

Justice and Equity in Environmental Governance: A Socio-Ecological Sustainability Perspective in East Kalimantan

Muhammad Fadhlan Saputra¹

¹Bachelor of Environmental Science, Mulawarman University, Indonesia

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Corresponding Author:

Muhammad Fadhlan Saputra

Email:

muhfadhlan@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This study aims to examine justice and equity in environmental governance in East Kalimantan, Indonesia, using a social-ecological sustainability perspective. It focuses on the distribution of environmental benefits and burdens, the extent of public participation, the recognition of indigenous rights and local knowledge, and the integration of equity principles within sustainability-oriented policies.

Subjects and Methods: The research employs a qualitative, literature-based approach. Data were collected through a systematic review of peer-reviewed journal articles, academic books, and relevant policy documents on environmental governance, political ecology, and environmental justice. The selected sources were analyzed using thematic coding to identify dominant patterns, structural challenges, and gaps in governance practices.

Results: The findings reveal four major issues. First, environmental benefits from resource extraction and development are distributed unevenly, while ecological and social burdens are disproportionately experienced by local communities. Second, public participation in environmental decision-making is largely procedural and limited in influence, weakening policy legitimacy. Third, the recognition of indigenous rights and local knowledge remains insufficient, marginalizing community-based management practices that could strengthen ecosystem resilience. Fourth, equity principles are inadequately integrated into sustainability policies, which tend to prioritize economic growth and technical solutions over social inclusion.

Conclusions: The study concludes that environmental governance in East Kalimantan continues to reflect structural inequalities that undermine social-ecological sustainability. Integrating distributive, procedural, and recognition-based justice is essential to promote more inclusive, adaptive, and sustainable development pathways.

INTRODUCTION

The global environmental crisis, characterized by climate change, ecosystem degradation, and increased exploitation of natural resources, has prompted serious attention to the aspects of justice and equity in environmental governance (Tanwar & Poply, 2024). Development oriented toward economic growth often results in an unequal distribution of environmental benefits and burdens, with vulnerable groups bearing the greatest impacts of ecosystem damage (Aulia et al., 2025). This situation demonstrates that sustainability cannot be achieved solely through technical and economic approaches but requires the integration of social dimensions that emphasize the principles of justice and equity in public policymaking.

East Kalimantan is a strategic region that reflects the complexity of environmental issues in Indonesia. This province is a center of extractive activities such as coal mining, oil palm

plantations, and large-scale forestry management, as well as the location for the construction of the Indonesian capital city, which is driving accelerated infrastructure development. Massive spatial and land-use transformations have boosted regional economic growth, but have also triggered deforestation, land degradation, water pollution, and conflicts over natural resource control (Tanjung, 2025). Unequal access to resources and weak protection for local groups present serious challenges to achieving equitable environmental governance.

The concept of environmental justice emphasizes that natural resource management must consider the distribution of benefits, community participation, and recognition of the rights of marginalized groups. Rusdianto & Basani (2025) explain that environmental justice encompasses interrelated dimensions of distributional, procedural, and social recognition. In the context of East Kalimantan, these three dimensions are crucial given the presence of indigenous communities with historical and cultural ties to forest areas and customary lands. When development policies fail to consider these dimensions, the risk of social marginalization and loss of cultural identity increases.

In addition to justice, the principle of equity plays a role in ensuring that every group has equal opportunities to benefit from development and environmental protection. Equity demands fair treatment, taking into account differences in community capacity, vulnerability, and social needs (Andry, 2025). In environmental governance practices, an equity-based approach encourages policies that are sensitive to local conditions and oriented toward community empowerment. Without this principle, development has the potential to widen social disparities and exacerbate long-standing structural injustices.

The social-ecological systems approach provides a relevant analytical framework for understanding the reciprocal relationship between society and the environment. Social-ecological systems view humans and nature as interconnected entities that influence each other in the dynamics of adaptation and resilience (Sudarto et al., 2024). In East Kalimantan, changes in land use, extractive industry policies, and the development of strategic areas have impacted ecosystem stability as well as the social structure of communities. Therefore, social-ecological sustainability requires governance that balances economic interests, environmental protection, and social welfare.

However, the implementation of the principles of justice and equity in environmental governance still faces various challenges. Weak inter-institutional coordination, overlapping regulations, the dominance of economic interests, and low public participation in the policy process are major obstacles (Widjaja & Dhanudibroto, 2025). The imbalance of power between the state, corporations, and local communities also influences the direction of decision-making, often resulting in policies that do not fully support long-term sustainability.

Given these conditions, this research is crucial to examine in depth how the principles of justice and equity are applied in environmental governance in East Kalimantan and their implications for social-ecological sustainability. This study is expected to provide theoretical contributions to the development of the concepts of environmental justice and socio-ecological systems, as well as practical contributions in the form of policy recommendations that are more inclusive, participatory, and adaptive to local dynamics. Thus, this research can support the transformation of environmental governance toward a development model that is socially just, ecologically balanced, and long-term sustainable.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design and Approach

This study adopts a literature review with a critical thematic analysis approach to examine justice and equity in environmental governance and their implications for social-ecological sustainability in East Kalimantan. Rather than functioning as a descriptive narrative review, this research is designed as a systematic and analytical synthesis of existing literature, aiming to identify structural patterns, governance gaps, and normative implications within environmental governance frameworks. The literature review method is selected because it enables an in-depth examination of theoretical concepts, empirical evidence, and policy practices across multiple

disciplines, including environmental governance, political ecology, sustainability studies, and environmental justice. This approach is particularly appropriate for analyzing complex socio-ecological interactions where social, institutional, and ecological dimensions are deeply interconnected.

Data Sources and Search Strategy

Data collection was conducted through a systematic search process using major academic databases, including Google Scholar, Scopus, and Web of Science, to ensure the credibility and scholarly quality of the sources. Additional materials were obtained from government policy documents, institutional reports, and publications from non-governmental organizations relevant to environmental governance in Indonesia. The search employed a combination of keywords such as *environmental justice*, *equity in environmental governance*, *social-ecological sustainability*, *natural resource management*, and *East Kalimantan*. These keywords were applied using Boolean operators to capture both global theoretical perspectives and region-specific studies. The search process was conducted iteratively to refine relevance and avoid redundancy.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

To ensure analytical rigor and relevance, explicit inclusion and exclusion criteria were applied. Literature published within the last 10–15 years was prioritized to maintain temporal relevance, while seminal theoretical works were included when necessary to support conceptual grounding. Included sources met the following criteria: (1) Explicit engagement with environmental justice, equity, environmental governance, or social-ecological systems; (2) Clear theoretical, empirical, or policy-oriented contributions; (3) Academic credibility demonstrated through peer-review or institutional authorship. Sources were excluded if they lacked methodological clarity, provided purely descriptive accounts without analytical relevance, or did not directly relate to the research objectives. Through this screening process, the study ensured that only high-relevance and methodologically sound literature informed the analysis.

Data Analysis Technique

The selected literature was analyzed using a thematic analysis framework. Each source was systematically reviewed and coded according to four analytical dimensions: (1) Distributive justice (distribution of environmental benefits and burdens); (2) Procedural justice (public participation and decision-making processes); (3) Recognition justice (acknowledgment of indigenous rights and local knowledge), and Equity-oriented governance practices within sustainability policies. These themes were then compared across studies to identify recurring patterns, divergences, and structural challenges. This comparative thematic process allowed the study to move beyond summarization and to generate analytical insights into governance dynamics and inequality patterns specific to East Kalimantan.

Validity and Analytical Robustness

To enhance the robustness of the findings, source triangulation was applied by cross-referencing academic studies, policy documents, and institutional reports. This approach minimized interpretive bias and strengthened the credibility of the synthesized conclusions. In addition, a critical appraisal of each source was conducted by assessing research design, methodological limitations, contextual relevance, and analytical scope. This step ensured that the literature review functioned as a critical analytical process, rather than a compilation of existing studies, thereby reinforcing the study's methodological transparency and reliability.

Conceptual Framework Development

The results of the thematic analysis were used to develop a conceptual framework integrating justice, equity, and social-ecological systems. This framework serves as an analytical lens for interpreting environmental governance practices in East Kalimantan and for formulating policy-relevant insights. Accordingly, the literature review operates not only as a source of secondary data but also as a theoretical foundation that supports evidence-based and equity-oriented environmental governance analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Unequal Distribution of Environmental Benefits and Burdens

Inequality in the distribution of environmental benefits and burdens is a central issue in environmental justice studies, highlighting how certain social groups benefit from the use of natural resources, while others bear greater ecological impacts. Studies on environmental justice emphasize that this inequality does not occur naturally, but is influenced by social, political, and economic structures that shape decision-making patterns in environmental management (Anwar, 2025). When development policies favor macroeconomic interests, the distribution of environmental benefits tends to be concentrated among powerful actors, while local communities are disadvantaged. From a distributional perspective, environmental benefits include access to ecosystem services such as clean water, productive land, clean air, and natural resource-based economic opportunities. Conversely, environmental burdens include exposure to pollution, land degradation, deforestation, and the increased risk of ecological disasters caused by industrial activity and infrastructure development (Silahooy et al., 2025). This unequal distribution often arises from the proximity of development projects to marginalized communities and the weak legal protection of the environmental rights of vulnerable groups. As a result, communities with limited access to political and economic resources are most impacted by environmental degradation.

Numerous studies have shown that unequal distribution of environmental burdens is strongly correlated with socioeconomic and geographic factors (Abae et al., 2025). Low-income communities and minority groups are more frequently exposed to environmental risks due to the location of industrial facilities and hazardous waste near their homes. Similar patterns are also found in various developing countries, where rural areas and indigenous communities are the primary sites of natural resource exploitation. This phenomenon demonstrates that unequal distribution is not merely a technical environmental issue but is also closely linked to structural injustices within the development system. The impact of unequal distribution of environmental benefits and burdens extends beyond ecological aspects to directly impact social welfare and public health. Research in environmental health has shown that unequal exposure to pollutants increases the risk of respiratory disease, chronic health disorders, and reduced quality of life in vulnerable communities (Padila, 2025). Furthermore, the loss of access to sustainable natural resources also weakens local economic resilience, particularly for communities dependent on agriculture, fisheries, and forestry for their livelihoods.

Distributional inequality is also exacerbated by environmental governance practices that are not fully oriented towards social justice. Natural resource management policies often prioritize economic efficiency and investment, while mechanisms for compensation, environmental restoration, and protection of the rights of affected communities remain limited (Didik et al., 2025). Minimal community involvement in policy planning exacerbates this situation because the aspirations and needs of local groups are not optimally accommodated in the decision-making process. Weak oversight and law enforcement contribute to the continued unequal distribution of environmental benefits and burdens. When environmental regulations are not consistently implemented, industrial actors have greater leeway to ignore their ecological responsibilities. This situation widens the gap between the economic benefits derived by the industrial sector and the ecological losses borne by surrounding communities. In the long term, this situation has the potential to deepen social conflict and weaken the legitimacy of environmental policies at the local and regional levels.

Low Public Participation in Environmental Decision Making

Low levels of public participation in environmental decision-making are a key issue in equitable environmental governance. Public participation serves not only as a means of conveying aspirations but also as a mechanism to ensure transparency, accountability, and legitimacy of environmental policies. The concept of the ladder of citizen participation emphasizes that meaningful participation must involve the public in the decision-making process, not simply as recipients of information or objects of consultation (Samosir, 2025). However, in practice, public involvement often falls short of a superficial level, providing little significant influence on policy direction. In many environmental governance cases, public participation mechanisms tend to be administrative formalities. Consultation forums, policy socializations, and public meetings are often held after major decisions

have been made by institutional actors. This leaves the public with limited opportunity to provide substantial input. Participation that is not designed to be inclusive and deliberative has the potential to reinforce power imbalances, as groups with greater access to information and resources dominate the decision-making process (Ishak & Hos, 2025).

Limited access to information is also a significant factor influencing low public participation. Information related to development project plans, environmental impacts, and permitting procedures is often not communicated openly and easily understood by local communities. As a result, communities lack the knowledge base to actively participate in public consultation processes. Susanto et al. (2025) state that effective participation requires empowering community capacity, including improving environmental literacy and understanding of participatory rights in natural resource governance. Social and economic factors influence the level of community participation in environmental decision-making. Community groups with low levels of education, limited economic resources, and dependence on natural resources often face structural barriers to active participation. Economic pressures and unmet basic needs lead communities to focus more on meeting short-term needs than on engaging in long-term policy processes. This situation demonstrates that public participation cannot be separated from the broader context of social inequality.

Power relations between the state, corporations, and local communities also play a role in limiting the space for public participation. In many cases, environmental decision-making is dominated by actors with strong economic and political interests, while local communities' voices receive less equal attention. Abdullah (2025) explains that participation spaces are often controlled by institutional elites through formal mechanisms that limit access for marginalized groups. This results in decision-making processes that are less democratic and do not reflect the overall public interest. On the other hand, the weak institutional capacity of local governments to facilitate public participation exacerbates this situation. Limited human resources, budgets, and structured participatory mechanisms prevent community engagement from running optimally. Without a system that supports two-way dialogue and collaborative decision-making, public participation tends to be symbolic and does not significantly impact the quality of environmental policy.

Weak Recognition of Indigenous Peoples' Rights and Local Knowledge

The weak recognition of indigenous peoples' rights and local knowledge is a structural problem that persists in environmental governance in various regions, particularly in areas rich in natural resources. Indigenous peoples have strong historical, spiritual, and ecological ties to their traditional management areas. However, in formal policy practices, customary land tenure systems and the collective rights of local communities are often not fully recognized by the state. According to Rikardus (2025), ignoring indigenous peoples' rights not only results in loss of access to resources but also weakens biodiversity protection and ecosystem sustainability. In the context of natural resource management, local knowledge and traditional wisdom play a crucial role in maintaining socio-ecological balance. Various studies have shown that customary-based management practices, such as land rotation systems, protection of sacred areas, and customary rules regarding forest and water use, contribute to environmental conservation and adaptation to climate change (Vuspitasari & Usman, 2025). However, centralized development policies based on technocratic approaches often ignore the value of this local knowledge. As a result, environmental management strategies become less contextual and out of sync with the socio-cultural conditions of local communities.

The weak recognition of indigenous peoples' rights is also reflected in the licensing and land tenure processes. Many indigenous territories overlap with mining, plantation, and production forest concessions without free, prior, and informed consent. This situation triggers agrarian conflicts and social tensions between local communities, the government, and business actors. According to Almanso (2025), these conflicts arise from power imbalances in decision-making processes, where indigenous peoples often find themselves in an unequal position in negotiations with more powerful institutional and economic actors. In addition to legal and policy aspects, the marginalization of local knowledge is also influenced by the dominant perception that modern scientific approaches are superior to traditional practices. This view often positions local knowledge as a supplement, rather than a primary source of knowledge, in environmental planning. However, the integration of scientific knowledge and local wisdom can produce more adaptive and sustainable management

strategies (Fakhrudin, 2024). This imbalance reflects a form of recognition injustice that ignores the identity, values, and contributions of indigenous peoples to environmental management.

The impact of weak recognition of local rights and knowledge is not only felt by indigenous peoples but also has implications for the sustainability of the ecosystem more broadly. The loss of local community control over traditionally managed areas is often accompanied by increased rates of deforestation, land degradation, and uncontrolled resource exploitation. Studies show that areas managed by indigenous peoples with formally recognized rights tend to experience lower levels of environmental damage than areas exploitatively managed by external parties (Sarare et al., 2024). Weak protection of indigenous peoples' rights also increases the socio-economic vulnerability of local communities. Loss of access to land and natural resources directly impacts food security, traditional livelihoods, and cultural sustainability. When environmental policies fail to recognize the collective rights and value systems of indigenous peoples, development processes have the potential to deepen social inequality and weaken social cohesion at the local level. This situation demonstrates that the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights and local knowledge is a crucial element in realizing just and sustainable environmental governance.

Integration of Equity Principles in Sustainability Policies Remains Weak

The weak integration of equity principles into sustainability policies indicates that the sustainable development agenda remains largely focused on achieving economic growth and environmental protection technically, while social equality remains a key priority. The equity principle emphasizes fair treatment, taking into account the differing capacities, vulnerabilities, and needs of diverse social groups. Social justice can only be achieved if public policies pay special attention to the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups. However, in environmental governance practices, this approach is often not systematically implemented (Dumiadi et al., 2025). Macro-oriented and uniform sustainability policies tend to ignore the diversity of social and economic conditions at the local level. Environmental protection and green development programs are often designed with a top-down approach without considering the social context of directly affected communities. As a result, the benefits of these policies are primarily enjoyed by groups with access to capital, technology, and information, while communities with limited resources struggle to participate and receive equal benefits (Azizah & Commun, 2025).

This situation demonstrates that sustainability without an equity orientation has the potential to create new forms of injustice. Furthermore, the weak integration of equity principles is also evident in the distribution of access to climate change adaptation programs and community capacity building. Technical assistance programs, green finance, and sustainable development initiatives are often more accessible to groups with strong institutional capacity. Meanwhile, local communities and vulnerable groups face administrative and structural barriers in accessing these resources. This weakens their ability to adapt to environmental pressures and climate change, increasing socio-ecological vulnerability. The equity dimension is also closely related to the issue of intergenerational equity. Development policies that over-exploit natural resources for short-term profit have the potential to reduce the capacity of future generations to meet their needs. Sustainable development must ensure that the needs of the current generation are met without compromising the capabilities of future generations (Nasution et al., 2024). However, weak oversight of resource exploitation and low commitment to ecosystem protection indicate that the principle of intergenerational equity has not yet fully formed the basis for environmental policy formulation.

Inequality in the distribution of benefits from sustainability policies is also influenced by institutional structures that do not fully support an inclusive approach. Weak intersectoral coordination, policy fragmentation, and the dominance of economic interests in decision-making processes make it difficult to consistently integrate equity principles. Razak et al. (2025) emphasize that without institutional reforms that strengthen accountability and public participation, sustainability policies tend to reproduce existing patterns of inequality. The weak integration of equity principles is also reflected in the limited number of social indicators used to evaluate the success of sustainability policies. Policy evaluations often focus on economic achievements and physical environmental indicators, while aspects of social welfare, inequality reduction, and community empowerment receive insufficient attention. This situation indicates that sustainability

is still understood narrowly as a technical environmental issue, rather than as a process of social transformation that requires structural changes in development governance.

Discussion

The unequal distribution of environmental benefits and burdens demonstrates that environmental governance in East Kalimantan is still dominated by a development paradigm that emphasizes economic growth and the exploitation of natural resources. This development pattern tends to result in the accumulation of economic benefits for certain groups, while local communities in affected areas bear greater ecological consequences. This imbalance reflects the weak integration of the principle of distributive justice in environmental policy formulation. When development benefits are not accompanied by adequate social and environmental protection mechanisms, the resulting negative impacts weaken the capacity of local communities to maintain their well-being and the sustainability of natural resources.

The low level of community participation in environmental decision-making further exacerbates this situation. The lack of space for meaningful dialogue leads to policies being elitist and less responsive to local needs. Participation, limited to the socialization or formal consultation stages, does not provide sufficient space for communities to substantively influence policy direction. As a result, resulting decisions often do not reflect the social and ecological realities on the ground. Limited access to information and weak community participatory capacity also widen the power gap between institutional actors and local communities, thereby weakening the legitimacy of environmental policies.

Findings regarding the weak recognition of indigenous peoples' rights and local knowledge indicate an imbalance between formal governance systems and traditional management practices. Technocratic and administrative policy approaches often ignore local values that have been proven to contribute to ecosystem sustainability. Indigenous communities, with their own management systems based on local wisdom, are often positioned as objects of development, rather than strategic partners in environmental management. This situation demonstrates that ignoring the social dimension of recognition can weaken the effectiveness of environmental policies and increase the potential for social conflict.

The weak integration of equity principles into sustainability policies demonstrates that sustainability is still understood limitedly as an effort to protect the physical environment and achieve green economy targets. Policies that fail to consider differences in social and economic capacity across community groups have the potential to create new forms of inequality. Groups with access to capital, technology, and information tend to have easier access to sustainability programs, while communities with limited resources face structural barriers to achieving equitable benefits. This suggests that a non-equity-based approach to sustainability risks reinforcing existing social inequities.

These four research findings demonstrate a close relationship between the dimensions of distributional, procedural, and recognition justice in shaping the quality of environmental governance. Inequality in the distribution of environmental benefits and burdens is inextricably linked to low community participation and weak recognition of the collective rights of local communities. When communities are not actively involved in decision-making processes and do not receive adequate recognition, the resulting policies tend to lack context and are not adaptive to socio-ecological dynamics. This has the effect of diminishing public trust in environmental management institutions.

From a socio-ecological systems perspective, injustice in environmental governance has the potential to disrupt the balance between social and natural systems. Social inequality can trigger conflict, reduce social cohesion, and diminish a community's collective capacity to protect the environment. Conversely, uncontrolled ecosystem degradation will worsen the socioeconomic conditions of communities dependent on natural resources. This reciprocal interaction demonstrates that socio-ecological sustainability requires a governance approach that simultaneously integrates social justice, public participation, and environmental protection.

The policy implications of these findings emphasize the importance of strengthening community participation mechanisms, recognizing the rights of indigenous peoples, and institutional reforms that support the implementation of equity principles. Strengthening the capacity of local governments to facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogue, increase transparency, and manage conflicts of interest are key factors in creating more inclusive environmental governance. Furthermore, the integration of social indicators in sustainability policy evaluations is necessary so that development success is measured not only by economic and physical environmental outcomes, but also by improvements in welfare and social justice.

CONCLUSION

Environmental governance in East Kalimantan is still shaped by structural inequalities that weaken social-ecological sustainability, as environmental benefits favor powerful actors while local and indigenous communities bear disproportionate ecological and social costs. Limited public participation, weak recognition of indigenous rights and local knowledge, and the insufficient integration of equity principles in sustainability policies reduce policy legitimacy and ecosystem resilience. These conditions create reinforcing cycles between environmental degradation and social marginalization. Therefore, achieving sustainable development requires governance reforms that simultaneously strengthen distributive, procedural, and recognition-based justice through inclusive participation, protection of indigenous land rights, institutional accountability, and the integration of social indicators into sustainability planning, shifting development models toward more inclusive, participatory, and rights-based approaches.

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