



Review of Environmental Political Theory on Environmental Policy in Indonesia

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Abstract. Environmental issues are increasing day by day, showing the failure of implementing environmental policies that have not been completely successful. This is caused by a lack of targeted accuracy in policy implementation. Environmental policies are very important in life to maintain balance, because as humans we are very dependent on the environment and have a responsibility to protect the environment. In applicable laws and regulations, efforts to protect and manage the environment have been explained. The low level of public awareness of air pollution is a contributing factor to high levels of air pollution. Normative legal research methods were used in conducting this research, the research used a review of Environmental Political Theory on environmental policy in Indonesia. The data collected is secondary data in the form of ready-made data in the form of several articles/journals, reports and government policy regulations. Data collection techniques in research were obtained through literature studies, to obtain several legal materials and article/journal publications. By using deductive reasoning and qualitative descriptive research methods. This research provides evidence that one of the impacts of environmental problems caused by human mobilization and activities is air pollution. This is equivalent to a high drive to fulfill human needs. This shows that regulations related to national air quality standards have not been effectively enforced. Therefore, every country has the responsibility to monitor, control and enforce laws against actions that damage the environment.

Keywords: Environmental Politics, Policy, Environmental Pollution

1 Introduction

Humans, without realizing it, exist, grow, and develop in an ecosystem system, known as ecology. This is an interdependent relationship between living (biotic) elements and non-living (abiotic) elements that influence each other in a particular area. The relationship between these elements is balanced and dynamic, creating environmental conditions that support the life of organisms in the region. This analogy is also relevant in the context of the reciprocal relationship between humans and nature, which is represented by the environment. Conceptually, it asserts that the environment consists of humans and all their interactions with natural resources. This means that all activities carried out by humans affect the environment, and vice versa, humans also depend on the conditions of their environment.

The environment, or what is known as "the environment," can be defined as a medium that includes air, water, and land. The environment, on the other hand, can be interpreted as a spatial unity that involves elements such as power, living creatures, humans, and all the actions they carry out that have an impact on nature. The environment is one of the forces that has been proven to unite nations and people of various races in a more constructive global relationship. Environmental issues are increasing day by day, showing the failure of implementing environmental policies that have not been completely successful. Misuse of natural resources and exploitation of the environment has led to a

decline in the quality of the environment and a significant increase in the incidence of environmental cases.[1]

In applicable laws and regulations, efforts to protect and manage the environment have been explained. This can also be seen as a way for the state to fulfill its responsibilities and play a role in managing and preserving natural resources for the welfare of the people. The role of the state in utilizing its natural resources is reflected in the implementation of sustainable national development. Although globalization has encouraged rapid growth and social mobility, the implementation of national development related to the environment and spatial planning has, so far, caused a decline in the quality and function of the environment itself. This shows that human actions and behavior in meeting their needs do not always produce a positive impact on the environment.[2]

Environmental problems in developing countries are different from those in developed countries. In Indonesia, one of the environmental problems that often occurs is air pollution. High levels of air pollution, especially in big cities like Jakarta, have made Indonesia ranked ninth as the world's largest pollution producer.[3] This is very unfortunate because even though Indonesia has natural and geographical conditions that are known as the "lungs of the world," this country is one of the biggest contributors to pollution in the world. International organizations such as the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) note that forests in Indonesia are recognized as the "lungs of the world" because they contribute up to 30-40% of the global oxygen supply.

Air pollution is the impact of human activity which has a major impact on the environment, although it is often not realized. This is manifested in increased ownership and use of private vehicles and public transportation in large cities in Indonesia, which results in increased emissions and air pollution. Apart from that, inappropriate methods of burning waste and destroying household waste by burning it also contribute to air pollution, as do several industrial activities that produce gas emissions.[4] Low levels of public awareness and concern for air pollution are one of the factors causing high levels of air pollution, especially in urban areas.

2 Literature Review

Environmental politics is also directed into the development of environmental political theory. There are two main theories in environmental politics, namely ecocentrism and anthropocentrism. There is rivalry between these two theoretical thinkers because these two theories have contradictory thoughts. Ecocentrism thinkers are called ecocentrists and anthropocentrism thinkers are called anthropocentrists. Ecocentrism sees nature as an equal relationship, while anthropocentrism gives greater power and role to humans in managing the environment.[5]

The philosophy adopted by ecocentrists is that the Earth needs all creatures and organisms for the normal survival of life. Living creatures in the form of plants and animals have special functions and roles so that they have the right and legitimacy to survive. The loss of these non-human creatures and organisms can damage and disrupt the course of universal life in this world.

The philosophy adopted by anthropocentrists is that humans have a special role as the sole guardians of the Earth's sustainability. Humans have minds and thoughts and emotions that enable progress in various fields, including environmental sustainability. Anthropocentrists argue that humans are rational creatures and have various solutions to the problems they face. Thus, anthropocentrism sees that nature and non-human living creatures will be managed and utilized to ensure humans survive and develop.

If the Indonesian Constitution adopts ecocentrism, of course the language and instructions will be different. For example, the ecocentric version of the Indonesian Constitution will say that the Indonesian Government must maintain biological and non-biological diversity as the main asset of the nation and state. According to Eco centrists, anthropocentrism is the basis of thought for environmental destruction. With the justification of fulfilling human interests (human-centeredness), non-human living creatures (animals and plants) have their freedom taken away, exploited, and even killed. Humans are the center and top of the food chain, so humans have the right to enjoy this natural life as freely as possible. Without a fundamental change in human thinking,

environmental damage will continue to occur. Anthropocentrism must be immediately eliminated and replaced with ecocentrism. The focus is not human interests but changes to the interests of nature (non-human centredness).

The hegemony of human needs is the root cause of the loss of plant and animal species and damage to the quality of the environment. Humans need fish, plantation land, housing land and oil palm and all these needs are obtained from the exploitation of nature. Eckersley (1992) is an ecocentrist who sees many of the problems that anthropocentrism has. Instead of protecting the environment, technology created by humans is used to destroy well-established ecosystems. The impact is extraordinary because of the use of technology.

Helen Kopnina, Haydn Washington, Bron Taylor and John J Piccolo are ecocentric groups who support Eckersley's opinion. They say that anthropocentrism is a theory that provides legitimacy for environmental damage.

Wells postulates that anthropocentrism encourages humans to protect the environment. If humans have a unified system of values, the living environment, including animals and plants, has essential value for humans. By focusing on humans, nature has a real protector. In contrast, Wells considered ecocentric thinkers to have no convincing proposals for the welfare of animals, plants, and nature. It is impossible for animals and plants to find a way to kill.[6]

There are three factors why anthropocentrism is the theoretical basis for environmental damage. First, humans realize the risk of damage to ecosystems and the environment to pursue human interests. Only humans determine the benefits and value of animals and plants. Thus, human interests become primary. Eco centrists label this phenomenon as human hegemony. The rarity or extinction of nonhuman species is not a priority. Moreover, this scarcity occurs because of human interests. For Eco centrists, the scarcity and extinction of non-human species should be a priority. The approach used by Eco centrists is a systems approach. The loss of a species disrupts the entire system.

Second, the pursuit of human welfare is a goal that will never be achieved so environmental protection will never be a human goal. For Eco centrists, the Earth will never be able to meet all human needs. The concept of sustainable development attracts many developing countries because it combines economic growth with environmental protection and social justice. When the Earth is unable to meet all human needs, the concept of sustainable development becomes eternal rhetoric. Economic growth based on environmental exploitation worsens social justice. When the forest is completely cleared by companies, the people living around the forest experience multiple losses: their food and economic sources disappear, and the logging companies become richer. The income earned by loggers is not commensurate with the impact of the damage suffered.[7]

Third, environmental protection can occur if environmental protection provides direct benefits for humans. What if protection does not provide direct benefits to humans? Of course, it is not important for humans to protect these species. This is a critique of anthropocentrism. Ecocentrism states that the existence of all species is a necessity even though these species do not provide direct benefits to humans.

3 Research Methods

The author used the normative legal research method in conducting this research, the research used a review of Environmental Political Theory on environmental policy in Indonesia. The data collected is secondary data in the form of ready-made data in the form of several articles/journals, reports, laws and regulations, and other electronic information sources from within and outside the country. The data collection technique in this research was obtained through a literature review, to obtain several legal materials, including Indonesian laws and regulations (UU No. 32 of 2009, PP No. 22 of 2021, PP No. 41 of 1999 and others). publication of national and international articles/journals, law books, and electronic information media. By using deductive reasoning and qualitative descriptive research methods. The legal materials are then selected, analyzed, and studied, to obtain results from identifying the problems formulated in the problem formulation in this research.

4 Result & Discussion

4.1 Indonesian Environmental Political Policy

The constitutional provisions which form the legal basis for the management of the environment and natural resources are Article 33 paragraph (3), which is more widely interpreted as the use and exploitation of natural resources with justification to achieve people's welfare, so that the aspects of protection and sustainability of the environment and natural resources become neglected. The second and fourth amendments to the 1945 Constitution have included new provisions related to environmental management and utilization of natural resources, namely Article 28H paragraph (1) and Article 33 paragraphs (4) and (5) of the 1945 Constitution. Article 28H paragraph (1) states that "everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to have a place to live, and to have a good and healthy living environment and the right to receive health services." Article 33 paragraph 4 of the 1945 Constitution "The national economy is organized based on economic democracy with the principles of togetherness, fair efficiency, sustainability, environmental insight, independence, and by maintaining a balance of progress and national economic unity." Meanwhile, Article 33 paragraph (5) confirms that further provisions are regulated by law.[8]

From the provisions of Article 28 H paragraph (1), Article 33 paragraphs (3), (4) and (5) of the 1945 Constitution, there are 5 important things which become state legal policies in environmental management and utilization of natural resources.[9]

- a. Environmental management and utilization of natural resources must be placed within the framework of recognition, protection and fulfillment of the human rights of every citizen to a good and healthy environment. In other words, the human right to a good and healthy environment cannot be sacrificed due to the implementation of development and utilization of natural resources.
- b. environmental management and utilization of natural resources is the responsibility of the state, where through the right to control the state, the state makes rules and policies for the use of the environment and natural resources.
- c. people's welfare is the philosophical and sociological basis for all activities and environmental management activities and the use of natural resources is used for people's welfare.
- d. environmental management and utilization of natural resources is a means of achieving sustainable development with an environmental perspective, in the sense that the targets of environmental management and utilization of natural resources not only include people's welfare, but also aspects of environmental sustainability and national economic progress; And
- e. there is delegation of further regulations regarding environmental management by law.

The 1945 Constitution states that a good and healthy living environment is a human right and constitutional right for every Indonesian citizen. Therefore, the state, government and all stakeholders are obliged to protect and manage the environment in implementing sustainable development so that the Indonesian environment can remain a source and support for life for the Indonesian people and other living creatures.

Based on this, the birth of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management is a source of formal law at the statutory level in the environmental context in Indonesia. Philosophically, Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Protection and Management and Protection of Life, views and appreciates the importance of human rights in the form of the right to a good and healthy living environment for citizens.

Law no. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (UUPLH) as a replacement for Law no. 23 of 1997 brought fundamental changes in environmental management regulations in Indonesia. Because seen from the title of UUPLH 2009, there is an emphasis on efforts to protect life, followed by the words environmental management. In fact, in terms of language rules, the word management includes

protection activities. With an emphasis on protection efforts, in addition to the words environmental management, Law 32 of 2009 gives serious attention to regulatory rules which aim to provide guarantees for the realization of sustainable development and ensure that the environment can be protected from businesses or activities that cause environmental damage or pollution life.

4.2 Implementation of Environmental Political Theory in Indonesian Environmental Policy

The implementation of environmental political theories of ecocentrism and anthropocentrism in Indonesian environmental policy can reflect various aspects in the preparation, implementation and evaluation of environmental policies. This environmental political theory refers to the ethical views and values that underlie views of the environment, including the extent to which the focus is on ecosystem interests (ecocentrism) or human interests (anthropocentrism). The following is an example of the implementation of both in environmental policy in Indonesia:[10] [11][4]

4.2.1 Ecocentrism:

Ecosystem Conservation: Environmental policy in Indonesia may reflect ecocentrism with a strong approach to the conservation of natural ecosystems. Examples of this could include the establishment of national parks, nature reserves, and other conservation areas to protect biodiversity and maintain ecosystem balance.

Anti-deforestation Policy: Prohibit or reduce deforestation practices that damage rainforest ecosystems in Indonesia. This aims to protect forest ecosystems and minimize negative impacts on native flora and fauna.

Protection of Endangered Species: Policies for the protection and recovery of endangered species, such as the orangutan or Sumatran tiger, reflect an ecocentric view that prioritizes the survival of these species.

4.2.2 Anthropocentrism:

Natural Resource Management: Focuses on human benefits from the environment, such as forest management, sustainable agriculture, and air management, which prioritize human interests, including food and livelihoods. **Renewable Energy Development:** Advancing policies and investment in renewable energy, such as solar and wind energy, to meet human energy needs while reducing negative impacts on the environment. **Waste Management and Air Pollution:** Policies for handling waste and reducing air pollution, which support human welfare by maintaining the quality of drinking water and a healthy environment.

It is important to remember that in practice, many environmental policies around the world, including Indonesia, mix elements of ecocentrism and anthropocentrism. A balanced approach is usually taken to consider the interests of ecosystems and humans simultaneously. In implementing environmental policies, it is also important to involve society, science and other stakeholders to ensure that the policies are effective and sustainable in the long term.

The rivalry between anthropocentrism and ecocentrism gives rise to a dilemma in Political Science. These two theories compete for relative truth with various explanations and data proposed. The struggle for relative truth was won by anthropocentrists. It is important to dissect the Indonesian Constitution using the debate between these two theories. For researchers, the Constitution, Article 33 paragraph 3, is an example of the implementation of the theory of anthropocentrism. It can be seen that the main focus of the constitution is the prosperity of society through the utilization of Indonesia's natural resources.

Ecocentrism and anthropocentrism are two different theories of environmental ethics. Ecocentrism holds that all living things have inherent value, regardless of their use to humans. In contrast, anthropocentrism holds that only humans have inherent value, and that the environment only has value to the extent that it benefits humans.

In the context of environmental policy, ecocentrism tends to support policies that protect the environment for the sake of the environment itself, while anthropocentrism tends to support policies that protect the environment for the benefit of humans. For example, an ecocentrist might support a policy that prohibits deforestation because they believe that forests have inherent value that should be protected, whereas an anthropocentrist might support a policy that permits deforestation if doing so will create jobs and improve the economy.

The competition between ecocentrism and anthropocentrism has given rise to a dilemma in political science. These two theories compete for relative truth with the various explanations and data presented. In this struggle for relative truth, anthropocentrism tends to be more dominant. This can be seen from the Constitution, Article 33 paragraph 3, which focuses on the prosperity of society through the utilization of Indonesia's natural resources. This constitution reflects an anthropocentric view that prioritizes human interests above environmental interests. Ecocentrism and anthropocentrism are two different theories of environmental ethics. Ecocentrism holds that all living things have inherent value, regardless of their use to humans. In contrast, anthropocentrism holds that only humans have inherent value, and that the environment only has value to the extent that it benefits humans.

In the context of environmental policy, ecocentrism tends to support ecocentrism and anthropocentrism policies which are to protect two environmental theories for the sake of ethical environmental interests which are different in themselves. Meanwhile, anthropocentric opinions tend to support living creatures that have inherent environmental value, regardless of human interests, for example for humans. Ecocentrism In contrast, anthropocentrism may argue in favor of a policy that simply prohibits humans from logging forests because of their inherent value, believing that environmental forests have only inherent value insofar as they must be protected, while being beneficial to humans.

In Indonesia, they tend to support environmental policies that tend to protect and reflect a mixed environment in the interests of ecocentrism and anthropocentrism. For example, an ecocentric protection policy may favor species that are threatened with extinction and a policy that prohibits logging reflects an ecocentric view of forest logging because they prioritize the belief in the survival that living forest species have, inherent value while a policy that management must protect resources, whereas nature reflects an anthropocentric view that may be anthropocentric. supports policies that prioritize the benefits of allowing human logging from environmental forests.[8]

The competition between ecocentrism and creating anthropocentrism in the field has created dilemmas and increases in the economy. Science in politics. Indonesia, These two environmental theoretical policies tend to contest and reflect the truth of a relative mixture of ecocentrism and various anthropocentrism explanations. For example, policies and data on species protection are presented.[5] In the face of the struggle for extinction, the truth reflects this relative view, ecocentric anthropocentrism, which tends to prioritize the dominant survival of these species, which can be seen from the Constitutional policy on the management of the basic law on resources in Article 33 paragraph 3 reflects an anthropocentric view that focuses on prioritizing the benefits of society's prosperity from the environment. Utilization of resource competition between natural ecocentrism and anthropocentrism has been experienced by Indonesia. The Constitution creates a dilemma in reflecting the views of political science. These two theories prioritize human interests in fighting for truth relative to the interests of various environments.

5 Conclusion

Ecocentrism and anthropocentrism are two different theories of environmental ethics. Ecocentrism holds that all living things have inherent value, regardless of their use to humans. In contrast, anthropocentrism holds that only humans have inherent value, and that the environment only has value to the extent that it benefits humans.

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In Indonesia, environmental policy tends to reflect a mixture of ecocentrism and anthropocentrism. For example, policies for the protection of endangered species reflect an ecocentric view that prioritizes the survival of these species, while natural resource management policies reflect an anthropocentric view that prioritizes human benefits from the environment.

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