Media Construction on Gender-Based Disaster Mitigation News

Konstruksi Media dalam Pemberitaan Mitigasi Bencana Berbasis Gender

Muhammad Arif Mustaqim

Universitas Islam Negeri Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Jember
mustaqimiainjbr@gmail.com

Abstract

This article departs from the fact that the media is free, because what is reported is not always part of reality. The mass media that constructs a realistic variety of forms are not often out of context. Not surprisingly, every day continuously can be witnessed through recordings that are exactly the same differently by the media. One of media reports that lately often appearing is natural disasters in Indonesia that involve women as victims. Preaching of women as victims of natural disasters from the substance of disaster mitigation itself. This article uses a qualitative approach. The data taken from two portals, merdeka.com and republika.co.id. It were analyzed using the Robert N. Entmant models. Presentation of news about disaster mitigation is more than the alertness of men as disaster mitigation volunteers. Also women are only positioned as victims who must immediately get help and care because they are weak. Reporting on disaster mitigation in Indonesia has not shown strong and real gender responsiveness.

Keywords: *disaster mitigation; media coverage; gender*

Abstrak

Artikel ini berangkat dari kenyataan bahwa media itu bebas, karena apa yang diberitakan tidak selalu merupakan bagian dari kenyataan. Media massa yang mengonstruksi ragam bentuk yang realistis seringkali tidak lepas dari konteksnya. Tak heran, setiap hari terus menerus bisa disaksikan lewat rekaman yang persis sama berbeda-beda oleh media. Salah satu pemberitaan media yang akhir-akhir ini sering muncul adalah bencana alam di Indonesia yang melibatkan perempuan sebagai korban. Pemberitaan perempuan korban bencana alam dari substansi mitigasi bencana itu sendiri. Artikel ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan berita pada dua portal, yaitu merdeka.com dan republika.co.id sebagai data utamanya. Data yang telah terkumpul kemudian dianalisis menggunakan model Robert N. Entmant. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penyajian berita tentang mitigasi bencana lebih dari kesiagaan laki-laki sebagai relawan mitigasi bencana. Juga perempuan hanya diposisikan sebagai korban yang harus segera mendapat pertolongan dan perawatan karena lemah. Pemberitaan mitigasi bencana di Indonesia belum menunjukkan responsivitas gender yang kuat dan nyata.

Kata Kunci: *mitigasi bencana; konstruksi media; gender*

Introduction

The content of the mass media is information that can change a perception in society towards what is conveyed by the mass media, such as gender issues in the mass media which have their own complexity. Indonesia, like other third world countries, still considers gender as a new concept. The concept of gender still has to make some adaptations to the local value system so that it can be widely accepted. Mass media managers who are more male will produce products that tend to side with men's interests, and even though there is coverage about women, the tendency that appears is laden with purely commercial interests. The mass media unconsciously often creates certain relations that are gender biased, such as placing women's position as a weak party, and constructing truth that is produced by men. The paradox occurs when the news produced is gender biased. While the mass media has an important role in instilling gender ideology in the midst of stereotypes about gender that prevail in society.

So far, news coverage in the mass media, both print and electronic media, is only considered as a representation of reality. That fact is rewritten and transformed through the news. So this could rule out partisanship and moral choices so that what is disclosed is judged as pure fact, not individual judgement.

Generally, we often judge news just by seeing, hearing, and reading it without any influence entering our minds in judging a fact conveyed by the media. The media itself is a tool for conveying news, judgments, or an overview of many things, which has the ability to act as an institution that can shape public opinion, because the media can also develop into a pressure group for an idea or idea, and even an interest or represented image to be placed in a more empirical context of life (Jumroni & Suhaimi, 2006). From this, it can be understood that when we read, hear, and see information reported by the mass media, we are not only carrying out these activities, but we have also constructed the content of the news.

In the view of constructivism, the media is not a free channel, but the media is also a subject that constructs a reality, complete with views, biases and sides. The media here is seen as a social construction agent that defines reality. After they understand that the media does not only convey news, then they interpret the contents of the news through their own interpretation. Everyone has certain experiences, preferences, education, will interpret that reality with their own construction (Eriyanto, 2002). So, someone will interpret the contents of the news according to what is attached to them, it can be in the form of experience, education, and preferences that they have experienced themselves.

It means, news reporters cannot hide their partisanship because it is an intrinsic part of forming news. Reporters here are not reporters who only transfer reality into news. In reporting, journalists do not only transfer the reality that occurs in society into news, but also interpret the reality according to their own interpretation, and only then do they include it in the news. This happens because balanced reporting is difficult to compete with impartial reporting, because people tend to see or hear what they really want to see or hear, not what they should see and hear.

In 2018, the community was shocked by the occurrence of a very powerful natural disaster, namely the earthquake and tsunami that rocked Lombok and Palu. Of course, this incident had an extraordinary effect on the people of Lombok and Palu, especially the many fatalities. Almost all mass media in Indonesia, both print and electronic, reported on this event with quite massive intensity. Through this news, people who are outside the disaster-affected area can find out about the causes of earthquakes and tsunamis, as well as how disaster management efforts are carried out by the government.

It is undeniable that Indonesia is a country that is in an area prone to various natural disasters, such as geological hazards (earthquakes, volcanoes, landslides, tsunamis) and hydrometeorological hazards (floods, droughts, tides, big waves). This is because the territory of the country of Indonesia has geographic, geological, hydrological, climatological and demographic conditions that have the potential for disasters, both those caused by natural and non-natural factors, such as disasters caused by the human factor. Both can cause human casualties, environmental damage, property losses, and psychological impacts.

As an archipelagic country, Indonesia is very vulnerable to various natural disasters, so it is often referred to as a disaster "supermarket". Indonesia's geographical position is included in the confluence of three earth plates, namely Eurasia, Pacific and Indo-Australia, which causes Indonesia's position to be unstable, easily shifted, and of course prone to earthquakes, tsunamis and landslides. In addition, Indonesia is also located in the belt of fire or what is known as the "ring of fire" where 178 volcanoes line up from west to east. Weather fluctuations and dynamic climate fluctuations also cause Indonesia to be prone to terrestrial natural disasters such as hurricanes, typhoons, tropical cyclones and floods.

The news about the earthquake and tsunami in Lombok and Palu was widely and massively highlighted by the mass media with various points of view in presenting it. Starting from the incident that occurred, the number of victims, to how the process was handled, cannot be separated from the camera coverage of news reporters. However, the representations shown seem to indicate that the mass media tends to play a role in perpetuating the subordination and domination of men over women. This can be seen from the style of reporting from each mass media, which is not too focused on reporting the substance of the events that occurred, or information that really becomes a public need. The mass media reported more about the readiness of men in dealing with earthquakes or tsunamis. Meanwhile, women are positioned as victims who must immediately get help and treatment because they are considered weak.

From this it can be understood that the media is not a free channel, but has constructed news in such a way. The same event can be treated differently by the media. There are events that are reported, there are those that are not reported, there are aspects that are highlighted, there are aspects that are omitted. All of this leads to a concept

called framing. Framing is a way in which events are presented by the media by emphasizing certain parts, highlighting certain aspects, and exaggerating certain ways of telling a reality or event so that it is easy for the audience to remember (Eriyanto, 2002).

To be able to see how the mass media frames news about gender-based disaster mitigation, the Robert N. Entman model of framing analysis is used by emphasizing the prominence of the framework, perspectives and concepts about interpreting news and the selected media are Merdeka.com and Republika. Co.id.

The focus of this article is how Merdeka.com and Republika.co.id frame reporting on the earthquake and tsunami in Lombok and Palu. The purpose of this paper is to get an overview and analyze the understanding of Merdeka.com and Republika.co.id in framing reporting on the earthquake and tsunami in Lombok and Palu.

Literature Review
Mass Media

Besides its position as an information institution, the media can also be seen as the most decisive factor in processes of socio-cultural and political (Jumroni & Suhaimi, 2006). In fact, in some opinions, the mass media is considered the fourth pillar of democracy after the executive, judiciary and legislative institutions.

Mass media is a medium of communication and information that disseminates information in bulk and can be accessed by the public in bulk as well. Mass information is information intended for the public in bulk, not information that may only be consumed by individuals (Bungin, 2006). But at this time, the mass media in conveying news often do not realize that the frequency used by the mass media belongs to the public. They ignore this by only conveying information that favors the interests of one particular figure or group.

In another sense, the mass media is said to be a tool for conveying news, judgments, or an overview of many things. It has the ability to act as an institution that can shape public opinion, partly because the mass media can also develop into a pressure group for an idea or idea, and even an interest or image that it represents to be placed in a more empirical context of life (Jumroni & Suhaimi, 2006).

From this it can be understood that the mass media not only convey pure information from the field in accordance with the facts that have occurred, but the mass media is also able to shape public opinion according to their interests. The mass media here is explained not as an institution that provides facts as they are.

Of course, as a medium of communication and information, the mass media has several functions. The first is the mediator function, where neutral is the key word for this function (Abrar, 2011). The neutrality of mass media workers has always been a hot topic of discussion, especially in the view of constructivism, news reporters cannot hide their partisanship in making news. However, this is not what the discussion about the 'neutrality' of the mass media is about. Not neutral in the formation of news, but neutral here is the neutrality of the mass media in carrying out its function as a mediator.

The mass media is considered neutral when its function as a mediator between the public and the government is exchanging messages. This is where the neutrality of the mass

media is emphasized. Both parties, namely the public and the government, always ask the mass media to convey the message as it is.

For example, if the government conveys its policies to the public, then the community and the government ask the mass media to report it as it is. The government asked the mass media to convey policies that had been planned for the benefit of the community as they were without anything being subtracted or added, so that the public would still receive the information intact. Vice versa, the public also wants the neutrality of the mass media in conveying their aspirations to the government.

The second is the function of supervising, as the implementation of the duties of the mass media as a public servant. This task will bring the mass media by itself to defend the interests of society. Under these circumstances, many call the mass media the function of the watchdog. The problem is, have all the mass media carried out this function? The biggest problem is clashing with the existing rules of the game in the mass media to be able to carry out this function by the mass media itself.

In the context of the working world of the mass media, the rules of the game concern freedom of the press, namely a kind of freedom granted by the mass media environment. Freedom reflects all the dynamics that exist in society. Guided by empirical experience, there is no absolute freedom of the press. It is a tug-of-war between the wishes of various kinds of institutions outside the press to adjust the personal resistance of the mass media in maintaining its autonomy and integrity. For example, political institutions, bureaucracy, economy, and so on (Abrar, 2011).

The way that can be done by the mass media to carry out its monitoring function is to make news as a means of social control. The purpose of the news as social control is to report bad events, inappropriate circumstances, and events that violate the rules, so that bad events do not happen again and the awareness of doing good and obeying the rules is higher. Thus, news as a means of social control can be called 'bad news' (Abrar, 2011).

The third is the function of providing information, which is the main function of the mass media related to interests and has benefits for a wide audience. To facilitate its performance in providing information to a wide audience, the mass media needs freedom. Realizing this, the audience lent their freedom to the press. This freedom is known as freedom of the press. Even though the name is freedom of the press, this freedom comes from the public. It is called freedom of the press because it fulfills the public's need for information. The press here must understand that the freedom they have is from the audience, therefore in conveying information it must be in accordance with the norms that apply to the public.

However, press freedom is not absolute. There are various restrictions that limit the freedom of the press. These limitations include the Criminal Code, Law no. 40 of 1999, the Journalistic Code of Ethics, to the Code of Conduct or Code of Practice owned by the press. All of these restrictions are not intended to prevent the press from providing information, but rather to prevent the press from falling into arbitrary actions in carrying out its duties. More than that, this limit is also intended to protect the public from losses they might experience (Abrar, 2011).

The fourth is the entertaining function, in which the mass media can display a lot to entertain audiences. But here, something that is entertaining is not in the form of news. So many media workers turn to fiction to entertain audiences. Apart from that, the mass media also provides advertisements to entertain the public so that they can get out of the difficult routine of life for a while.

What must be underlined is how advertising can create false needs for audiences, so we shouldn't be easily fascinated by the sophistication of an advertisement. So sophisticated that audiences become fascinated and take the information that is disseminated for granted.

Pseudo needs, according to Herbert Marcuse, are all needs implanted into each individual for the sake of certain social interests in his repression. In the context of advertising, it is the capitalists who instil this false need through the mass media. Practically speaking, the capitalists together with the mass media manipulate apparent needs into needs that are necessary or even have to be fulfilled by the public. The capitalists and the mass media create an atmosphere in which the audience is no longer aware of whether what is being advertised is really needed or not (Abrar, 2011).

Policy and Strategy on Disaster Mitigation

Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management explains that a disaster is an event or series of events that threatens and disrupts people's lives and livelihoods caused both by natural factors and/or non-natural factors as well as human factors resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, loss of property, and psychological impact.

There are three stages in disaster management efforts (Kusumasari, 2014), namely:

1. Pre Disaster

    Pre disaster is a stage before disaster is happen, wich includes:

    a. Prevention and Mitigation

       Mitigation is an action taken before a disaster occurs with the aim of reducing or eliminating the impact of a disaster on society and the environment.

    b. Preparedness

       Preparedness means planning actions to respond in the event of a disaster. Preparedness relates to activities and steps taken before a disaster occurs to ensure an effective response to the impact of hazards, including the issuance of timely and effective early warnings.

2. Time of Disaster

    The most crucial stage in a disaster management system is when a disaster is happen. The activities carried out are emergency response or response.

3. Post Disaster

    The steps taken after the disaster occurred and after the emergency response process were passed (Ramli, 2011), include:

    a. Rehabilitation, namely repair and recovery of all aspects of public or community services to an adequate level in post-disaster areas with the main objective of normalizing all aspects of government and community life.

b. Reconstruction, namely the rebuilding of all facilities and infrastructure, institutions in post-disaster areas, both at the government and community levels with the main objectives of growing and developing economic, social and cultural activities, upholding law and order, and increasing community participation in all aspects of life.

Appendix to Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 33 of 2006 concerning General Guidelines for Disaster Mitigation, mitigation is defined as efforts aimed at reducing the impact of disasters, both natural disasters, man-made disasters, or a combination of both within a country or society. Disaster mitigation which is part of disaster management, is one of the tasks of the Central Government and Regional Governments in the framework of providing a sense of security and protection from the threat of disasters that may occur (Ma'ruf, 2006).

There are four important things in disaster mitigation, namely (1) the availability of information and maps of disaster-prone areas for each type of disaster; (2) socialization to increase public understanding and awareness in dealing with disasters, because they live in disaster-prone areas; (3) knowing what needs to be done and avoided, and (4) setting and structuring disaster-prone areas to reduce the threat of disaster.

Various policies that need to be taken in disaster mitigation include:

1. In every disaster mitigation effort, it is necessary to build the same perception for all parties, both the ranks of government officials and all elements of society whose steps are regulated in general guidelines, implementation instructions, and standard procedures issued by the agency concerned in accordance with the duties of each unit respectively.

2. Implementation of disaster mitigation is carried out in an integrated, coordinated manner involving all government and community potential.

3. Preventive efforts must be prioritized so that damage and casualties can be minimized.

4. Building strength through collaboration with all parties, through community empowerment and campaigns.

To implement these policies, several strategies were developed as follows:

1. Mapping

The first step in the mitigation strategy is mapping disaster-prone areas. At this time various sectors have developed hazard maps. This disaster-prone map is very useful for decision makers, especially in anticipation of natural disasters. However, until now the use of this map has not been optimized. This is due to several reasons, including:

a. Not all areas in Indonesia have been mapped

b. The resulting map has not been socialized properly

c. The disaster map has not been integrated

d. The disaster maps created use different base maps, making it difficult to integrate them.

2. Monitoring

By knowing the level of vulnerability early on, anticipation can be made if a disaster occurs at any time, so it will be easy to rescue. Monitoring in vital and strategic areas in services and economically is carried out in several disaster-prone areas.

3. Information Dissemination

Information dissemination was carried out, among others, by distributing posters and leaflets to district/city and provincial governments throughout Indonesia that were prone to disasters, regarding procedures for identifying, preventing and managing disasters.

Providing information to print and electronic media about disasters is one way of disseminating information with the aim of increasing awareness of geological disasters in a certain area. Local government coordination in terms of information dissemination is necessary considering that Indonesia is very vast.

4. Socialization and Counseling

Socialization and counseling on all aspects of disaster to SATKORLAK PB (Coordinating Unit for Implementing Disaster Management), SATLAK PB (Natural Disaster Management Unit), and the community aims to increase awareness and preparedness for disasters if they occur at any time.

The important thing that the community and local government need to know is about living in harmony with nature in disaster areas, what to fear and avoid in disaster-prone areas, and knowing how to save in the event of a disaster.

5. Training/Education

The training focused on evacuation and rescue procedures in the event of a disaster. The aim of the exercise is to put more emphasis on the flow of information from field officers, technical officers, SATKORLAK PB, SATLAK PB, and the community to the level of evacuation and rescue of disaster victims. With this training, high preparedness against disasters will be formed.

6. Early Warning

Early warning is intended to notify the level of activity resulting from continuous observations in a vulnerable area with the aim that early preparations can be made in anticipation of a disaster at any time.

The early warning is disseminated to the public through the local government with the aim of raising public awareness in avoiding disasters. Early warning and the results of monitoring disaster-prone areas in the form of technical advice may include diverting road routes (temporarily or permanently), evacuation and/or relocation, and other suggestions for handling.

Framming Analysis: Robert N. Entman Models

Framing analysis is the latest version of the discourse analysis approach, especially for analyzing media texts. The idea of framing was first raised by Beterson in 1955. Initially, framing was interpreted as a conceptual structure or set of beliefs that organized political

views, policies and discourse, and provided standard categories for appreciating reality. But then, the notion of framing developed, which is interpreted to describe the process of selecting and highlighting specific aspects of a reality by the media (Nurhadi, 2015).

In the perspective of the study of communication science, framing analysis is used to dissect media methods or ideologies when constructing facts. In other words, framing is an approach to find out how the perspective or point of view of people used by news reporters when selecting issues and writing news. Therefore, the news becomes manipulative and aims to dominate the existence of the subject as something that is legitimate, objective, natural, natural and inevitable (Nurhadi, 2015).

Basically framing is a method to see how the media tells a story about a reality. There are two main essence of the framing. First, how events are interpreted. This relates to which parts are covered and which are not covered. Second, how the facts are written. This aspect relates to the use of words, sentences, and pictures to support ideas. In framing analysis, what is also the center of attention is the formation of messages from text. Especially, seeing how messages/events are constructed by the media. How news reporters construct events and present them to a wide audience (Eriyanto, 2002).

The concept of framing by Entman is used to describe the process of selecting and highlighting certain aspects of reality by the media. Framing puts more emphasis on how the communication text is displayed and which parts are highlighted or considered important by the text maker. The word prominence itself can be defined by making information more visible, more meaningful, or easier to remember by the audience.

The forms of protrusion can vary, such as by placing one aspect of information more prominently than others, being more conspicuous, repeating information that is considered important or associated with cultural aspects that are familiar in the minds of the audience. Because prominence is the product of the interaction between the text and the recipient, the presence of a frame in the text may not be as detected by the researcher, the audience is very likely to have a view of what he thinks of a text and how the news text is constructed in the minds of the audience (Eriyanto, 2002).

In practice, framing is carried out by the media by selecting certain issues and ignoring other issues, and highlighting aspects of these issues by using various discourse strategies of prominent placement (placing headlines in front or back), repetition, use of graphics to support and reinforce prominence. , the use of certain labels when describing people or events that are reported, associations with cultural symbols, generalizations, simplifications, and others.

All of these aspects are used to make certain dimensions of news construction meaningful and memorable to audiences. Framing is an approach to find out the perspective or point of view used by news reporters when selecting issues and writing news. That point of view or perspective ultimately determines what facts are taken, which parts are highlighted and omitted, and where do you want to take the news (Nurhadi, 2015).

Table 1. Robert N. Entman's Framing Toolkit

Issues Selection	This aspect relates to the selection of facts. From that complex and varied reality, which aspects are selected to be displayed? From this process, there is always a news section that is included, but there is also news that is excluded. Not all aspects or parts of an issue are shown, news reporters choose certain aspects of an issue.
The prominence of certain aspects of the issue	This aspect relates to the writing of facts. Once certain aspects of an event/issue have been selected, how are those aspects written down? This is closely related to the use of certain words, sentences, pictures and images to be displayed to the public.

In Entman's conception, framing basically refers to giving definitions, explanations, evaluations, and recommendations in a discourse to emphasize a certain frame of mind for the events being discussed. More clearly can be seen in the following figure.

Table 2. Robert N. Entman's Framing Concept

Define problems	How is an event/issue seen? As a what? Or as what problem?
Diagnose causes	What was the incident caused by? What is considered a cause of the problem? Who (actor) is considered to be the cause of the problem?
Make moral judgement	What moral values are presented to explain the problem? What moral values are used to legitimize or delegitimize an action?
Tretament recommendation	What solutions are offered to address the problem/issue? What path is offered and must be taken to overcome the problem?

Methods

This study uses a qualitative approach. A qualitative approach is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from observable people or behavior. The qualitative approach in this study is used to get a complete picture in interpreting a reality that is examined with a comprehensive approach, and does not measure parts of reality. The nature of this research based on its objective is descriptive research because it is expected to provide a more comprehensive

understanding of this topic. Descriptive research provides an overview of the context, situation, and occurrence of the observed phenomena

In this study, data collection was obtained by downloading news about disaster mitigation that was published on the Merdeka.com and Republika.co.id news portals via a computer or smartphone connected to the internet. Then the researchers download the news and save it into a computer storage device for researchers to open/view again at any time if needed. In this study, the data will be presented in the form of a table of the results of the analysis using the Robert N. Entman model.

Result and Discussion
Text Analysis

This research uses news from two online media namely Merdeka.com and Republika.co.id related to disaster mitigation. Based on the theme of the study, namely gender-based disaster mitigation, the news is selected based on whether or not there is discussion related to gender-based disaster mitigation.

The analysis will be carried out on the two framing analysis tables below, to provide convenience in reading, the researcher will present the results of the framing analysis based on each online media.

Table 3. Framing Analysis 1

	Tindaklanjuti Inpres penanganan gempa Lombok, Menko PMK gelar rapat koordinasi (Following up on the Presidential Instruction for handling the Lombok earthquake, the Coordinating Minister for PMK held a coordination meeting (Source: Merdeka.com)	Megawati Tekankan Pentingnya Pendidikan Bencana Sejak TK (Megawati Emphasized the Importance of Disaster Education Since Kindergarten) (Source: Republika.co.id)
What's the problem	Handling after the Lombok earthquake	The importance of the Early Warning System to anticipate the fall in the number of fatalities related to disasters
What caused it	The issuance of Presidential Decree on the acceleration of rehabilitation and reconstruction after the Lombok earthquake disaster	Indonesia is in the ring of fire area, so having an early warning system is important because disasters don't just happen once

Moral *concerns*	Lombok earthquake victims can quickly recover both psychologically and physically	Can make people have a good level of alertness
Suggestions/solutions	BNPB together with local governments and related ministries/agencies to immediately complete a rehabilitation and reconstruction action plan that contains a list of treatment needs	Providing education about disasters since I was still in elementary school

Table 4. Framing Analysis 2

	Menteri Yohana kukuhkan 1.500 Srikandi Sungai Indonesia di Klaten (Minister Yohana confirmed 1,500 Srikandi Sungai Indonesia in Klaten) (Source: Merdeka.com)	Peran Perempuan dalam Mitigasi Bencana Masih Kurang (The Role of Women in Disaster Mitigation is Still Lacking) (Source: Republika.co.id)
What's the problem	Minister Yohana inaugurated 1,500 Indonesian River Heroines in Klaten and hoped that after being appointed and under the guidance of the Regent, these women could take care of the rivers in Klaten	According to Yakkum Emergency Unit practitioner Natalia, the role of women in disaster risk reduction or mitigation is still lacking because there is still an imbalance in the social structure of gender in society, even though the victims of various forms of disaster are mostly children and women
What caused it	Poor environmental conditions will make it difficult for the community to be free from poverty and limited access in various fields, and women will be the most dominant group to bear the impact, one of which is in the limited access of women to clean water and sanitation.	The lack of involvement of women in disaster risk reduction efforts results in a lack of handling of problems that arise among women when a disaster occurs

Moral *concerns*	Srikandi Sungai Indonesia is a proof for women that they can contribute to the maintenance and management of the environment, especially watersheds	Provide an understanding of the importance of involving women in disaster risk reduction efforts
Suggestions/solutions	To create a clean, safe and comfortable environment, a community movement in environmental management is needed	There needs to be efforts to increase the participation and role of women in disaster mitigation

Results of Framing Analysis of Merdeka.com

Merdeka.com's first framing on August 25 2018 entitled Follow up on the Presidential Instruction for handling the Lombok earthquake, the Coordinating Minister for Human Development and Culture held a coordination meeting. This was written by Haris Kurniawan. This news raises the follow-up plan after the earthquake in Lombok after the issuance of the Presidential Instruction on disaster management. The response to the issuance of this Presidential Instruction was the implementation of a coordination meeting chaired by the PMK Minister (Kurniawan, 2018).

This news also emphasizes the follow-up to accelerated handling focused on handling the emergency transition towards disaster recovery. During the meeting it was also confirmed that compensation for the 563 victims who died had been carried out properly. Meanwhile, in responding to the limited ability of public kitchens to serve the food and drink needs of refugees, this was overcome by distributing cooking equipment and food ingredients for independent public kitchens at thousands of refugee points.

The narrative conveyed by Merdeka.com states that the Ministry of Empowerment and Child Protection has distributed data on refugees by gender and age group. This data is used as a basis for accelerating the fulfillment of specific needs for women, infants/toddlers, children, pregnant/breastfeeding women, and the elderly, including psychosocial services.

Merdeka.com's second framing on November 8 2018 entitled Minister Yohana confirmed 1,500 Srikandi Sungai Indonesia in Klaten, written by Arie Sunaryo. This news highlights Minister Yohana's statement regarding natural disasters such as floods and landslides being a problem for the community (Sunaryo, 2018). As in Jakarta, many rivers are not maintained so that when the rainy season arrives there are floods everywhere. Apart from that, Minister Yohana also hopes that the women who have been appointed and under the guidance of the Regent Sri Mulyani, can protect the rivers in Klaten. They are also expected to be able to make the community aware, especially

mothers, of the behavior of littering in the river. Moreover, so far there are still many women who throw household waste into the river.

What Merdeka.com highlights in this news is that women, apart from being the most vulnerable to violence and exploitation, are also vulnerable to the effects of climate change, where climate change is one of the triggers for natural disasters, including in Indonesia, which is in a disaster-prone area. natural.

This news tries to illustrate that Srikandi Sungai Indonesia is something to be very proud of, and a proof for women that they can make a contribution in preserving and managing the environment, especially in river basins. This is because apart from being a form of adaptation to climate change, maintenance of watersheds can also support economic development, form quality human resources, and accelerate gender equality in the environmental sector.

Results of Framing Analysis of Republika.co.id

The first framing from Republika.co.id was on December 11, 2010 entitled The Role of Women in Disaster Mitigation Still Lacks by Krisman Purwoko. This news raises the views of Yakkum Emergency Unit practitioners regarding the role of women in disaster risk reduction or mitigation which is still lacking because there is still an imbalance in the social structure of gender in society. In fact, the role of women in this matter has a vital impact, bearing in mind that many of the victims of various forms of disaster are children and women (Purwoko, 2010).

This news also emphasizes the lack of involvement of women in disaster risk reduction efforts resulting in a lack of handling of problems that arise among women when a disaster occurs. For example, in pre-disaster efforts, direct outreach tends to only involve men. Women are the umpteenth person in the process of receiving information, so that the information obtained is limited.

The limited participation of women in decision-making during disaster management results in inadequate facilities for women's needs. Refugees conceptualized by men tend to facilitate things of a general nature, such as logistics, rice and food. In fact, women have a biological cycle that should also be considered. This shows that the concept created by men regarding evacuation tends to be less comfortable for women. Therefore, there needs to be an effort to increase the participation and role of women in disaster mitigation.

Republika.co.id's second framing entitled Megawati Emphasizes the Importance of Disaster Education Since Kindergarten, written by Rizkyan Adiyudha. In this news, PDIP Chairperson Megawati Soekarnoputri stressed the importance of the Early Warning System to anticipate the fall in the number of fatalities related to disasters. The government should provide disaster-related education to the community from an early age (Adiyudha, 2018).

The narrative of this news highlights Indonesia which is in the world's ring of fire region so it is very prone to disasters, as is Japan. The Japanese government, in this case, has provided education to its citizens since they were still in elementary school. That early education made Japanese citizens have a good level of vigilance. Mega hopes that similar education can also be disseminated to Indonesian citizens. The number of fatalities cannot always be repeated because there is no vigilance due to the early warning.

The difference between Merdeka.com and Republika.co.id frames

When media corporations have spoken about the direction of media editorial policy, they often have to comply with the interests of media owners, so that there is an interest between media owners and editorial obligations in maintaining the neutrality and independence of the media. As a result, news becomes the main target in the reality construction process. Through various strategies and long processes, the same event may be packaged differently by different media. The news published by Merdeka.com and Republika.co.id certainly did not escape the construction carried out by both parties.

Both Merdeka.com and Republika.co.id both show their partiality towards one particular party. However, in this case, Merdeka.com seems to be trying to make its reporting more balanced, namely by giving the various parties involved the opportunity to give statements. While Republika.co.id also always prioritizes the facts of events, Republika.co.id does not play with statements made by observers who only prioritize elements of speculation and prediction. Reporting on disaster mitigation issues submitted by Republika.co.id is classified as hard news. Developed issues are always delivered right the next day.

From the focus of the research raised, namely on gender-based disaster mitigation, both media in principle have reported on disaster mitigation. It's just that, the news has not highlighted the importance of involving women in disaster mitigation. The prominence in the news is more on women as victims of every disaster that occurs, even though women are the most dominant victims when a disaster occurs. Not to mention, the concept of disaster management is also still dominated by men, and very rarely involves women.

Conclusion

One of the media reports that has recently appeared is the issue of natural disasters in Indonesia which involve women as victims. Reporting on women as victims of natural disasters often comes from the substance of disaster mitigation itself. Presenting news about disaster mitigation illustrates more the readiness of men as disaster mitigation volunteers.

There is a difference in framing news between Merdeka.com and Republika.co.id. The difference can be seen from how the reporting model. Merdeka.com seems to be trying to make its reporting more balanced, namely by giving the opportunity to various parties involved to give statements. While Republika.co.id always prioritizes the facts of events,

Republika.co.id does not play with statements made by observers who only prioritize elements of speculation and prediction.

However, the two media in presenting news about disaster mitigation mostly illustrate the alertness of men as disaster mitigation volunteers. Meanwhile, women are only positioned as victims who must immediately get help and treatment because they are seen as weak. This means that news about disaster mitigation in Indonesia has not shown strong and real gender responsiveness.

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