

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY: REVIEW OF GOVERNMENT POLICY IN MAINTAINING THE ENVIRONMENT

Fika Febriani ¹, Ikhtia Faizatuz Zahrah ², Azra Keanu Pramudia ³, Gita
Wibawa Ning Putri ⁴, Billy Rezki Permadi ⁵, Raghie Latuconsina ⁶

Universitas Galuh, Ciamis, Indonesia ^{1,2,3,4,5,6}

Email: Fikafebriani@unigal.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Environmental conservation is a process or method of protection from damage and destruction that is carried out to maintain and protect nature and its components, as well as maintaining the balance of the ecosystem. The government has an important role in this effort through establishing policies that support environmental conservation, maintaining ecosystem balance, and ensuring the sustainability of natural resources. One focus of government policy is forest protection, where deforestation and illegal logging are considered serious problems. Forest rehabilitation programs and reforestation campaigns are integral strategies in maintaining forest sustainability. The government also implemented several policies, including Law no. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management and Law no. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management, to overcome the negative impact of human activities on the environment. The government's role also includes implementing strict environmental regulations, especially in the industrial sector, with the aim of controlling and limiting the environmental impacts of economic activities and imposing sanctions on violators. Improving legal instruments, such as Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, is one of the government's efforts to update environmental regulations. The success of environmental conservation also depends on the effectiveness of environmental institutions, which is reflected in the performance of government agencies, legal instruments and statutory regulations. The formation of this institution is an effort to preserve the environment through various programs run by the government.

Keywords : *leader, environment, government*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a country rich in natural resources, but it cannot be denied that Indonesia is a country with a critical condition. There is damage everywhere, not only a crisis in the physical environment such as water, land, air, even climate, but a biological environmental crisis that can be seen as

unproductive agricultural land and deforestation and forest burning resulting in the extinction of animals and plants and an environmental crisis. Social problems such as waste, road infrastructure and traffic jams are the highest complaints. The role of leaders in maintaining environmental quality is very important because environmental management policies in many regions in

Indonesia start from the leader's commitment to adopting better environmental management policies . The government as a leader and as the person responsible for the welfare of its people has a big responsibility in trying to think about and realize the formation of environmental conservation.

Population density which continues to increase, especially in rural and urban areas, will affect environmental quality, namely waste producers and environmental pollution due to their actions. This is because their lifestyle tends to not pay attention to the impact on the environment which will then threaten public health and the sustainability of the environment itself. In this case, community initiatives emerge in a society to improve the quality of the environment, starting from changing clean lifestyles, greening villages, sorting waste, saving water use, and others through their collective actions. On the one hand, environmental damage caused by human activities occurs partly because of the demands of their lives.

Low knowledge, limited educational factors, and inadequate fulfillment of daily needs mean that poor people are mainly just trying to maintain their lives without thinking about environmental sustainability. The success of development, especially human development, can be assessed by looking at how much the most basic problems in society can be resolved. These problems include poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, food security, and upholding democracy . Meanwhile, environmental conservation efforts require sufficient knowledge and finances. On the other hand, the rapid increase in urbanization is accompanied

by a tendency to increase the development of new industries, causing an increase in the burden on the urban environment. Environmental damage is exacerbated by industrialization which does not lead to environmental sustainability and government negligence in carrying out its functions. In fact, the responsibility to protect the environment from pollution and destruction is entirely the responsibility of the government, because it has an interest in making regulations and supervision related to environmental protection. However, the role of the government that is highly expected by the wider community is not only to make regulations, but also to be able to implement and enforce these regulations in accordance with their function. Gap analysis of the government's role as a leader in supporting environmental conservation includes evaluating the effectiveness of policies, resource allocation, and implementation of environmental protection programs. An assessment of the consistency between government rhetoric and actions is also relevant to identifying potential improvements in maintaining appetite in nature.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Environmental Conservation

Environmental preservation consists of two words, namely preservation and environment. Each of these words has a meaning. Conservation can generally be defined as an effort or activity to care for, protect and develop something that has value to be preserved. Preservation can have several meanings. First, with efforts to maintain, maintain, the way it is. Second, or displaying it according to the

conditions and situations of today's life, so that the form obtained is not exactly the same as the original but still maintains and maintains the existing values. (Sukirman, 2008:11). Based on the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), preservation comes from the word "sustainable" which means remaining in its original state. And it gets the affix "pe and an" which means process, method, act of preserving, protection from destruction or damage, preservation, conservation. So preservation is a management effort carried out through activities such as planning, protection, maintenance, utilization, as well as supervision to safeguard something that needs to be preserved. The environment can be interpreted as everything that exists around living creatures, one of which is humans, and influences the development of living creatures. The definition of the environment according to several experts is according to Otto Soemarwoto, where he explains that the environment is everything that exists in all organisms or living things. These things also have a big influence on the lives of living creatures themselves. Amsyari (1989) also expressed his opinion regarding the environment. According to Amsyari, the definition of the environment is divided into three groups. The first group is the physical environment. The physical environment is everything that surrounds humans. The forms of the physical environment are inanimate objects. Such as air, water, light, stones, houses, and so on. So from the definition of conservation and the definition of the environment above, environmental conservation can be defined as a process or method of protection from damage and destruction. Environmental

conservation is an effort to maintain and protect nature and all its components, as well as maintaining the balance of the ecosystem.

Leader

The concept of "leader" comes from the foreign word "leader". A leader is someone who has influence in his environment and leads a group such as in an organization or even in a family. Leaders must be able to direct and coordinate their groups to achieve the goals they want to achieve. According to experts, they are as follows:

1. Suradinata (1997:11) believes that a leader is a person who leads a group of two or more people, whether an organization or a family .
2. According to Rivai (2004:65), a leader is a member of a group who is given a certain position and is expected to act according to his position. So a leader is also someone in an association who is expected to be able to use his influence to realize and achieve group goals.
3. According to Matondang (2008:5), a leader is someone who is able to influence other people to do or not do something they want.
4. Meanwhile, the most recent definition of a leader as post modern, according to Lantu in his book (2007:29), states that a leader is a servant. The last definition is very interesting because what has happened so far is that leaders are served, not serving. In essence, a leader is a person who has followers or supporters because of his capacity.

In the opinion of several experts above, it can be concluded that a leader is someone who has the ability to

organize, encourage, coordinate and influence other people in order to collaborate towards achieving predetermined common goals.

Role

According to Linton, role is a term used to indicate the total sum of cultural patterns associated with a particular status. As such, it encompasses the attitudes, social values, and behaviors ascribed to society by any and all persons occupying that status. Meanwhile, according to Soerjono Soekanto (1981) a role is the behavior of a person who performs a certain position. In a role related to a job, a person is expected to be able to carry out his obligations in accordance with the role he holds. According to Ogburn and Nimkoff, a role is a series of socially expected and approved patterns of behavior, consisting of duties and privileges associated with a particular position in a group. From the definition of role according to experts, it can be concluded that a role is defined as a series of activities played or carried out by someone who has a position or social status in an institution or organization.

Government

The government's definition is classified into two meanings, namely the external meaning and the narrow meaning. Government in a broad sense refers to the state apparatus, the entire state apparatus (apparatus = all apparatus) as a unit that carries out all the duties and powers of the state or government in a broad sense. Meanwhile, government in the narrow sense refers to state apparatus, organs or equipment that carry out government tasks in the narrow sense. The opinion of experts regarding the definition of

government is that, according to Suradinata, the government is an organization that has great power in a country, covering community, territorial and power affairs in order to achieve state goals.

According to Woodrow Wilson, government is an organization of force, not always related to the organization of armed forces, but two or a group of people from many groups of people who are prepared by an organization to realize their common goals, with things that provide information for affairs. - general social affairs. Furthermore, according to Robert Mac Iver, the definition of government is an organization of people who have power, how humans can be governed. From the definition of government according to these experts, government can be defined as a group of individuals who have the authority to exercise power and rule in a country.

Role of Government

This government has a very important role for the welfare of society, such as the role of public services, the role of development or empowerment, and the role of protection. The government is responsible for designing and implementing social policies aimed at protecting and improving the welfare of society. In building and maintaining infrastructure needed by society, such as roads, bridges, public transportation, clean water and electrical energy. The government has a responsibility to protect the natural environment for the long-term interests of society. The government must ensure that there is social justice in society.

This includes protecting human rights, gender equality, tackling discrimination, and social inclusion for

vulnerable or marginalized groups in society. The government has a responsibility to provide access to quality education and affordable health services to the entire community. By improving public education and health, the government can improve the quality of life, open up economic opportunities, and reduce social inequality. The role of government is service to the community, meaning that government is not created to serve itself. The government is required to be able to provide services to its people and create conditions that enable everyone to develop their abilities and creativity in order to achieve mutual progress. The government is something that is directly related to social life, both the relationship between humans and each community group and family, while prosperity is a condition that shows that a prosperous society with the fulfillment of material and social needs. The role of government is very important in creating community welfare and maintaining the quality of the environment because community welfare itself is a target in each person's individual life. If the target has been met then it can be said that the person is prosperous, but conversely, if the target has not been met. So it cannot be said that the society is prosperous.

And to realize this prosperity, society needs the government's role in it to help create the prosperity desired by its people. If the government does not help create community prosperity, what will happen is social inequality, increasing poverty, and obstruction of quality public services. The role of government is not only to create community welfare but also to help improve the quality of the environment

or protect all existing environments such as protecting natural resources, properly managing waste and maintaining natural ecosystems.

The role of government is a conscious effort of a nation, state and government to achieve national goals through planned growth and change towards a modern society. The role of the government is all actions and policies carried out by the government in carrying out its duties, authority and obligations, in this case all actions and policies carried out by the government in empowering the community. The government's role involves providing public services, making policies, regulating the economy, and maintaining security and public order. The government is also responsible for overcoming social problems, managing resources and also protecting the environment.

METHOD

Literature study is an investigative process that involves collecting, evaluating, and synthesizing relevant literature related to a particular research topic or problem. The main goals of a literature study are to understand the current state of knowledge on a particular topic, identify conceptual frameworks, discover gaps in existing research, and formulate a theoretical basis for new research. The following are some of the main characteristics and objectives of literature studies: 1) Information Collection: Searching for and collecting various sources of relevant information, scientific journals, books, articles and other documents. 2) Source Evaluation: Identifying the reliability, credibility and relevance of sources -literature

sources used, Evaluate the research methodology used in the literature. 3) Information Synthesis: Summarize the main findings from relevant literature. Combine the findings to form a comprehensive understanding of the topic. 4) Identification of Research Opportunities: Finding gaps in knowledge or contradictions between literature findings, Identifying opportunities for new research or concept development. 5) Establishment of a Conceptual Framework: Building a theoretical basis that will be used in further research, Developing a conceptual framework for designing research to be conducted. 6) Supporting Research: Providing the basic knowledge and understanding needed for researchers to design and carry out their research, 7) Identification Developments and Trends: Know the latest developments and trends in a particular research field. Literature studies can be a very important first step in the research process, helping researchers to detail research questions, formulate hypotheses, and better design research methodologies. Literature studies also help avoid duplication of research and ensure that the research conducted takes into account existing findings and knowledge.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

SWOT Analysis

The strategy for developing the government's role in supporting environmental conservation will be analyzed using a SWOT analysis which includes Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats. SWOT is a strategic analysis that describes the suitability between owned resources (strengths and weaknesses) and

environmental conditions (opportunities and threats), where this suitability has the function of maximizing strengths and opportunities and minimizing weaknesses and threats.

1. Strength (Strength)

The government has a number of powers that can support environmental conservation. Existing environmental policies, such as regulations on waste management and forest protection, can provide a strong foundation. The financial resources that governments can allocate also enable the implementation of conservation programs. In addition, the government's active involvement in international environmental organizations can strengthen global collaboration.

2. Weaknesses (Weaknesses)

However, there are also weaknesses that need to be overcome. Lack of law enforcement against environmental violations can weaken policy effectiveness. Limited technology and infrastructure are also obstacles, especially in waste management and environmental monitoring. The potential for corruption in natural resource management can reduce the efficiency of conservation efforts.

3. Opportunities (Opportunities)

The government has the opportunity to increase its role in environmental conservation. Partnerships with the private sector can provide additional resources through green investments. Public education about the importance of environmental conservation can create awareness and active participation from the

community. There are opportunities for global diplomacy to build international cooperation on environmental issues, expanding positive impacts globally.

4. Threat (Threat)

Meanwhile, there are also threats that could hamper the government's environmental conservation efforts. Climate change can increase the risk of natural disasters, requiring rapid reactions and adaptation strategies. Economic pressures can reduce the budget allocated for environmental conservation, especially in situations of economic instability. Opposition from industrial sectors that harm the environment can be a significant political obstacle.

Government Policy in Environmental Conservation

The environment is a valuable asset that needs to be maintained sustainably. The government has an important role in establishing policies that support environmental conservation for the sake of ecosystem balance and sustainability of natural resources.

1) Natural resource management

The government is taking concrete steps to manage natural resources so that they are not overexploited. These regulations are implemented to ensure sustainable use of natural resources, involving planning that takes into account the interests of future generations.

2) Forest Protection

Deforestation and illegal logging are serious problems. The government formulates policies aimed at protecting forests and preventing ecosystem damage. Forest rehabilitation programs and reforestation campaigns are an

integral part of forest conservation strategies.

3) Pollution Control

Strict regulations are in place to control air, water and land pollution. The government imposes sanctions for rule violators, as well as involving the industrial sector in efforts to reduce its detrimental environmental footprint.

4) Environmental Education and Public Participation

The government recognizes the importance of involving the community in environmental conservation efforts. Environmental education programs, awareness campaigns and public participation are important points for creating mutual understanding and responsibility for the environment.

The government as a leader and as the person responsible for the welfare of its people has a big responsibility in trying to think about and realize the formation of environmental conservation. For this reason, the government as a leader issued several policies in the form of laws, namely as follows:

1. Law no. 32 of 2009 concerning Protection and Management of the environment

2. This law was passed on October 3 2009 by the President of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono and the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, Andi Mattalatta. Law Number 32 of 2009 contains 127 articles with environmental protection and management as the main focus. In general, Law Number 32 of 2009 contains systematic and integrated efforts to preserve the environment as well as efforts to prevent

environmental pollution and/or damage.

3. Law no. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management

Law no. 18 of 2008 regulates domestic waste management on a national scale. This regulation explains the meaning of waste as the remains of daily human activities and/or natural processes in solid form, which can be utilized or are still suitable/usable. What is included in waste is household waste, waste similar to household waste, and specific waste. Waste managed based on Law Number 18 of 2008 consists of household waste (coming from daily activities in the household, excluding feces and specific waste), household waste (coming from commercial areas, industrial areas, special areas, social facilities, public facilities and other facilities), and specific waste (waste containing hazardous and toxic materials, waste containing hazardous and toxic waste, waste arising from disasters, building demolition debris, waste that cannot be processed technologically and/or waste that arises non-periodically).

The Government's Role in Implementing Policies Designed to Preserve the Environment

The government has a very important role in protecting and preserving the environment through a series of policies designed to reduce the negative impact of human activities on the ecosystem. One of the roles of the government is the implementation of strict environmental regulations, especially for the industrial sector. With clear and firm regulations, the government can control and limit the environmental impact of economic activities, encourage sustainable practices, and impose sanctions on violators. Apart from that, the

government also has a responsibility to educate the public about the importance of environmental conservation. Education and outreach programs organized by the government can provide the public with a better understanding of the impact of their behavior on the environment. With this increase in awareness, it is hoped that the public will be more concerned and active in supporting environmental conservation efforts. No less important is the protection of natural resources.

The government needs to design policies that regulate the sustainable exploitation of natural resources, so that they can be utilized without long-term damage to the ecosystem. Waste management efforts are also where the government must develop effective and environmentally friendly waste management systems, as well as encourage recycling practices to reduce the amount of waste produced. Promotion of renewable energy is also the main focus of government policy in preserving the environment. By encouraging the use of renewable energy, such as solar and wind power, the government can reduce dependence on fossil energy sources that damage the environment. This can also create new economic opportunities in the renewable energy sector. Overall, the government's role in preserving the environment includes strict regulations, public education, protection of natural resources, waste management, and promotion of renewable energy. Through these steps, it is hoped that better environmental sustainability can be created for future generations.

Government Efforts as a Leader in Implementing Environmental Policy

The government has taken various steps, including improving legal instruments, especially those related to the environment. One of the latest legal products passed by the government is Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. This law, which has been in effect since October 2009 and was recorded in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2009 No. 140, replaces the role of Law No. 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management. One other effort is by establishing institutions. The effectiveness of environmental institutions can be seen from the performance of government agencies, legal instruments and regulations as well as programs implemented by the government in maintaining environmental sustainability.

The government has a key role in efforts to implement environmental policies to maintain the sustainability and balance of the ecosystem. Several efforts have been made by the government as a leader in implementing environmental policies, namely:

- 1.) Enforce environmental laws
The government must ensure strict law enforcement against environmental violations. This involves taking action against companies or individuals that damage the environment and violate established regulations.
- 2.) Development of environmentally friendly infrastructure
The government can promote investment in environmentally friendly infrastructure, including

public transportation, renewable electricity generation, and green technology to support reducing the carbon footprint.

- 3.) Providing education to the community
government efforts to increase public awareness about the importance of environmental conservation through education and information campaigns. This can include training, educational programs and social campaigns.
- 4.) Monitoring and Evaluation
This monitoring and evaluation is one of the important things. The government must routinely monitor and evaluate the impact of environmental policies that have been implemented to ensure their effectiveness.

Efforts to preserve the environment are the obligation of every citizen, without exception. If the environment is well maintained, the survival of humanity will also be more guaranteed.

CONCLUSION

Environmental conservation can be defined as a process or method of protection from damage and destruction. Environmental conservation is an effort to maintain and protect nature and all its components, as well as maintaining the balance of the ecosystem. Environmental conservation is an effort to ensure that environmental conditions are maintained by increasing its carrying capacity. The government has an important role in establishing policies that support environmental conservation for the sake of ecosystem balance and sustainability of natural resources. The government as a leader and as the person responsible for the

welfare of its people has a big responsibility in trying to think about and realize the formation of environmental conservation. One of the government's policies is forest protection, deforestation and illegal logging are becoming serious problems. The government formulates policies aimed at protecting forests and preventing ecosystem damage. Forest rehabilitation programs and reforestation campaigns are an integral part of forest conservation strategies. The government also issued several policies in the form of laws, namely Law no. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management and also Law no. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Management.

The role of the government is all actions and policies carried out by the government in carrying out its duties, authority and obligations, in this case all actions and policies carried out by the government in empowering the community. The government has a very important role in protecting and preserving the environment through a series of policies designed to reduce the negative impact of human activities on the ecosystem. One of the roles of the government is the implementation of strict environmental regulations, especially for the industrial sector. With clear and firm regulations, the government can control and limit the environmental impact of economic activities, encourage sustainable practices, and impose sanctions on violators. The government has taken various steps, including improving legal instruments, especially those related to the environment. One of the latest legal products passed by the government is Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning

Environmental Protection and Management. This law, which has been in effect since October 2009 and was recorded in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia 2009 No. 140, replaces the role of Law No. 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management. One other effort is by establishing institutions. The effectiveness of environmental institutions can be seen from the performance of government agencies, legal instruments and regulations as well as programs implemented by the government in maintaining environmental sustainability.

REFERENCE

- Phenabiru. WordPress. Com. (2013, April 27). The Role of Government in Conservation Environment. Accessed November 2, 2023. <https://phenabiru.wordpress.com/2013/04/27/peran-government-dalam-peanggaran-lingkungan/>
- Lecturer in Sociology. Com. (2023, July 29). Understanding Roles According to Experts, Theories, and The concept. Accessed November 7, 2023. https://dosensosiologi.com/pengertian-peran/#google_vignette
- Kompasiana. Com. (2023, June 23). The Role of Government in Creation Community Welfare and Environmental Quality. Accessed on 20 November 2023. <https://www.kompasiana.com/nur19305/649bce3ce1a16768cf3149a2/peran-gov-dalam-mebuat-kesejahteraan->

- [Masyarakat-dan-kualitas-lingkungan- Hidup](#)
Paradise. R. (2020). The Role of Regional Government as Regulator, Dynamist, Facilitator and Catalyst in Empowering Cocoa Farmers in North Luwu Regency. Journal I LaLa Galigo. [cations/334550/peran-government-region-as-regulator-dinamisator-fasilitator-dan-katalisato](https://www.neliti.com/id/publi-cations/334550/peran-government-region-as-regulator-dinamisator-fasilitator-dan-katalisato)
Law no. 32 of 2009 concerning Protection and Management Environment
Law no. 18 of 2008 concerning Waste Managemen
<https://www.neliti.com/id/publi>