

## Framing Analysis of Reporting on Electric Transportation Subsidies in Indonesia during 2023 by Tirto ID

Harliantara<sup>1</sup>, Daniel Susilo<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universitas Dr. Soetomo, Indonesia

<sup>2</sup>Universitas Multimedia Nusantara, Indonesia

Email : daniel.susilo@umn.ac.id

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### KEYWORDS

*Electric Transportation,  
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### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to determine the Framing Analysis of Reporting on Electric Transportation Subsidies in Indonesia during 2023 by Tirto ID. EV becoming more discussed in today's digital age, and some online in-depth news outlet is picking this discourse as part of participating in voicing the accurate news, which includes Tirto ID. With framing analysis, we can see how good, phrased news is still lacking in geographic source value despite the good narration in contributing to their media opinion. The topic itself is still warm material to be discussed for their upcoming policy. Electric transportation policies vary significantly between different countries as governments strive to reduce carbon emissions, promote energy efficiency, and transition to more sustainable modes of transportation. These policies encompass a range of measures, including incentives for electric vehicle (EV) adoption, infrastructure development, emissions regulations, and research funding.

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### 1. Introduction

In recent decades, the global transportation sector has undergone a remarkable transformation with the introduction of electric transportation. This shift from conventional internal combustion engine vehicles to electric vehicles (EVs) represents a pivotal moment in the history of mobility, offering substantial benefits ranging from environmental sustainability to economic growth and technological innovation that has been built by civilization for generations. The critical importance of this transition cannot be overstated, as it addresses pressing issues such as climate change, air pollution, and energy security as a potential problem in the future. Electric transportation encompasses a diverse range of vehicles, including electric cars, buses, trucks, scooters, and bicycles. At the heart of these vehicles lies the electric powertrain, which replaces the traditional gasoline or diesel engines with electric motors and battery packs. This shift has proven to be transformative for several key reasons and how people prefer private vehicles over sharing space with the public.

First and foremost, electric transportation holds the promise of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and combating climate change that brings disaster to the environment. Conventional vehicles are a major source of carbon dioxide emissions, contributing significantly to global warming. EVs, on the other hand, produce zero tailpipe emissions, operating solely on electricity stored in their batteries, making them to be more sustainable. As the world grapples with the need to decarbonize

various sectors, the electrification of transportation emerges as a critical component of achieving ambitious climate targets in their green agenda. Furthermore, the introduction of electric transportation enhances air quality and public health that would reduce the government taxation in the future. Urban areas often suffer from high levels of air pollution, primarily caused by the exhaust emissions from traditional vehicles, this worsened by the number of populations as well. Electric vehicles, being emission-free at the point of use, help alleviate this issue by reducing harmful pollutants such as nitrogen oxides and particulate matter, while maintaining private property in society. As cities continue to expand and face the challenges of sustainable urbanization, the adoption of electric transportation can lead to cleaner and healthier environments for residents who strives for better environment. The economic implications of the electric transportation revolution are equally significant. Countries that invest in the production, adoption, and infrastructure for EVs can gain a competitive edge in the global market as well as competitive innovation. The shift to electric transportation fosters innovation in battery technology, charging infrastructure, and vehicle design, leading to new business opportunities and job creation. Additionally, it reduces dependence on imported oil, enhancing energy security and mitigating the impact of volatile oil prices on national economies therefore, mankind could move forward.

Technological advancements are integral to the success of electric transportation. The development of high-capacity lithium-ion batteries has been instrumental in extending the range and performance of EVs. As battery costs decrease and energy density increases, the viability of electric transportation becomes more appealing to consumers. Moreover, the integration of smart technologies enables features such as regenerative braking, remote vehicle monitoring, and over-the-air software updates, enhancing the overall user experience, this even includes playing PS5 on electric car like Tesla. However, challenges remain on the path to widespread electric transportation adoption. The availability of charging infrastructure is a key concern. Range anxiety, the fear of running out of battery power without access to charging stations, can deter potential EV buyers. Governments and private enterprises must collaborate to establish a robust charging network that is convenient, fast, and widely accessible for potential customers. Furthermore, the sustainable sourcing and disposal of battery materials, such as lithium and cobalt, must be addressed to ensure that the electric transportation transition remains environmentally responsible throughout the entire lifecycle, some actors of oil and gas company also against it.

Policies and incentives play a vital role in accelerating the adoption of electric transportation. Governments around the world have introduced measures such as subsidies, tax breaks, and emission regulations to encourage the purchase of EVs and support the growth of the electric vehicle market. These policies incentivize manufacturers to invest in EV production, thus driving economies of scale and making electric transportation more affordable for consumers or in other words won't make it exclusive. In conclusion, the introduction of electric transportation marks a crucial turning point in the evolution of mobility in this era. The shift away from fossil fuel-powered vehicles towards electric vehicles has far-reaching implications for environmental sustainability, public health, economic growth, and technological advancement to be more friendly to green environment. The benefits of reduced emissions, improved air quality, and innovation in battery technology contribute to a cleaner and more prosperous future of the society. However, to realize the full potential of electric transportation, it is essential to address challenges related to charging infrastructure, resource sustainability, and policy support. As governments, industries, and consumers unite to embrace electric transportation, the world takes a significant stride towards a more sustainable and electrifying future and to be able to implement sustainability development.

## **2. Materials and Methods**

### **Materials**

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## Electric Transportation Policies

Electric transportation policies vary significantly between different countries as governments strive to reduce carbon emissions, promote energy efficiency, and transition to more sustainable modes of transportation. These policies encompass a range of measures, including incentives for electric vehicle (EV) adoption, infrastructure development, emissions regulations, and research funding. The dynamic interplay of economic, environmental, and technological factors shapes each country's approach to electric transportation to be distributed in rider range. Norway stands out as a global leader in electric transportation policies. The country has successfully incentivized EV adoption through a combination of tax breaks, toll exemptions, reduced registration fees, and access to bus lanes. As a result, EVs make up a substantial portion of new car sales in Norway. Other countries, such as the Netherlands and Sweden, have similarly employed incentives to bolster their EV markets. China, the world's largest EV market, has pursued an aggressive policy approach. The government has invested heavily in research and development, manufacturing, and charging infrastructure. By providing substantial subsidies for EV purchasers, China has rapidly expanded its EV fleet, to the point they made a deal with Elon Musk and Tesla. However, these subsidies are gradually being phased out to encourage the industry's self-sufficiency in the development of Electric vehicle policies. China's policies have not only transformed its domestic transportation landscape but also made it a significant player in the global EV industry and global market.

In contrast, the United States has seen a more varied approach to electric transportation policies due to its federal structure that won't make it as fitting as how common people thinks. Some states, like California, have embraced ambitious emissions targets, incentivized EV adoption, and invested in charging networks. The federal government has provided tax credits for EV purchases, but their effectiveness has fluctuated with changing administrations and crucial regulations. The Biden administration's push for increased EV adoption and infrastructure investment signals a renewed commitment to electric transportation at the national level. European countries have displayed a mix of policies, influenced by individual priorities and regional regulations, especially with Donald Trump's strict border policy (Sun, Rodriguez, & Schreiber, 2021); (Williams, Gallardo, Bishop, & Chase, 2023). The European Union has set strict emissions standards, pushing member states to promote clean transportation. Countries like Germany and France have implemented a combination of incentives and regulatory measures to spur EV adoption. The EU's regulatory framework has encouraged automakers to develop more electric models to meet emissions targets, resulting in a broader range of EV choices for consumers and the new market segmentation.

Developing countries, grappling with rapid urbanization and air quality concerns, are also formulating electric transportation policies. India, for instance, has introduced the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME) scheme to promote EV adoption. This initiative provides financial incentives for buyers and supports charging infrastructure development. India's large population and growing middle class make its approach crucial for addressing both local air quality and global emissions. Charging infrastructure is a critical component of successful electric transportation policies. Countries like Sweden and the Netherlands have invested heavily in public charging networks to alleviate range anxiety in pollution and overcrowded public space with cars. Fast-charging stations along highways and in urban centres have become a priority to encourage longer EV trips. Some governments, like Germany's, have introduced regulations mandating the installation of charging infrastructure in new buildings and parking areas that gives more accessible charging station (Ma, Madaniyazi, & Xie, 2021).

Collaboration and standardization efforts are also gaining importance. International agreements on charging standards, such as the Combined Charging System (CCS) and the CHAdeMO, facilitate interoperability and cross-border travel for EV owners and its industry actors (Decrinis, Freibichler, Kaiser, Sunstein, & Reisch, 2023). Inter-governmental collaborations like the

International Zero-Emission Vehicle Alliance aim to accelerate the adoption of zero-emission vehicles worldwide, where different countries join the same policies. While ambitious policies are crucial, long-term success requires sustained commitment and adaptation. Technological advancements, battery innovations, and market dynamics continually shape the electric transportation landscape. Policies must be flexible enough to accommodate these changes while maintaining their core objectives of reducing emissions and fostering sustainable transportation systems within society (Figenbaum, 2017); (Wee, Coffman, & La Croix, 2019). In conclusion, electric transportation policies vary widely across countries due to a complex interplay of factors. Incentives, regulatory measures, research investments, and infrastructure development all contribute to shaping each nation's approach in innovating electric vehicles. As the urgency to mitigate climate change intensifies, the global community's shared commitment to electric transportation will continue to evolve, impacting the way people and goods move in the 21st century.

### **Electric Transportation Policy in Indonesia**

The Indonesian government recognizes the potential benefits of electric vehicles (EVs) and has taken steps to create a regulatory framework to support their adoption. However, please note that there may have been developments in electric transportation regulations in Indonesia since then, even in 2023, the regulations are already implemented in Ojek Online drivers even though it faced some challenges (Maghfiroh, Pandyaswargo, & Onoda, 2021).

### **Overview of Electric Transportation Regulations:**

In Indonesia, the regulations pertaining to electric transportation are primarily governed by the Ministry of Transportation. As of my last update, the regulatory landscape was evolving, with the government initiating various policies to encourage the use of electric vehicles (Maso & Balqiah, 2022).

1. **Tax Incentives and Import Tariffs:** To promote the adoption of EVs, Indonesia was considering offering tax incentives and reduced import tariffs for electric vehicles and related components. These incentives were aimed at making EVs more affordable and accessible to the general public. Importantly, these measures were also seen as a way to encourage foreign investment in the local electric vehicle industry.
2. **Infrastructure Development:** The Indonesian government recognized that the success of electric transportation heavily relies on the availability of charging infrastructure. As such, there were discussions about formulating regulations to encourage the establishment of charging stations across the country. These regulations might encompass guidelines for charging station installation, safety standards, and accessibility considerations.
3. **Emission Standards and Green Certification:** Indonesia had been exploring the implementation of stricter emission standards for vehicles, which would incentivize the adoption of electric and hybrid vehicles. Additionally, there were discussions about introducing a green certification system that would reward environmentally friendly vehicles with certain privileges or benefits.
4. **Research and Development Incentives:** To foster innovation in the electric transportation sector, the Indonesian government was considering providing incentives for research and development activities related to EV technology. These incentives might include grants, tax breaks, or other forms of support to encourage local companies and institutions to develop EV-related technologies.
5. **Battery Waste Management:** With the proliferation of EVs, the issue of battery waste management was also being addressed. Regulations were anticipated to guide the proper disposal, recycling, and management of EV batteries to mitigate environmental impacts (Pirmana, Alisjahbana, Yusuf, Hoekstra, & Tukker, 2023).

Challenges and Future Outlook:

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While Indonesia's efforts to regulate electric transportation were promising, several challenges needed to be addressed to ensure a smooth transition to electric mobility (Schreiber, Scherrer, & Breetz, 2023).

1. **Infrastructure Investment:** The establishment of a robust charging infrastructure network is essential to alleviate "range anxiety" and encourage consumers to adopt electric vehicles. Adequate investment is required to build a reliable and widespread charging network across urban and rural areas.
2. **Cost Concerns:** Electric vehicles, while environmentally friendly, can initially be more expensive than traditional internal combustion engine vehicles due to the cost of batteries. The government's proposed incentives and tax breaks are critical to reducing the price gap and making EVs more affordable.
3. **Consumer Awareness:** Promoting awareness and education about the benefits of electric vehicles and dispelling misconceptions are crucial to driving consumer interest and acceptance.
4. **Local Manufacturing:** Encouraging local manufacturing of EVs and components can boost the domestic industry, generate employment, and reduce dependency on imports.
5. **Grid Capacity:** The increased demand for electricity due to widespread EV adoption may strain the existing power grid. A comprehensive plan for grid capacity expansion and load management is essential (Veza et al., 2022).

In conclusion, as of my last knowledge update in September 2021, Indonesia was gradually shaping its regulatory framework to embrace electric transportation. The government's efforts to provide tax incentives, develop charging infrastructure, implement emission standards, and encourage research and development highlighted its commitment to sustainable mobility (Gunawan et al., 2022). However, challenges such as infrastructure development, cost considerations, and consumer awareness needed to be effectively addressed for a successful transition to electric transportation. For the most up-to-date information on electric transportation regulations in Indonesia, I recommend consulting official government sources or recent news articles.

### **The Controversy Around Electric Transportation Policy**

The controversy surrounding electric transportation policy is a multifaceted and dynamic issue that reflects the complex interplay of environmental, economic, technological, and political factors. As societies grapple with the urgent need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate the effects of climate change, electric transportation has emerged as a promising solution. However, the implementation and execution of electric transportation policies have sparked debates on various fronts. One of the primary points of contention lies in the question of equity and accessibility. Proponents of electric transportation policies argue that transitioning from traditional internal combustion engine vehicles to electric vehicles (EVs) can significantly reduce carbon emissions and improve air quality in urban areas. They contend that government incentives and subsidies for EVs can accelerate adoption, leading to a cleaner environment and healthier communities (Wang, Waygood, Daziano, Patterson, & Feinberg, 2021). However, critics point out that these incentives often disproportionately benefit wealthier individuals who can afford EVs, leaving lower-income communities with older, more polluting vehicles. This disparity raises concerns about environmental justice and the potential for exacerbating existing inequalities (Leijon & Boström, 2022).

Another contentious issue revolves around the infrastructure required to support widespread electric transportation. While EV charging networks are expanding, critics argue that the current infrastructure is insufficient to handle the demands of a fully electrified transportation system. They express concerns about the availability of charging stations, especially in rural and underserved areas, and the potential strain on the electricity grid during peak charging times (Edelenbosch, McCollum, Pettifor, Wilson, & Van Vuuren, 2018). Moreover, the extraction and

production of materials needed for batteries, such as lithium and cobalt, raises environmental and ethical concerns related to mining practices and labor conditions. Economic considerations also fuel the controversy over electric transportation policies. The traditional automotive industry, including manufacturers of gasoline-powered vehicles, internal combustion engines, and related supply chains, may experience disruptions as the shift to electric transportation accelerates. Job losses in these sectors are a legitimate concern for many communities that depend on these industries. Advocates of electric transportation policy counter that transitioning to a cleaner transportation sector could lead to the creation of new jobs in manufacturing, research, development, and infrastructure construction related to EVs and renewable energy (Bohn & Rogge, 2022); (Esmaili, Anvari-Moghaddam, Muyeen, & Perić, 2022).

Furthermore, the question of government intervention and regulation stokes debate. Some argue that a laissez-faire approach is best, allowing market forces to drive innovation and adoption of electric transportation technologies. Others contend that without strong government mandates and regulations, the transition to electric transportation may occur too slowly to effectively address climate change. Striking the right balance between market dynamics and regulatory guidance is a challenge that policymakers grapple with. Technological uncertainties are also at the heart of the controversy. While EV technology has advanced significantly, questions remain about the practicality of long-range travel, battery charging times, and the environmental impact of battery disposal and recycling. Skeptics point out that, despite improvements, electric transportation may not be a one-size-fits-all solution, particularly for heavy-duty applications like long-haul trucking and aviation (Kim, 2023).

Political considerations amplify the complexity of the issue. Electric transportation policy often becomes a polarized topic along party lines, with differing views on the role of government, the importance of environmental protection, and the influence of industry interests. International dynamics also play a role, as countries compete to establish themselves as leaders in electric vehicle manufacturing and technology, potentially leading to trade disputes and geopolitical tensions (Mastoi et al., 2022); (Verma et al., 2021). In conclusion, the controversy surrounding electric transportation policy encapsulates a range of concerns that reflect the challenges of balancing environmental goals, economic realities, technological advancements, and political dynamics. While proponents argue that electric transportation is a vital step toward a sustainable future, critics raise valid concerns about equity, infrastructure readiness, economic implications, and the uncertainties associated with emerging technologies (Feria & Amado, 2019; Goel et al., 2021). Finding common ground amidst these debates is essential to crafting effective policies that drive the transition to a cleaner, more sustainable transportation system. It requires a comprehensive and nuanced approach that considers the diverse perspectives and complexities of the issue while keeping the broader goal of environmental preservation at the forefront.

## Methods

The analysis method suited for this research topic is Robert N. Entman's framing analysis. Entman's groundbreaking ideas on framing analysis are outlined in his book "Scandal and Silence: Media Responses to Presidential Misconduct." Published in 1993, this work delves into how the media frame political scandals, shedding light on how language, imagery, and selection of information can lead to different interpretations and judgments by the audience. He introduces the concept of "framing" as the process of selecting and highlighting certain aspects of an issue while downplaying or ignoring others. This process shapes the way people perceive the issue, thereby influencing their opinions and attitudes. One of Entman's key insights is that frames are not just neutral descriptors; they are laden with political, ideological, and cultural implications (Susilo & Haezer, 2017). He argues that media frames are deeply connected to power dynamics and can influence public discourse and policy decisions. For instance, the way a news story about a social protest is framed can influence

whether the public sympathizes with the protesters' cause or views them as disruptive troublemakers.

In addition to his foundational work, Entman has expanded his framing analysis framework to various topics, including racial and ethnic representation in the media, terrorism coverage, and environmental issues. He has emphasized the role of media frames in perpetuating stereotypes, shaping public perceptions of race, and influencing policy responses to global challenges. Entman's scholarship has also focused on the cognitive processes underlying framing effects. He has explored how frames become embedded in individuals' mental schemas, affecting how they process new information and construct their worldviews. This aspect of his work has contributed to a deeper understanding of the lasting impact that media frames can have on shaping individuals' perceptions over time.

In recent years, as digital media and social platforms have gained prominence, Entman's ideas remain relevant in understanding how framing occurs across diverse media landscapes. The rapid dissemination of information through these channels makes the study of framing analysis even more pertinent, as different frames can quickly gain traction and influence public opinion on a global scale (Susilo et al., 2019). In summary, Robert N. Entman's contributions to framing analysis have had a profound impact on the field of communication studies. His work has provided scholars and researchers with a comprehensive framework for analyzing how media shapes public perceptions, influences policy debates, and contributes to the construction of societal narratives. By uncovering the power dynamics and ideological implications of framing, Entman's work continues to shed light on the intricate relationship between media, communication, and the formation of public opinion.

### **Analysis Technique**

The framing analysis technique on this research will be using Tirto ID as the main source of the analysis data. Tirto ID news consists of several prominent critics toward the societal system, and many aspects of intellectuality. Hence, to get better framing, Tirto ID is the best source to be analysed. The five news will be taken as samples and diagnosed based on their define problem, diagnose causes, make moral judgement, and treatment recommendation. The gathered data will be analysed using the proper framing analysis before reaching a conclusion.

## **3. Results and Discussions**

### **Result**

#### **News 1: Kemenperin Kaji Penyebab Bantuan Motor Listrik Kurang Diminati**

##### **Define Problem:**

People's low interest in purchasing electric vehicles.

##### **Diagnose Causes:**

The statistic number shown to the Kemenperin that the purchase isn't meeting expectations.

##### **Make Moral Judgement:**

That the government isn't reaching people in deeper level about purchasing electric vehicles.

##### **Treatment Recommendation:**

Kemenperin conducts in-depth analysis, so that they will find the key reason why the interest is low and make a better suggestion in the future.

## **News 2: in Behind the Discourse on Electric Motor Subsidies when SPKLU is Not Adequate**

### **Define Problem:**

Ordinary people unable to change their vehicle to the electric vehicle due to price gap and inability to credit for the electric vehicle.

### **Diagnose Causes:**

Market segmentation of electric vehicle should have been distributed to Angkot driver instead of Ojek Online.

### **Make Moral Judgement:**

That the government is clueless about loan capability from ordinary people if they were to tell to purchase electric vehicle.

### **Treatment Recommendation:**

To make the electric vehicle available for Angkot driver or distribute the budget on public transport infrastructure.

## **News 3: Membaca Tujuan Pemerintah Beri Subsidi Motor Listrik untuk Ojol**

### **Define Problem:**

Ordinary people who complains about the rule of changing to electric vehicle due to no budget to credit the vehicle.

### **Diagnose Causes:**

The price not meeting traditional vehicle standard and they're pushed to obey the rule about changing to electric vehicle.

### **Make Moral Judgement:**

Telling the government to be more aware about the electric vehicle price and it won't make their decision effective against ojek online drivers.

### **Treatment Recommendation:**

To reconsider their decision in pushing their policy of ojek online drivers' policy due to the unaffordable price and charging station infrastructure.

## **News 4: MTI Nilai Subsidi Kendaraan Listrik untuk Ojol Salah Sasaran**

### **Define Problem:**

MTI thinks the government's market segmentation on ojek online drivers for electric vehicles are wrong market due to its category as consumption instead of production.

### **Diagnose Causes:**

What caused it is the crisis of public transport and they fear electric vehicles policy would worsen online transportation.



**Make Moral Judgement:**

Government needs to play a crucial role in this policy.

**Treatment Recommendation:**

Shifting from private vehicle to public vehicle.

**News 5: Anies Kritik Subsidi Mobil Listrik: Menambah Kemacetan di Jalan**

**Define Problem:**

Anies criticizing the policy about enforcing electric vehicle to the owner of private vehicles.

**Discussion**

Surprisingly the data we got from Tirto ID's news is more homogenous than we thought. The message is mostly directed at the government due to the policy of changing ojek online transportation from oil and gas resources to electric vehicles. As a result, the data delivered in the news are homogenous topics. Although the news composition isn't strange, their interviewed source is the one that is strange. This is due to the interviewed source regarding ojek online drivers are two individuals instead of people who holds prominent role inside the industry. Thus, it makes Tirto news less accurate in this case. It is like when you choose a source without social feat, you need to consider geographic value behind their story. For example, if we were to interview musicians in Hollywood, it would be valuable, but when we interview musicians in Kabupaten, it wouldn't influence a thing due to it being small stories. Framing analysis is indeed about small story value, but that small story value has a geographic value if the source has no high social feat.

**Framing Around Electric Vehicle**

A framing of electric transportation reveals the multifaceted narratives that surround this paradigm shift, ranging from environmental benefits and technological innovation to economic implications and social change.

1. Environmental Imperative:

The most prevalent framing of electric transportation centers on its environmental benefits. Advocates emphasize reduced greenhouse gas emissions, improved air quality, and decreased reliance on fossil fuels. This framing appeals to individuals concerned about ecological degradation and climate change, positioning electric vehicles (EVs) as a transformative tool for combating these global challenges. This narration is played by the government and people behind electric vehicles interest.

2. Technological Innovation:

Framing electric transportation as a cutting-edge technological advancement bolsters its appeal to tech-savvy consumers and early adopters. Discussions around breakthroughs in battery technology, autonomous driving features, and charging infrastructure position EVs as the future of transportation, promising a new era of convenience, efficiency, and connectivity. This side is played by government narration to push the change for technology innovation.

3. Economic Opportunities:

Another framing perspective centers on the economic opportunities presented by electric transportation. This narrative underscores the potential for job creation in industries like battery manufacturing, renewable energy, and charging infrastructure development. It also points to potential cost savings for consumers through reduced fuel and maintenance expenses, ultimately presenting EV adoption as a sound economic choice. This framing is also used by the government in order to gain more interest in electric vehicle.

#### 4. Social Transformation:

Framing electric transportation within the context of social change highlights its potential to reshape urban planning, community dynamics, and the very fabric of cities. This framing angle underscores the reduction of noise pollution, improved urban design, and increased accessibility, all of which contribute to more livable and inclusive urban environments. This is played by both sides who are part of EV policy and people against it. Tirto ID provided good phrases in delivering the explanation.

#### 5. Challenges and Barriers:

While positive framings dominate the discourse, acknowledging the challenges and barriers associated with electric transportation is equally important. Concerns about range anxiety, limited charging infrastructure, and the environmental impact of battery production can temper overly optimistic framings and foster more nuanced conversations. This also played by government knowing that Indonesia is wide and difficult to build infrastructure equally.

#### 6. Cultural Shifts and Norms:

Electric transportation also intersects with shifts in cultural norms. The framing that emphasizes EVs as symbols of eco-consciousness and social responsibility taps into evolving societal values. This angle leverages the desire for ethical consumerism and aligns electric transportation with broader aspirations for a sustainable lifestyle. This especially played by government with the behavior of controlling that industry.

#### 7. Policy and Government Involvement:

Framing electric transportation as a result of government policies and incentives underscores the role of public support in driving change. Discussions about subsidies, grants, and regulatory measures demonstrate the influence of policy frameworks in shaping consumer behavior and industrial strategies. Tirto ID protests using their reason to change ojek online to EV drivers are because this program itself started from government.

#### 8. Overcoming Resistance:

A crucial aspect of framing analysis involves identifying and addressing resistance. Some segments of the population may resist electric transportation due to concerns about affordability, performance, or attachment to conventional vehicles. Effective framing strategies can tailor messages to address these specific barriers and misconceptions. This is the effort that the government currently uses by conducting research on why low EV means weird.

#### 9. Collaborative Initiatives:

Framing electric transportation as a collaborative effort involving governments, industries, academia, and civil society enhances its credibility and broadens its appeal. Emphasizing the joint commitment to sustainability and collective action can foster a sense of shared responsibility and purpose. They market themselves as one who never gives up.

#### 10. Consumer Empowerment:

Framing electric transportation as a choice that empowers consumers to make a positive impact on the environment and society can resonate with those who value their agency in driving change. This angle promotes the idea that individual decisions can contribute to a larger societal transformation. This card played by Anies,

In conclusion, a framing analysis of electric transportation reveals the diverse and interconnected narratives that influence public perception and adoption. By understanding and strategically leveraging these framings, stakeholders in the electric transportation ecosystem can communicate more effectively, overcome resistance, and foster the widespread adoption of sustainable mobility solutions. As the global transportation landscape continues to evolve, the way electric transportation is framed will play an instrumental role in shaping the future of mobility and sustainability.

#### 4. Conclusion

The conclusion from the news above is that, so many of their policy mentions government even though the news is basically Tirto staying true to themselves. The number score is dominated by government; hence, Tirto's sentiment in this news about EV are simply gathering voices to build data that there are several people who are refusing to join their EV policy. To them their mind is like people of that Kalank movie where the male interest facing industry revolution, changing everything into the machine and the mob doesn't agree with a change, it eventually leads to partition. The matter is about refusing change when the technology change serves as crucial alternatives in facing climate crisis. Now that we know Tirto ID trying to gather data, their framing was more of a non-geographic small story. However, with Tirto's recent controversy about allowing rapist to work in their desk, it makes Tirto ID's credibility is in doubt since their system is currently facing disruption.

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