interesting titles and also very critical news content. The prominence of evidence in the form of environmental impact data has been conveyed. Overall, Suara NTB and Kabar Harian Bima emphasize the background elements of the problem, who and what caused the impact to occur or in the study of Robert M. Entmen's framing model is better known as define problem and diagnose case. In addition, other findings from national online media show that make moral judgment and treatment recommendation have a very strong power in constructing news in national online media.

Furthermore, highlighted the role of online media as one of channels in disseminating various information and responding to various forms of issues that occur is important in the midst of the rapid development of information and communication technology. One of the issues that is in the public spotlight amid the massive development efforts by the government and is often sidelined in news is the issue of the environment. The framing of environmental issues through online media is a significant issue and needs to be of concern to the general public. Environmental issues related to the corn development program in Dompu Regency have generated many pros and cons and have been conveyed in several online media, both national and local media. Therefore, the framing of environmental issues related to the

maize program in Dompu regency based on online media at the national and local levels will be further discussed in this chapter.

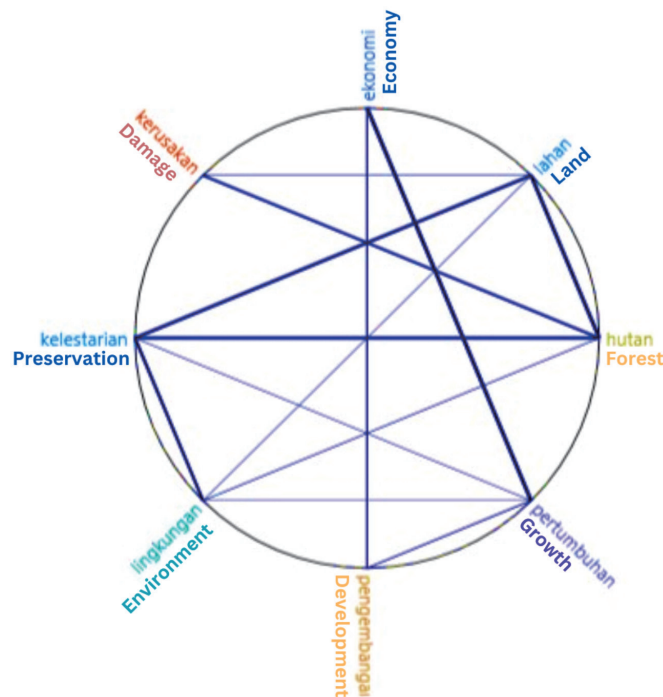


Figure 6. Framing of Dompu's Maize Program Coverage on National Online Media
Source: Cluster Analysis Query Nvivo 12 Plus.

The maize program in Dompu regency is one of the national strategic programs in the agricultural sector implemented to accelerate economic growth and development at the regional level. This can be proven from several studies (Hidayah & Widayanti, 2019; Kurniawan et al., 2022; Subhan, 2020; Sukardi, 2019) that said the maize development program in Dompu regency has implications for social, economic and regional development in Dompu regency. It was further corroborated in a study by Budiwati, et al. (2014) argued that the presence of the maize development program in Dompu brought many significant changes to the social and economic aspects of the local community, as it broke the welfare gap. Thus, the agricultural sector is the main support for improving people's welfare and also has the largest contribution to regional income in Dompu regency (Andriani et al., 2018).

Based on the previous findings, it certainly has a correlation with our findings through the Cluster Analysis Query [figure 6] which has a thick line highlighting the elements of economic development and growth. Thus, it is certain that the issue of economic growth

and development is still the main headline of development in various leading sectors. Regarding the framing of environmental issues by national online media [Figure 1], it was revealed that forest destruction due to massive land clearing used for the expansion of corn planting areas in Dompu Regency was highlighted by online media journalists. This is confirmed in Wahyu, et al (Wahyu et al., 2016) research, which argues that the successful implementation of the maize program in Dompu regency is considered to have led to negative consequences, especially related to the rampant planting of maize on illegal land in forest areas.

In Dompu regency, the popularity of maize as a leading commodity not only includes success stories but also leaves sad stories. These include severe droughts during the summer season or floods during the rainy season (Yasin, 2019). Deforestation causes droughts and is a problem in the region's spring water reserves, so pro-environment citizens are urging the Dompu regency Government to be strict with the perpetrators of forest abandonment and take action by limiting the expansion of maize cultivation areas and reorganizing damaged forests by formulating preventive measures (Ardyan, 2019b).

Other side, it is important to raise people's awareness to preserve the forest (Imansyah, 2018). In addition, Niman (2019) argues that development also needs to attention to environmentally oriented and integrated development patterns based on local wisdom that be used as a basis for preserving the environment through positive cultural practices. Thus, environmental conservation efforts can be carried out with a cultural approach that encourages integrated awareness involving the government, family and stakeholders. This is in line with what Badri, et. al., (Badri et al., 2018) stated that the presence of stakeholders outside the government such as academics, mass media, industry, and the community, as an effort to integrated communication and coordination system which aims to provide information about the findings of forest damage.

Figure 7 shows the mapping of online media coverage at the national level on environmental issues related to the implementation of the maize development program in Dompu regency, highlighting the destruction of forests and land in the Dompu region. Forest destruction is caused by massive land clearing to expand maize planting areas (Ardyan, 2019a). This should be a serious concern for the government in utilizing agricultural land in accordance with the spatial use that has been regulated by applicable regulations. The expansion of land for the development of maize farming as a leading commodity in Dompu regency must still pay attention to land and environmental sustainability, so it is necessary to formulate a sustainable agricultural policy. For example, agricultural development policies

can only be implemented outside the moratorium area, which means outside the forest area and also outside land that already has a business license (Mulyani & Agus, 2017).

The next important thing is to raise awareness to the community to preserve the land and forests. Despite massive development of maize farming, it must be done by prioritizing environmentally-based development patterns. The large number of deforestation activities to clear land for corn planting can be addressed by encouraging the empowerment of social values in the form of local wisdom in realizing environmentally sound and integrated development. The preservation of agricultural land resources must continue to be pursued to save future generations without damaging the environment.

Thus, environmental governance is one of the important factors in efforts towards a smart environment, where local governments must strive to ensure that their regions are able to provide sustainable resources and ensure environmental sustainability (Widiyastuti et al., 2021). Therefore, the establishment of regulations for the protection of sustainable food agricultural land is an urgent matter to do because the agricultural system can run because it is influenced by available land resources (Janti et al., 2016; Waha et al., 2018).

As such the national media, local media in West Nusa Tenggara also highlighted environmental issues related to the implementation of the maize development program in Dompu regency. The destruction of forests and land has resulted in flooding during the rainy season and drought during the summer season in Dompu regency, which is framed as an environmental issue by the local media. The implementation of the maize program in Dompu regency has a strong correlation with forest destruction caused by forest encroachment by the community to expand the maize land area.

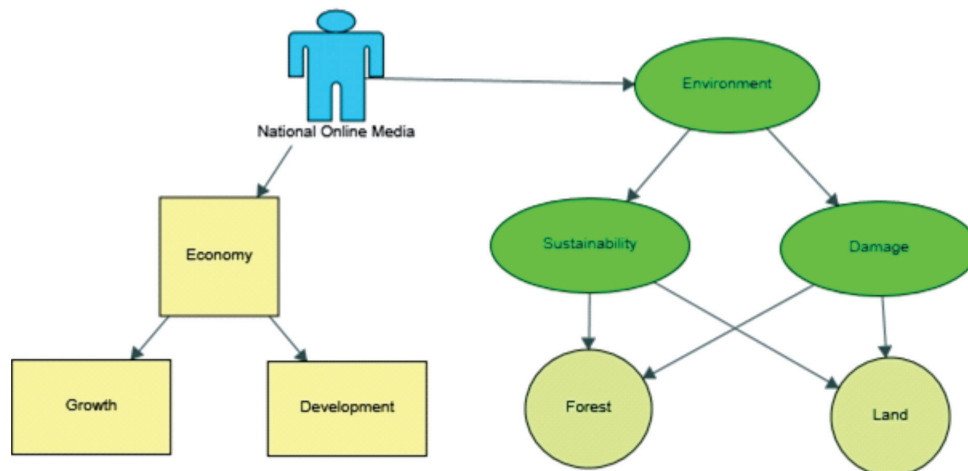


Figure 7. Mapping of National Online Media Coverage of Environmental Issues of Dompu's Maize Program

Source: Own result.

From Figure 8, it can be seen that forest destruction due to conversion to corn farming in Dompu Regency has become an environmental issue that has attracted the attention of local media. According to some of the information featured in Suara NTB's online media, Dompu Regency, which is considered the most successful of several regions in NTB Province to develop a corn program from late December 2019 to January 2020, has become familiar with disasters such as mud floods and landslides, which are both an event and a continuing threat. This is due to the aggressive deforestation to convert land for corn cultivation. As a result, the amount of forest destruction in the Dompu region is considered the highest in NTB (Nas, 2019).

As a result of damaged forests in several areas in Dompu Regency, flash floods have occurred. This is based on identification by NTB National Disaster Management Agency which said that the cause of Dompu flash floods is still the same problem, namely the conversion of forests into corn fields (Ars, 2019). Therefore, it is recommended that the practice of forest encroachment be avoided so that the forest can be preserved and there will be no subsequent floods. With high rainfall intensity, flooding will automatically occur in the Dompu area because there are no trees left because the forests, hills, slopes and mountains that were once fertile have been turned into corn growing areas. Local government efforts are needed to reforest critical land and the expansion of corn planting areas into forest areas must be controlled.

Meanwhile, local media Kabar Harian Bima also highlighted forest destruction as the main issue related to the implementation of the maize program in Dompu regency. Along with the corn program in Dompu regency, massive forest destruction has also occurred. Forest destruction is happening everywhere and as far as the eye can see it is deforestation. This forest loss has occurred in almost all areas of Dompu regency. Forest functions are definitely lost when deforestation occurs. The effect of the dwindling water sources, as trees are lost throughout the summer season. This makes Dompu residents have to be vigilant during the rainy season when the risk of flash floods lurks with the loss of a number of forest areas that have been a buffer. Online media reports that almost all forest areas in Dompu regency have been deforested. Deforestation has reached a nadir because it is happening everywhere, forests are deforested, the cause is uncontrolled logging. Forest conversion is happening freely without limits, and forest fires are occurring everywhere. Electronic media broadcasts forest fires in a vulgar manner. Thus, the corn development program launched by Dompu local government is in the spotlight of the local media because it is considered to damage the environment and cause road disasters.

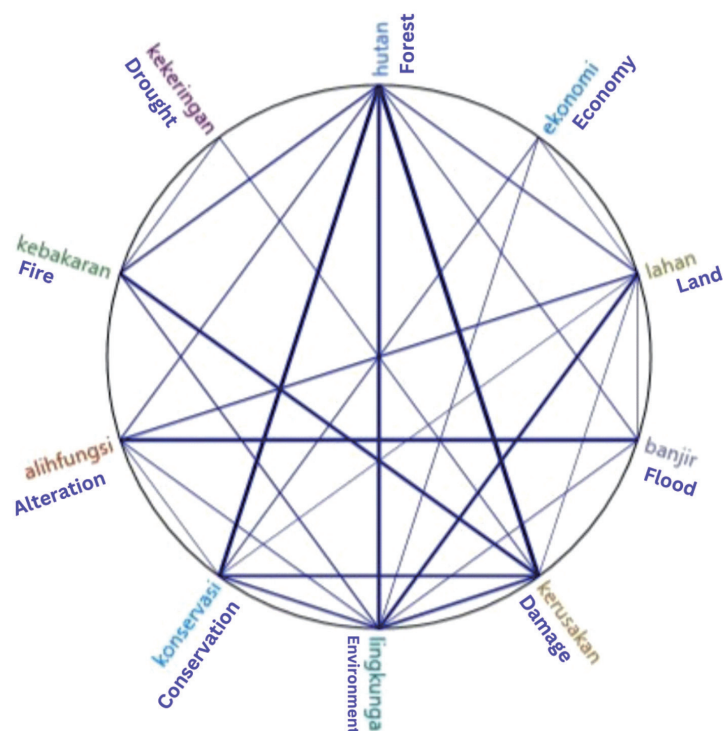


Figure 8. Framing the Environmental Issues of Dompu's Maize Program on Local Online Media

Source: Nvivo 12 Plus. Own Research

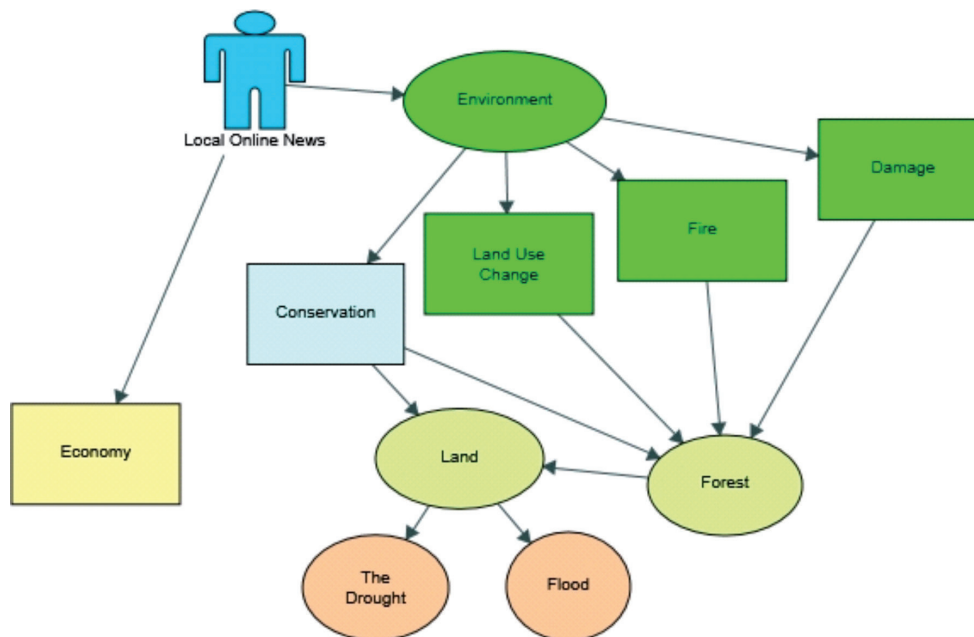


Figure 9. Map of Local Online Media Coverage of Environmental Issues of Dompu regency
Corn Program

Source: Nvivo 12 Plus. Own Research

In Figure 9, it can be seen that the condition of the forest in Dompu Regency has been framed by local media as an environmental issue. Forest destruction in Dompu is caused by the conversion of forests into corn farms by the community (Nas, 2019). High rainfall intensity will cause flooding in Dompu because there are no trees left. The hills, slopes and mountains that were once full of lush trees have been transformed into corn-growing areas. Thus, land conversion has resulted in the shrinking area of agricultural land, which affects the region's contribution to providing commodity needs (Rafiuddin et al., 2016). Along with the maize development program in Dompu Regency, deforestation is rampant, and forest functions are automatically lost. As more trees are lost from the forest due to aggressive encroachment, the drying effect of springs is diminishing. The action of forest encroachment is so massive that the forests in Dompu are also planted with corn on a very steep slope. In the end, aggressive deforestation has created the potential for floods and droughts for the people of Dompu (kahaba.net, 2018). The orientation of sustainable agricultural development must be carried out efficiently without damaging the existing ecosystem so that its existence is maintained for future survival. For this way, it is necessary to build a value system that prioritizes agricultural development by placing ecology and morality above human goals to

meet the satisfaction of their needs. Therefore, the government needs to take action to review spatial regulations, provide budget allocations, establish policies for the protection of sustainable food agricultural land, land optimization and synchronization of agricultural land data (Janti et al., 2016).

In overall, online media coverage of national and local news in framing environmental issues with the case study of the maize development program in Dompu regency has contained some content that has caused concern for a group of pro-environment advocates about the sustainability of the environment in the Dompu region.

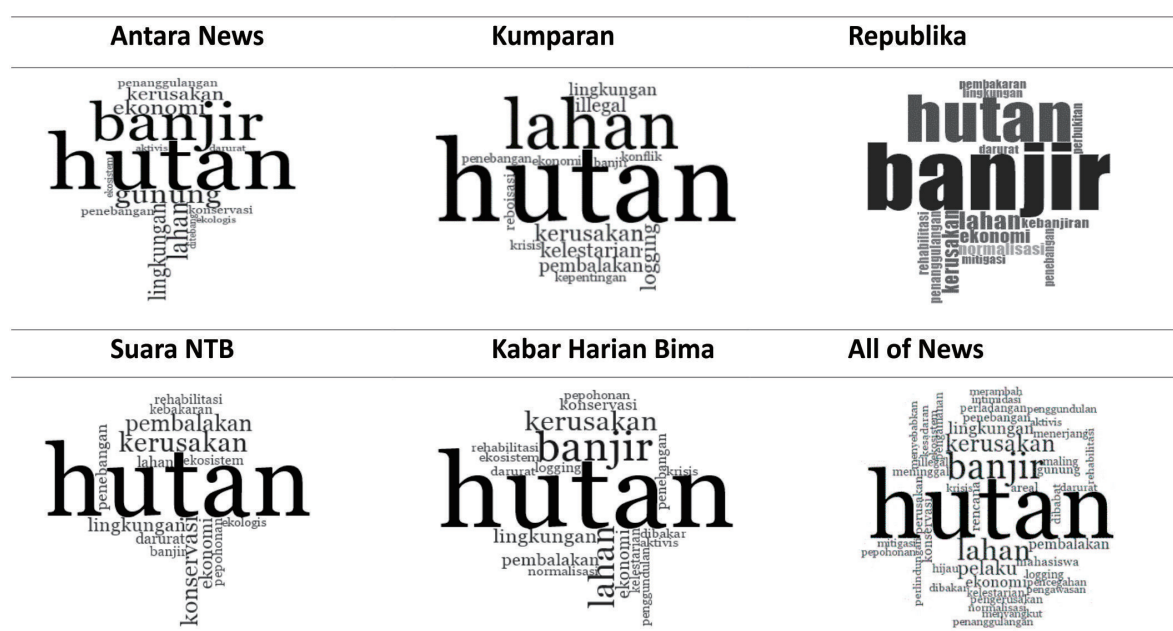


Figure 10. Word Cloud of News Framing through National and Local Online Media on Corn Program in Dompu regency

From the identification of the framing results, national and local online media have similarities in framing the coverage of environmental issues in the corn development program in Dompu Regency. Explicitly, the word “Forest” has the highest level of intensity dominating all online media. Furthermore, the word “Flood” has the second highest intensity in framing the news. The words “damage”, “land”, “perpetrators” and “environment” rank third, as well as other words that have indications of being related to environmental issues in Dompu regency. This means that environmental issues in Dompu regency are related to the forest, which is caused by the conversion of forest functions to land by illegal logging perpetrators to plant corn, which has implications for flooding and other disasters.

CONCLUSION

An analysis of the maize development program's implementation in Dompu Regency reveals a significant correlation between maize agricultural expansion and deforestation, which national and local online media have constructed as a critical environmental issue. National online media outlets (*Antara News, Republika, Kumparan*) prioritize framing through moral judgment and solution recommendations, indicating an attempt to legitimize a specific narrative regarding the program. Conversely, local online media (*Suara NTB, Kabar Harian Bima*) focus more on defining the problem and diagnosing the causes of deforestation, reflecting a perspective closer to on-the-ground realities.

The resulting environmental impacts, such as potential floods and droughts, underscore the urgency of critical land conservation and reforestation. There is a need for a transformation of the orientation of agricultural development towards a sustainable approach, integrating ecological principles to minimize ecosystem damage. It requires robust policy interventions from the local government, focusing on incentives for environmentally friendly agricultural practices and law enforcement against illegal deforestation.

Furthermore, this analysis emphasizes the importance of enhancing public awareness through structured and sustained educational campaigns, articulating the relationship between agricultural practices, deforestation, and environmental vulnerability. For future research, we recommended studying more in-depth dynamics of collaboration between the central and regional governments, environmental journalists, and local communities in advocating sustainable development. In-depth qualitative research can provide insights into effective communication strategies to increase public participation in environmental conservation.

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