

THE LACK OF ENVIRONMENTAL
JOURNALISM IN REPORTING
SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES
A CASE STUDY IN MEDIA REPORTS
ABOUT CORAL REEF AND
SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES
IN PANGANDARAN

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A B S T R A C T

Coral reefs are an important factor in the world of fisheries. As an ecosystem, coral reefs directly support the lives of various types of living things around them. Coral reefs provide shelter, feeding, and breeding for a variety of marine biota. Damage to coral reefs will directly affect the survival and sustainability of various animals and plants in the sea.

But there was little media attention to coral reef damage in Pangandaran, the residence of Indonesian Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Susi Pudjiastuti.

This research uses a social mapping method to find out how the attention of Indonesian mass media to coral reefs in Pangandaran. Using environmental journalism analysis, the results show that the mass media does not consider coral reef damage as very important and should be dealt with promptly.

KEYWORDS : Coral Reefs. Environment Journalism, Fisheries

BACKGROUND

Indonesia is a marine country with abundant natural resources potential, even most of the biological resources in this country are in the ocean. Potential fisheries, coral reefs, diversity of marine ecosystems even to the potential of tourism and the economy into the series of potential owned by the Indonesian

ocean. These potencies relate to an effective and sustainable management system so it will prolong the life of the ecosystem and also the potential sustainability of providing the natural protein for human life.

If viewed globally about biological resources, is the whole diversity of life forms on earth, along with the interaction between humans and their environment. Biodiversity refers to the diversity of life forms, such as various plants, animals. The Earth itself has at least three centers of biodiversity, namely:

- Amazon forest, as the center of flora biodiversity.
- Congo Basin, as the center of biodiversity of flora & fauna.
- Coral Triangle, as the center of marine biodiversity.

These three centers of biodiversity are the areas that have the largest number of areas and types of biota found from all over the world. As well as being central to biodiversity, they also serve as the core lungs of the earth. The Amazon forest with its rich flora has its own charm so that it can become an earth asset for the sustainability of the life of the world community with air quality as well as water awake. The Amazon Forests have an important role as one of the world's lungs as carbon recyclers, there are about 200 billion tons of carbon filtered in tropical vegetation around the world, and from that value 70 billion tons to the savings of trees in the Amazon forest . The Amazon Forest is located in Brazil, South America, the Amazon forests are a source of livelihood for 191.2 million Brazilians and a gross domestic product of \$ 8,295 a year.

Congo Basin is the heart of Africa, Congo Basin is the second largest forest area after the Amazon, with characteristics similar to the Amazon, the Congo Basin is also a filter of world emissions, in addition Congo Basin is also home to gorillas and African elephants, with an area around 500 hectares make this area larger than Alaska, the most important is the Congo Basin is one of the center of the world's tropical forests.

The last area with different characteristics is in the Coral Triangle, a rich area in marine biodiversity. Defined Coral Triangle or Coral Triangle as it is located in a triangular sea cluster, with the starting point of Nusa Penida, Bali, Indonesia then stretches the northward line up to Sarawak, Malaysia and the Philippines, followed by a stretch east of Papua New Guinea and Kep. Solomon, connect back west to Nusa Penida Through Timor Leste.

The Coral Triangle area has a coral reef area of about 70,000 km², with more than 500-800 species of coral species and is the richest concentration of biota, although only about half the size of the United States, but the Coral Triangle contains 76 percent of the reef species Corals of the world and is a haven for thousands of dolphins, whales, sharks and over 3000 species of reef fish (Mangahas, 2012: 28). Such an enormous potential makes this region

the center of the world economy, especially for coastal communities living around the coast and making the sea as their income land and the natural ability of this region in displaying natural scenery to be one of the world's natural tourist attraction.

Humans have coexisted with ocean ecosystems for thousands of years, especially for people living in Southeast Asia, an area of about 100,000 km² of coral reefs (Burke Dkk 2002: 8). With more than 350 million people living in the 0- 50 km from the beach. The existence of coral reefs has become important not only for the local people but also as a healthy economic contributor for the countries in Southeast Asia especially the Coral Triangle countries (Indonesia, Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Kep Solomon , Malaysia and Timor Leste).

Due to the combination of direct negative impacts on coral reefs of Indonesia, most of the coral reefs in the region of Indonesia are now experiencing severe damage. The pressure on coral reefs is mostly caused by human activities. "Human-induced destruction activities include bomb fishing, coral mining as a raw material for coastal communities and so on. According to the Status of Coral Reefs of the World report: 2004 estimates that about 20% of the world's coral reefs have been completely destroyed and show no chance of recovering anytime soon, 24% of the world's coral reefs fall into the category of risk of destruction by human pressures and 26% Threatened in the long run (Edward & Gomez, in Yusri et al, 2008: 1). But the rise of global climate change symptoms, began to add to the coral reef damage factor, rising sea temperatures causing mass coral bleaching and coral mortality. If you look at the threat to coral reefs will be inversely proportional when viewing it from the side of existing benefits of coral reefs as the fulfillment of human needs both in terms of economy or consumption.

As a country with high marine biodiversity, Indonesia has a big responsibility towards conservation and also coral reef maintenance. Understanding of the Indonesian people is also about the marine resources the better, but the existing marine ecosystem conditions at this time began to enter into the critical category. Damage to the marine ecosystem itself consists of several factors either naturally or by human actions, call it destructive fishing, overfishing, coastal pollution, unsustainable and rule-based physical construction, sedimentation at the mouth of the river And global climate change are some of the key factors in the declining quality of coral reefs into the category of concerns.

The mining of coral reefs as building materials, for example, is that community activities that continue to threaten the sustainability and sustainability of reef fish resources (not applicable to offshore fisheries and high seas) will surely make marine resources a victim of subsequent decline in resource function, in this case reefs Corals will have impacts such as decreased reef fish stocks, and reduced spawning and fish breeding sites. The decline in fish stocks will then result in a lack of catch for coastal fishermen and this will

certainly also impact on their economy, even if raised to a larger scale will impact the economy of a country or region.

As already well known, coral reefs are fish houses, which if the house is damaged then the number of fish will be reduced by the loss of their protective home, not to mention when viewed from the side of world consumption of people who like to consume seafood. In terms of the economy, coral reefs are one of the most valuable commodities but the practice of marine economic activities is often insensitive to natural conditions, for example, in Indonesia, it is estimated that the net profit earned by everyone from bomb fishing is US \$ 15,000 per km², and vice versa the calculated loss to society from this activity amounts to US \$ 98,000 - 761,000 per km². So it can be said that the losses suffered by the community due to this activity is ten times compared with the value of profits when viewed from the value of the numbers. Here is the total amount of losses and benefits gained either individually or individually-industry in the form of a table.

Damage to coral reefs will result in declining fish population levels and also damage will have a major impact on the decreasing interest of tourists who want to see the beauty of the underwater Ranks of marine parks presented by a collection of coral reefs. In addition to the economic potential of the fishery sector, coral reefs also have the economic potential of the tourism sector, The natural beauty that was born from the coral reefs and also the collection of ecosystems attract many people to come and enjoy the panorama.

Pangandaran is the focus of this research because Indonesian marine and fishery minister is living here long before she was chosen as minister in Jokowi era. According to that researchers want to know how the damage to coral reefs and environmental destructive behavior is picked up by the online mass media.

The problem identifications of this research are:

- A. How many media have reported the damage of coral reefs in Pangandaran since Susi Pudjiastuti was appointed to minister of marine and fishery?
- B. How about the intensity of news about the damage to coral reefs Pangandaran?
- C. How is the news about the damage to the coral reefs being framed?

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

News in a number of mass media, whether print, electronic, or online media that we have seen so far does not reflect the existing reality as a whole. What a person sees in a live rally may be different from the news construction that a journalist builds on a journalistic work in a particular mass media. It can be said that the whole reality is not built by the mass media as a whole, but rather it only raises a certain reality in accordance with the ideology, knowledge, and beliefs of the journalist in the mass media.

This has been explained by the Social Media Construction Theory by Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckmann. Bungin (in Tamburaka, 2012: 77) explains that this theory describes three processes that give rise to social construction of the reality, including:

- A. Externalization, adjustment to the socio-cultural world as a human product.
- B. Objectivity, in example social interaction that occurs in an institutionalized intersubjective world and institutionalized processes.
- C. Internalization, the process by which the individual identifies himself with the social institutions or social organization in which the individual belongs.

The process of social reconstruction of mass media is correcting the substance of weakness and completing the social construction of reality, by placing all the advantages of mass media and media effects on the superiority of social construction of the mass media over the social construction of reality (Bungin, 2006: 207).

There are several stages passed in doing social construction in the mass media, namely

A. The stage of preparing the construction material.

This stage is prepared in the ranks of a news editorial in the mass media. The task is then distributed to the desk editor in the mass media concerned. The important things in preparing the construction material itself is the preference of the mass media on capitalism, the apparent partiality of the society, and the siding to the public interest. Of the things mentioned earlier, it can be said that there is a exchange of interests to a number of parties who have authority or have a particular interest.

B. Stage of construction distribution.

Distribution is done through the strategy of the mass media concerned. The principle that is held by all mass media is actually the same, in example real time. Real time is dependent on the mass media for mat. When applied to mass media print, then the real time leads to the concept of the publication of the media.

C. Establishment of reality construction.

After two stages are passed, the construction process can be done. There are two stages that will be faced in the process of forming this construction, namely the stage of construction of the construction of reality and the formation of image construction. The formation of reality construction takes place through a process of justification, a willingness to be

constructed by the mass media, to the consumptive option that a person is accustomed to depending on the mass media. Meanwhile, the formation of image construction is the building desired by the construction phase. There are only two images that can be built through this construction, which is good news or bad news.

D. Confirmation stage.

This stage is passed when the mass media and the audience gave his opinion and accountability to the choices involved in the stage of construction formation that has been taken before.

The process of social construction in the mass media is done to achieve a number of goals. One of them is to form a public opinion related to a reality raised in the news. Ultimately, audiences will form their own building of understanding in response to the existing reality, thus forming a personal opinion of reality itself.

Related to this study, we must focus the framework more in environmental journalism.

The term environmental journalism is also known as Environmental Journalism, or Green Press. Similar to general journalism activities of collecting, verifying, producing and distributing information, environmental journalism also includes such activities but the focus of more specific news is on environmental issues. Meanwhile, Robert Cox in the book *Environmental Communication and The Public Sphere* states that the scope of environmental journalism covers how individuals or community groups communicate, receive, understand and use messages about the environment.

According to L.R Baskoro, environmental journalism comes with the aim of: a. Moving readers to defend and side with the environment b. Moving readers to take a stand against environmental destruction. Moving readers to conscious and loving environment. Mobilize decision makers, policy makers, to side with the environment and stand in opposition to environmentalists. Moving the environment destroyer to realize that what he did was wrong and could cause big problems. News coverage in the realm of environmental journalism actually uses the same principles as reporting other issues.

News should prioritize news value, news balance, and follow the rules contained in the Journalism Code of Conduct. Even so, there are things that should also be considered by environmental journalists in using the concept of environmental journalism. Principles and codes of ethics of environmental journalism ever made when held Colombo Congress in 1998 ago. With a number of updates to the congress, the established principles of environmental journalism include: A. Environmental journalists should inform the public about issues that pose a threat to their environment, whether global, re-global or local. The job of journalists is to raise public awareness

of environmental issues. B. Journalists should strive to report from different angles of the field in relation to the environment. C. The job of journalists not only builds people's awareness of things that threaten their environment, but also places them as development. Journalists should strive to write solutions to environmental issues. D. Journalists should be able to maintain distance and incorporate their interests. As a rule, journalists should report an issue from a variety of perspectives, especially controversial environmental issues. E. Journalists should avoid as far as possible from speculative / alleged information and tendentious comments. It must identify the resource persons from industry, government apparatus, or environmental activists .F Environmental journalists should develop equitable access to information and assist parties, both institutions and individuals to obtain the information. G. Journalists should respect the rights of individuals affected by environmental damage, natural disasters, and the like. H. An environmental journalist should not hide information that he or she believes to be true, or build public opinion by only analyzing one side of it.

There are several topics that can be reached by environmental reporters in applying this environmental journalism. L.R Baskoro mentioned that environmental news includes nine things, namely: a. Associated with environmental pollution in air, sea and land. B. Regarding environmental conservation, living things and biodiversity .C. Relates to aspects of policies, laws, government regulations, local regulations that affect or affect the environment. D. In connection with environmental disputes or environmental cases that go to court. E. In regards to technological issues: the discovery of new ecologically sound technologies or advanced technologies capable of eliminating or reducing environmental damage or otherwise. F. Associated with the discovery of new species or the extinction of certain species. G. Associated with prominent figures conducting activities related to the environment. H. Related to the place or area that attract aspects of environmental sustainability and conservation. I. Relates to a person or community that is concerned about environmental conservation. Because environmental news is a reality of life, actually the idea of coverage and writing can be obtained easily because it is spread around us. The idea can be sourced from the field or surrounding environment, community reports, related environmental agencies.

Methodology

This research is using a modified social mapping approach. This social network mapping is used to describe social relationships among households or members of the group or community that are observed. This picture is important for the researcher to see the potential for linkage. From this social network will also be able to detect the strength of each inter-individual relationships that interact with each other, so that the power map in which

contains the dominance, friendship, discrimination of each individual against other groups of individuals will be visible.

In accordance with the nature of man, that human beings have social needs, then social grouping will occur when people relate to one another. Social relationships that occur will describe a permanent and nonpermanent grouping characteristics and all of them refer to a shared guide. Social relationships that occur can be in the form of clicks or friendships and can also take the form of patron-client or relationship that is nurturing and in need.

The common attributes attributed to the actors in a community will be able to encourage the realization of click or friendship groupings, and this usually takes place in formal arenas such as in government, private offices. Clicks are based on a common interest or 'suffering' of an effect caused by the same process or source.

While patron-client is more emphasized by the existence of one-way dependency relationship, the example that can be described is a leader who can manage his subordinates because the leader holds the target or what is needed by subordinates, so that in this patron-client relationship is usually dominant and not dominant.

These formed social groups will usually have certain views on other social groups, and that view causes different ways, or goals or targets to be achieved in groups. Views of other groups are suspected to have large numbers that can lead to weak and strong relationships.

The stereotype is basically a reasonable social phenomenon in the interaction that occurs and it refers to the attribute of the interaction opponent that will be judged by the opponent's interaction on the other side and is classified as a specific attribute so that the description of the attribute will be told to the member of the click. Then a certain click will classify another click as a certain categorization, then the member of the click will always be careful of the categorized click member.

Prejudice refers to a particular thought with respect to the presence of an attribute raised by someone else when dealing with or interacting with the person raising that particular attribute. Hence prejudice can lead to negative traits that lead to suspicion on other employees when the other employee brings up certain attributes that are classified as bad or incompatible with their desires.

Stigma is a presumption that has led to avoidance in interaction, so that there can be disharmony of social relationships in employees or fellow members of the community. Stigma leads to avoidance to interact with others because others have been subject to certain attributes by the group and may even conflict. Like for example, 'if you meet people from the group just kill it, or just avoid it'. Stigma is essentially harder than presuppositions and prejudices, so at least in social relationships between members of the community needs to be pressured so that social relationships that occur do not lead to stigma.

Discrimination is concerned with the action of a dominant group to avoid a non-dominant group, so that a non-dominant group will not gain access to the same social arena. This can create a social jealousy in the members of the community in this case corporate members.

Social relationships that occur within a group can usually be seen and analyzed by observing participation to detect the perpetrator.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results showed that the identification of problem no 1 about the amount of media reporting environmental damage in Pangandaran, there

1. Detikcom
2. Kompas.com
3. Bisnis.com
4. Okezone.com
5. Between
6. Mongabay
7. Sindonews
8. Liputan6.com
9. Jawapos.com
10. People's Expectations Online
11. Tribun Jabar
12. Tasikmalaya Radar
13. Bulungan Post
14. Mind Rakyat.com
15. Femina.co.id
16. Online Republika

Problem identification No. 2 can be explained as follows:

The coverage of Pangandaran from 2014 is more of a tourist promotion. But the news about coral damage is small. Of the 189 publications, the following is the classification of coverage on Pangandaran:

1. Recreation: 57 percent
2. Fisherman's life: 12 percent
3. Natural disasters: 5 percent
4. Environmental damage: 7 percent
5. Government: 19 percent

The environmental damage reported was 4 percent of the waste, 2 percent fisherman's net misuse, 0.4 percent stranded animals, 1 percent natural reserve damage and 1.6 percent coral reef damage.

Consistent media reporting damage to coral reefs is Mongabay.com. Mongabay has been paying more attention to coral reef damage since 2012.

At that time coastal visitors who are not vigilant of coral reefs stepped on the coral reef until broken and damaged.

Garbage that becomes a big problem in Pangandaran Beach gets attention from the media. But the media is also unable to provide solutions on waste management in Pangandaran. The media should be able to find a resource that can provide solutions. Waste processing is one of the solutions to reduce waste in Pangandaran.

The third problem identification can be explained as follows : Some of the threats of human damage are external factors that overall damage is caused by unsustainable use of nature by humans. In this case the type of damage is more varied than that of natural phenomena. The increasing number of people who continue to increase impact on the increasing needs of life along with the intensity of human activity in the oceans is also higher. As a maritime country, Indonesian people tend to live in coastal areas with livelihoods as fishermen. If classified according to destructive human activities, as follows: 1. Mining coral for building materials 2. Unsustainable fishing: - Fishing using explosives - Fishing using cyanide poison - Fishing with destructive fishing gears - Exploitation Excessive 3. Sedimentation 4. Pollution: Petroleum and industrial waste or household waste 5. Area development & tourism area development. The mining of coral reefs is a very distressing degradation.

Low information about proper function and potential as well as long-term recovery process, make coral reefs as the most potential but damaging economic landscape for the majority of people who are coastal communities. Coral reefs still have many functions even though they no longer exist in their natural habitat, other than useful as industrial raw materials, handicraft ornaments, limestone raw materials, road hardeners and as a foundation of building materials. This last benefit is often the reason for the mining of coral reefs, as well as easily obtained by miners can also use it for personal development purposes. Unsustainable fishing is an overall indicator of unfamiliar fishing activities such as the use of explosives, cyanide poisoning, destructive fishing gears and overfishing. Such fishing activities often occur because of the desire of the fishermen to get a lot of catch and fast.

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