



## Sustainable Development and Green Social Work in Indonesia: A Systematic Review

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**Abstract:** Sustainable development and the role of social workers have emerged as interconnected concepts and essential components for enhancing societal welfare. Nevertheless, the comprehensive approach necessary to mitigate the adverse effects of development is frequently neglected, as the emphasis tends to be placed on profit-driven outcomes rather than on sustainable livelihoods. To address this gap, the current research aims to explore the intersection of green social work in Indonesia, which adopts a holistic perspective, and sustainable development, which is viewed as a long-term objective. A systematic literature review was conducted, resulting in the identification of approximately 17 relevant articles utilizing the PRISMA 2020 methodology. Through content analysis, the study revealed that the disparity in the sustainable development framework from the perspective of social work ethics arises from a predominant focus on economic activities at the expense of socio-environmental considerations. This finding indicates that political ecology influences the formulation of regulations by the state, which reflects neoliberal ideologies and contributes to challenges such as forest fires, environmental pollution, deterioration of freshwater quality, and the degradation of forest ecosystems. Despite the emergence of these negative consequences, several critical factors must be addressed to advance the principles of green social work. These include strengthening the foundational principles and roles of social workers and fostering stakeholder networks as a primary agenda for future development initiatives. This study advocates for the integration of the values and principles of green social work into all activities related to development and welfare by social workers.

**Keywords:** Sustainable Development, Green Social Work, A Systematic Review, Social Workers, Indonesia

**Abstrak:** Sustainable development and the role of social worker telah menjadi konsep integratif and sumber utama untuk peningkatan kesejahteraan. Namun, pendekatan holistik dalam implikasi negatif dari pembangunan cenderung terabaikan, karena lebih berorientasi kepada profit-oriented daripada kesejahteraan berbasis sustainable livelihoods. Untuk memetakan kesenjangan ini, riset ini hadir untuk mencari titik temu antara green social work sebagai pendekatan holistic dengan sustainable advancement sebagai konsep jangka panjang di Indonesia. Sistematika literatur review digunakan, dan berhasil menemukan topik sekitar 17 articles yang berhasil diekstraksi dengan metode



PRISMA 2020. Berdasarkan konten analisis, studi menemukan bahwa kesenjangan konsep pembangunan berkelanjutan dari etika pekerja sosial muncul karena skema tersebut lebih condong pada aktivitas ekonomi daripada socio-environmental approaches. Hal ini mengindikasikan bahwa politik ekologi merupakan penyusunan regulasi negara sebagai ejawantah dari pengusung neoliberalisme, sehingga memicu kebarakan hutan, pencemaran lingkungan, kualitas air segar, dan keterbatasan fungsi hutan. Meskipun implikasi negatif tersebut telah berkembang, ada beberapa aspek penting yang perlu diubah dalam mempromosikan konsep green social work, yaitu prinsip dan peran pekerja sosial harus ditingkatkan dan membangun jaringan stakeholder menjadi agenda utama dalam mempromosikan pembangunan di masa depan. Studi ini merekomendasikan bahwa peran pekerja sosial harus menginternalisasikan nilai dan prinsip green social work dalam segala aktivitas yang berhubungan dengan pembangunan dan kesejahteraan.

**Kata kunci:** Pembangunan Berkelanjutan, Tinjauan Sistematis, Pekerjaan Sosial, Indonesia

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## INTRODUCTION

The topic of sustainable development is frequently examined through the distinct lenses of economics, technology, and environmental science (Swain & Yang-Wallentin, 2020; Z. Wu et al., 2023; Younis & Chaudhary, 2020). This fragmented approach fosters academic discourse on a global scale, particularly as frameworks that overlook environmental considerations often lead to exploitative practices towards nature and neglect the long-term welfare of human communities (Mihalciuc et al., 2018; Shaker, 2015). Consequently, numerous academic challenges arise in the effort to integrate diverse disciplines to effectively address pressing environmental issues, including deforestation, pollution, climate change, urban development, and the mining sector (Duffy et al., 2021; Genoud, 2021; Rokhim et al., 2020; Saparita et al., 2020). Despite the urgency of these challenges, there has been insufficient focus on employing a holistic and comprehensive strategy to resolve them. The integration of the sustainable development paradigm with green social work presents a critical area for exploration, as it facilitates the continuous evolution of economic, social, and environmental practices in an ecologically sustainable manner (Álvarez & Coolsaet, 2020; Berkes & Turner, 2006; Sriharini et al., 2023). Given the foundational premise that sustainable development is a mechanism for enhancing welfare, its association with interdisciplinary collaboration emerges as a vital agenda within the academic community, particularly in the promotion of the concept of green social work.

As a study that continues to garner significant attention across various global

sectors, in a broader context, research examining the intersection of sustainable development and the role of social workers focuses on the practical application of ecological policies, particularly assessing the effectiveness of their implementation (Crouzeilles et al., 2017; O'Brien et al., 2022; Wei et al., 2023). Sustainable development policies are particularly pertinent in discussions surrounding environmental degradation resulting from activities such as mining, deforestation, and urban pollution (UNESCO, 2015; Wu & Lee, 2023). These studies advocate for the active participation of stakeholders in collaborative efforts to address environmental challenges (Elgammal, 2022; Hakim et al., 2023; Palmer & Chuamuangphan, 2018) and emphasize the necessity of integrating social and environmental justice (Hill et al., 2012; Jones, 2012; Karabassov et al., 2023). Moreover, issues such as deforestation, pollution, and the prevention of environmental degradation have attracted considerable scholarly interest, as evidenced by numerous academic publications (e.g., Chowdhury, 2006; Kissanga et al., 2024; Miapia et al., 2021; Müller-Hansen et al., 2019). While a majority of research emphasizes the synergy between sustainable development and the role of social workers, the development of an integrative framework that encompasses both green social work and sustainable development remains limited. Currently, environmental and social policies in various developing nations, including Indonesia, often treat these two dimensions as separate or inadequately addressed. The perspectives of social ecology and socio-environmental frameworks within green social work provide essential tools for enhancing sustainable development practices. Consequently, this study is pertinent in advancing discussions on holistic approaches to sustainable development research within the Indonesian context.

This study seeks to investigate the interconnections between green social work and sustainable development. While the ethics of social work, which predominantly emphasize direct intervention narratives, often prioritize a social care approach (Drolet et al., 2015; Nnama-Okechukwu & McLaughlin, 2023), environmental issues have emerged as a significant narrative within community intervention processes, representing a proactive measure in the provision of welfare. To elucidate these concepts, this study conducts a literature analysis of developments within the Indonesian context. Through this mapping exercise, the study aims to offer practical recommendations for social workers and policymakers in the formulation of environmental impact assessments during development planning, with the objective of mitigating further exploitation of natural resources and

preventing environmental degradation.

*Sustainable development in environmental crisis: A reflection from previous existing literatures*

Sustainable development is characterized as a form of development that satisfies present needs without jeopardizing the capacity of future generations to fulfill their own requirements (Akkoyunlu, 2015; Boadu et al., 2021; Elgammal, 2022). The United Nations' report, as reported by Elliot (2013, p. 32), the foundational principles of sustainable development on a global scale, emphasizing the integration of development strategies, environmental policies, and international collaboration to address environmental challenges and developmental opportunities. Environmental concerns are a primary focus within the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which call for urgent action in both developed and developing nations (Hoelman et al., 2015; Sudarwanto & Kharisma, 2020). The core principle of sustainable development is the attainment of high-quality economic growth, wherein governments enhance their efforts towards inclusive and sustainable development while placing increased emphasis on environmental considerations (Thomsen et al., 2023; Thwala et al., 2023; Y. Zhang et al., 2020).

However, the environmental crises confronting the world in the 21st century encompass both natural disasters, such as earthquakes, and anthropogenic disasters resulting from industrialization, which contribute to the exploitation of natural resources (Bhuiyan & Bhuiyan, 2023; Erdogan et al., 2024). This exploitation leads to significant air, soil, and water pollution, as well as the potential extinction of various species, including flora, fauna, and humans (Fletcher, 2012; Young et al., 2022). This phenomenon is particularly pronounced in Indonesia, where socio-ecological issues have deteriorated, primarily due to human activities. Numerous socio-ecological challenges in Indonesia, including illegal logging in conservation areas that precipitates water and food shortages, as well as waste management issues that adversely affect local livelihoods, have become increasingly concerning. The environmental crisis further exacerbates pre-existing social, economic, and cultural disparities, as environmental injustice amplifies inequalities within socio-economic, political, and cultural frameworks (Dominelli, 2014; Ramdani et al., 2020). This situation arises from sustainable development initiatives that fail to adequately incorporate environmental considerations.

National development activities play a significant role in enhancing public welfare;

however, they simultaneously raise concerns regarding long-term environmental degradation. The adverse effects of development are manifested in the reduction of agricultural land due to unregulated construction of factories and housing, increasing unemployment rates, and environmental harm resulting from the mismanagement of industrial waste (Castro-Arce & Vanclay, 2020; Saparita et al., 2020). Additionally, the detrimental impacts of development on the environment are further influenced by factors such as population growth, the availability of natural resources, technological advancements, and international dynamics (Bethan, 2008; Herlina & Supriyatin, 2021; Kunyati & Radianti, 2024). The intricate relationship between development and the environment is evident in various contexts, such as housing development leading to the loss of productive land, industrial activities contributing to pollution, and deforestation undermining the ecosystem's capacity (Walker et al., 2022; Zamzami et al., 2021).

The relationship between development and the environment is complex and reciprocal, with each influencing the other. Development activities can alter environmental conditions, while environmental factors can, in turn, affect the development process. However, these two dimensions do not always align harmoniously. Suboptimal development practices may lead to adverse environmental conditions, whereas a degraded environment can impede development in specific regions (Damarwanto, 2015; Rosalina et al., 2023; Van Oosten et al., 2014). Sustainable development is characterized by its adherence to the principles of environmental sustainability. Neglecting this principle can result in unavoidable negative consequences of development (Cardinal, 2020; Rosana, 2018). Nevertheless, in practice, despite the expectation that sustainable development will promote environmental well-being, it frequently gives rise to future challenges.

To address the challenges associated with environmental degradation and development, social workers play a pivotal role in facilitating community engagement in environmental movements. In their professional practice, social workers must consider complex, interconnected, and systemic issues that necessitate innovative approaches and strategies. The principles of sustainability and the implementation of sustainable practices at local, provincial, national, and international levels are particularly critical, especially in light of the profound impacts of climate change and disasters on ecosystems and human well-being (Berno et al., 2022; Bettinger et al., 2014; Drolet et al., 2015). Social workers are well-positioned to contribute significantly to environmental movements due to their



expertise in advocating for equality, solidarity, human rights, and the inherent dignity of all individuals, which can be applied across various levels of practice to promote sustainability (Norton, 2012). In response to the environmental degradation resulting from development activities, social workers adopt an environmental perspective in their practice, with particular emphasis on socio-cultural dimensions. The numerous natural disasters experienced by communities are phenomena closely linked to environmental issues (Jaya & Izudin, 2023; Susanti, 2021). Consequently, social workers are expected to mitigate these disparities through Green Social Work interventions, which represent a holistic approach focused on ecological and environmental concerns.

The Green Social Work approach incorporates structural analysis that emphasizes the significance of social institutions and relationships, as well as their role in addressing the welfare needs of individuals, groups, and communities, while simultaneously attending to environmental concerns (Dominelli, 2015; Weiss-Gal & Gal, 2020). In Indonesia, development initiatives have frequently overlooked environmental equilibrium, thereby exacerbating social inequalities within communities. This article underscores the detrimental effects on the environment, particularly those resulting from land clearing and recurrent forest fires in Indonesia. This issue warrants collective discussion and comprehension, as the environment serves as the habitat for humans, animals, and plants, whose sustainability must be safeguarded despite the pressures of ongoing development. The objective of this study is to assess the repercussions of inadequate implementation of sustainable development practices in Indonesia, which contribute to environmental degradation. Consequently, this article aims to explore the extent to which sustainable development efforts in Indonesia uphold environmental sustainability through the framework of Green Social Work.

## METHODS

This study employs a qualitative methodology to investigate sustainable development in Indonesia through a systematic literature review (SLR). This approach is adopted to achieve an objective and comprehensive understanding of the existing body of research. The systematic literature review method serves as a standardized research procedure that delineates the reporting of selected items according to a specific thematic framework. The schematic process for item collection is facilitated through the search

engine Publish or Perish, with Google Scholar serving as the primary source for identifying qualified articles. Impact factors, citation metrics, and expert evaluations are utilized in conjunction with high-quality articles to conduct a content analysis. The articles are identified based on the subject areas of “sustainable development” and “green social work”, and are further refined using the keywords the roles of social work, and specifically within the Indonesian context.

The SLR method adheres to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) guidelines. The PRISMA-P 2020 framework was employed to establish evidence-based guidelines, supported by experts in systematic review methodologies (see, MacLure et al., 2016; Stratton, 2019; J. Zhang et al., 2021). During the research process, studies pertinent to sustainable development and green social work in Indonesia were utilized to delineate conceptual boundaries. Research topics that correlate with existing literature were selected as part of the initial literature selection process, which involved electronic database searches and the categorization of journals or literature publishers focusing on social issues, public policy, corporate social responsibility, and best practices in green social work, all aimed at integrating sustainable development goals in Indonesia. This focus is necessitated by the environmental degradation resulting from natural resource exploitation and human activities that occur without adherence to green protocols, as conducted by social workers (Andreas et al., 2020; Levien, 2013).

Figure 1 depicts the methodology employed for identifying articles utilizing the Google Scholar search engine. The tracking process encompassed periodic themes from 2014 to 2024, focusing on the last decade in both English and Indonesian languages. The researchers excluded local languages from the literature search to mitigate potential language barriers. The majority of the articles identified were in English, with five articles published in Bahasa. Throughout this process, the researchers identified a total of 71 academic studies presented in journal article format, characterized by high reputational standards.

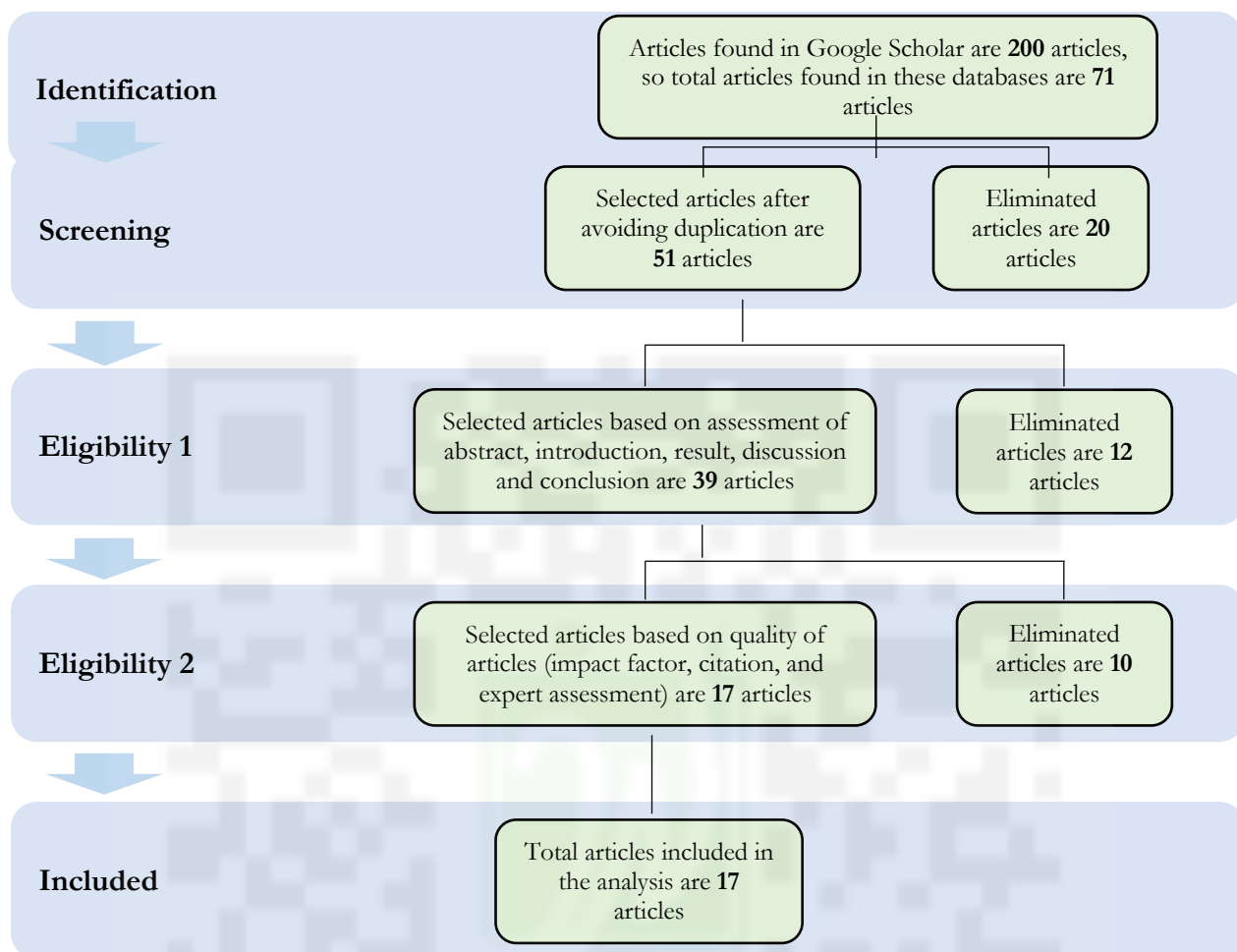


Figure 1. The Systematic Literature Review Process.

Source: Created by researchers on the SLR process

In the subsequent phase of the research process, Table 1 presents an overview of the literature screening conducted by evaluating the titles, abstracts, introductions, discussions, and conclusions of relevant studies. This assessment adhered to quality standards and involved the expertise of five academics with scientific qualifications in sustainable development in Indonesia. Initially, a total of 39 existing literature sources were reviewed, resulting in the extraction of 17 articles for the database, based on established inclusion and exclusion criteria. The data were categorized into various formats, including journal articles, conference proceedings, and book sections. Subsequently, an analysis was performed focusing on the roles of social workers in investigating the Sustainable Development Goals across Indonesia



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Criteria	Inclusion	Exclusion
Time of publication	The last ten years	More than ten years
Concept	Sustainable Development, Green Social Workers	Environmental Damaged, Corporate Social Responsibility
Citation (Google Scholar)	Minimum 3.80	Less then 3.40
Availability	Full document	Abstract only
Languange	English and Bahasa	-

Table 1. Criteria for Inclusion and Exclusion of Literatures.

Source: Created by Researchers based on the SLR process

Following the classification of the literature, the researcher undertook a data analysis process designed to identify, assess, and interpret all available articles relevant to the study. This data is intrinsically linked to the primary focus of the research, which aims to explore the trends present in existing literature on sustainable development in Indonesia, particularly in relation to the role of green social workers as a practical approach to implementing sustainable development goals. The data analysis facilitates a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the issues addressed, while also minimizing bias in the data collection process, thereby ensuring that interpretations are grounded in factual evidence and scholarly research.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Through the clustering of 17 articles, researchers have been able to delineate contemporary issues pertaining to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and initiatives aimed at mitigating the long-term effects of natural resource exploitation in Indonesia. The researchers successfully categorized the challenges associated with sustainable development into three distinct issues, as illustrated in Figure 2.

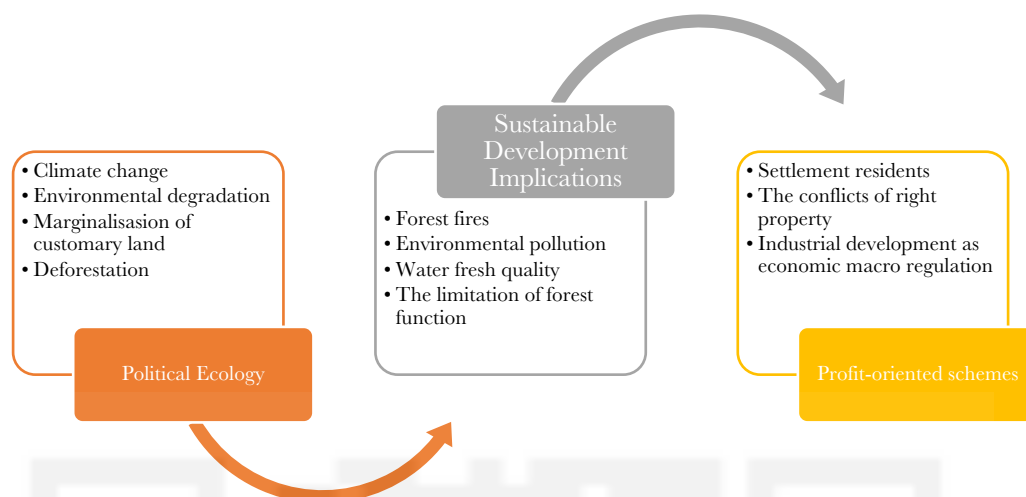
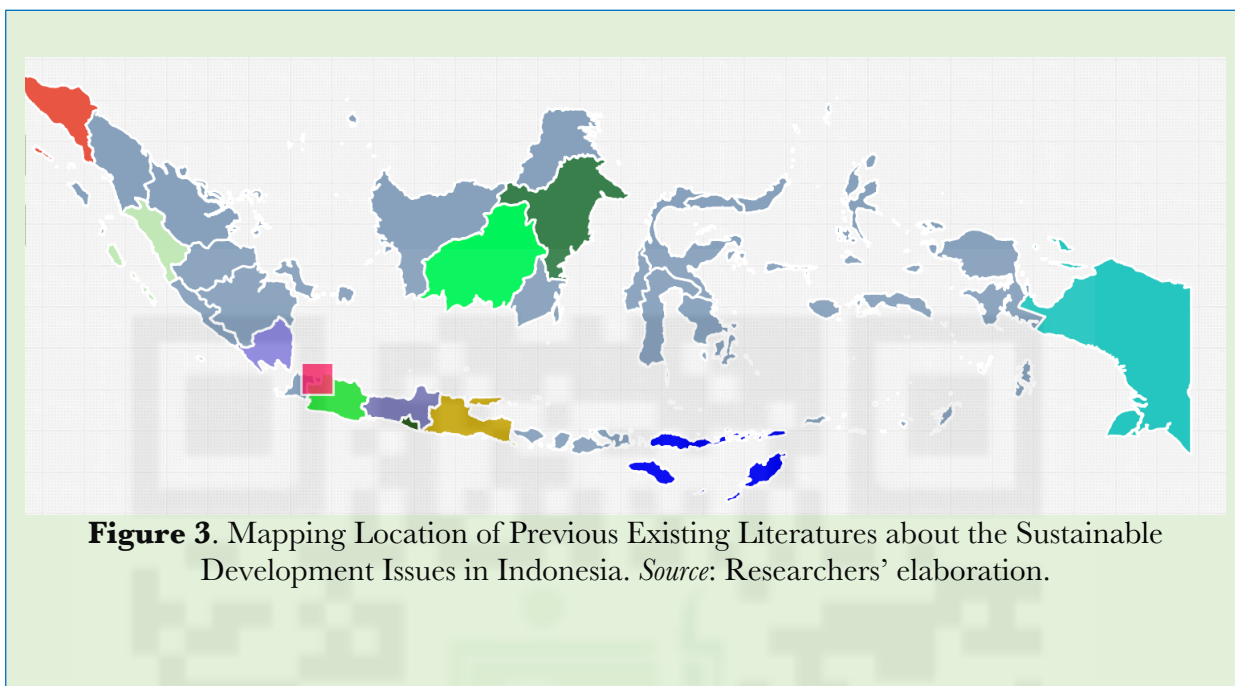


Figure 2. The sustainable development issues in Indonesia. *Source:* Researchers elaboration.

#### *The Sustainable Development Issues in Indonesia*

Based on the aforementioned mapping of sustainable development issues, researchers have effectively examined articles, proceedings, and book sections across 11 provinces in Indonesia, specifically: Papua, East Nusa Tenggara, East Kalimantan, Central Java, Aceh, West Sumatra, Central Kalimantan, West Java, Lampung, and Yogyakarta. Figure 3 presents a mapping analysis of the existing literature that addresses the topic of sustainable development, with particular emphasis on issues such as deforestation, environmental pollution, habitat and ecosystem harmony, and governmental policies aimed at promoting ecological sustainability as a foundation for development in Indonesia (Persoon & Simarmata, 2014; Purnomo et al., 2014; Tata et al., 2013; Van Oosten et al., 2014).

State policies concerning ecological matters are often significant contributors to the occurrence of forest fires. This phenomenon can be attributed to several critical factors (Asteria et al., 2024; Duffy et al., 2021; Susanti, 2021). Firstly, state regulations that inadequately address forest sustainability can lead to various issues. The ease of access to land clearing, coupled with the lack of restrictions on the maximum allowable ownership of forest land by financially powerful investors, enables these investors to exploit land for commercial purposes without restraint (Andreas et al., 2020; Obidzinski et al., 2014). Secondly, there exists a global market demand for high-value commodities, particularly palm oil. The substantial demand for palm oil significantly incentivizes the clearing of forest land for the establishment of palm oil plantations. Kebakaran hutan merupakan salah satu permasalahan lingkungan yang ada di Indonesia.



The implications of regulatory loopholes concerning political ecology in Indonesia have resulted in an increase in forest fires each year. According to various sources (e.g., Asihing, 2014; Laksmi et al., 2023; Oni et al., 2019; Wurarah et al., 2022), the area affected by forest fires reached approximately 2.6 million hectares in 2015, with Borneo Island experiencing more severe damage compared to Papua, South Sumatra, and Riau. Subsequent data indicate a decrease in forest fire incidents in 2016 and 2017, with average damage estimated at around 438,300 hectares and 165,000 hectares, respectively (Van Oosten et al., 2014). However, in 2018, there was a resurgence in the extent of forest fires, with approximately 510,000 hectares reported. The Ministry of Forestry and Environmental Life documented only 135,000 hectares of damage, predominantly affecting Sumatra, Kalimantan, and Papua (Setyawan, 2019).

Humans currently prioritize the enhancement of their economic systems over the preservation of the environment. This trend is evidenced by the increasing frequency of forest fires in Indonesia, which are escalating due to anthropogenic activities and resulting in significant losses for both society and the natural world (Nisa & Suharno, 2020). The phenomenon of environmental deforestation in various regions can be attributed to the exploitation of natural resources driven by human activities, as well as the inadequate regulation of corporate practices that often neglect environmental sustainability. The

mismanagement of natural resources, characterized by a lack of environmentally friendly practices, is likely to give rise to a multitude of environmental issues, affecting both the quantity and quality of the environment (Sesa, 2018). In the contemporary era, development is advancing rapidly across multiple facets of life, including economic and social dimensions, with the overarching goal of enhancing human welfare (Secundo et al., 2020). However, current developmental practices have not been fully optimized; they tend to prioritize economic gains while overlooking the environmental conditions surrounding them. To achieve a more effective implementation of development, it is essential to incorporate environmental considerations into the planning and execution processes (Silva et al., 2020). One approach that aims to harmonize economic, social, and environmental factors to ensure the well-being of both present and future generations is sustainable development (Kwatra et al., 2020).

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is anticipated to have significant implications for environmental sustainability (Ahmad et al., 2023; Kumar et al., 2023). This agenda is expected to influence the ecological conditions on Earth profoundly. The ongoing depletion of natural resources, which is exacerbated daily, can be attributed to humanity's tendency to prioritize individual economic interests (Dhar, 2018). While national development initiatives may enhance the quality of life for citizens, they simultaneously raise concerns regarding the long-term degradation of the environment. The adverse effects of development are evident in the diminishing availability of agricultural land, which is increasingly encroached upon by uncontrolled industrial and residential construction. Additionally, there is a rising unemployment rate and escalating environmental damage resulting from improper management of industrial waste disposal by business entities (Herlina & Supriyatin, 2021).

Development has often been characterized as environmentally detrimental, particularly concerning the adverse effects of industrialization, which manifest as pollution and economic repercussions. This has led to growing public concern regarding the implications for individual lifestyles and health (Elliott, 2013; Hall, 2019; Labadi, 2018). In response to the negative externalities associated with economic development, national governments have enacted a variety of laws and regulations aimed at establishing pollution control standards that production processes and products must adhere to. Consequently, certain activities, such as the disposal of agricultural and industrial waste into waterways,

have been regulated, hazardous substances like DDT (*diklorodifeniltrikloroetana* or *dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane*) have been prohibited, and industries—identified as the primary polluters—have been compelled to invest in technologies designed to mitigate pollution emissions. The interplay between actual environmental changes and contemporary public perceptions has garnered substantial support for the environmental movement (Álvarez & Coolsaet, 2020; Busscher et al., 2020, 2020). The relationship between development and the environment is intricate; for instance, the expansion of residential areas leads to the reduction of productive land, industrial development results in pollution, and deforestation diminishes the forest's capacity to serve as a reservoir for water sources and as a vital component of global ecological health. Additionally, increasing population density contributes to the scarcity of clean water resources and exacerbates the accumulation of household waste (Herlina & Supriyatin, 2021). Consequently, development initiatives in Indonesia would benefit from prioritizing environmental considerations to achieve sustainable development goals. The realization of these goals is not solely the responsibility of a select few; rather, it necessitates the active participation of all Indonesian citizens.

#### *The roles of social workers in environmental damaged*

In term of environmental destruction, environmental sustainability in Social Work represents a comprehensive approach for practitioners that emphasizes ecological and environmental issues. This methodology integrates structural analysis (see Table 2), which examines institutions and social relationships, with the imperative of addressing the well-being needs of individuals, groups, and communities alongside environmental considerations (Cotter & Kilner, 2010; Dominelli, 2015; Hill et al., 2012). Social workers engaged in environmental sustainability actively involve service users in a cohesive strategy that connects communities to safeguard the local physical, social, political, economic, and cultural environments (Green & Haines, 2016; Ramdani et al., 2020; Weiss-Gal & Gal, 2020). The social, economic, and environmental crises that influence social work practice in the early 21st century necessitate both courage and innovation in confronting the challenges faced by communities, academics, practitioners, policymakers, and students. This responsibility falls to social workers who possess a holistic vision and a commitment to marginalized and vulnerable populations (Dominelli, 2012).



Perspectives	Indicators	Explanation
The principles of green social work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social</li> <li>• Economy</li> <li>• Politic</li> <li>• Environment</li> <li>• Culture</li> </ul>	Green social work represents a holistic approach that actively engages in promoting sustainable development while taking into account ecological and environmental factors. It can be conceptualized as a framework for structural analysis that centers on social institutions and establishes connections in the context of environmental stewardship. Following explanation in indicators: social cohesion, economic empowerment to local people, advocator utilised political approach, protector environmental circumstance; cultural protection to indigenious people.
The roles of social worker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respectful</li> <li>• Empowering individuals</li> <li>• Advocating social integration</li> <li>• Critically assess of industrial development models</li> <li>• Promoting social justice</li> </ul>	Social worker can participate in acknowledge and respect all living beings, as well as their social, cultural, and physical environments; Foster empowering and sustainable relationships between individuals and their environments; Advocate for the integration of social considerations into all economic activities, particularly those aimed at poverty eradication; Critically assess the validity of industrial development models that depend on excessive urbanization and consumption as foundations for social progress; and promote principles of social and environmental justice.
Building network with stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Corporations</li> <li>• Media</li> <li>• Government</li> <li>• Academician</li> </ul>	Connecting with the corporate social responsibility (CSR) of corporations. This concept is closely associated with the pentahelix approach, as it highlights the importance of social worker intervention across micro, mezzo, and macro levels.

Table 2. Promoting environmental justice utilizing social worker ethics.

Source: Processed by researchers

Development that neglects environmental considerations frequently results in detrimental effects on society (Castro-Arce & Vanclay, 2020; Lee et al., 2020; Norton, 2012). Social workers are instrumental in delivering ethical solutions to the contemporary social and environmental challenges. As noted by Dominelli (2012), social workers contribute to the development of alternative socio-economic models that advocate for environmental justice, as well as to the organization and mobilization of communities to fulfill human

needs without compromising environmental integrity. This commitment is central to the Global Agenda for social workers, which seeks to address socio-economic disparities, particularly for marginalized populations worldwide. Furthermore, Dominelli emphasizes the critical role of social work educators and practitioners in fostering and maintaining environmental justice that upholds human rights and citizenship. It is essential that these issues are integrated into the social work curriculum, utilizing the environmental model proposed in Green Social Work.

The role of social workers in promoting sustainable development is significantly enhanced through the holistic framework of Green Social Work. Social workers are committed to respecting all living entities, as well as their social, cultural, and physical environments. In the context of national development in Indonesia (Izudin, 2021; McLaren et al., 2022; Zaki et al., 2022), it is imperative to consider the equilibrium between developmental interests and the preservation of nature. Development initiatives should not adversely affect animals, plants, or human populations. For instance, land clearing poses a dual threat: it endangers animal habitats and diminishes water catchment areas, potentially leading to increased flooding in the future. Furthermore, empowerment extends beyond human beings to encompass the environment as well. Communities exert a significant influence on the state of their environment, and conversely, the condition of the environment serves as a reflection of the well-being of the individuals residing within it. The environment comprises various interrelated components, and the synergy among these components is crucial for sustaining the balance of their respective functions (Prawira et al., 2021; Santoso & Nurwati, 2021). Social workers are instrumental in the development, maintenance, and enhancement of the social welfare system, ensuring that it effectively addresses basic human needs.

Social workers emphasize the significance of considering social dimensions in all economic activities, particularly those aimed at alleviating poverty (Agustanta et al., 2024; Olken, 2019; Wardhono & Nasir, 2022). It is anticipated that national development will enhance socio-economic, political, and cultural structures without causing detriment to other communities. Furthermore, social workers must adopt a critical stance towards industrial development to mitigate excessive consumption and the exploitation of resources. Additionally, through the Green Social Work approach, social workers are expected to advocate for social and environmental justice while working to prevent and

minimize the adverse effects of development. To accomplish these objectives, social workers engage in initiatives at local, national, regional, and international levels, utilizing the organizations they establish to challenge inequitable policies regarding the distribution of power, social resources, services, and commodities. They also prioritize the preservation of the Earth's natural wealth, which encompasses its flora, fauna, and human populations (Dominelli, 2012).

Collaboration with stakeholders is essential in advancing Green Social Work initiatives, which engage a diverse array of partners, including community members, corporate social responsibility (CSR) programs, mass media, academic institutions, and governmental entities (Izudin & Fittaqiya, 2024; Kelly et al., 2023; Palmer & Chuamuangphan, 2018). Such partnerships enable a more comprehensive response to environmental challenges. Community involvement fosters greater awareness and encourages active participation in efforts to **mitigate** environmental degradation. The engagement of corporate CSR initiatives not only fulfills a social responsibility to the community but also serves as a pathway for companies to receive recognition and awards from governmental bodies. Furthermore, mass media plays a pivotal role in disseminating information about environmental issues, thereby ensuring that these concerns reach a broad audience (Chilufya et al., 2019; Widhagdha et al., 2022). Academic institutions contribute by integrating environmental topics into their curricula, prompting students to critically analyze environmental degradation and inspiring further research. Lastly, the government holds a central position in addressing environmental issues, and Green Social Work can be regarded as one of the most effective strategies for promoting a prosperous and sustainable Indonesia.

## CONCLUSION

This systematic literature review method indicates that the development context in Indonesia continues to exhibit a lack of adequate attention to environmental considerations. The environment serves as the habitat for humans, flora, and fauna, and is integral to their activities. To attain sustainable development and foster high-quality economic growth, it is imperative for the government to enhance the focus on inclusive and sustainable development, particularly with regard to environmental factors. Development initiatives that prioritize economic interests at the expense of environmental preservation often yield

negative consequences, despite the fact that all development is fundamentally reliant on natural ecosystems. Notable repercussions of environmental degradation include the prevalence of forest fires and floods, which are exacerbated by land clearing that diminishes water absorption areas, thereby increasing flood risks. Environmental issues remain a critical area of discourse, and Indonesia, often referred to as the its ecological identity. Consequently, the concept of Green Social Work is particularly relevant for implementation in development initiatives globally, and especially in Indonesia. Social work aligned with the Global Agenda can act as a conduit between society and the natural environment, facilitating more sustainable socio-economic development by mobilizing individuals and resources to create innovative employment opportunities that enhance resilience to future environmental challenges. Therefore, it is essential for social workers to adopt a comprehensive Green Social Work approach and collaborate with diverse stakeholders to expedite efforts in addressing environmental degradation. This strategy not only preserves the equilibrium between nature and development but also safeguards communities from the potentially adverse effects of development activities.

Environmental issues are not solely individual concerns; they necessitate a collaborative approach among various sectors to mitigate the socio-economic and cultural disparities that are entrenched in environmental injustice in Indonesia. Based on the researchers' analysis of the existing literature, the following suggestions and recommendations are proposed: social work practitioners and educators should actively engage in environmental issues by disseminating knowledge regarding the significance of environmentally sustainable development; the government and industrial sectors involved in developmental activities should partner with social workers, employing a holistic Green Social Work approach to alleviate the socio-economic and cultural disparities associated with environmental injustice; and the enforcement of Environmental Impact Assessments (Amdal) for all national development projects should be mandated, in accordance with Law No. 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management, as well as Ministry of Environment Regulation No. 5 of 2012 concerning Business Types or Activities that Require Amdal, with stringent penalties imposed on individuals or entities that violate these regulations.

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