

Climate Change Impacts and Solutions: An Environmental Sociological Perspective

Hasan Almutahar¹

¹Universitas Tanjungpura, Indonesia

Sugino²

²Universitas Tanjungpura, Indonesia

Asmadi³

³Universitas Tanjungpura, Indonesia

Martinus⁴

⁴Universitas Tanjungpura, Indonesia

Dhidik Apriyanto⁵

⁵Universitas Tanjungpura, Indonesia

Joko Triyono⁶

⁶Universitas Tanjungpura, Indonesia

Elyta^{7*}

^{7*}Universitas Tanjungpura, Indonesia

* Email correspondence: elyta@fisip.untan.ac.id

Abstract

The topic of climate change has evolved over time from being a global concern to a national strategic one. A nation should pay extra attention to the issue of climate change because it may affect its socio-environmental perspective. The third IPCC report states that climate change might intensify conflict or war; also, because it affects people's livelihoods, it can lessen the perspective of environmental sociology. This study, which employed a descriptive methodology, aims to clarify the problem of climate change and its relationship to the sociological environmental perspective, as well as the effects of climate change from the perspective of environmental sociology and potential solutions. According to the findings of the study Climate

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Change Impacts and Solutions: An Environmental Sociological Perspective, security may be indirectly impacted by climate change because it may have an impact on human livelihoods. In this scenario, the setting that is transformed into a field or a place where people work won't fully generate natural products, which can result in poverty. even make poverty worse. The government of Indonesia is taking action to address climate issues in order to reduce the level of climate change and reduce emissions by developing a strategy for implementing the Trans-Agency Programme in the National Medium-Term Development Planning (RPJMN) 2015-2019 with the National Action Plan - Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API). Climate change can also worsen political stability. The NAP covers 17 technical entities with a focus on the economy, finance, human resources, environment, specific fields, and the legal system.

Keywords: *Climate Change, Environmental Sociology, Indonesian Government*

INTRODUCTION

According to Klare, conflicts over natural resources will alter the locations and points of conflict, lead to new policies, and inspire new military tactics. According to Klare's assertion, Indonesia is a nation with a wealth of natural resources. However, when there is a fight over natural resources, this can also be a source of conflict (Uscinski et al., 2017).

The nation of Indonesia is an archipelago with numerous sizable islands. Due to its advantageous geographic position in the middle of two continents and two oceans, Indonesia's population experiences a variety of environmental circumstances that affect their way of life. The climatic conditions around the nation are also impacted by these natural factors. The findings of the TAR and AR4 reports indicate a connection between climate change and international conflicts, however the AR5 report does not list climate change among the causes of war or conflict. Climate change, however, has the potential to impact human security, i.e., livelihoods, as well as heightened competition, cultural shifts, and population movement. Climate change can have a big impact on many different fields or sectors of life, according to the issues we chose that were relevant to the problem of climate change that influences the environmental sociology perspective. Climate change can have an impact on the agricultural sector, particularly in regions that largely rely on it, where PI can have an impact on yields that



are not good in order to promote prosperity. This indirectly makes society more insecure. Conflicts over climate change can also start, and naturally, those conflicts have negative effects. The Environmental Sociological Perspective is not immediately impacted by climate change. However, the effects of climate change can pose a serious threat to a nation and its environmental sociological perspective (Slawinski et al., 2017).

A law governing the perspective of environmental sociology is still required in the State of Indonesia. However, because it also pertains to safeguarding Indonesian citizens, the concept of environmental sociology perspective in Indonesia can be compared to that of human security. The impact of climate change on the perspective of environmental sociology, the impact of climate change on the perspective of the sociology of the environment, and the impact of climate change solutions on the perspective of environmental sociology are all covered in this paper. Accordingly, this study's objectives are to (1) ascertain the relationship between climate change and the environmental sociology perspective, (2) determine the impact of climate change on the environmental sociology perspective, and (3) determine the best ways to deal with resilience-related climate change. National. Natural catastrophes are a real and common result of climate change. Global warming is the main driver of climate change, which influences the climate through temperature, sunshine, and other factors. As a result, it can result in natural disasters like floods and landslides (Wright & Nyberg, 2017).

METHOD

This study, which employed a descriptive methodology, aims to clarify the problem of climate change and its relationship to the sociological environmental perspective, as well as the effects of climate change from the perspective of environmental sociology and potential solutions. such as books, notes, and scientific literature related to the phenomenon under study.

DISCUSSION

The Issue of Climate Change and Its Relation to the Perspective of Environmental Sociology

According to IPCC 2014, climate change will persist and even accelerate, having an effect on environmental and socioeconomic situations. Climate change has an effect, particularly on emerging nations like Indonesia that are located in climate-sensitive regions. Numerous experts



in the field of climatology believe that migration is a result of climate change. For instance, 12-17 million Bangladeshis live in poverty and are dependent on agriculture, which are made worse by storms, floods, and droughts (Elliott, 2018). during the 1950s, have relocated to India. In 1980, tension and violence were sparked by the immigration of Bangladeshis to India. Climate change is classified as a multiplier threat by CAN-MAB 2007 because it can result in starvation and drought, which can lead to migration and war. Climate change has ties that enable conflict or war, according to the 3rd IPCC report (TAR) and AR4 (AR4). Can a conflict or war be caused by climate change? Security may be indirectly impacted by climate change as a result of how it may influence human livelihoods (Lehtonen et al., 2018).

Naturally, in this situation, the field or location of employment will not maximise the production of natural resources, which might contribute to or even exacerbate poverty. Political stability may also be worsened by climate change (Bolsen & Shapiro, 2018). Geographical conditions, natural resources, demographics, the environmental sociological perspective, and economic factors can all be impacted by climate change (Creutzig et al., 2018). Instead of causing conflict and endangering the environmental sociological perspective, poverty and political unrest might act as triggers. According to the IPCC report (2014), climate change has an impact on a number of sectors, including freshwater resources, coastal and lowland ecosystems, marine ecosystems, food security and food production systems, urban and rural areas, the main sectors of the economy and services, human health, human security, livelihoods, and poverty. Climate change poses serious dangers to human health, global food security, and economic growth. It can intensify natural calamities like droughts and other natural disasters, as well as start conflicts related to climate change. Natural disasters brought on by climate change have a profound impact on the economic and environmental sectors, which can lower the degree of national security.

In archipelagic nations, rising sea levels are an example of climate change. Climate change-related sea level rise can sink islands, which could result in abrasion and modify the limits of a country's territory. Because it has the potential to alter the state of the nation, climate change is regarded as a real threat. Natural disasters brought on by climate change might also pose a threat and perhaps completely destroy a nation (Uscinski et al., 2017). Numerous facets of life may be greatly impacted by climate change, which can also result in unpredictable weather



conditions including harsh weather and heavy rainfall. Flooding is one of the effects of climate change. Floods do a great deal of damage, particularly to the agricultural industry. Floods obliterate settlements and even agricultural land. Therefore, it is clear that addressing the threat posed by climate change requires special attention (Slawinski et al., 2017).

The Impact of Climate Change on the Perspective of Environmental Sociology

Natural catastrophes were listed as one of the real dangers by the Indonesian defence minister in the 2015 Indonesian Defence White Paper. Real threats are ones that frequently manifest and can be encountered at any time. Real threats, which are those that put Indonesia's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and citizens' safety at risk, can originate both inside and beyond the nation. When tackling them, real threats are always given priority. It has been stated that actual dangers include natural disasters, and that these natural disasters may occur as a result of climate change (Masson-Delmotte et al., 2019). The threat of natural disasters must be treated seriously since it is real. Natural disasters are genuine risks that cannot be deflected or avoided, and a country's territorial integrity will be severely impacted by the country's constantly changing climatic conditions. Natural resources cannot be managed optimally with ongoing climate change. Therefore, in order to retain the integrity of the country, an intelligent reaction is needed regarding how to prevent or overcome climate change (Raza et al., 2019).

Geographical, natural resource, and demographic variables are said to be the static factors supporting the environmental sociological perspective by Yoesgiantoro. Climate change, which results in natural disasters and has an impact on the environmental sociological perspective, can have an impact on these three bases. The effects of climate change, which threatens the Environmental Sociological Perspective, also extend to the people's economic circumstances in the afflicted nations (Piao et al., 2019). The welfare of its citizens must be ensured by the state, as is common knowledge. However, the effects of climate change on many economic, sociocultural, and geographic domains are enormous, disturbing people's lives. Climate change is happening globally (Bai et al., 2018a).

In Indonesia, more frequent extreme weather events that trigger floods or droughts can be used to detect climate change. Another way to identify it is by the elevated air temperature, the unpredictable seasons, and variations in the amount of rain. signs of climate change and its



effects, according to (Cramer et al., 2018), both directly (physically) and indirectly (non-physically) felt in Indonesia. Identification and impacts of climate change that are felt physically in different layers of society include: (1) Changes in the wealth of various agricultural commodities from various typical tropical agricultural commodities due to increased rainfall intensity; (2) Reduced agricultural production due to climate and seasonal anomalies; (3) Increased drought.

Then, according to Aldrian, the non-physical effects of climate change arise as a result of an indirect relationship that ultimately disrupts human life activities and has an impact on several sensitive sectors, such as; (1) Health cases of malaria and dengue fever (DHF) rise due to the warming of the air during the change of seasons, (2) Infrastructure, harm from increased extreme rains to infrastructure, (3) Energy, as the intensity of rainfall declines during the dry season, less water is available for hydroelectric power plants (PLTA), (4) Changes in temperature and seasonal variations in agriculture have an impact on cropping patterns, increasing pests and diseases, (5) In the maritime and fishing industries, variations in sea surface temperature can affect where fish are caught. (6) Tourism, coastal flooding can harm tourism-related infrastructure, and (7) Transportation, increased intense rainfall and alterations in wind patterns may prevent return travel by land, sea, and air. Increased hydrometeorological disasters, such as floods, droughts, landslides, tornadoes, and tidal waves, are also linked to climate change. Climate change-related catastrophes are now a grave threat to nations in Asia, including Indonesia (Bai et al., 2018b). The US Department of Defense's identification results demonstrate that climate change has long been seen as a national security threat. Additionally, given that climate change poses a threat, this is appropriate (Schäfer & Schlichting, 2014).

When viewed from an environmental sociology perspective, climate change and all of its effects are unquestionably interconnected. Climate change conditions that result in disasters are one example of non-military risks to a nation. Because it can affect human security, lead to conflict, obliterate culture and national identity, and trigger enormous migratory movements that are generally avoided, climate change is a factor that could pose a threat to human security. For a country, dealing with all of the effects of climate change is difficult, especially in terms of maintaining circumstances that are safe for its population. The National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN), the National Action Plan - Adaptation to Climate Change (RAN-API),



and the Indonesian Agency for Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics (BMKG) are just a few of the strategic measures that Indonesia has taken to address climate issues

Referring to the provisions of the Constitution, the state has a duty to make sure that everyone enjoys a prosperous level of living and earns a respectable income. On the other side, the nation has been greatly impacted by hydrometeorology and climate change. Numerous economic, sociocultural, and geographic areas are affected by this. The disruption of people's life, particularly affecting livelihoods, especially those who labour or depend on agricultural products such as agriculture or animal husbandry and fishermen, has a more specific influence on the Environmental Sociology Perspective (Rolnick et al., 2023).

In the present period, it is unquestionably simpler to foresee climate change, making it possible to act swiftly and precisely to combat it. Climate change is one of the topics that needs to be given special attention by a country in order for it to discover answers or make various types of attempts to take strategic activities to overcome and lessen the problem of climate change after recognising the many negative affects that a country has (Nordhaus, 2019).

Defence of the White Paper is the most notable example of how several nations are thinking about leveraging the threat of PI while creating security measures. (DWP). In the 2010 Quadruple Defence Review (Iii et al., 2019) and the QDR 2014, the US Department of Defence designated PIs as national security advisers. It's possible that Australia used state or single-state failure scenarios to determine the PI threat multiplier in the 2016 DWP. The "Defence Quarterly" (QDR) is an American periodical that is issued every eight years (Masson-Delmotte et al., 2019). Indonesian for "White Paper" A number of nations, notably the US, Australia, and the UK, can include the PI issue in their Defence White Papers (DWP) because it is categorised as a threat. According to data, PI has been used to protect national security for a very long time. In addition to PI being a concern, the security policy-making process must take into account the dimensions of the current threat. Comprehensive paradigm descriptions can be used to describe principles. Due to the fact that it incorporates security from several ways (multidimensional), it is equivalent to comprehensive security.

From the centre, security can be seen to cover a wider range, covering the social, political, and economic spheres (Raza et al., 2019). Even if it might not seem so on the surface, the National National Defence paradigm is comprehensive, whereas the military strategy is still



comparatively ineffective. The idea of National Tannas was initially adopted in Indonesia in the 1960s as a means of assisting the nation in resolving a number of political and domestic disputes, including a means of thwarting communism (Aguiñaga et al., 2018). TThe human security strategy is a possibility because it can integrate the military sector's security with other sectors like the economy, food and energy, and even the environment. Norway is an example of a nation adopting human security standards to enhance its overall security. The nation's national policies are generally sound, and in 2016 it received a score of almost 0.949 on the Human Development Index (HDI), placing it in the top spot (Ngcamu & Chari, 2020). The state is adopting numerous measures to prevent it due to a continually changing climate that, if handled improperly, could have an impact on escalating poverty (Priyadarshini & Abhilash, 2021).

Solutions To Deal With Climate Change For An Environmental Sociological Perspective

In order to slow down climate change and cut carbon emissions, the Indonesian government has implemented a number of strategic measures. Executing the Trans-Agency Programme in conjunction with the National Action Plan - Adaptation to Climate Change (RAN-API) in the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for 2015-2019 is the most widely used strategy. The RAN covers 17 technical entities that are involved with the economy, finance, human resources, environment, specific fields, and the legal system. Additionally, in a number of the RAN-API's pilot areas, risk evaluations and projected adaptation steps were done. In response, the Indonesian Government Partners said that the RAN-API would be used to validate global climate and associated risk forecasts for 2045. The planning of national building projects in the future in accordance with regional or sectoral norms can utilise this as a reference. The Indonesian Meteorology, Climatology, and Geophysics Agency (BMKG) is a body that manages Indonesia's climate projections and offers access to climate data. (Hamidi et al., 2020). Farmers and fishers are particularly impacted by climate change. because the area where these workers are located is extremely sensitive to natural disasters brought on by climate change, which could have an economic impact on farmers and fishermen (Sachs et al., 2019).

In order to raise the national resilience index and make adaptation planning easier, numerous efforts have been carried out as part of the RAN-API implementation process. The national resilience index is essential as a place to start when figuring out whether or not future



adaptation is required. Due to these factors, it is hoped that the government would be able to put the sectoral and regional macrostrategies described in the initiatives stated above into practise. Furthermore, local governments need to start putting policies into practise to modify the climatic calendar so that it is more appropriate and congruent with the regional features of each nation (Fuentes et al., 2020). Nawacita asserts that the government has given the policy agenda for combating climate change top priority, as declared by the President of the Republic of Indonesia. From 2015 to 2019, the RPJMN adopted an adaptive economic development strategy based on the Nawacita principles with an emphasis on obtaining sustainable levels of food, clean energy, the environment, and regions (Knickel et al., 2017). The initiatives give communities living near forests that are poor and food insecure the chance to enhance their welfare by using sustainable resources (Hills et al., 2018).

Chains of coastal, urban, and little islands. For a while, these actions adhere to applicable rules and regulations National Action Plan and Regional Glasshouse Gas Emissions is also known as RAN/RAD GRK. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) worldwide indicators were created by the United Nations. They will be replaced by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) after they expire in 2015 (Mavrodieva & Shaw, 2020). The MDG manifesto supports initiatives to end poverty. A continually changing climate can have a substantial impact on raising the poverty rate if it is not handled properly. In addition to its inability to make a substantial dent in poverty, Indonesia faces vulnerabilities in a number of industries due to the slow rate of climate change. The SDGs state that the only prerequisite for major construction projects in Indonesia is complete linguistic coverage (Mavrodieva & The20). The ICCTF was created with the intention of successfully coordinating all financial assistance, including mixed funding from public and non-governmental sources (Islam & Kieu, 2020).

Indonesia is particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change since there are areas with villages that are partially populated by farmers, coastal areas that are partially populated by fisherman, and areas with hills that are partially populated by farming groups. In the case of a natural disaster and the financial effects of climate change, this community is extremely susceptible. Therefore, a larger proportion of this community group should get adjustment efforts. Additionally, the global free trade system and the international climate change system are comparable. Many affluent countries' interests frequently trump those of emerging



countries, who have little political clout globally and are unable to align with their own national objectives. In order to limit glasshouse gas emissions, Indonesia has imposed a moratorium on primary forests. In addition, the government has allocated forests for economic development and investment, and it hasn't forgotten to designate agricultural land for community welfare within and near forests (Islam & Kieu, 2020).

Indonesia's economy is greatly impacted by climate change. Therefore, it is envisaged that the government will be able to cover the effects of climate change as little as feasible. The interests of emerging countries in preserving global political stability are also significantly impacted by climate change. In this instance, the government took sufficient action to lessen the harm it did. via lowering emissions of glasshouse gases (Leck & Simon, 2018). To present, 239,341 head of households from 3,879 groups have each received a social forestry permit for 1.05 million hectares. Additionally, 2,460 groups for company growth have been facilitated. In addition to the \$5 billion that will be added to village funds the following year, the Indonesian government has given \$4 billion in financing this year. More than 74,000 communities in Indonesia receive assistance from village funds, and in the future, village funds may be utilised to enhance involvement in climate protection and the fulfilment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), such as through bolstering social forestry (Uscinski et al., 2017). One of Indonesia's achievements in addressing the issues of climate change and food security is social forestry. Through the sustainable use of forest resources, this programme enables communities living close to forests that are poor and food insecure to enhance their welfare.

The Indonesian government typically grants the ability to administer and enter small communities. There are various classifications for the about 12.7 million hectares of forest area, including Degraded forest land inhabited by indigenous peoples. Everybody relies on the forest for their daily needs. The core idea behind social forestry is to give groups of people the legal right to work on public forest land without really owning it. 3.9 million hectares of community land grants, 0.6 million hectares of colonial grants, and 4.5 million hectares of allotted land, resettlement land, and forest land make up the 9 million hectares of the Indonesian government's land reform programme. Local communities have easier access to forest resources thanks to social forestry programmes. The community can profit directly from this programme in the form of forest products and indirectly through a system of livelihood. Through the Climate



Village (Proklam) programme, which instills in rural communities a culture of low-emission ecological living, Indonesia has also made an effort to adapt to and mitigate climate change (Slawinski et al., 2017).

Extreme climatic events are having an increasing impact, thus the government needs to develop fast solutions to mitigate climate change (Elliott, 2018). Biomedical parks, integrated urban biological agriculture, the use of biogas, urban sewage treatment plants, and micro water systems are all part of this ecologically friendly development programme (Bolsen & Shapiro, 2018). The 2018 ICCTF Day was held by the Ministry of National Development Planning and National Development Planning Council with the theme "Best Practise Cooperation on Indonesia's Low Carbon Development Plan." The purpose of ICCTF Day 2018 is to promote the climate protection initiatives carried out by the ICCTF in executing various agendas in various Indonesian regions. The Ministry of Education and Culture/Bappeda, which functions as a system integrator, is crucial in ensuring that this commitment is followed up on with a thorough, integrated, thematic, and regional strategy. The ICCTF was established to coordinate various types of funding, including mixed funding from public and non-governmental sources. As a result, effective and ongoing coordination of all financial assistance is possible.

Since 2010, the ICCTF has helped 76 projects in Indonesia that deal with energy distribution, climate change adaptation, and land-based mitigation. The management of wetlands and forests is being improved, as are local economies, community empowerment, policy development, and community resilience and adaptability. In order to tackle climate change, the ICCTF primarily focuses on strengthening adaptation and resilience as well as land-based mitigation. Renewable energy and marine fisheries must continue to be the ICCTF's primary emphasis areas. Priority should be given to supporting the adaptation of nations that are vulnerable to climate change, and specific focus should be placed on minimising economic losses, ecological harm, and even mortality (Bolsen & Shapiro, 2018).

The ICCTF is anticipated to develop into a renowned financial institution for preparing for climate change on a national and worldwide level (Creutzig et al., 2018). The Nationality Certain Contribution (INDC) document, which aims to cut carbon emissions by 29% in 2030, has been finished by the government. After 2020, Indonesia will be given priority as a low-carbon country with an emphasis on the energy, food, and water sectors. According to some, indigenous peoples



are crucial to the fight against climate change. Over the next two weeks, the draught INDC will be posted on the website of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry for public discussion. The 29% number was derived based on an evaluation of the actions done and government policies in the area of nation-building over the long term and is based on a methodological and empirical-theoretical approach (Uscinski et al., 2017). By assigning ministers to specific fields, they can put into practise the recommendations made by the ministers and the objectives that are anticipated to be successful and can prevent climate change (Slawinski et al., 2017).

Estimated emission reductions for the years 2020 to 2030 range from 3% to 29%, however they still amount to a sizeable tonnage. Since Indonesia has a manufacturing sector and a maritime economy, sea transportation also uses a significant amount of emissions, which the sectors are now debating. Because of the many changes brought on by climate change in both the wet and dry months, by 2030 the forestry sector will no longer account for the majority of emission reductions in the energy sector. It is reported that the rains are shorter and more frequent in North Sumatra and Kalimantan. In contrast, rainfall is mild and persistent in the southern regions of Java and Bali. With the exception of southern Indonesia, annual rainfall is predicted to increase in the twenty-first century. It is anticipated that recurring extreme weather events with growing repercussions would further promote climate change management in accordance with the 2015 Paris Agreement (Wright & Nyberg, 2017). NGOs and civil society must participate in the process of combating climate change, even while ministries and agencies are involved in it from the bottom up (Elliott, 2018).

In order to lessen the effects of climate change now and prepare for potential threats in the future, it is necessary to control rising global temperatures by reducing or moderating glasshouse gases (GHG). Priority should be given to taking action to aid in the adaptation of nations at risk from climate change, with a focus on reducing economic loss, ecological harm, and even mortality. A government's commitment to enhancing economic and social sustainability, livelihoods, and ecological existence is defined as adaptation to climate change. From the regional to the national level, future development planning must incorporate the provision of climate-resilient facilities, infrastructure, and infrastructure in key sectors, covering various aspects of agriculture, forestry, environment, maritime affairs, fisheries, and health. Because of this, it is the duty of every aspect of management and society to take action in the



direction of the desired success by enhancing everyone's capacity for adaptation and reducing vulnerability to climate change's effects.

By approving Law No. 16 of the Paris Agreement in 2016 and submitting Indonesia's National Determined Contribution (NDC), which intends to reduce glasshouse gas emissions from 29% to 41% if international help and sustainability are boosted, Indonesia has demonstrated its commitment to the Paris Agreement. The Indonesian National growth Plan (INDC) was created based on a system thinking paradigm and integrated into all significant facets of the nation's growth. It addresses the impact of climate change through international technical collaboration. These aspects of development—poverty reduction, marine sector growth, food, energy, and water conservation, as well as boosting the archipelago's climate resilience—are covered in the INDC draught as a national framework. The main plan for creating the INDC comprises programmes that aim to cut emissions by 29% and are anticipated to do so by 41%.

Priority Programmes, which serve as the main foundation for work programmes to foster commitment from ministries and agencies, local government, and DPRD, are another example of INDC best practises. Building capacity and gathering data on glasshouse gases, as well as developing guidelines for interventions, plans, and programmes (CRP) in line with guidelines for NDC implementation, implementation, and review, are all steps in the creation of the INDC framework and communication network. The National Action Plan for Reducing Glasshouse Gases in Indonesia, coordinated by BAPPENAS, also adopted by Medrilzam (2016) provides an overview of the institutional structure and coordination related to the reduction of glasshouse gases in Indonesia. This overview is based on Presidential Decree No. 6—the national action plan to reduce glasshouse gas emissions.

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry and the Ministry of Agriculture, which can get assistance from associated NGOs, really govern the land sector, which includes forests, peatlands, agriculture, etc., in relation to initiatives to avoid forest fires or to plant new forests. The Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Transportation, and the Ministry of Industry are putting into practise international requirements for automotive carbon technology and efficiency standards for the private sector in the energy and transportation sectors (Elliott, 2018).

The relevant NGOs also have the achievement of renewable energy as a goal. The



Ministry of Industry aims to maximise the use of iron ore in mixtures for the cement industry through the Utilisation of Industrial Processes and Products (IPPU). The Ministry of Public Works and Public Housing and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry are responsible for managing solid waste and reducing methane gas emissions in rural areas. This implementation, in particular, will undoubtedly take the form of a national action plan to cut glasshouse gas emissions at the municipal and regional levels, primarily through the BAPPEDA of each region. As part of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)'s Effective Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) to the Ministry of Environment and Forestry, its implementation is tracked, assessed, and reported on. Following Presidential Regulation Number 71 of 2011 concerning the Implementation of the National Glasshouse Gas Inventory, the relevant ministries' operations are carried out. to aid in the UNFCCC's (UN Framework Convention on Climate Change) implementation.

In this regard, recommended two technical and political process lines for INDC development. When examining the planning procedure and the participation of other stakeholders in the development of the INDC, this strategic move is evident. The RAN-GRK review process, which is led by BAPPENAS and involves the pertinent ministries and agencies, is where the INDC development process gets started. Ministries and agencies are involved in the bottom-up process, but before Indonesia's INDC is published, NGOs and civil society must be included (Lehtonen et al., 2018).

CONCLUSION

The findings of the study, Climate Change Impacts and Solutions: Environmental Sociological Perspective, demonstrate that security may be indirectly impacted by climate change because it may have an impact on human livelihoods. Naturally, in this situation, the field or location of employment will not maximise the production of natural resources, which might contribute to or even exacerbate poverty. Political stability may be exacerbated by climate change, hence the Indonesian government seeks measures to address climate issues in order to lessen climate change. By developing a plan for carrying out the Trans-Agency Programme in the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) for 2015-2019 with the National Action Plan - Climate Change Adaptation (RAN-API), we can slow down the rate of climate change and lower



emissions. The RAN covers 17 technical entities that are involved with the economy, finance, human resources, environment, specific fields, and the legal system

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