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Framing Disaster Coverage of Earthquakes and Tsunamis on Online Media

Rizanna Rosemary^{1,2*}, Hamdani M. Syam¹, Maini Sartika¹

¹ Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, 23111, Indonesia.

² Tsunami and Disaster Mitigation Research Center (TDMRC), Universitas Syiah Kuala, Banda Aceh, 23111, Indonesia.

*Corresponding author: rizanna.rosemary@usk.ac.id

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Abstract

Media has a significant role as the source of information for people to prepare for disaster and assist in minimizing disaster risk reduction. Examining how media frame disaster information helps to understand the quantity and quality of the information about the disaster. Earthquakes and Tsunamis in Indonesia are disasters causing massive losses and grieves, and how the media portray and frame the tragedy has influence people's perception and behaviour towards disasters. Since the first significant Earthquake and Tsunami in Aceh 18 years ago, followed by the same disasters in Banten and Palu in 2018, studies have yet to be found analyzing and comparing media coverage of earthquakes and tsunamis within the local media. This study aims to compare how local media frame the information about the Earthquakes and Tsunamis that occurred in Aceh and Palu using the Urs Dahiden framing model to analyze the frame themes in mass media. The findings show more negative coverage of the disasters, focusing more on the numbers of victims, material losses, and the government's incapability to disasters response. Disaster preparedness is framed through the lens of religious perspectives and less on scientific knowledge or how to better respond to future disasters.

Keywords: media coverage; earthquakes-tsunamis; framing; Indonesia.

Introduction

Indonesia is a country which geographical condition is located in the Ring of Fire, but because Indonesia is one of the countries that contribute to the acceleration of world climate change, as one of the most significant contributors to carbon dioxide emissions, the cause of global warming (Alisjahbana & Busch, 2017). As a result, Indonesia is vulnerable to natural disasters such as floods, landslides, earthquakes, and tsunamis. Anticipating various types of disasters requires relatively different disaster management and management, considering that the forms of prevention, response, and impacts caused by these disasters are also relatively different (Glago, 2021).

The weakness of disaster management and management efforts in Indonesia is the need for more disaster mitigation and adaptation efforts involving cross-sectoral presence. The results of research on evaluating policies for disaster management and climate change in Indonesia, conducted by Djalante et al. (2016), show the need for more involvement of media agencies in disaster mitigation and adaptation activities (Djalante, 2016). The presence of the media in disaster issues is still in the form of reporting on conditions during disasters. However, there is still a lack of focus on efforts to provide information related to the prevention or risk-reducing disasters and the impact of disasters.

The analysis results of news content analysis related to disasters in Indonesia are pretty diverse (Rochyadi-Reetz, Arlt, Wolling, & Bräuer, 2019; Rochyadi-Reetz, Budiono, & Wolling, 2020; Sujoko & Fahira, 2021; Wahyuni, 2008; Wardyaningrum, 2022). However, in line with the results of the latest content analysis related to the issue of the earthquakes and tsunamis in two media portals (Aceh and Palu), most disaster reports are still focused on reporting information on the conditions and developments of the disaster that occurred. There is still a lack of



news reporting that provides scientific data on the causes of disasters and their management, except for comments and opinions from experts who are asked for their opinions on the disasters that have occurred. The content analysis results also show that news about earthquakes and tsunamis generally appears on yearly disaster commemorations (Rosemary, Syam, & Sartika, 2022).

Several studies have shown the importance of the media's role not only in informing disaster events but also in providing information that can prevent disasters and minimize disaster risks (Kongthon, Haruechaiyasak, Pailai, & Kongyoung, 2014; Rosemary, Rochimah, & Susilawati, 2022; Zhuang, He, Yong, Deng, & Xu, 2020). Previous studies have shown that individuals or communities who experience post-trauma/stress during the earthquakes and tsunamis encourage them to make evacuation efforts when the next disaster occurs. Feelings of fear prompted evacuation when another earthquakes occurred in the future. This study also illustrates that individuals will apply similar behaviors when a similar traumatic experience occurs. This condition is only possible when sufficient informational stimuli make them ready and confident to face the disaster (McCaughey, Mundir, Daly, Mahdi, & Patt, 2017).

Although the media has challenges in providing information related to myths about disasters, it shows that the media have an essential role in supporting various disaster prevention and management efforts, including influencing individual perceptions of disaster risk, like the study in the book "Disaster Risk Reduction in Indonesia: Progress, Challenges, and Issues," such as the experience of the Mount Merapi disaster in Java. In particular, it depends on how the media packaged or framed information about the disaster (Nazaruddin, 2017).

Framing is interpreted differently in various objects of study. For example, in psychology, framing is interpreted as a schema, whereas in the context of information science, a schema is an instrument of knowledge representation. In the context of political science, frames are interpreted as a form of a belief system as revealed by Gerhards/Rucht as follows: "We define a belief system as a configuration of ideas and attitudes in which the elements are bound together by some form of constraint or functional interdependence" (Dahinden, 2018).

Only a few studies specifically focus on how the media frame disaster information, especially in the earthquakes and tsunamis disaster context. These disasters proved to have caused considerable and destructive physical and psychological damage. Thus, the media's role in framing disaster information is significant to prevent and minimize the risk of disasters. The gap in the role and representation of the media in Indonesia in disaster reporting is because Indonesia is a disaster-prone country and continues to strive to formulate good disaster risk communication. It is also crucial in how the media provides a global perspective on its role in communicating the importance of informing the local context in disaster management. Constructive framing of news coverage that supports mitigation and adaptation of disaster management can be a reference for better disaster reporting in dealing with disasters in the future (Asgary, Vaezi, & Azimi, 2021; Bodoque, Díez-Herrero, Amérigo, García, & Olcina, 2019; M. Boykoff, 2010; M. T. Boykoff & Boykoff, 2007; Parida, Moses, & Rahaman, 2021; Rosemary, Rochimah, et al., 2022; Tanesab, 2020; Tekeli-Yesil, Kaya, & Tanner, 2019).

Studies have shown the need for accurate disaster coverage in online media. However, no study specifically examined the comparison of news reporting of earthquakes and tsunamis in local media, especially by using the Urs Dahinden Base Frame model framing analysis (Pinontoan & Wahid, 2020). News coverage is a construction where media and journalists determine which news or information is important or not using some standards or values of reality. These values are mutually agreed upon between one journalist and another. So, there are shared principles that are adhered to, and journalists internalize the given reality. This principle, in the end, will form a distinctive frame of every mass media coverage and reflect the ideology of the mass media (Anderson, 2014; Eriyanto, 2002; Scheufele & Tewksbury, 2007).

This study examines two local online media in two areas where the earthquakes and tsunamis occurred: Aceh (2004) and Palu (2018). This study compares the two online media framing news about the Earthquakes-Tsunamis disaster that occurred in two locations, Aceh and Palu, in the last 18 years. Through framing analysis of Urs Dahinden's Basis Frame model, this study wants to know how the trend of reporting on the Earthquakes-Tsunamis on local online media portals is in framing and constructing disaster news into information that is consumed by the public.

Methods

Study Design

This research aims to identify the framing of the Earthquakes and Tsunamis disaster on online platforms. The qualitative research used a framing model from Urs Dahinden's Base Frame. According to Eriyanto (2001) on the stages of the news production process, the earliest stage is how journalists perceive the facts to be covered. Journalists. In this case, limit their mindset in determining which events are worthy of being called news itself, so the news is an event that is determined as news, not the event itself. From the above understanding, it can be concluded that news production is a construction. As a construction, it determines which news is considered essential and which is not necessary by means that the event is important and has news value, not only because it is an event, but the media and journalists who construct the event are considered essential (Eriyanto, 2001).

Eriyanto's explanation of news production influence how the news is framed in the media. The function of the frame is to connect abstract concepts related to ideology and the level of behavior in everyday life. In the context of media studies, Dahinden tries to overcome the diversity of perspectives by offering a series of frame categories which, according to him, can be used as the basis for the frames that appear in research on three themes (2006). He named it a proportional meta-analysis, a categorization building based on the results of a media research series (Dahinden, 2018; Eriyanto, 2002; Wahyuni, 2008). Dahinden's framing framework is relevant to this study in understanding how the developed themes reflect how journalists write and report the news about earthquakes and Tsunamis in the media. These differences in place, timeframe, and context of disaster determine how the information is addressed—for instance, the media coverage of earthquakes and tsunamis in Aceh and Palu.

Sample and Population of the Study

This research looks at the framing of news coverage in two local online media, namely Serambi Indonesia (aceh.tribunews.com) and Radar Sulteng (radarsulteng.id). The first stage is a content analysis of the forms and types of news related to earthquakes and tsunamis in both news portals. Of the 136 news stories on Serambinews and 27 on the Central Sulawesi radar (N=163), 10% of the total coverage was drawn, around 16-20 stories to analyze how the two framed the earthquakes and tsunamis news.

Observation and Analysis Unit of the Study

The unit of observation is news related to the earthquakes and tsunamis in the two selected portal media, and the analysis is the concept proposed by Urs Dahinden, explicitly focusing on the Urs Dahinden Framing Model. According to Dahinden, that can be used as the basis for frames that appear in a frame theme raised by the mass media. The framing concept used is from Urs Dahinden, which is the basis for analyzing news about the earthquakes and Tsunamis disasters (Wahyuni, 2008).

Table 1. Urs Dahiden Framing Model.

Dahiden's Base Frame	Definition
Conflict	The theme chosen is based on a conflict of interest between different social groups.
Economy	Themes are elaborated from an economic perspective.
Progress or development	Themes are explained from the context of progress and development of scientific knowledge.
Moral, Ethic, and Law	The themes are discussed from a moral, ethical, and legal perspective.
Personalization	Themes are explained from the government or non-government's perspectives.

Table 2. Urs Dahiden Conceptual Definition.

Dahiden's Base Frame	Definition	Definition for the Study
Conflict	The theme chosen is based on a conflict of interest between different social groups.	Regarding differences of opinion, disputes, and trust between the government and disaster victims, for example, the length of time for aid to reach its destination.
Economy	Themes are elaborated from an economic perspective.	Related to the loss of property and losses experienced by both the government and the community as disaster victims.
Progress or development	Themes are explained from the context of progress and development of scientific knowledge.	The existence of information provides new knowledge, both scientifically and religiously (religious).
Moral, Ethic, and Law	The themes are discussed from a moral, ethical, and legal perspective.	Regarding ethical and moral violations in disaster management, for example, misappropriation of aid for disaster victims.
Personalization	Themes are explained from the government or non-government's perspectives.	The governments or non-governmental organization's perspective, including the community (family of victims).

Results

The mass media are essential in providing information and publications on the Earthquakes-Tsunamis event in Aceh and Palu. So that people in Indonesia and abroad can see and know the condition of the Acehnese people. The role played by the mass media is applying the supervisory function. According to Lasswell (in Severin and Tankard, 2011), a communications expert and professor of law at Yale, noted the three functions of mass media: environmental observation, correlation of parts of society to respond to the environment, and transmission of societal heritage from one generation to the next. Observation or surveillance is the first function to provide information and provide news. In this function, the media often warns us of possible dangers.

There are differences in framing related to the news of the tsunamis in these two local online media, namely Serambi Indonesia and Radar Sulteng, which can be seen in the following tables.

Table 3. Earthquakes-tsunamis framing in Serambi Indonesia (serambinews.com).

News Title	Basis Frame Urs Dehiden				
	Conflict	Economy	Progress	Ethics	Personalization
<i>Percakapan Terakhir Dua Wartawan Sebelum Salah Satu Tewas Dihempas Tsunamis Aceh</i> Translated as: "The Last Conversation of Two Journalists Before One Died in the Aceh Tsunamis"					√
<i>Teteskan Air Mata Saat 10 Tahun Tsunamis Aceh, Jusuf Kalla: Rasa Bersatu Kita Kuat Saat Sedih</i> Translated as: "Drops Tears During 10 Years of the Aceh Tsunamis, Jusuf Kalla: Our Unity is Strong When Sad"		√	√		√
<i>"5 Tahun Tsunamis Aceh Selamatkan Gedung Penyelamat</i> Translated as: "15 Years of the Aceh Tsunamis Save the Rescue Building"	√	√	√	√	√
<i>Kilas Balik Tsunamis Aceh 2004 Dua Lagu Rafly Yang Viral Saat Tsunamis Aceh Tahun 2004, Ini Kisah di Baliknya</i> Translated as: "Flashback to the 2004 Aceh Tsunamis: Two of Rafly's songs that went viral during the 2004 Aceh tsunamis, this is the story behind them"	√		√		√
<i>Kilas Balik Tsunamis Aceh 2004 16 Tahun Tsunamis Aceh: Kisah Anak Pedagang Bakso Hidup Sebatang Kara</i> Translated as: "Flashback to the 2004 Aceh Tsunamis 16 Years of the Aceh Tsunamis: The Story of a Meatball Trader's Child Lives Alone Kara"	√		√		√
<i>Kilas Balik Tsunamis Aceh 2004 Kilas Balik Tsunamis Aceh 26 Desember 2004, Duka dan Pilu Masyarakat di Hari Raya, Begini Gambarnya</i> Translated as:	√		√		√

"Flashback to the 2004 Aceh Tsunamis Flashback to the Aceh Tsunamis on December 26, 2004, the Grief and Sadness of the Community in Hari Raya, Here's the Picture"					
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Table 4. Earthquakes-tsunamis framing in Radar Sulteng (radarsulteng.id).

News Title	Basis Frame Urs Dehiden				
	Conflict	Economy	Progress	Ethics	Personalization
<i>Warga Ramai-Ramai Tinggalkan Kota Palu</i> Translated as: "Many Residents Leave Palu City"					√
<i>Warga Labuanberu Gelar Dzikir dan Doa Bersama</i> Translated as: "Labuanberu Residents Hold Dhikr and Prayer Together"			√		
Poso Diguncang 15 kali Gempa Susulan Translated as: "Poso Rocked by 15 Aftershocks"			√		√
<i>Mengenang Setahun Gempa Bumi, Tsunamis dan Likuefaksi 28 September 2018</i> Translated as: "Remembrance of a Year of the September 28, 2018 Earthquakes, Tsunamis and Liquefaction"			√		√
<i>Setahun Bencana, Panin Bank tabur Bunga di Pantai Teluk Palu</i> Translated as: "A Year of Disaster, Panin Bank sows Flowers on Palu Bay Beach"			√		
<i>89 KK Korban Bencana di Tanjung Padang Dapat Huntara dari MDMC-HEKS</i> Translated as: "89 Families of Disaster Victims in Tanjung Padang Receive Shelters from MDMC-HEKS"			√		√

Based on the identification of news frame according to Dahiden's base frame, the results of the framing of the earthquakes and tsunamis news on the two media portals show patterns as follows: (1) lack of cross-sectoral

synergy, (2) focus on physical losses, (3) non-scientific knowledge related to disasters, (4) slow disaster management, (5) various media spokesperson.

Lack of Cross-Sectoral Synergy

Dahiden's concept related to conflict shows that the two media portals tend to report information showing weak cooperation between sectors in disaster management. The hostile tone of the news related to this concept tends to sharpen the lack of performance within relevant sectors in dealing with disaster issues, mainly when a disaster occurs. The focus of the news that tends to fail in performance can have implications for the low trust of readers and the public in seeing the government's efforts on this issue (Rosemary, Rochimah, et al., 2022; Rosemary, Syam, Anisah, Yanuar, & Putra, 2021).

Focus on Physical Losses

Meanwhile, reporting on earthquakes and tsunamis information refers to the second Dahiden's economy concept, indicating that both Serambi Indonesia and Radar Sulteng prefer to frame information about the physical and material losses caused by disasters. There are aspects of immaterial losses, especially psychological ones, which are rarely the focus of the media's agenda or framing. However, information on physical losses is essential to measure the impact of the disaster. More information is needed that emphasizes the aspects of rehabilitation and reconstruction carried out during and after the disaster.

Non-Scientific Knowledge Related to Disasters

Interestingly, both portals still focus on explaining earthquakes and tsunamis information from scientific and religion (religious) perspectives. For instance, in the following parts of the news, Aceh Besar district chief Ir Mawardi Ali said that around 100,000 victims of the 2004 earthquakes and tsunamis from various ethnicities and religions were buried in the mass cemetery in Siron, Aceh Besar. "This is the greatest trial from God," said Ir Mawardi Ali at a reflection event on the 16th anniversary of the earthquakes and tsunamis in Aceh Saturday (12/26/2020) (Luwi & Hidayat, 2020).

Reports explaining disasters from a religious aspect can be understood because the results of the content analysis of the same study show that, in general, news related to earthquakes and tsunamis appears the most or is found during the warning of the event or disaster. For example, Serambi Indonesia raises the news of the earthquakes and tsunamis before and during the earthquakes and tsunamis warning, which is December 26 every year. Furthermore, the news is generally a reminder that the Tsunamis disaster is a warning from God and must improve society.

Slow Disaster Management

The news in the two media focuses more on the slow handling of aid. This condition is understandable because the news is generally present during and after the disaster, so what is being reported is what happened when the incident occurred. Earthquakes and Tsunamis information needs to focus on disaster prevention, which can affect disaster risk reduction efforts—the public needs to be educated regarding disaster prevention, not just about when a disaster occurs.

Various Media Spokespersonss

Dahiden's concept of personalization relates to how different actors talk about the disaster, either from the government or outside the government institution, such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs) working in the disaster field, academicians, including family members representing the victims. These various perspectives represent the media's function in covering both sides of the story about earthquakes and tsunamis in both cities.

Discussion

Disasters have been able to grab the attention of the mass media in any country when the disaster occurred. When a disaster occurs, the mass media has an important role. The mass media is not only limited to reporting

events but also must contribute to dealing with disasters by empowering and educating the public through reporting. This function is in line with the research of Grassau et al. (Grassau, Valenzuela, & Puente, 2021); Meissner & Tsukada (Meissner & Tsukada, 2020); Kurnia et al. (S. Kurnia, Ahmadi, Karsa, Firmansyah, & Iskandar, 2022; S. S. Kurnia, Ahmadi, Karsa, Iskandar, & Firmansyah, 2020), which says that the mass media help inform warnings, provide descriptions of what happened, and keep the public informed about post-disaster activities, contributing to individual and community recovery and community resilience from disasters. The facts, as reflected in the news, are the reality of the construction of media workers.

Journalists and Negativity News Construction

Framing can be understood as journalists selecting some information, some highlighted, some omitted, and some conveyed to the public (Houston, Pfefferbaum, & Rosenholtz, 2012). Both media portals function for journalists who report information according to the editor's request. It also adapted to the ideology and values carried by the media. For example, Serambi Indonesia is a subsidiary of the prominent national newspaper—Kompas or the Tribune Network, which aims to provide information in global, national, regional, and local contexts (Riezal, 2016).

The categories framed in the tsunamis disaster coverage in Serambi Indonesia are more diverse than Radar Sulteng. The five sampled news samples' economy, progress, and personalization are always represented. These findings indicate that journalists who report on tsunamis news do not always highlight the conflicted side of disaster reporting, which usually emphasizes compassion and conflicts of interest in society. As in Sobur, the news title is framed using the technique of empathy, which is to create an "imaginary person within the audience, while the audience is expected to position themselves as victims so that the audience feels tremendous pain (Sobur, 2004). Indeed, a journalist can only frame some parts of the news. A journalist will only frame essential events. This critical incident is an important aspect that the public wants to know. Moreover, Radar Sulteng is, a much younger Radar Sulteng is a daily newspaper published in Central Sulawesi, Indonesia. The newspaper belongs to the Jawa Pos group. Its head office is located in Palu, first published in 2003. Compared to the framing of news by Tribun Aceh journalists, journalists from the Central Sulawesi radar focus more on framing progress and personalization.

Based on the study findings, there are differences in the disaster reporting frames formed by these two online portals, Serambi Indonesia and Radar Sulteng. Media Serambi Indonesia emphasizes the revitalization process as disaster management. Media Serambi Indonesia prioritizes the public interest by empowering the public. Media Serambi Indonesia also functions as a "watch dog" by providing criticism, suggestions, and solutions to the government as the party responsible for disaster mitigation. In contrast, the Central Sulawesi Radar media highlighted the option of relocation for disaster management following the efforts made by the government. However, in general, these two media, both Serambi Indonesia and Radar Sulteng, tend to focus on reporting on the weak cooperation between sectors in disaster management, mainly when a disaster occurs, so that it has implications for the low trust of readers and the public in seeing the efforts made by the government during disaster management (Rosemary, Rochimah, et al., 2022; Rosemary et al., 2021).

The professional role that journalists take in this context is significant. The journalists support the affected citizens and build close social networks directly. Another study by Kurnia et al. (S. Kurnia et al., 2022; S. S. Kurnia et al., 2020) stated that the documentation of journalists covering disasters is a channel for educating the public about natural disasters. The provision of journalists to conduct disaster advocacy needs to be directed. Therefore, journalists who are in disaster-prone areas need to be given training in writing disaster news so that the reports written can make a positive contribution to disaster management, besides that journalists can also train in safety techniques in disaster reporting, basic rescue, and training on how to implement coverage aimed at disaster mitigation.

Disasters Commemoration vs Disaster Risk Reduction

As Barnes et al. (Barnes et al., 2008) stated, the mass media is essential in reporting disaster events. However, according to the research of Tierney et al. (Tierney, Bevc, & Kuligowski, 2006), sometimes, a lot of media coverage of disasters tends to be full of misinformation and reinforces myths. Disaster is a gift from God to humans because humans have done wrong and disobeyed him, so God is angry. Such a state of media coverage will be challenging in disaster management. A study by Barnes et al. (Barnes et al., 2008) said effective media messages could be beneficial for mitigation efforts, improve early warning systems, promote orderly and timely evacuation procedures, and help unite communities in upheaval due to disasters. The media can positively influence disaster planning and recovery. The study of Grassau et al. (Grassau et al., 2021) mentions what "disaster quick response sources" (authorities, quick response managers, and experts) expect from journalists during a disaster.

This study found that reports from Serambi Indonesia and Radar Sulteng tend to frame information about physical and material losses. There are aspects of immaterial losses, especially psychological ones, which are rarely the focus of media agendas or framing. In a study in Japan conducted by Meissner & Tsukada (Meissner & Tsukada, 2020), the media plays a vital role in community resilience. The media, in the process, can provide crucial micro-level information related to survivors, rescue and reconstruction services, and several other aspects that can build public education about disasters. However, the media, Serambi Indonesia and Radar Sulteng, tried to awaken this awareness through religion. For example, Serambi Indonesia media reports on disasters leading up to and during the earthquakes and tsunamis warning on December 26 every year. Generally, the news is a reminder that the tsunamis disaster is a warning from God and must make people better.

In addition, the framing carried out by Radar Sulteng takes the theme of individuals who are victims of disasters. Of the six news samples, five news always highlight progress and personalization, Radar Sulteng focuses more on framing themes that refer to aspects of progress that have a scientific dimension, both scientific and religious. Meanwhile, the themes raised are personalized based on the individual side, both from the government and outside government institutions.

This finding aligns with the study conducted in Japan, which states that most media in Japan focus on how the media, through news, can reduce the impact of disasters and provide critical information to the affected public. At the local level, media organizations often take victims' perspectives and continue to report for the long-term interest in building a disaster-aware society.

Both print and electronic media have advantages and disadvantages regarding performing or disseminating messages to audiences, including newspapers. Elvinaro and Lukiati (2005) explain the lack of newspapers from the reader's point of view; in understanding the contents of newspapers, readers must read and have particular intellectual abilities (Ardianto, 2007). In addition, McQuail (1996) asserts that directly or indirectly, the purpose of commercial mass media is to influence the content of newspapers and make its aspects populist and more supportive of the business world, consumerism, free competition, and more supportive of political rights (McQuail, 2010).

This study only covers two local media in reporting earthquakes and tsunamis. Further study should include other representative online newspapers (local and national) to understand how they cover and frame the disaster. However, the findings of this study suggest the need for mass media to maximize its function as a mass communication medium and pay more attention to the aspects of what causes disasters and the mitigation and adaptation efforts to reduce or minimize disasters risk, with the information needed and expected by the community.

Conclusions

Mass media becomes a place for information seeking to find out the actual situation or event when a disaster occurs or has just occurred. The ease of obtaining this information is an advancement of communication technology, including newspapers with widespread circulation. Earthquakes-Tsunamis preparedness will arise if there is awareness, one of which is stimulated by sufficient information. The study shows that local media tends to frame disaster information (earthquakes-tsunamis) in two dominant themes: (1) Negative tone, that is focusing on the number of losses and the lack and failure of the government's response to the disaster; and (2) disaster commemoration, disaster is primarily described within a religious context, people need to be conscious that disaster is given as a reminder from God to humans for their wrongdoings, and they need to repent for their sins. The study suggest still a lack of scientific knowledge about the cause of disaster and disaster preparedness efforts covered in the media that support the disaster risk management by media agencies.

At the same time, the journalist reported disaster information at the editor's request and doubled the number of disaster coverages during the annual commemoration of the tragedy. A positive engagement and well communication between journalists and disaster quick response sources can lead to better understanding between the two groups, resulting in more accurate and timely delivery of information, thus impacting the disaster's handling.

By maximizing the function of the media not only as entertainment, information, and education, the media can also encourage the formation or change of policies (media advocacy). Media is expected to open up insight and increase knowledge, particularly about disaster issues, to the community, including providing information and learning about other disaster management methods and providing the government with the latest related information needed by the community in disaster management.

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