

## FRAMING ANALYSIS OF NICKEL MINING NEWS IN RAJA AMPAT: KOMPAS.COM AND CNN INDONESIA

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**Abstract:** *This study examines the framing analysis of news coverage on nickel mining in Raja Ampat by two Indonesian online media outlets: Kompas.com and CNN Indonesia. The research investigates how each platform constructs and presents news regarding the controversial nickel mining plans and operations in Raja Ampat, Southwest Papua. The unit of analysis consists of selected news articles published by CNN Indonesia and Kompas.com. These sources were chosen as primary data to understand the media's role in shaping public perception. The nickel mining project in Raja Ampat has sparked widespread opposition from various sectors, including environmental activists, academics, tourism stakeholders, and religious leaders. This resistance is driven by concerns over the potential environmental degradation threatening both marine and terrestrial ecosystems in one of the world's biodiversity hotspots. Utilizing Robert Entman's framing analysis method, the findings reveal that both media outlets acknowledge the mining project's potential to harm ecological integrity and undermine sustainable tourism. However, CNN Indonesia emphasizes the role of the state in improving policy through strategic masterplan development, while Kompas.com highlights the need to evaluate mining permits, impose temporary halts on extractive operations, and strengthen community participation in protecting ecologically sensitive areas*

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## INTRODUCTION

People are now shifting their attention and media consumption from conventional media such as newspapers to digital media. The high rate of online news consumption has not only led to a decline in print readership but also transformed overall patterns of information consumption[1].

The news media industry has evolved alongside the growing maturity of the internet and social media, becoming an integral part of modern life [2]. Online media has become one of the primary sources of information for modern society, gradually replacing traditional sources such as newspapers and television. It has also become an increasingly significant space for public opinion, enabling the production of news and the shaping of public discourse.

However, trust in online media has become a concern due to the prevalence of fake news that often lacks a solid basis and valid data.

*Trust in news media is closely related to credibility [3].* Strömbäck argues that media trust can be understood through key principles such as fairness, the presence or absence of bias (including transparency about underlying values and positions), completeness in reporting the full story, accuracy, and the clear distinction between facts and opinions. Trust in the media can be assessed at multiple levels, from the credibility of media content and journalists, to trust in specific media brands and types, and ultimately, to the overall trust in the news media as an institution [4].

Mass media has the ability to construct the reality of news, shaping how it is understood and interpreted by the public. It can be seen as a tool of social construction that defines the evolving realities within society. Mass media not only plays a role in disseminating information but also holds influence and interests in political, economic, and ideological spheres [5].

In Indonesia's national media landscape, Kompas.com and CNN Indonesia are recognized as two major media powerhouses that are often positioned as competitors. Both in news coverage and media business development, they continuously strive to maintain their positions in an increasingly competitive market. Analyzing news from these two outlets on the same issue is particularly interesting, as it reveals how each frames and presents the story. In their coverage of the nickel mining issue in Raja Ampat, both media appear to share a similar narrative tendency, highlighting the emerging impacts and controversies surrounding the matter.

This issue is important to examine further, considering that Raja Ampat is a strategic conservation area that not only holds high biodiversity value but also serves as a symbol of sustainable tourism in Indonesia. Mining activities on small islands such as Manuran, Kawe, and Manyafun not only contradict the principles of environmental preservation but also violate legal provisions, including rulings by the Supreme Court and the Constitutional Court, which explicitly prohibit mining in small island territories. Supreme Court Decision Number 57P/HUM/2022 and Constitutional Court Decision Number 35/PUU-XXI/2023 both firmly emphasize the prohibition of mining activities on small islands. This issue is not only related to legal and environmental aspects, but also involves the governance of licensing, political-economic interests, and institutional conflicts among ministries responsible for the energy, forestry, and environmental sectors.

The plans and practices of nickel mining in Raja Ampat Regency, Southwest Papua, have sparked widespread opposition from various segments of society, including environmental activists, academics, tourism entrepreneurs, and religious leaders. This resistance is driven by concerns over environmental damage that could threaten both marine and terrestrial ecosystems in an area recognized as one of the world's centers of biodiversity. Raja Ampat has long been an icon of sustainable tourism in Indonesia, demonstrating that economic contributions can be achieved without compromising environmental preservation [6]. However, the presence of nickel mining in the Raja Ampat region is considered to be in conflict with the principles of sustainable tourism, which emphasize a balance between economic growth and environmental protection.

Mining activities carry the risk of causing permanent and irreversible environmental

impacts, such as water contamination, air pollution, soil degradation, destruction of flora and fauna, and the failure of mining infrastructure [7]. Several parties assert that mining and tourism cannot coexist, as mining in any form inherently tends to cause environmental degradation. The conflict between industrial interests and environmental conservation often arises due to the negative impacts of mining operations, including the environmental damage left behind after mines are closed [8].

Global trends indicate that nature-based tourism, including maritime tourism, accounts for approximately 35% of the tourism industry's contribution. This underscores the significant role of maritime tourism in driving the sector forward, with environmental conservation emerging as a central attraction [9]. The long-term impact of mining activities not only threatens the natural beauty of Raja Ampat as a tourist destination but also highlights weaknesses in licensing governance, inter-ministerial coordination, and law enforcement in Indonesia.

In this context, mass media plays a crucial role in shaping public perception of the nickel mining issue in Raja Ampat. The way the media frames this issue greatly influences public opinion, pressure on government policy, and the direction of public discourse. Therefore, it is essential to examine how national media constructs the narrative surrounding the conflict between mining exploitation and environmental conservation in Raja Ampat.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research falls within the constructivist paradigm, as it employs framing analysis, which views discourse as a construction of social reality. The constructivist worldview holds distinct perspectives on media and the news texts it produces. According to constructivists, social life is a result of construction, not a natural phenomenon. Therefore, within the constructivist paradigm, the focus of analysis lies in understanding how events or realities are constructed and shaped. Essentially, framing is one of the methods used by mass media to organize a news text, which involves elements of communication, mass media, language, text, ideology, and constructionism [10].

Framing analysis reveals how the media constructs reality. According to Eriyanto (2018), framing is commonly used by researchers as a method to identify the perspective employed by journalists when selecting topics and writing news for the media. The method used to examine how the media constructs and shapes reality is known as framing. This constructed reality often emerges as the most prominent and widely recognized reality by the public at the time of its formation. Robert N. Entman views framing within two broad categories: the selection of issues and the emphasis on certain aspects of the reality or topic presented. According to Entman, as cited by Eriyanto, framing is one approach to understanding the perspective used by journalists to select issues and write news. This perspective determines which facts are reported, which aspects are emphasized or omitted, and the intended direction of the news narrative

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The method for researching how the media constructs and shapes reality is called framing. This reality emerges as a more prominent and widely recognized reality during its

formation. Robert N. Entman's framing concept categorizes framing into two major categories, namely topic selection and the highlighting of certain aspects of reality or the topics raised. According to Entman in Eriyanto, framing is one approach to understanding how journalists select issues and write news stories. This perspective will determine what facts will be written, which aspects will be highlighted, omitted, and where the news will be directed [11].

In conducting framing analysis, Robert Entman [12], there are several things that can support the analysis process, including Define Problems, where a news article contains an explanation of how an event is interpreted by a journalist. Then Diagnose Causes, where information about an event is framed with the aim of identifying the actors involved in the event, thereby revealing who the main actors are in the event. Make Moral Judgment, which essentially uses this point to provide an argument justifying the definition of the event previously established. Finally, Treatment Recommendation, where this stage contains a solution chosen to resolve the issue in the event. All these points in Robert Entman's framing analysis, the perspective on what and who caused the problem in the event being described, can significantly influence the solution that will be adopted [13].

This study will examine how CNN Indonesia and Kompas.com construct news about nickel mining in Raja Ampat. The unit of analysis in this study is the news produced by the online media CNN Indonesia and Kompas.com. For the purposes of this study, CNN Indonesia and Kompas.com are used as primary data sources. Meanwhile, supporting data sourced from books, the internet, articles, and journals are referred to as secondary data.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study analyzes how the online media outlets CNN Indonesia and Kompas construct reality into news in the context of reporting on nickel mining in Raja Ampat. Based on the data collected, the researcher will identify and select two news articles from each media outlet that reflect the four elements of framing according to Entman's model. Selected news articles will be analyzed to show how CNN Indonesia and Kompas.com framed the nickel mining incident in Raja Ampat, focusing on how they selected and organized aspects such as events, actors involved, and impacts in their reporting. It is hoped that this analysis can provide deeper insight into how the media can influence public perception of these events through the way they present information in the news.

### 1.1. Results of CNN Indonesia Framing Analysis

News report titled "Minister of Tourism Proposes Raja Ampat Tourism Master Plan After Nickel Mine Goes Viral" CNN Indonesia (Thursday, June 12, 2025, 6:30 a.m.). Define Problems How is the issue viewed by the media? In this news report, CNN Indonesia frames the event as a conflict between nickel mining and sustainable tourism in Raja Ampat. The nickel mining issue is seen as a threat to the strategic tourism area and world-class conservation area. The problem is not only the mining activities themselves but also the lack of integrated planning for the long-term management of the Raja Ampat region. Dominant framing: The issue is defined as a lack of harmony in spatial management between mining exploitation and tourism conservation, requiring strategic cross-sectoral planning.

The nickel mining issue is seen as a threat to strategic tourist areas and world-class conservation areas. The problem lies not only in the mining activities themselves, but also in

the lack of integrated planning for the long-term management of the Raja Ampat region. Dominant framing: The issue is defined as a lack of harmony between mining exploitation and tourism conservation, which requires strategic cross-sectoral planning.

Diagnose Causes: What caused the problem and who is being highlighted? The problem was triggered by the issuance of mining business permits (IUP) that did not take into account ecological and tourism aspects on the small islands of Raja Ampat. The main causes highlighted are past inter-ministerial decision-making negligence and weak coordination between state institutions in ensuring that conservation areas do not overlap with extractive industry permits. Dominant framing: The causes of the problem are mining policies that are insensitive to strategic ecological areas, as well as the absence of an integrated plan from the outset.

Make Moral Judgment, CNN Indonesia said that the natural beauty of Raja Ampat is an irreplaceable masterpiece, and it should be everyone's responsibility to protect it. The decision to revoke four mining permits by the President and the master plan proposed by the Minister of Tourism are seen as moral and progressive steps to protect Indonesia's ecological heritage. Dominant framing: The values emphasized are environmental conservation, sustainability, and the state's responsibility toward global geoparks.

Treatment Recommendation: The solution emphasized is the creation of an integrated master plan across ministries/agencies focused on quality and sustainable tourism. This master plan will be based on three main pillars: ecology, socio-culture, and economy. Additionally, strict oversight of active mines such as PT GAG is recommended. Dominant framing: The solution is cross-sector strategic planning and strengthening of area governance to prevent mining from threatening ecological tourism destinations like Raja Ampat.

The second news item is "Latest Facts on Raja Ampat Nickel Mining: License Revocation-Criminal Potential" (June 14, 2025). In the first element, define problems, the issue of nickel mining in Raja Ampat is framed as a serious problem involving environmental damage, legal conflicts, and human rights violations. The framing in the news emphasizes that mining activities not only have implications for the degradation of marine and forest ecosystems in the Raja Ampat conservation area, but also have the potential to delegitimize the state's natural resource management policies, which should be based on the principles of sustainability and ecological justice.

Diagnose causes, The issues were identified in the granting of Mining Business Permits (IUP) to mining companies operating in areas legally classified as small islands and conservation areas, which should not be subject to extractive exploitation. Lack of oversight, weak inter-ministerial coordination, and potential abuse of authority are cited as the main causes of environmental damage and social conflicts that have emerged. Komnas HAM states that these activities have the potential to violate the right to a healthy environment, as guaranteed in the constitution and human rights laws.

Make moral judgement, The report emphasizes the importance of ecological justice and the protection of local communities' rights to a healthy environment. Mining activities are seen not only as damaging technical or administrative aspects but also as a moral violation of future generations' rights to a sustainable environment. The state's failure to regulate mining activities on small islands is viewed as a disregard for the principles of precaution



and the conservation of natural resources.

Treatment recommendation, Solutions proposed by the media include the revocation of mining permits by President Prabowo for four companies, the temporary suspension of PT Gag Nikel's activities, criminal investigations by the Police, and an inquiry into alleged corruption by the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). The emphasis on law enforcement, transparent permit evaluations, and policy coordination among state institutions indicates that the media is promoting a development paradigm that is not only economically oriented but also considers ecological sustainability and social justice. Thus, the framing constructed by the media in this issue reflects a critical stance toward unsustainable resource exploitation and urges the state to ensure the right to a healthy and fair environment for all parties.

#### 1.2. Results of Kompas.com Framing Analysis

News article titled Nickel Mining Issues: What's Going On in Raja Ampat? Kompas.com - 05/06/2025. Define Problems: News reports on nickel mining in Raja Ampat as a serious threat to the sustainability of the Raja Ampat marine and tropical forest conservation area, which has long been a center of global biodiversity. In the Kompas.com article, mining activities are positioned as ecological and social issues that could damage marine ecosystems, reduce tourism appeal, and disrupt the local economy, which relies on sustainable tourism and fisheries. This issue also highlights the tension between resource exploitation and conservation efforts. The beauty of Raja Ampat, which has long been a national pride and a symbol of global tourism, is positioned as an asset threatened by extractive activities.

Diagnose Causes, the main cause identified in the news coverage is the issuance of mining business permits (IUP) in ecologically sensitive areas that should be protected. These exploitation activities are reported to have caused deforestation of more than 500 hectares and increased sedimentation, which has damaged coral reef ecosystems. The responsible actors are explicitly mentioned, namely the mining companies holding IUPs and the central government's policies, which are seen as not fully grounded in environmental precautionary principles. Reports from Greenpeace and the involvement of local communities in safeguarding the area further strengthen the narrative of violations against conservation principles.

Make Moral Judgment, the media frames this issue within an ecological moral framework. The values emphasized include environmental sustainability, intergenerational responsibility, and the sovereignty of Indigenous communities over their living spaces. Raja Ampat is portrayed not merely as an economic space, but as an ecological and cultural entity worthy of protection. Mining activities in a region with conservation and international geopark status, such as Raja Ampat, are viewed as unethical and unsustainable. The state, through relevant ministries, also echoes the principle of sustainable development as the moral foundation of public policy.

The second news article, titled "The Nickel Mining Polemic in Raja Ampat: A Misunderstanding of the Essence of Sustainability? (Kompas.com, June 17, 2025), Define Problems, this article frames the issue of nickel mining in Raja Ampat as a structural problem in the governance of national development, which fails to grasp the holistic meaning of sustainability. The core issue lies in the absence of a comprehensive policy based on environmental economic valuation. Mining is positioned not merely as an

economic activity, but as a form of policy maladaptation that treats natural resources as objects of short-term exploitation, without considering their long-term ecological and social values. The issue is viewed as a failure to translate the principles of sustainability into public policy practices.

**Diagnose Causes**, the root of the problem in this news article is identified as the weakness of policy approaches that are grounded in evidence and ecological values. The primary cause is the absence of ecological economic valuation in the licensing process and mining-related decision-making. This issue is further exacerbated by weak environmental governance systems, such as the issuance of permits without credible and participatory environmental impact assessments (AMDAL), and the failure to account for broader ecological and social impacts. In this context, the actors suspected of contributing to the crisis include policymakers, licensing authorities, and a bureaucratic structure that is unable to integrate precautionary principles in the management of sensitive ecosystems such as Raja Ampat.

**Make Moral Judgment**, the moral assessment emphasized in this news coverage refers to the principles of ecological justice, intergenerational sustainability, and development ethics based on a balance between utilization and preservation. Mining activities in areas with high ecological value, such as Raja Ampat, are considered unethical and uncivilized acts, as they damage the ecological foundations that support the livelihoods of local communities and national sustainability. Nickel mining is portrayed as a symbol of the failure of development ethics—one that prioritizes capital accumulation and short-term economic growth while disregarding irreversible ecological and social losses. This moral framing highlights that development which undermines ecological values is equivalent to a denial of responsibility for the nation's future.

**Treatment Recommendation**, The solution proposed in this report is the comprehensive and scientific application of environmental economic valuation in every decision-making process related to development. This valuation must include direct use values (such as tourism and fisheries), indirect values (coastal protection and ecosystem services), and existence values (the intrinsic value of ecosystems). Development policies in regions like Raja Ampat must be grounded in the principles of caution and intergenerational justice, with environmental sustainability as the central consideration. The implementation of policies based on ecological data and local community participation is also recommended as a path toward equitable, sustainable, and dignified resource management.

### 1.3. Differences in Framing Between CNN Indonesia and Kompas in Reporting on Nickel Mining in Raja Ampat

The following is a comparison between CNN Indonesia and Kompas.com's news analysis based on the four dimensions of framing (Define Problems, Diagnose Causes, Make Moral Judgment, and Treatment Recommendation). Framing Analysis Differences Between CNN Indonesia and Kompas.com on the Nickel Mining Issue in Raja Ampat Both CNN Indonesia and Kompas.com frame the issue of nickel mining in Raja Ampat as a threat to the sustainability of its conservation and tourism areas. However, there are differences in focus, perspective, and narrative style that reflect the distinct editorial positions of each media outlet.

### 1. Define Problems:

CNN Indonesia frames the issue of nickel mining as a matter of spatial governance, highlighting the lack of harmony between mining and tourism. The focus lies on the absence of cross-sector strategic planning to ensure the sustainability of the region as a leading tourism destination. The problem is viewed as a conflict between short-term economic interests (mining) and the long-term sustainability of tourism.

In contrast, Kompas.com presents nickel mining as an ecological threat that directly endangers the marine and tropical forest ecosystems of Raja Ampat. The issue is defined more broadly and deeply—not only as a policy conflict but also as a potential ecological and social disaster that threatens the lives of local communities and global biodiversity.

### 2. Diagnose Causes

CNN Indonesia implies that the primary cause of the conflict is weak inter-ministerial coordination and the issuance of mining permits (IUP) that overlook conservation aspects. The causes are identified systemically, with an emphasis on the absence of a master plan from the outset.

Kompas.com is more explicit in naming the responsible actors—namely, mining companies and central government policies that neglect environmental precautionary principles. The causes are presented more assertively through data on deforestation, sedimentation, and findings from Greenpeace, and are directly linked to tangible ecological losses.

### 3. Make Moral Judgement:

CNN Indonesia highlights the values of sustainability, state responsibility, and the importance of preserving ecological heritage as the moral foundation for addressing this issue. The government's decision to revoke mining permits (IUP) and propose a master plan is portrayed as an ethical and progressive step.

Kompas.com employs a stronger moral frame, emphasizing Indigenous sovereignty, intergenerational responsibility, and the principles of sustainable development. Mining activities are morally criticized as a form of exploitation that contradicts conservation values and ecological ethics.

### 4. Treatment Recommendation:

CNN Indonesia proposes a solution in the form of an integrated master plan that incorporates ecological, socio-cultural, and economic aspects in the management of the Raja Ampat region. The focus is on cross-sector policy reform and oversight of ongoing mining operations.

Kompas.com recommends a review of mining permits, a temporary halt to extractive activities, and a whole-of-government approach to harmonize policies. Greater emphasis is placed on protecting local communities and actively involving them in environmental policymaking.

### 1.4. Discussion

The following is a discussion of the comparative analysis of CNN Indonesia and Kompas.com's news coverage on the issue of nickel mining in Raja Ampat. The comparison between CNN Indonesia and Kompas.com reveals differing framing approaches that reflect each media outlet's editorial stance and journalistic focus. Although both highlight the same issue—the conflict between the mining industry and the sustainability of



conservation areas—the ways in which they frame the problem, explain its causes, make moral judgments, and propose solutions demonstrate distinct orientations.

In the Define Problems dimension, CNN Indonesia emphasizes the issue as a spatial governance disharmony between the mining and tourism sectors. The problem is seen as the absence of comprehensive cross-sector planning to ensure the sustainability of Raja Ampat. Meanwhile, Kompas.com views mining as a direct ecological threat to the survival of marine ecosystems, tropical forests, and the livelihoods of local communities. Kompas frames the conflict not only within the context of policy but also in terms of the tangible environmental damage currently taking place.

In the Diagnose Causes dimension, CNN Indonesia highlights weak inter-ministerial coordination and a lack of sensitivity in the issuance of mining permits as the main causes. CNN's presentation is more implicit regarding the direct responsible actors. In contrast, Kompas.com explicitly names mining companies and government policies as those responsible for environmental degradation, even providing concrete data such as deforestation and sedimentation that have damaged coral reefs.

In the Make Moral Judgment aspect, CNN Indonesia adopts a moral framework that emphasizes the state's responsibility in preserving ecological heritage and global geoparks. The reporting maintains a state-centric approach, where central government policies are viewed as the moral solution. In contrast, Kompas.com places stronger emphasis on ecological values and the rights of Indigenous communities over their living spaces. Kompas.com's moral framing is more deeply rooted in ecological justice and local sovereignty, positioning mining exploitation not only as unethical but also as a violation of the principles of sustainable development.

Finally, in the Treatment Recommendation dimension, CNN Indonesia proposes a solution in the form of an integrated cross-sector master plan as a strategic step to ensure the sustainability of the region. Its recommendations are framed as technocratic policy measures. Kompas.com, on the other hand, suggests a more comprehensive approach, including a review of mining permits, a temporary halt to operations, and the active involvement of local communities in decision-making processes. Kompas emphasizes the importance of cross-sectoral synergy and a whole-of-government approach as a systemic response to the ecological crisis.

In general, CNN Indonesia tends to frame the issue from a governance policy perspective, with an orientation toward administrative and technocratic solutions, while Kompas.com places greater emphasis on ecological dimensions and social justice, offering solutions that involve participatory approaches and ecological ethics.

## CONCLUSION

The comparison between CNN Indonesia and Kompas.com's coverage of the nickel mining issue in Raja Ampat reveals differing framing approaches in interpreting and presenting the conflict between mining activities and the sustainability of conservation areas. CNN Indonesia tends to emphasize a governance and technocratic perspective, focusing on the absence of integrated cross-sector planning as the root of the problem. In contrast, Kompas.com adopts a more ecological and critical approach, highlighting the direct impacts of mining on the environment, socio-cultural conditions, and the

sovereignty of local communities.

Both media outlets agree that nickel mining has the potential to damage ecosystem integrity and undermine the viability of sustainable tourism. However, CNN places greater emphasis on the role of the state in improving policy through the development of a strategic master plan, while Kompas highlights the importance of reviewing mining permits, temporarily halting extractive industry operations, and strengthening community participation in protecting ecologically sensitive areas.

This difference demonstrates that media framing is strongly influenced by each outlet's editorial focus, and that the diversity of perspectives in news coverage actually enriches public understanding of complex environmental issues such as nickel mining in Raja Ampat.

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