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Article

Discurse Analysis of Online News on Green Economy an Blue Economy for Sustainable Development: The Case in Indonesia

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the concept of a green economy and a blue economy in Indonesia in 2016-2020, to realize sustainable development, with indicators of poverty alleviation, employment, utilization of natural resources, and reduction of waste. The research method is qualitative-descriptive used by analyzing the news from five reputable online news media in Indonesia using NVivo 12 plus software and other literature related to research problems. The results showed that the intensity of reporting on the green economy discourse varies between each online news media, namely: labor absorption indicators are more dominant reported by Tribunnews.com and Kompas.com, natural resource management by Tempo.co, waste reduction by Detik.com, and poverty alleviation by Antaranews.com. Meanwhile, in the blue economy concept, the most dominant indicators reported are indicators of efficiency in using natural resources by Tempo.co and Kompas.com, poverty alleviation by Detik.com and Antaranews.com, and waste-free indicators by Tribunnews.com. Furthermore, word frequency analysis on the green economy concept shows that the most frequently reported topics are about the use of renewable energy, while in the blue economy concept, the most frequently discussed topics are about fish farming for sustainable food and the cleanliness of the oceans from waste. Compared to the blue economy concept, the green economy concept has been reported more by the media. However, the blue economy concept is a bit more favored because it is cheaper and more environmentally friendly/waste-free. This is because no waste is wasted at all on the concept of a blue economy.

Keywords: green economy, blue economy, sustainable development.

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RESUMO

Este estudo tem como objetivo descrever o conceito de economia verde e economia azul na Indonésia em 2016-2020, para realizar o desenvolvimento sustentável, com indicadores de redução da pobreza, emprego, utilização de recursos naturais e redução de resíduos. O método de pesquisa é qualitativo-descritivo usado analisando as notícias de cinco mídias de notícias online respeitáveis na Indonésia usando o software NVivo 12 plus e outras literaturas relacionadas a problemas de pesquisa. Os resultados mostraram que a intensidade das reportagens sobre o discurso da economia verde varia entre cada mídia online, a saber: indicadores de absorção de mão de obra são mais dominantes relatados por Tribunnews.com e Kompas.com, gestão de recursos naturais por Tempo.co, redução de resíduos por Detik.com, e alívio da pobreza por Antaranews.com. Enquanto isso, no conceito de economia azul, os indicadores mais dominantes relatados são indicadores de eficiência no uso de recursos naturais por Tempo.co e Kompas.com, alívio da pobreza por Detik.com e Antaranews.com e indicadores sem resíduos por Tribunnews.com. Além disso, a análise da frequência de palavras no conceito de economia verde mostra que os tópicos mais relatados são sobre o uso de energia renovável, enquanto no conceito de economia azul, os tópicos mais discutidos são sobre piscicultura para alimentação sustentável e limpeza dos oceanos de resíduos. Comparado ao conceito de economia azul, o conceito de economia verde tem sido mais divulgado pela mídia. No entanto, o conceito de economia azul é um pouco mais favorecido porque é mais barato e mais ecológico/livre de resíduos. Isso ocorre porque nenhum desperdício é desperdiçado no conceito de uma economia azul.

Palavras-chave: economia verde, economia azul, desenvolvimento sustentável.

1. Introduction

Indonesian forest area is decreasing from year to year. Based on data released by The World (2016), at least in the last 25 years, Indonesia has lost nearly a quarter of its forest area (Figure 1) (Beeler, 2016). Beeler adds that it is much more than what is lost in another country with the most forest. Even Russia, the United States, China, and the European Union, have increased forest cover over the last 25 years (Figure 2). Forest fires are a disruption to the goals of sustainable development, as stated by Suhendri and Purnomo (2017), that forest fires are seen as a form of disturbance to environmental management and sustainable development (Suhendri & Purnomo, 2017).

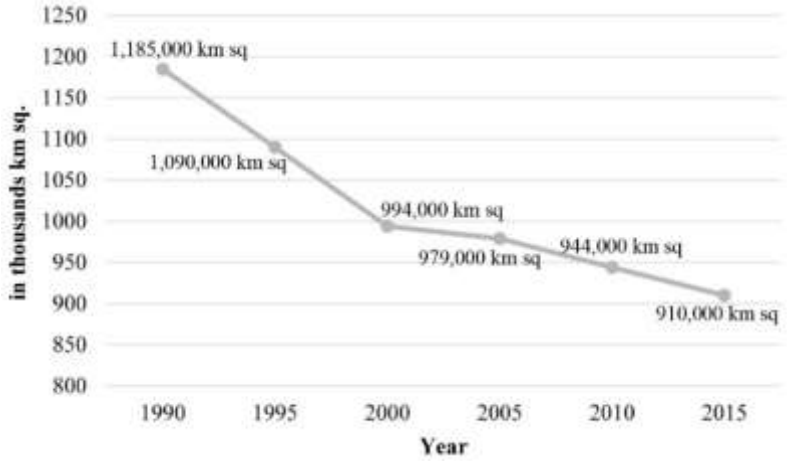

Figure 1. Indonesian forest area (1990-2015)

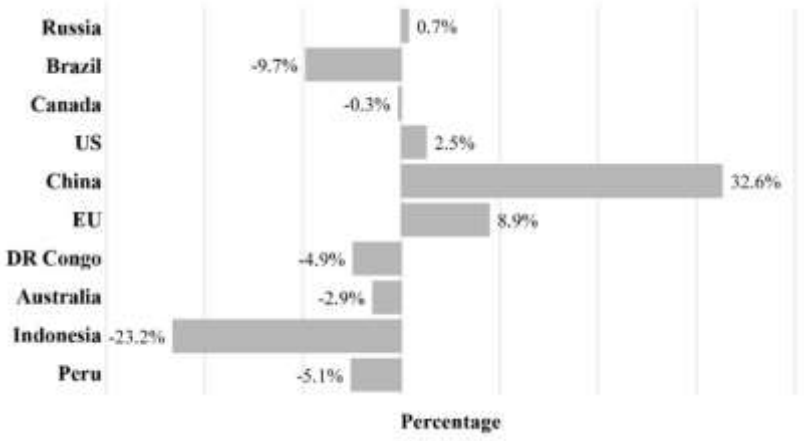

Figure 2. Changes in forest area (1990-2015)

With the status of Indonesia's forest area decreasing, the Indonesian government is trying to implement the green economy concept, with the hope of achieving the Sustainable Development Goals as stated in the 2015-2019 National Medium Term Development Plan *(Rencana Pembangunan Jangka Menengah Nasional/RPJMN),* with the pillars of integral social, economic and environmental development (greengrowth.bappenas.go.id). The Sustainable Development Goals are based on three pillars: (1) social pillars, human development in the social sphere; (2) economic pillars, economic growth; (3) environmental pillars, including biodiversity (Alisjahbana & Murniningtyas, 2018). The application of SDGs in Indonesia itself has been regulated in *Peraturan Presiden Nomor 59 Tahun 2017* (Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017), which contains 17 objectives (Diah Riski Hardiana, 2018). Furthermore, the Government of Indonesia has also included the SDGs in the national development agenda. This begins with integrating 169 SDGs indicators into the 2020-2040 *National Medium Term Development Plan* (RPJM) (Wijayanto & Nurhajati, 2019).

The concept of elaborative sustainable development was conveyed by Albeit in Sudagung et al. (2019) that there is a relationship between economic development and environmental conservation (Sudagung, A. et al., 2019) and even balanced according to Khairina et al. (Khairina et al., 2020). Green economy itself is an essential component in sustainable development and SDGs because this component is a user of natural resources and the environment based on a profit motive so that it has the potential to create depletion and destruction if it does not pay attention to the balance of nature (Alisjahbana & Murniningtyas, 2018). Several international organizations have adopted a green economy or green growth framework besides UNEP. Green growth was brought into intergovernmental discussions for the first time at the United Nations Asia and Pacific Economic and Social Commission (UN ESCAP) Fifth Ministerial Conference on Environment and Development in Asia and the Pacific held in 2005 in Seoul (Vuola et al., 2020).

In Indonesia, since 2013, Indonesia government with *Global Green Growth Institute* (GGGI) has developed the Green Growth Program to collaborate with the Coordinating Ministry for the Economic, *the Green Growth Assessment Process* (GGAP), and the extended Cost-Benefit Analysis (eCBA) has been developed as an analytical tool to provide a basis for qualitative and quantitative analyses of various projects economic, social, and environmental impacts (Global Green Growth Institute, 2016).

Furthermore, the concept of the blue economy promoted at the Rio+20 Conference as the marine dimension of a broader green economy, defined as an economy that results in increased human well-being and social equality, while significantly reducing environmental risk and ecological scarcity (Voyer et al., 2018). According to Gunter Pauli, a blue economy is a tool that can be used to improve economic conditions that are already unfavorable and create more activities in the form of a sustainable model (Afriati, 2016). The blue economy originates from the concept of a green economy. Suppose a green economy strategy focuses on the energy, transportation, sometimes agriculture, and forestry sectors. In that case, a blue economy focuses on the fisheries sector and marine and coastal resources (Commonwealth Foundation, 2015).

As far as the author's knowledge, previous studies have not explained the opportunities and challenges in realizing sustainable development, based on the concept of a green economy and a blue economy simultaneously. On that basis, this research focuses on "How can the development of the green economy and blue economy concepts be applied to sustainable development in Indonesia?".

This study aims to describe the concept of a green economy and a blue economy and their development in Indonesia during the period 2016-2020 to realize sustainable development in environmental management and preservation.

Literature Review

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS): An Overview

Sustainable development has been introduced since the Stockholm Conference on the Environment in 1972 (Paglia, 2021; Sörlin, 2021). However, the concept and method of sustainable development took a long time to be accepted by actors outside the environmental sector. Recently, on September 25, 2015, 193 countries have declared and agreed on the Sustainable Development Goals, which now also contain the dimensions of the Millennium Development Goals, whose emphasis lies on reducing poverty around the world in 2030 (Schmidt-Traub et al., 2017; Fryatt & Bhuwanee, 2017; Gusmão Caiado et al., 2018; Fonseca et al., 2020).

Sustainable development is an essential guiding principle in economic development. Building an economy that relies on the three pillars of sustainable development: human development, economic progress, and environmental protection must be made (Global Green Growth Institute, 2016). Gomez-Baggethun and Naredo, in their research (2015), as quoted by Andriamahefazafy et al. (2019), explained that current international sustainability policies have not yet resolved the conflict between growth and ecological boundaries. Current sustainability policies remain firmly rooted in the tradition of 'ecological modernization promoted by the Brundtland Commission in 1987 and raised to the 'green economy' at the Rio+20 conference, which in its simplified version sees economic growth as a solution to rather than a cause for unsustainability (Andriamahefazafy et al., 2019).

Sustainable development around the same time as *the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea* (UNCLOS) was being negotiated. There was a concurrent and growing awareness of the need to consider more about the environmental impacts of natural resource use and extraction. The 1987 Brundtland report recognized the importance of development that takes into account the needs of future generations, and the 1992 Rio Earth Summit promoted the idea of sustainable development. This development considers these needs by considering social and environmental goals and economic goals (Voyer et al., 2018). According to Vuola et al., sustainable development has so far been unattainable because, as proponents of a green economy say, economies tend to secure growth by depleting natural resources (Vuola et al., 2020).

In Indonesia itself, environmental protection and management have been regulated in the provisions of *Pasal 1 (3) Undang-Undang No. 32 Tahun 2009* (Article 1 (3) of Law No. 32 of 2009) concerning Environmental Protection and Management, which describes sustainable development as a conscious and planned effort that integrates environmental, social, and economic aspects into a development strategy to ensure ecological integrity as well as safety, capability, welfare and quality of life of the current generation and future generations (Dharmawan & Sarjana, 2016).

Green Economy Concept: An Overview

One response to the challenges of climate change and ensuring sustainable development is a green knowledge economy. In general, a green economy can answer changes in forecasting climate and global warming because it promotes sustainable economic and social development (Sutikno & Batoro, 2017). The discourse of sustainable development is the role of the state as the main actor. Green economy discourse -even the most revolutionary one- can be interpreted as a static response to the global financial and economic crisis of 2007-2008 by relegitimizing public intervention in economic life (Vuola et al., 2020).

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) sparked the idea of a green economy to support efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This definition is in line with *the Global Green Growth Institute* (GGGI), which states that green growth promotes sustainable growth, recognizes the value of natural capital, increases resilience, builds local economies that are inclusive and equitable, and takes into account the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions (Global Green Growth Institure, 2016: 9). This idea aims to provide excellent opportunities for taking advantage of the Green Economic conception to support the implementation of development that is oriented towards environmental and ecosystem aspects (Iskandar & Aqbar, 2019). Since 2013, Indonesian government with GGGI has

developed a green growth program by involving stakeholders in developing a systematic framework for integrating green growth goals into Indonesia's economic planning (Global Green Growth Institute, 2016).

The green economy model is based on ecological economics, which discusses human dependence and economic activities on climate change and global warming. Indicators of the application of green economy in an economy can be seen through several activities, such as increasing public and private investment in the green sector: (i) an increase in the quantity and quality of employment in the green industry, (ii) an increase in GDP from the green sector, (iii) a decrease energy/resource use per unit of production, (iv) reducing CO^2 and pollution levels and (v) reducing consumption which produces a lot of waste (Iskandar & Aqbar, 2019).

Blue Economy Concept: an Overview

The concept of blue economy was first promoted at the 2012 Rio+20 Conference, as a marine dimension of a broader green economy, defined as an economy that results in increased human well-being and social equality, while significantly reducing environmental risk and ecological scarcity (Voyer et al., 2018; Upadhyay & Mishra, 2020). Therefore, the concept of the blue economy is also considered as an alternative development paradigm (Steven et al., 2019), namely a concept that encourages the sustainable use of marine resources for economic growth and development, as well as the preservation of the health of marine ecosystems, has become an essential element of an ecosystem that is broader than sustainable and inclusive development (Upadhyay & Mishra, 2020; Andriamahefazafy et al., 2019).

The concept of a blue economy is in line with the idea of a green economy that is environmentally friendly and is focused on developing countries with water areas (sea), commonly known as *Small Island Development States* (SIDS) (Afriati, 2016; Ahmed, 2018). The rhetoric surrounding the blue economy and the United Nations Decade of Ocean Science promises sustainable development, but this cannot be achieved without full consideration of the challenges facing SIDS: overcrowding, intense development, dwindling resources, and environmental degradation, etc. (Hampton & Jeyacheya, 2020).

Blue economy policies and programs are the right and effective approach for marine development to encourage optimal and sustainable use and exploitation of fishery resources, were goal 1 (without poverty), goal 2 (zero hunger), goal 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), goal 14 (ocean ecosystems), and goal 17 (partnerships to achieve goals), also have a direct relationship to the blue economy (Bari et al., 2017). The most accurate example of this blue economy concept can be seen in almost all of the shows covered by Dandhy Laksono during the year around Indonesia, which he submitted to YouTube (see: Watchdoc Image & Watchdoc Documentary). This understanding can at least be found in the writing of Purnomo et al. (2018) that local communities can apply their informal institutions as an essential component and value of traditional systems and be significantly involved in the sustainability of forest management and at the same time establish these formal institutions (Purnomo et al., 2018).

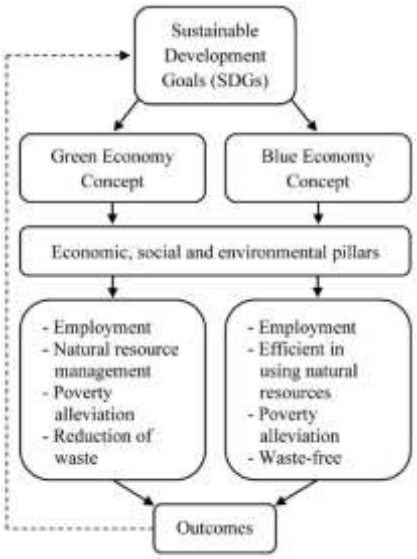

Figure 3. Theoretical framework (Murniningtyas, 2014; Rani & Cahyasari, 2015; Pemerintah Indonesia dan GGGI, 2017; Nugroho & Sampe, 2020; sdgs.bappenas.go.id)

Method

The research method used in this research is descriptive qualitative to describe the concept of green economy and blue economy and how it is applied in the 2016-2020 period. Descriptive analysis in this study using NVivo 12 plus software. Meanwhile, qualitative research is carried out by collecting data/information comprehensively so that it is possible for researchers to understand phenomena as a whole (Hardani et al., 2020: 41-42). This research's data source is online news from five reputable online news media most frequently visited in Indonesia. Data is obtained using the NCapture feature in the NVivo 12 plus, where the NCapture feature is a web browser extension developed to capture web content in the form of the website content, social media, and other document content such as scientific articles and a collection of opinions from observers about the concept and application of green economy and blue economy in Indonesia.

Table 1. Name of online news site, number of news based on keywords, and site ranking by Alexa.com

Websites berita online	Keyword "Green Economy"	Keyword "Blue Economy"	Top sites in Indonesia by Alexa.com
Tribunnews.com	18 news	19 news	4
Kompas.com	17 news	18 news	5
Detik.com	22 news	5 news	6
Tempo.co	12 news	28 news	39
Antaranews.com	42 news	36 news	-

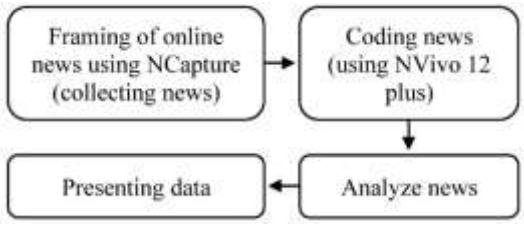

Figure 4. Research steps

In the first stage, the researcher divides the indicators from the concept of green economy and blue economy for sustainable development by looking at the indicators that have been alluded to in previous studies and literature related to the research topic. Furthermore, the research was carried out by capturing news from reputable online news media in Indonesia from 2016 to 2020, with the keywords "green economy" and "blue economy". After the news is collected using the NCapture feature, the news is then sorted and read one by one (analyzed) to be entered into the nodes made previously in the NVivo 12 plus software tidied up and visualized later. The data that has been processed is then presented as research findings and then discussed based on the previously visualized data.

Results and Discussion

Reputable Online News Media Coverage Intensity on Green Economy and Blue Economy

The turmoil of global challenges such as poverty levels, natural disasters, climate change, and financial crises are sustainable development issues that emphasize integrating economic development and environmental protection and formidable challenges for policymakers in every country (Rahadian, 2016). Environmentally sound development is a sustainable development to improve the community's quality of life by managing natural resources as well as possible (Wahyudin, 2016; Khairina et al., 2020; Kristianto, 2020). Green economy and blue economy are the two most intensively integrated concepts at the global level towards sustainable development (Striani, 2020).

The sections analyzed in online news media about the green economy are indicators that serve as benchmarks for the Global Green Growth Institute in implementing the implementation of the green economy in Indonesia, namely: Increasing the quantity and quality of employment in the green sector, reducing carbon emissions (including a reduction in consumption that generates waste), poverty alleviation and natural resource management (Murniningtyas, 2014; Pemerintah Indonesia dan GGGI, 2017). Analysis with almost similar indicators was also carried out on the concept of the blue economy, namely poverty alleviation, labor absorption, zero waste, and efficient use of natural resources (Rani & Cahyasari, 2015; Nugroho & Sampe, 2020).

Meanwhile, the sustainable development goals proclaimed by the Ministry of National Development Planning (Kementerian Perencanaan Pembangunan Nasional/Bappenas) put poverty alleviation indicators as the first factor of sustainable development goals, and are part of the pillars of social development (Bappenas, 2020c), increasing the quantity and quality of employment (goal 8). as part of the posts of economic development (Bappenas, 2020a). Furthermore, indicators of reducing carbon emissions and consumption that produce waste are indicators that are part of all sustainable development goals proclaimed by the Ministry of National Development Planning, namely the goals of clean water and proper sanitation, sustainable cities and settlements, responsible consumption and production, handling climate change, marine ecosystems, and terrestrial ecosystems (Bappenas, 2020b). This indicator is also part of the two-pillar economic development goals: clean and affordable energy and industry, innovation, and infrastructure (Bappenas, 2020a).

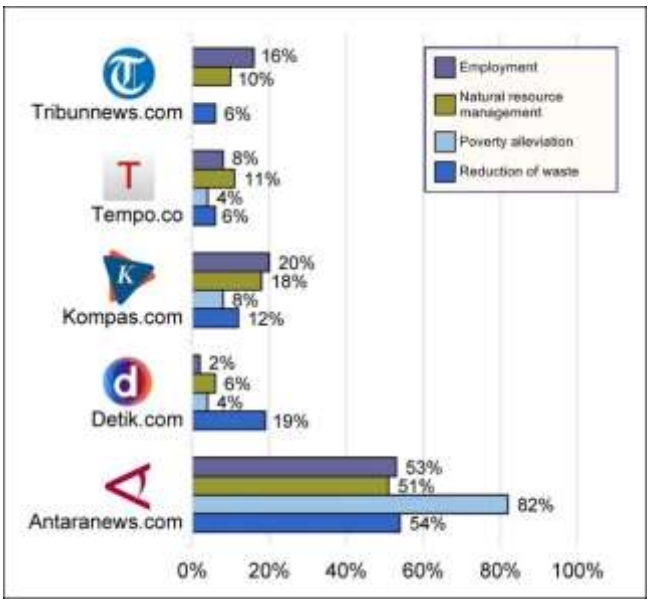

Figure 5. The intensity of news about green economy by reputable online news media in Indonesia

Based on the crosstab query analysis on NVivo 12 plus of five reputable online news media in Indonesia (Figure 1), it was found that the news media with the most frequent news about the green economy during the 2016-2020 period was Antaranews.com with the highest coverage of poverty alleviation. Meanwhile, other indicators such as employment, natural resource management and reduction in carbon emissions (including a decrease in consumption that produces waste) are relatively similar in the intensity of coverage. A different matter was reported by Tribunnews.com, which did not mention the indicators of poverty alleviation concerning the green economy. The high intensity of reporting on poverty alleviation is in line with the data that was expanded by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), where in the 2016-2020 timeframe, although the poverty rate continued to decline, the poverty rate increased in 2020 (Badan Pusat Statistik (Central Bureau of Statistics), 2020).

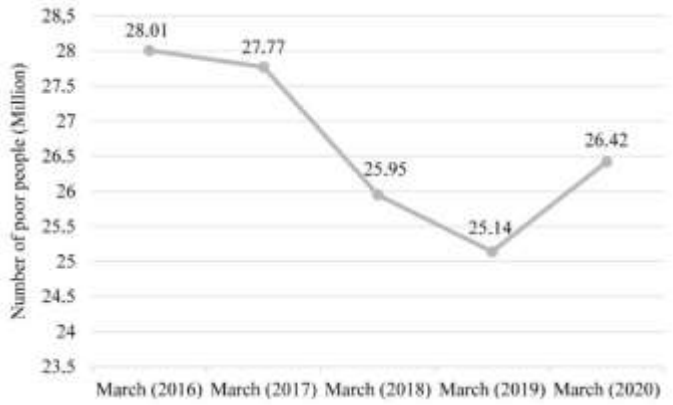

Figure 6. Number and percentage of poor people (March 2016-March 2020)

(Badan Pusat Statistik (Central Bureau of Statistics), 2020)

Suppose you look at the green economy concept, which has initially been proclaimed by *the United Nations Environment Program* (UNEP) and later developed in Indonesia by the Indonesian government and the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI). In that case, it can be seen that the intensity of the news published by reputable online news media in Indonesia tends to focus on the pillars of social development (poverty alleviation) rather than the pillars of environmental development. Indicators with solid links to green economy concepts such as natural resource management and waste reduction, which directly relate to environmental development pillars, have not received too much media attention. This can be seen in the percentage of news intensity carried out by AntaraNews.com. However, on Tempo.co and Detik.com, reports on natural resource management and waste reduction, respectively, have a much higher percentage than other indicators. The management of natural resources and the reduction of waste that has become the news of online news media in Indonesia is news about power plants to environmentally-friendly infrastructure development, which is also part of sustainable development. This is in line with the goals of GGGI, which wants environmentally-based sustainable green economic growth, in which electricity generation from renewable energy, palm oil management, to environmentally friendly infrastructure is included in their program (Global Green Growth Institute, 2016). Meanwhile, TribunNews.com, which does not report on poverty alleviation and Kompas.com media, has a large percentage of news about employment, which is part of the economic development pillar of sustainable development goals (Bappenas, 2020a).

Furthermore, the coverage by five reputable online news media about the concept of the blue economy in Indonesia also did not show many different results from the coverage of the green economy concept. Poverty alleviation is still the most dominant news by Antaranews.com, followed by three other indicators, namely: efficient use of natural resources, absorption of labor, and zero waste which has almost the same news intensity. Another online news media that also does much reporting on poverty alleviation is Detik.com. Meanwhile, the intensity of the news carried out by TribunNews.com is predominantly on the zero-waste indicator. Furthermore, Tempo.co, and Kompas.com were more dominant in reporting about efficiency in using natural resources. Furthermore, the dominant problem of poverty is reported by online news media Antaranews.com, both about the green economy and the blue economy; according to the research of Pratama et al., that poverty seems to be a complex problem or even never goes away in the world, so this phenomenon is responded by leaders from 189 countries around the world to agree on a declaration known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's) (Pratama et al., 2020), which later became Sustainable Development Goals with changes in several parts.

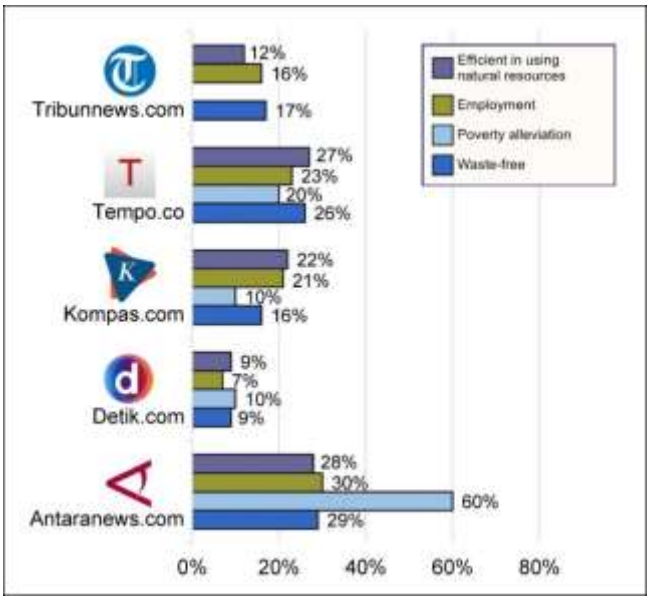

Figure 7. The intensity of the news about the blue economy by a reputable online news media in Indonesia

The concept of the blue economy itself has differences between the United Nations and Gunter Pauli. Suppose the blue economy concept meant by the United Nations is the marine dimension of the green economy concept. In that case, Pauli (2010) in Kusumaningrum and Safitra (2020), defines the concept of the blue economy (as well as criticizing the workings of the green economy) as an ecosystem with an extraordinary design, in which all matter and energy in the ecosystem will flow from one species to another (Kusumaningrum & Safitra, 2020). This was clarified by Dandhy Laksono when discussing at the Center of Religious and Cross-cultural Studies Graduate School, Gajah Mada University. According to him, the concept of the blue economy has an emphasis on optimizing the resources we have (main principle: start from what we have) and reusing residue/waste, including animal and human waste (Inasshabihah, 2019). Unfortunately, of the five reputable media, only AntaraNews.com reported at least twice about the blue Indonesia expedition carried out by Dandhy Laksono, which saw community activities at conflict points in Indonesia for one-year expeditions, as well as promoting implementation. Gunter Pauli's blue economy concept (Budiman, 2016; Galiartha, 2016).

Table 2. News specs on the green and blue economic concepts (2016-2020)

Year	Indicators	Number of news	The area that becomes the news
Green Economy Concept			
2016	Employment	1 news	Kapuas Hulu (West Kalimantan).
	Natural resource management	13 news	Jakarta, Bandung, Sumedang (West Java), and Kapuas Hulu (West Kalimantan).
	Poverty alleviation	3 news	Jakarta, Sumedang (West Java), and Kapuas Hulu (West Kalimantan).
	Reduction of waste	7 news	Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Bandung, Denpasar (Bali), Semarang (Central Java), and Kapuas Hulu (West Kalimantan).
2017	Employment	2 news	Jakarta.
	Natural resource management	4 news	Jakarta, Bogor, and Lombok (West Nusa Tenggara).
	Poverty alleviation	1 news	Jakarta
	Reduction of waste	3 news	Jakarta, Bogor, and Lombok (West Nusa

			Tenggara).
2018	Employment	2 news	Jakarta and Surabaya.
	Natural resource management	7 news	Jakarta and Surabaya.
	Poverty alleviation	3 news	Jakarta and Surabaya
	Reduction of waste	8 news	Jakarta, Bali, and Surabaya
2019	Employment	4 news	Bogor, Banjarmasin (South Kalimantan), and London.
	Natural resource management	16 news	Jakarta, Samarinda (East Kalimantan), Yogyakarta, Palembang, West Nusa Tenggara, Solo, and London.
	Poverty alleviation	3 news	Jakarta, Banjarmasin (South Kalimantan), and London.
	Reduction of waste	22 news	Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Palembang (South Sumatra), Bogor, Bandung, Tangerang (Banten), Banjarmasin (South Kalimantan), Medan (North Sumatra), and London
2020	Employment	11 news	Jakarta, Bogor, Bandung, Karanganyar (Central Java), Manado (North Sulawesi), and South Sulawesi.
	Natural resource management	48 news	Jakarta, Bogor, South Sulawesi, Konawe (Southeast Sulawesi), Manado (North Sulawesi), and Manokwari (West Papua).
	Poverty alleviation	4 news	Jakarta, Bogor, and Bandung
	Reduction of waste	41 news	Jakarta, South Sulawesi, Konawe (Southeast **Sulawesi), Manokwari (West Papua).**
Blue Economy Concept			
2016	Employment	5 news	Yogyakarta, Semarang (Central Java), and New York.
	Efficient in using natural resources	13 news	Jakarta, Yogyakarta, Semarang (Central Java), New York, and Washington DC.
	Poverty alleviation	-	-
	Waste-free	2 news	Semarang (Central Java) and New York.
2017	Employment	3 news	Jakarta, Nusa Dua (Bali), and Mataram (West Nusa Tenggara).
	Efficient in using natural resources	40 news	Jakarta, Klaten (Central Java), Mataram (West Nusa Tenggara), and Nusa Dua (Bali)
	Poverty alleviation	2 news	Jakarta and Mataram (West Nusa Tenggara).
	Waste-free	8 news	Jakarta and Mataram (West Nusa Tenggara).
2018	Employment	7 news	Jakarta.
	Efficient in using natural resources	20 news	Jakarta, Bandung, Sumedang (West Java), Nusa Dua (Bali), and Sydney.
	Poverty alleviation	3 news	Jakata
	Waste-free	14 news	Jakarta, Bandung, Nusa Dua (Bali), and Sydney.
2019	Employment	4 news	Jakarta, Manado (North Sulawesi), and North

			Sulawesi.
	Efficient in using natural resources	20 news	Jakarta, Bandung, Manado (North Sulawesi), and North Sulawesi.
	Poverty alleviation	3 news	Jakarta and Manado (North Sulawesi)
	Waste-free	13 news	Jakarta, Bandung, Manado (North Sulawesi), North Sulawesi, and Kyoto (Japan).
	Employment	3 news	Jakarta.
2020	Efficient in using natural resources	10 news	Jakarta.
	Poverty alleviation	1 news	Jakarta.
	Waste-free	5 news	Jakarta.

In Table 2, it can be seen that the discourses that were most frequently reported during the 2016 to 2020 period were discourses on good natural resource management and reducing waste. In both concepts, Jakarta has always been the dominant place. This is because Jakarta has become a place for discussion and regulation on implementing the green and blue economy concept. In the green economy concept, the talk of natural resource management and waste reduction is the most dominant in the news. The news that is often carried out by reputable media is about the government's efforts to build power plants with renewable energy to reduce waste (pollution) and the government's efforts to realize electric transportation (Detik.com, 2020). Besides, the discussion about palm oil was also discussed, where Minister Rini Soemarno proposed that crude palm oil be fuel in Italy, with Indonesia as the exporter (Rosana, 2019). This is, of course, contrary to what was proclaimed by the Green Development Partnership Team, which considers that oil palm plantations worsen environmental sustainability. Furthermore, they explained that up to the 2014-2019 period, the data showed that Indonesia had not been able to "upgrade" from economic development based on natural resource extraction (Tim Green Development, 2019).

Like the green economy discourse, the blue economy also leads to much news on efficiently using natural resources. The most frequently discussed discussion was when Indonesia hosted the 20th Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA) Summit in Jakarta in 2017. Furthermore, if you look at the news by the five media regarding the concept of the blue economy declared by the government, it can be seen that the blue economy which is strived to be initiated and implemented is the concept of the blue economy belonging to the United Nations. This can be seen in almost all discourses that always focus on reducing plastic waste in the sea, fish farming, to tourism issues, which in essence, prioritize economic pillars over humans and nature. This is certainly different from Gunter Pauli's blue economy concept, which, although it overlaps with the United Nations' blue economy concept, Pauli focuses more on how to make waste from one species that can be used by other species (circulation). In a sense, between humans, the economy, and nature, the balance (Inasshabihah, 2019).

Furthermore, the discussion about Gunter Pauli's blue economy in Indonesia was published by Dandhy Laksono through his one-year expedition around Indonesia. This can be seen in almost all shows that have been published on the YouTube channel (see: Watchdoc Image & Watchdoc Documentary). Some examples of blue economy concepts published by Dandhy are about animal and human waste that can be reprocessed into organic fertilizer and stove fuel in Sumba, West Nusa Tenggara.

DOMINANT TOPICS IN REPORTING ON GREEN ECONOMY AND BLUE ECONOMY

In addition to analyzing the activeness of online news media that raises environmental development issues (as well as their relation to the pillars of economic and social development, which are the goals of sustainable development integrally with environmental development issues), the researcher also analyzes the topics most frequently raised by online news media: Tribunnews.com, Kompas.com, Detik.com, Tempo.co, and Antaranews.com. In the word frequency analysis using NVivo 12 plus software, it is known that the issues regarding the green economy most often reported by five reputable online news media in Indonesia are topics around the environment, green, economy, energy, electricity, emissions, to development (Figure 8 & Table 3). Meanwhile, in the same analysis of the news about the blue economy, it is found that news about the sea, garbage, fisheries, economy, and waste (Figures 8 & Table 3).

Figure 8. Dominant topics about the Green Economy in online news media

Figure 9. Dominant topics about the Blue Economy in online news media

Table 3. Dominant topics regarding the Green Economy in Indonesia

Word	Length	Count
lingkungan *(environment)*	10	263
ekonomi *(economy)*	7	262
energi *(energy)*	6	210
pembangunan *(development)*	11	192
green	5	190
listrik *(electricity)*	7	126
pemerintah *(government)*	10	119
economy	7	113
pengembangan *(development)*	12	110
emisi *(emissions)*	5	108

Table 4. Dominant topics regarding the Blue Economy in Indonesia

Word	Length	Count
laut *(ocean)*	4	300
ekonomi *(economy)*	7	192
sampah *(trash)*	6	157
perikanan *(fisheries)*	9	152
blue	4	144
economy	7	144
kelautan *(marine)*	8	113
maritim *(maritime)*	7	90
ikan *(fish)*	4	78
berkelanjutan *(sustainable)*	13	77

From the results of the word frequency carried out on the news about the green economy (Figure 9 & Table 4), it can be seen that the news that is most often narrated by reputable online news media in Indonesia is news that intersects with the goals of the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) together. The Indonesian government reduces poverty and social inequality, maximizing the value of ecosystem services, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and fostering society, the economy, and the environment to be resilient to economic shocks and climate change (Pemerintah Indonesia dan GGGI (Indonesian Government and GGGI), 2017). Meanwhile, the results of the word frequency on the publication of the blue economy implemented in Indonesia, it can be seen that the news about the blue economy focuses more on environmental cleanliness, as well as fisheries matters such as fish farming. This is reasonable considering that Indonesia is a country with three-quarters of its territory being sea (5.9 million km^2), with a coastline of 95,161 km, the second-longest after Canada (Arianto, 2020).

Conclusion

Based on the explanation of the findings above, this study concludes that the online news website that most often reports on both the green economy and the blue economy is Antaranews.com, which is more dominant in poverty alleviation indicators than indicators of labor absorption, management/efficiency in managing resources. Nature, and reducing carbon emissions that produce waste/zero waste. Besides, in the word frequency analysis on the green economy concept, the five online news media topics most frequently reported: environment, economy, energy, development, electricity, and emissions. The topics that are often reported are mostly related to efforts to increase environmentally friendly power plants, such as water, sun, and even waves. Furthermore, on the same treatment of the blue economy concept, topics such as economy, waste, fisheries, fish, to sustainability are obtained. These topics were widely discussed in 2017, where the news that was intensively published was news that talked about the efforts of members of *the Indian Ocean Rim Association* (IORA) in protecting the Indonesian oceans from illegal fishing, reducing garbage in the marine area. To efforts to increase employment opportunities for fish cultivators with the aim of sustainable food. Although this research can describe the development of discourse, news intensity, the most frequently reported topics, as well as a new picture of the green economy and blue economy concepts applied in Indonesia during the 2016-2020 period by using an analysis of five reputable online news media, this research has limitations on raw materials, namely online news media and have not used a quantitative approach to measurement more generally. A mix-method approach and its composition with the NVivo 12 plus software are needed for further research to enrich the research results.

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