



# Institutional Problems in Policy Governance Environment in Indonesia

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**Abstract.** This post discusses how the policy environment in Indonesia is still not yet done with good. One of the causes is constraint institutional in manage policy and extended environment this no capable ensure the actors involved in policy environment no have Preference Actions other than must adapt with design policy. This thing can be seen from the rampant exploitation source power nature that doesn't control Indonesia. At the same time, not many perpetrators of exploitations of source power nature are punished by the state.

**Keywords:** institutions · policies environment · source power natural

## 1 Introduction

Development in Indonesia for decades has brought tangible results in the advancement of people's welfare, lifting some people out of poverty. This country is fortunate because it is blessed with abundant natural resources [1]. Oil, coal, iron ore, wood in Indonesia's rich tropical forests, and various types of fish that exist in Indonesian waters whose area far exceeds its land area are just a few examples of the wide variety of natural resources available, both as potential and as sources used power.

The total area of Indonesia is 750 million ha, with details of 75.3% consisting of oceans and only 24.7% (192 million ha) of land, with about a quarter of which is inhabited land [2]. Some of the natural resources that constitute Indonesia's natural wealth have indeed been widely utilized for the implementation of development activities. Both become a source of primary materials for various development activities in the country and a source of trade materials to earn foreign exchange income for the country.

However, development has also harmed the environment in Indonesia. In Indonesia, both the physical environment and the social environment are getting worse and more complex from day to day. The term that Indonesia is a country that is fertile and prosperous, *Gemah Ripah Loh Jinawi*, for some people, who live below the poverty line, is only a mirage [3]. Natural resources are used with poor management, so the Indonesian people are almost "like chickens that die in a rice barn."

All parties should realize that this environmental problem needs better handling by the government, the private sector, and the community. Among them is a strong and wise commitment to law enforcement in the interest of the environment. Environmental

policies formulated and implemented in Indonesia should always lead to the preservation of environmental functions by applying the principles of sustainable development. However, it turns out that the government management implemented in Indonesia has not shown any objective evidence in this direction because economic growth is the guide. Moreover, Law Number 22 of 1999 concerning Regional Government gives autonomy authority to districts and cities. Thus, the principles of environmentally sound development are often just ideals, so environmental damage continues to occur, and environmental degradation becomes increasingly uncontrollable.

## **2 Methods**

To find out institutional problems in the policy governance environment, this research uses case studies. This selection was based on considerations due to in-depth analysis and extensive discussion. This study uses secondary data that has been collected previously.

## **3 Results and Discussion**

### **3.1 Function Environment**

Why should all parties have an interest in the environment? This is because the environment has a vital function in human life. Humans are in close contact with the environment from birth to death, from the cradle to the grave. Humans need the environment for survival, as a source of livelihood, and as the fulfilment of various needs and interests. Humans are born on earth, live from various crops, and they must “return” to earth when they die. Technology advancements have not allowed humans to find a place other than the earth to live and meet their needs.

In this regard, it is essential to always pay attention that by the principles of sustainable development, not only the current generation is very concerned with the environment we enjoy today, but also that is no less important are future generations, who are also in dire need of the environment as a means of fulfilling their needs and existence.

However, the environment’s readiness to support the existence and development of human life is very dependent on the attitudes and behavior of humans. Humans are an inseparable part of their environment. However, their attitudes and behavior towards the quality of the environment and natural resources should allow the environment to guarantee the existence and development of human life [2] for their survival.

### **3.2 Damage Environment**

The progress that has been made as a result of development in Indonesia must be recognized as having been seen a lot. However, it turns out that behind this success, there are things that are not or barely considered in the making, especially in terms of policy implementation, namely environmental damage, which is a negative impact of development activities. The negative side of development seems to have outweighed the benefits (positive side) obtained from development activities.

So far, in the economic calculations, the environment is considered as part of a negative externality, which does not need to be included in the mainstream production cost calculations or development calculations. The main reason is that the success of the development is solely seen from the side of growth, through the size of the income per capita, Gross National Product (GNP), and so on. Regardless of the cost of such growth to the environment. Thus, various public policies that are made and implemented are also based on this growth paradigm.

Development is an effort to improve something, a process that takes place all the time. It is unavoidable because humans have to fulfill various interests in their lives. After the Second World War, when almost all countries collapsed due to war, the spirit of rebuilding emerged everywhere, especially in developing countries. The assumption that is always believed to be true is that economic development is everything because it will increase the activities of the whole community. However, it turns out that mere economic development will fail without paying attention to other aspects. Included in the other sides, in this case, is the environmental side.

### 3.3 Implementation Policy Environment

In Law No. 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management, it is stated that environmental management's philosophy, paradigm, and objectives are environmentally sound and sustainable. Judging from the philosophical dimension, Indonesia has very high fundamental policy values, because it integrates the values of democracy, justice, welfare, openness, and participation. However, it turns out that the implementation of the basic principles of environmental law development policies in practice is still very concerning [4].

Until now, many environmental law cases show a tendency to ignore values, rights, obligations, community roles, and authorities in environmental management. In managing the environment, everyone does not have the same right to enjoy a good and healthy living environment due to ecosystem damage such as environmental pollution and resource damage. This right is a fundamental right as mandated in Law No. 23/1997.

Regional autonomy makes regions issue various policies that are not conducive to environmental preservation because they pursue the value of PAD (Regional Original Income). Hadi [5] gives examples such as marble mining in forest areas, limestone mining permits in karst areas that should be protected, plans for the conversion of conservation land use in many places, clearing of protected forests, etc.

Regional autonomy also makes regional development tend to be administratively fragmented or, in Hadi's opinion, also egocentric, even though the environment does not recognize such boundaries because no ecological boundaries apply to the environment [5]. The environment is a unified, integrated ecosystem. In addition, another problem arises, namely the vulnerability that may arise due to the struggle for natural resources between regions, for example, in the problem of water sources, marine products, or mining products.

In the United States, various opinion polls show that the public is increasingly demanding environmental protection. Some Americans also describe themselves as environmentalists, environmentalists. In fact, in England, the number of members of The Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, an environmental group, outnumbers all

political parties in the country. It is hoped that such groups will also thrive in Indonesia so that our tropical wealth, essentially the world's wealth, can be saved. Not only for the benefit of Indonesia but for the benefit of mankind, all mankind.

## 4 Conclusion

Environmental damage can occur due to the absence of sufficient awareness and commitment from state officials about the importance of environmental sustainability. Moreover, human greed wants to maximize the fulfilment of their needs without regard to environmental sustainability. Policies, legal instruments, and enforcement, with the support of all stakeholders, need to be strengthened. Keep in mind that the world is enough for anyone's need, but not for everyone's greed, as the quote at the beginning of this article is a very relevant environmental motto to apply.

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