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## Environmental Crisis in Public Administration Policy Perspective

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**ABSTRACT:** The environmental crisis has developed into an international and national problem impacting every country, including Indonesia. Factors such as sea level rise, global warming, pollution, and unauthorized land use and reclamation influence this. Excessive land use for housing, agriculture, and other needs causes climate change and environmental degradation due to human activities such as deforestation. The agricultural production revolution policy also caused an ecological crisis. Incorporating the principles into public administration policies is expected to balance economic development, social justice, and environmental preservation. This is expected to have a good and sustainable effect on the environment in the long term. Managing human activities, reducing land degradation, and promoting sustainable development are necessary to overcome the environmental crisis.

**KEYWORDS:** Environmental crisis, Policy, Public administration

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### I. INTRODUCTION

The environmental crisis has long been a problem, and environmental degradation worsens yearly. Natural phenomena such as global warming, increasing air pollution, flooding, prolonged drought, scarcity of clean water sources, environmental pollution, and melting poles in the north and south are evidence of increasingly worsening environmental problems (Alikodra & Syaukani, 2024; Hait & Sahu, 2024; Koubi, 2019; Kumar, 2019). They certainly disrupt human activities and can even destroy human civilization if they occur without intervention. Almost every country, especially developing countries, including Indonesia, faces environmental problems (Fulazzaky & Abdul Gany, 2009). Global warming is a global environmental problem and has become a news topic. High pollution levels in industrialized countries are one of many factors that contribute to the issue of global warming (Ghaniyyu & Husnita, 2021; Moore, 2009), which is clearly not isolated. Likewise, deforestation is both official and illegal.

According to Ulrich Beck (1992), every person in the modern world, including society, faces environmental risks. Disasters often occur, whether from nature or caused by humans. Beck's statement is common in Indonesia and has many victims. Arum et al. (2021) stated recurring environmental problems in the country of Indonesia. Deforestation can actually also cause drought. This happened at the Tirta Rimba Nature Tourism Park in Bau-Bau City, Bontomatene, Southeast Sulawesi (Rafik et al., 2023). Once lush forests became denuded, local communities ultimately lacked water (Schwartz, 2019). Currently, deforestation, both official and illegal, is a global problem. This is because more than 7 billion people worldwide need firewood, logs, paper, and other forest products.

Based on rough calculations, each resident in poor countries consumes one to two tons of firewood per year for cooking while the population continues to grow (Juri & Komalasari, 2024). This means the need for firewood is increasing rapidly and exceeding the ability of forests to restore themselves. As a result, the forests retreated away from the villages until the entire area and the country had no forests left.

The Green Revolution program, which aimed to increase agricultural production, also brought severe problems in the form of damage to agricultural land. Explained, as a result of the green revolution carried out since the 1960s, of the 1000 varieties of local rice seeds at the start of the program, at the end of the program, only 25 varieties remained (Mondry, 2023). As a result, farmers are now very dependent on factories to produce seeds. The diversity of staple foods as a source of carbohydrates for the Indonesian people was forced to become uniform by planting rice. As a result, people's lifestyles are constructed around eating rice, and it isn't easy to return to it. When the rice harvest is insufficient, there is a danger of shortages of staple foods. The Green Revolution began a disastrous agricultural system and the fate of farmers in Indonesia.

The problem of deforestation is not just a problem for one country but a world problem. Death writes about the long journey of the international community's efforts to preserve the earth through sustainable development programs (Mondry, 2023). Various high-level meetings were held for this purpose, such as the KKT Rio de Janeiro (Brazil), 1992, Johannesburg (South Africa) 2002, and the Kyoto Protocol (Japan) (Yanuarsi, 2019). It is not easy to unite various interests, especially groups of developed countries with

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developing countries. Both of them accused other groups of doing a lot of damage. The increase in air temperature and sea level due to global warming seems small, specific ecosystems or communities will be vulnerable to these changes in some places (Al, 2016; Poff et al., 2002). Conditions will get worse if the ability of the ecosystem or society to adapt to climate change is low.

Garbage is another problem that is no less important among them (Sutisno et al., 2023). As reported by the Director General of Waste, Waste and B3 Management of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), the amount of waste in Indonesia reached 549,591.87 tons per year in 2019, 4,570,182.23 tons per year in 2020, 3,092,319, 32 tons per year in 2021, 791,268.72 tons per year in 2022, and 13,256,632.98 tons per year in 2023. Of the total waste, 40.96% is food waste, 18.87% is plastic, and the rest is paper. In addition, Indonesia ranks fifth among countries that throw plastic waste into the sea, followed by China, Malaysia, India, and the Philippines (Enandini, 2024; Mutia, 2022). Smaller geographic areas, longer coastlines, high rainfall, and poor waste management systems are some of the factors that are more likely to make a country a contributor to plastic waste in the sea. Climate change and pandemics are underway. Many problems cause environmental damage. Because land permits are no longer a local issue but are now a national issue, land permit issues also have administrative impacts.

The policy network approach is used to solve contemporary scope policy problems (Nugroho, 2021). Changes must involve the general public, entrepreneurs and the mass media because the government has the most extraordinary dominance over public policy. To address policy-related environmental problems, relevant actors must work together. The government must generate and spend the budget according to the new public management. With government cooperation, inappropriate public policies can be overcome. This means it includes society, the public sector and the private sector. Next, expand the policy network.

Air pollution is not the only environmental problem; water and soil pollution, forest loss, land conversion, and other natural damage are all ecological problems. The environment consists of abiotic, biotic and cultural elements based on the components that make it up. As a result, environmental issues will indirectly address broader problems because they cover the living space as a whole. Considering the many ecological issues that cause prolonged conflict, the complexity of environmental problems requires various alternative solutions from multiple parties. Environmental and agricultural conflicts are examples.

There are many examples of conflict in Indonesia that can reduce the environment's carrying capacity and the surrounding community's living standards. The latest case is opening a nickel mine on Wawonii Island, Southeast Sulawesi, and constructing an Ecocity program on Rempang Island, Riau Islands. Due to the rural conflict, 1.73 million families were affected, according to the Agrarian Reform Consortium. They experienced many losses, and some had to be expelled from their homeland. Because many conflicts are caused by environmental mismanagement, the government must be determined to improve this. Political aspirations play an essential role in improving environmental management. It is possible to use the change of president and vice president in 2024 as an opportunity to raise awareness of the problem of environmental damage.

## **II. METHOD**

The data and arguments constructed in this journal article use descriptive methods with a qualitative approach. The aim is to uncover various facts in the field through primary and secondary data, which are then correlated with relevant theories.

## **III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

Environmental problems generally include global warming, air pollution, natural exploitation, forest destruction, flooding, and water pollution (Herman et al., 2023; Jayawardana, 2023; Singh & Singh, 2017). To maintain natural balance, the environment must be managed well and wisely because humans have the responsibility to care for it. In this case, it must be seen whether humans are good enough at managing nature or vice versa.

Urban areas have substantial environmental problems, including flooding, lack of water catchment areas, air pollution, waste and waste management, lack of clean water sources, etc. To prevent environmental problems in urban areas needed to maintain ecological balance, one of which is by providing ideal green open space. Green open space is an elongated/lane and clustered area whose use is more open, where plants grow naturally and deliberately planted (Regulation of the Minister of Public Works Number 5 of 2008, Article 1, Paragraph 1) (Umum, 2008). Green open space as a balancer for city ecosystems, be it hydrological systems, climatology, biodiversity, or other ecological systems, aims to improve the quality of the environment, city aesthetics (Eni, 2015; Lestari et al., 2024), health and community welfare (Ratoe et al., 2023), quality of life (Topik et al., 2023), human well-being (Fitria et al., 2023).

The environmental crisis is a central issue that requires a serious and structured response from various sectors, both government and other public institutions (Wahab, 2021). Adopting effective and sustainable public administration policies is the key to facing current environmental challenges, especially in Indonesia. Table 1 below shows several aspects of the public administration policy perspective related to the environmental crisis.

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**Table 1. The public administration policy perspective related to the environmental crisis**

No	Aspects	Policies
1.	Environmental protection policy	Development of comprehensive environmental policies: Create policies that cover natural resource protection, waste management, and climate change mitigation; Implementation of environmental standards: Establish and implement strict environmental standards to prevent environmental pollution and damage.
2.	Public Participation and Transparency	Community involvement: Encourage public participation in environmental decision making; Information transparency: Ensure transparency of information regarding the environmental impacts of public administration policies and decisions.
3.	Management of Natural Resources	Development of natural resource management policies: Implementing sustainable policies in the management of forests, water, land and biodiversity; Ecosystem conservation and restoration: Promote ecosystem conservation and restoration programs to restore biodiversity and ecosystem function.
4.	Sustainable Development	Integration of sustainable development principles: Incorporating sustainable development principles in the planning and implementation of public administration policies; Environmentally friendly infrastructure development: Directing infrastructure development towards environmentally friendly and sustainable solutions.
5.	Management of Waste and Pollution	Waste management policy: Implement policies to reduce, recycle and manage waste efficiently; Pollution control: Establish standards and policies to control emissions and pollution from industry and other sectors.
6.	Climate Change Policy	Handling greenhouse gas emissions: Setting targets and strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; Clean energy development: Promote policies that support the transition to clean and renewable energy sources.
7.	Technological Innovation and Research	Support for environmental innovation: Provide support for the development and implementation of environmentally friendly innovative technologies; Investment in environmental research: Encourage scientific and technological research for a better understanding of environmental impacts and possible solutions.
8.	Environmental Justice	Social and ecological justice: Ensure that environmental policies pay attention to social and ecological justice, and do not burden certain groups of society; Participation of vulnerable groups: Ensure that vulnerable groups have access and participation in environmental decision-making processes.
9.	International Cooperation	Participation in international cooperation: Participate in international agreements and cooperation to address environmental challenges together; Implementation of international standards: Adopt and implement international standards in the context of environmental protection.
10.	Environmental Education and Awareness	Environmental education programs: Carrying out environmental education and awareness campaigns to change people's behavior; Education sector involvement: Encourage the education sector to provide a better understanding of environmental and sustainability issues.

The government's role is vital in resolving environmental problems (Steger et al., 1993) because protecting and managing the environment requires developing an integrated system in the form of a national policy, environmental protection and management, which must be implemented with principles and consequences from the centre to the regions (Andini et al., 2023; Angelina et al., 2022; Fuad, 2023; Maydrawati, 2016). The critical roles that the government needs to play include:

1. Preparing a strategic environmental study (KLHS), including a series of systematic, comprehensive, and participatory analysis systems, is necessary. The results of this study will be a reference for the government and other related parties in carrying out efforts to protect and manage the environment in an integrated and sustainable manner, starting from the planning, utilization, control, maintenance, supervision and law enforcement stages;
2. Providing green open space (RTH) needs. In Law No. 26 of 2007 concerning spatial planning, urban spatial planning must include plans for the provision and utilization of large green open spaces of at least 30% of the city area, with a proportion of

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20% public green open space and 10% private green open space. Public green open space (RTHP) data can be realized by creating city parks, forests, cemeteries, medians, road islands and rivers;

- Government regulations or policies regarding the environment are necessary to follow up and implement the provisions of Article 34 of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning environmental protection and management. Regional governments, in accordance with their authority, determine the types of businesses and activities that must be equipped with environmental management and monitoring efforts.

Various inhibiting factors often prevent the implementation of environmental protection and management policies. Several general factors that can hinder the policy implementation process involve social, economic, political, and technical aspects. Table 2 below shows several inhibiting factors that may occur.

**Table 2. Obstacle factors**

No	Aspects	Obstacle factors
1.	Lack of Public Awareness and Education	The lack of public understanding of the importance of environmental protection can hinder policy implementation; Lack of education regarding the negative impacts of behavior that is detrimental to the environment can make people less concerned.
2.	Economy problem	Implementation of environmental policies often requires significant investment; Economically affected parties, especially potentially environmentally damaging industries, may oppose such policies due to concerns about the impact on their profitability.
3.	Political Instability	Changes in government and political instability can result in changes in policy priorities, including environmental protection; Political interests and pressure from certain interest groups can also influence policy implementation.
4.	Lack of Resources	Lack of budget, personnel, and infrastructure can hinder the implementation of environmental policies. Limited resources can reduce the ability of the government or related institutions to carry out monitoring and law enforcement.
5.	Resistance from Affected Parties	Certain interest groups, such as certain industries or local communities, may oppose policies that they consider detrimental to them.
6.	Technical Uncertainty	A lack of technical understanding or scientific uncertainty regarding a policy's environmental impacts can slow down the implementation process.
7.	Lack of Inter-Sector and Inter-Agency Cooperation	Environmental policy often requires collaboration across sectors and government agencies. Lack of coordination can hinder policy implementation.
8.	Corruption	High levels of corruption can lead to misuse of environmental policies, reduce their effectiveness, and harm environmental protection efforts.

Various factors play an important role in ensuring the success of Indonesia's environmental protection and management policies (SILAM et al., 2023; Zahroh & Najicha, 2022). Some of these supporting factors involve social, economic, political, and technical aspects. Table 3 below shows several supporting factors in implementing Indonesia's environmental protection and management policies.

**Table 3. Supporting factors**

No	Aspects	Supporting factors
1.	Public Awareness	Indonesian people's awareness of the importance of environmental conservation is increasing. People who care about the environment tend to support environmental protection policies and can play an active role in protecting the surrounding environment.
2.	Environmental Regulations and Policies	The existence of strong and clear environmental regulations and policies from the government supports the implementation of environmental protection. This policy includes regulations regarding waste management, conservation of natural resources, and other efforts to maintain environmental sustainability.
3.	Community and Stakeholder	Active participation of the community and related parties, including NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations), can strengthen policy implementation;

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No	Aspects	Supporting factors
	Participation	Involving various parties in the decision-making process can increase the acceptability and effectiveness of policies.
4.	International Cooperation	Collaboration with other countries and international institutions can support environmental protection efforts in Indonesia; Exchange of knowledge, technology and resources with international parties can enrich environmental protection approaches.
5.	Environmental Education	Environmental education programs that are integrated into the education system can increase public understanding, especially the younger generation, regarding environmental protection.
6.	Technology and Innovation	The application of environmentally friendly technology can support environmental protection efforts; Innovations in waste management, renewable energy and other green technologies can help reduce negative impacts on the environment.
7.	Government Commitment	The Indonesian government's commitment to implementing environmental policies through budget allocation, law enforcement and other concrete efforts is an essential factor in successful implementation.
8.	Sustainable Business Awareness	More and more companies are adopting sustainable business practices, including waste management and emissions reduction, which supports environmental protection efforts.
9.	Environmental Research and Monitoring	The existence of scientific research and continuous environmental monitoring can provide the data needed for policy formulation and adjustment.
10.	Local Empowerment	Empowering local communities to play an active role in environmental management and protection in their own areas

## V. CONCLUSIONS

By integrating these principles into public administration policies, it is hoped that a balance can be achieved between economic development, social justice and environmental preservation. Ensuring that the policies implemented are effective and provide long-term positive impacts and ecological sustainability is essential. It strengthens supporting factors through collaborative efforts from various parties, including the government, society, and the private sector. A holistic approach also involves active community participation, education, political support, and effective resource management.

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