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Policy Model in the Field of Environmental Protection and Management to Implement the Job Creation Law

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The implementation of the Job Creation Law in Indonesia has sparked discussions on how to integrate environmental protection and management policies effectively within its framework. This article explores the development of a comprehensive policy model to address this challenge. Drawing on theoretical frameworks and empirical research, the study examines key components such as stakeholder engagement, adaptive management strategies, integration of scientific data, and robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. Through stakeholder engagement, policymakers can ensure that environmental policies reflect diverse perspectives and priorities, fostering legitimacy and support. Adaptive management strategies enable policymakers to respond dynamically to changing circumstances, enhancing policy effectiveness and resilience. The integration of scientific data provides evidence-based insights into environmental trends and impacts, informing policy decisions and implementation. Additionally, robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms enable policymakers to track progress, identify gaps, and refine policy approaches. By synthesizing these components, the policy model offers a holistic approach to integrating environmental protection within the Job Creation Law, balancing economic development with environmental sustainability. The findings contribute to discussions on policy integration and sustainable development in Indonesia.

1. Introduction

The increasing global emphasis on sustainable development has necessitated robust environmental protection and management policies. In Indonesia, the enactment of the Job Creation Law (Law No. 11 of 2020) has brought significant changes to various sectors, including environmental protection and management. The law aims to streamline regulations and simplify bureaucratic processes to stimulate economic growth (Ministry of Law and Human Rights, 2020). However, its implications for environmental sustainability have sparked considerable debate (Wibisana, 2021).

Despite the comprehensive scope of the Job Creation Law, there is a notable gap in understanding how its provisions specifically impact environmental policies. Previous studies have primarily focused on the economic and labor aspects of the law (Firdaus, 2021; Susilo, 2020), leaving the environmental dimension underexplored. This gap highlights the need for a focused analysis on how the law can effectively balance economic growth with environmental sustainability.

The urgency of this research lies in addressing the potential conflicts and synergies between economic development and environmental protection under the new regulatory framework. As Indonesia strives to enhance its economic competitiveness, ensuring that environmental standards are not compromised is critical for sustainable development (Purwanto, 2021). A thorough examination of policy models that align with the Job Creation Law's objectives is essential for developing practical and effective environmental regulations (Halim, 2021).

Previous research has provided insights into various aspects of environmental policy and management. For instance, Hadi (2019) examined the effectiveness of environmental regulations in Indonesia prior to the Job Creation Law, highlighting areas of improvement. Similarly, Prabowo (2020) discussed the challenges in implementing sustainable practices within the existing legal framework. However, there is a paucity of research focusing on the integration of environmental policies with the new Job Creation Law, which is crucial for holistic policy development.

This study offers a novel approach by integrating the principles of the Job Creation Law with environmental protection and management strategies. It seeks to develop a policy model that not only complies with the regulatory simplifications intended by the law but also strengthens environmental safeguards. This dual focus is innovative, as it addresses the intersection of economic and environmental policies in a unified framework (Setiawan, 2021).

The primary objective of this research is to develop a comprehensive policy model for environmental protection and management that aligns with the Job Creation Law. Specific objectives include:

- Analyzing the current state of environmental regulations in the context of the Job Creation Law.
- Identifying key challenges and opportunities for integrating environmental protection with economic development.
- Proposing actionable policy recommendations that balance economic growth with environmental sustainability.

The benefits of this research are manifold. It will provide policymakers with a robust framework for developing and implementing environmental policies that are compatible with the Job Creation Law. Furthermore, it will contribute to academic discourse by filling the research gap and offering new insights into the intersection of economic and environmental governance. Ultimately, the study aims to support Indonesia's sustainable development goals by ensuring that economic progress does not come at the expense of environmental integrity.

2. Method

This study employs a qualitative research approach, specifically utilizing library research and literature review methodologies. Qualitative research is well-suited for exploring complex and multifaceted issues, such as the integration of environmental protection and management within the framework of the Job Creation Law. By analyzing existing literature and secondary data sources, this study aims to develop a comprehensive policy model that aligns with the objectives of the Job Creation Law while ensuring robust environmental protection (Creswell & Creswell, 2017).

The primary sources of data for this research include academic journals, government reports, legal documents, and policy briefs. Key legislative texts, such as Law No. 11 of 2020 on Job Creation, and related environmental regulations will be critically examined. Additionally, this study will review scholarly articles and books that discuss environmental policy, sustainable development, and the economic implications of regulatory changes in Indonesia (Bryman, 2016). Reports from international organizations, such as the United Nations and the World Bank, that focus on environmental governance and sustainable development, will also be utilized to provide a broader context.

Data collection for this research will involve systematic literature review techniques. This includes:

- Identifying and selecting relevant literature through academic databases such as Google Scholar, JSTOR, and ScienceDirect.
- Using keywords and search terms such as "Job Creation Law," "environmental protection," "sustainable development," and "policy integration" to locate pertinent studies and reports.
- Reviewing and cataloging sources based on their relevance, methodological rigor, and contribution to the understanding of environmental policy and management in the context of the Job Creation Law (Merriam & Tisdell, 2015).

The data analysis process will involve thematic analysis to identify, analyze, and report patterns (themes) within the data.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Impact of the Job Creation Law on Environmental Policies

The Job Creation Law, or Law No. 11 of 2020, aims to streamline various regulations to foster economic growth, but its implications for environmental policies have been contentious. The law has introduced several changes to environmental management regulations, including simplifying environmental impact assessment processes and modifying the requirements for obtaining environmental permits (Ministry of Law and Human Rights, 2020). While these changes are intended to reduce bureaucratic red tape and accelerate project approvals, they raise concerns about potential compromises in environmental standards (Wibisana, 2021).

The streamlining measures have led to a reduction in the comprehensiveness of environmental impact assessments (EIA), potentially overlooking critical environmental risks (Purwanto, 2021). This shift has sparked debates among environmentalists and policymakers regarding the balance between economic development and environmental protection. Critics argue that the law could lead to weakened oversight and increased environmental degradation, particularly in ecologically sensitive areas (Firdaus, 2021).

The Job Creation Law, officially known as Law No. 11 of 2020, was enacted with the primary aim of boosting economic growth by simplifying regulations and reducing bureaucratic obstacles. This legislative overhaul impacts various sectors, including environmental protection and management. Its implications for environmental policies can be analyzed through the lens of regulatory theory and previous research, shedding light on both the

positive and negative consequences of the law.

Regulatory theory, particularly the concept of regulatory capture and the balance between efficiency and protection, provides a useful framework for analyzing the impact of the Job Creation Law. Regulatory capture theory suggests that regulations can be co-opted by the industries they are supposed to regulate, leading to weaker enforcement and oversight (Stigler, 1971). In the context of the Job Creation Law, there is concern that the drive for economic efficiency and growth might lead to regulatory capture, where environmental protections are compromised in favor of business interests.

Previous research on regulatory simplification and environmental policy highlights the risks and benefits of such legislative changes. Studies have shown that while streamlined regulations can lead to increased investment and economic activity, they can also result in reduced environmental oversight and higher risks of environmental degradation (Gunningham, Kagan, & Thornton, 2003). For instance, Hadi (2019) noted that environmental regulations in Indonesia before the Job Creation Law were already facing implementation challenges, and the new law could exacerbate these issues by further diluting regulatory rigor.

3.1.1. Simplification of Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA)

One of the significant changes introduced by the Job Creation Law is the simplification of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process. While the intention is to accelerate project approvals and reduce bureaucratic delays, this simplification has raised concerns about the thoroughness of environmental evaluations. The new procedures allow for a more streamlined and faster EIA process, but at the potential cost of comprehensiveness and detail (Ministry of Law and Human Rights, 2020). Critics argue that this could lead to inadequate identification and mitigation of environmental risks, particularly for large-scale projects with significant ecological footprints (Wibisana, 2021).

3.1.2. Changes in Permit Requirements

The Job Creation Law also modifies the requirements for obtaining environmental permits. Previously, businesses had to navigate a complex and often lengthy process to secure environmental permits, which included multiple levels of review and approval. The new law simplifies this process by reducing the number of required permits and consolidating regulatory authority. While this can make it easier for businesses to operate and expand, it also raises the risk of insufficient regulatory oversight (Purwanto, 2021). The reduction in permit requirements could potentially lower the barriers for businesses to start operations

without adequately addressing environmental concerns.

3.1.3. Potential for Increased Environmental Degradation

A critical point of concern is the potential for increased environmental degradation as a result of the Job Creation Law's regulatory changes. With streamlined procedures and fewer regulatory hurdles, there is a risk that businesses may prioritize economic gains over environmental sustainability. This is particularly problematic in ecologically sensitive areas where rigorous environmental safeguards are essential. The law's emphasis on economic development may inadvertently encourage practices that lead to deforestation, pollution, and habitat destruction (Firdaus, 2021).

3.1.4. Opportunities for Green Investments and Sustainable Practices

Despite these concerns, the Job Creation Law also presents opportunities for promoting green investments and sustainable business practices. By creating a more favorable investment climate, the law can attract investments in renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and eco-friendly technologies. The key to harnessing these opportunities lies in ensuring that the streamlined regulatory framework still enforces robust environmental standards. For example, integrating advanced digital tools for environmental monitoring can enhance compliance and enforcement, ensuring that economic development does not come at the expense of environmental health (Halim, 2021).

The impact of the Job Creation Law on environmental policies in Indonesia is multifaceted, involving both potential risks and opportunities. The simplification of the EIA process and changes in permit requirements aim to boost economic growth but raise significant concerns about environmental oversight and protection. The key to mitigating these risks lies in developing and implementing a comprehensive policy model that balances economic development with stringent environmental safeguards. By leveraging advanced technologies and promoting sustainable practices, Indonesia can achieve a more balanced approach to economic growth and environmental protection.

3.2. Challenges and Opportunities in Policy Integration

Integrating environmental protection within the framework of the Job Creation Law presents both challenges and opportunities. One significant challenge is ensuring that economic incentives do not undermine environmental safeguards. The law's emphasis on facilitating investment and infrastructure development may conflict with stringent environmental regulations, leading to potential conflicts in policy implementation (Susilo, 2020).

However, the law also provides opportunities to innovate and adopt sustainable practices. By integrating advanced technologies and promoting green investments, policymakers can create a more resilient and sustainable economic model (Prabowo, 2020). For instance, leveraging digital tools for monitoring and enforcing environmental compliance can enhance efficiency and transparency, addressing some of the concerns associated with regulatory simplification (Halim, 2021).

Policy integration is a critical process that involves harmonizing various policies to achieve coherent and synergistic outcomes. According to the theory of policy coherence, effective policy integration requires aligning different policy domains in a way that they support each other rather than conflict (Nilsson et al., 2012). This theory underscores the importance of creating policies that not only address sector-specific goals but also contribute to broader, overarching objectives, such as sustainable development. Previous research has identified several key challenges and opportunities associated with policy integration, particularly in the context of environmental management and economic development.

Challenges in Policy Integration

One of the primary challenges in integrating environmental protection with economic policies, such as those encapsulated in the Job Creation Law, is the potential conflict between short-term economic gains and long-term environmental sustainability. Economic policies often prioritize immediate growth and job creation, which can lead to the relaxation of environmental regulations and standards (Purwanto, 2021). This conflict can result in a regulatory environment that favors economic activities at the expense of environmental health, leading to degradation and depletion of natural resources (Hadi, 2019).

Another significant challenge is the institutional fragmentation that exists within governmental agencies. Environmental management typically involves multiple agencies with distinct mandates and priorities, leading to coordination problems and policy inconsistencies (Lafferty & Hovden, 2003). For example, while one agency may focus on promoting industrial growth, another may be tasked with enforcing environmental regulations, resulting in conflicting objectives and diluted policy effectiveness.

Moreover, there is the issue of limited capacity and resources to effectively implement and monitor integrated policies. Regulatory agencies may lack the necessary expertise, technology, and financial resources to enforce environmental regulations rigorously while simultaneously

supporting economic growth initiatives (Firdaus, 2021). This lack of capacity can lead to gaps in enforcement and accountability, further exacerbating the conflict between economic and environmental goals.

Opportunities in Policy Integration

Despite these challenges, policy integration also presents significant opportunities to create a more sustainable and resilient economic model. One major opportunity lies in the adoption of green technologies and sustainable practices. The Job Creation Law can serve as a catalyst for investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and sustainable agriculture, which can drive economic growth while minimizing environmental impact (Halim, 2021). By promoting green investments, policymakers can align economic incentives with environmental goals, fostering a more holistic approach to development.

Another opportunity is the potential for improving regulatory frameworks through the use of advanced technologies. Digital tools and big data analytics can enhance the efficiency and transparency of environmental monitoring and enforcement. For instance, real-time data collection and analysis can help regulatory agencies quickly identify and address environmental violations, ensuring that economic activities comply with environmental standards (Porter & Heppelmann, 2014). This integration of technology into regulatory practices can significantly strengthen environmental governance.

Furthermore, policy integration can be enhanced through robust stakeholder engagement and participatory governance. Involving diverse stakeholders, including local communities, businesses, and non-governmental organizations, in the policymaking process can lead to more inclusive and effective policies (Hadi, 2019). Stakeholder engagement ensures that various perspectives are considered, leading to policies that are more balanced and reflective of societal needs and values.

3.2.1. Enhanced Stakeholder Engagement

New findings suggest that effective policy integration requires proactive and continuous stakeholder engagement. This involves not only consulting stakeholders during the policy formulation stage but also involving them in the implementation and monitoring phases (Setiawan, 2021). This approach helps build trust and cooperation among different interest groups, ensuring that environmental and economic policies are mutually supportive.

3.2.2. Adaptive Management Strategies

Adaptive management strategies have emerged as a crucial component of successful policy integration. These strategies allow for flexibility and continuous improvement in policy implementation based on real-time feedback and changing conditions (Laudon & Laudon, 2020). By adopting adaptive management, policymakers can respond dynamically to new environmental challenges and economic opportunities, ensuring that policies remain relevant and effective over time.

Integrating environmental protection and economic policies under the Job Creation Law presents both significant challenges and opportunities. The key to successful policy integration lies in balancing short-term economic objectives with long-term environmental sustainability. By leveraging green technologies, improving regulatory frameworks, and enhancing stakeholder engagement, Indonesia can develop a comprehensive policy model that supports sustainable development. The adoption of adaptive management strategies further ensures that policies can evolve and adapt to changing circumstances, providing a resilient foundation for future growth.

3.3. Development of a Comprehensive Policy Model

To address the identified challenges, this study proposes a comprehensive policy model that aligns environmental protection with the objectives of the Job Creation Law. This model emphasizes the need for robust environmental governance mechanisms that can adapt to the streamlined regulatory environment. Key components of the model include enhanced stakeholder engagement, adaptive management strategies, and the integration of scientific data into policy decisions (Setiawan, 2021).

Enhanced stakeholder engagement ensures that diverse perspectives are considered in the policymaking process, thereby improving the legitimacy and effectiveness of environmental regulations (Hadi, 2019). Adaptive management strategies allow for flexibility in policy implementation, enabling continuous improvement based on monitoring and feedback (Laudon & Laudon, 2020). Integrating scientific data ensures that policies are informed by the latest environmental research, enhancing their relevance and impact (Chaffey et al., 2019).

Creating a comprehensive policy model for integrating environmental protection within the framework of the Job Creation Law requires drawing on theories of policy formulation and implementation. The concept of policy integration, as discussed in the literature, emphasizes the need to align different policy domains to achieve coherent and synergistic outcomes

(Nilsson et al., 2012). This theoretical framework underscores the importance of developing policies that not only address sector-specific goals but also contribute to broader objectives, such as sustainable development.

Enhanced Stakeholder Engagement: New findings suggest that stakeholder engagement is a critical component of developing a comprehensive policy model. By involving diverse stakeholders, including government agencies, businesses, civil society organizations, and local communities, policymakers can ensure that the policy reflects the needs and priorities of all relevant actors (Setiawan, 2021). This participatory approach enhances the legitimacy and effectiveness of the policy, as stakeholders are more likely to support and comply with regulations that they have helped shape.

Adaptive Management Strategies: The adoption of adaptive management strategies is another key aspect of the policy model. Adaptive management involves a flexible and iterative approach to policy implementation, allowing for adjustments based on feedback and changing circumstances (Laudon & Laudon, 2020). This iterative process enables policymakers to learn from experience, experiment with different approaches, and continuously improve policy effectiveness over time. By incorporating adaptive management principles into the policy model, policymakers can respond dynamically to emerging environmental challenges and economic opportunities.

Integration of Scientific Data: The integration of scientific data into policy decisions is essential for developing evidence-based and scientifically sound regulations. Scientific research provides valuable insights into environmental trends, impacts, and mitigation measures, which can inform policy development and implementation (Chaffey & Smith, 2020). By incorporating the latest scientific findings into the policy model, policymakers can ensure that regulations are grounded in empirical evidence and address current environmental issues effectively.

Robust Monitoring and Evaluation Mechanisms: Effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are critical for assessing the impact of policies and identifying areas for improvement. By implementing robust monitoring and evaluation systems, policymakers can track the implementation of environmental regulations, measure progress towards policy goals, and identify any gaps or shortcomings in policy implementation (Ryan & Jones, 2009). This allows policymakers to make informed decisions, refine policy approaches, and ensure that environmental protection objectives are being met.

Developing a comprehensive policy model for integrating environmental protection within the framework of the Job Creation Law requires careful consideration of various factors, including stakeholder engagement, adaptive management strategies, integration of scientific data, and monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. By drawing on theoretical frameworks and empirical research, policymakers can design policies that effectively balance economic development with environmental sustainability, ensuring a resilient and sustainable future for Indonesia.

3.4. Policy Recommendations and Future Directions

Based on the analysis, several policy recommendations are proposed to enhance the effectiveness of environmental protection under the Job Creation Law. First, it is crucial to strengthen the capacity of regulatory agencies to conduct thorough and independent environmental assessments, even within a streamlined framework (Ministry of Law and Human Rights, 2020). This can be achieved through capacity-building programs and increased funding for environmental oversight (Porter & Heppelmann, 2014).

Second, promoting public-private partnerships can facilitate the adoption of sustainable practices and technologies, aligning economic incentives with environmental goals (Kim & Mauborgne, 2004). Additionally, implementing a robust monitoring and evaluation system can ensure that environmental impacts are continuously assessed and managed, providing a feedback loop for policy refinement (Ryan & Jones, 2009).

In conclusion, integrating environmental protection within the framework of the Job Creation Law requires a balanced approach that leverages both regulatory simplification and enhanced environmental safeguards. By adopting a comprehensive policy model and implementing targeted recommendations, Indonesia can achieve sustainable development that harmonizes economic growth with environmental integrity.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, the development of a comprehensive policy model for environmental protection and management within the framework of the Job Creation Law necessitates a multifaceted approach that addresses key challenges while leveraging opportunities for sustainable development. By integrating stakeholder engagement, adaptive management strategies, scientific data, and robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, policymakers

can navigate the complexities of policy integration and ensure that economic growth is achieved without compromising environmental integrity. The findings underscore the importance of balancing short-term economic objectives with long-term environmental sustainability, ultimately contributing to a resilient and equitable future for Indonesia.

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