

THE ROLE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN NATURAL DISASTER MITIGATION AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR ECONOMIC STABILITY

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Abstract. Indonesia, situated within the Pacific Ring of Fire and tropical regions, faces significant vulnerability to natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, and floods. Its geographical conditions heighten the risk of frequent natural disasters, which often have extensive and profound impacts on society and the economy. This study aims to analyze the role of public administration in natural disaster mitigation and its implications for economic stability. It employs a literature review methodology with a qualitative approach, drawing data from scholarly articles available on Google Scholar from 2011 to 2024. The findings underscore the critical importance of public administration in disaster mitigation for maintaining the economic stability of the country. Indonesia, as a nation vulnerable to various natural disasters, has experienced serious human and material losses. The response from the government and related agencies, such as the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), has been pivotal in coordinating mitigation efforts, emergency response, and post-disaster recovery.

Keywords: Public Administration, Natural Disaster Mitigation, Economic Stability

Abstrak. Indonesia terletak di Cincin Api Pasifik dan daerah tropis, menjadikannya rentan terhadap berbagai bencana alam seperti gempa bumi, tsunami, letusan gunung berapi, dan banjir. Kondisi geografis ini meningkatkan risiko bencana alam yang sering kali memiliki dampak yang luas dan signifikan terhadap masyarakat dan ekonomi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran administrasi publik dalam mitigasi bencana alam dan implikasinya terhadap stabilitas ekonomi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode tinjauan pustaka dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Data penelitian diambil dari artikel-artikel ilmiah yang tersedia di Google Scholar dari tahun 2020 hingga 2024. Hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa peran administrasi publik dalam mitigasi bencana alam di Indonesia sangat penting untuk menjaga stabilitas ekonomi negara. Indonesia, sebagai negara yang rentan terhadap berbagai bencana alam, telah mengalami dampak serius baik dalam hal kerugian manusia maupun materiil. Respons dari pemerintah dan lembaga terkait, seperti Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB), telah menjadi kunci dalam mengkoordinasikan upaya mitigasi, penanggulangan darurat, dan pemulihan pasca-bencana.

Kata Kunci: Administrasi Publik, Mitigasi Bencana Alam, Stabilitas Ekonomi

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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, located within the Pacific Ring of Fire and with a tropical climate, faces high vulnerability to various natural disasters including earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, and floods. This geographic situation places Indonesia at frequent risk of disasters that often have significant and wide-ranging consequences for society and the economy. Natural disasters frequently lead to substantial economic losses in Indonesia. For instance, the 2004 earthquake and tsunami in Aceh resulted in losses exceeding \$4.5 billion, while the 2018 Lombok earthquake caused over \$1 billion in damages. The tsunami that hit Aceh claimed 170,000 lives and many people lost their property. The United Nations (UN) even stated that the Aceh tsunami was one of the biggest humanitarian disasters ever. Floods in Jakarta also routinely cause significant damage to infrastructure and livelihoods. The impacts of these disasters negatively affect economic growth, increase unemployment rates, and exacerbate poverty in the country (Tasri et al., 2022).

BNPB (Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana/Indonesia's National Disaster Management Agency) is the primary institution responsible for disaster response in Indonesia, playing a central role in the government's efforts to reduce risks and losses from natural disasters. BNPB serves as a pillar in the national disaster management system through strategic planning, cross-sector coordination, and implementation of mitigation policies. The Indonesian government has implemented various policies aimed at disaster mitigation, including the construction of earthquake and flood-resistant infrastructure and public education on disaster preparedness. These measures also include the development of early warning systems that provide timely information to the public about potential disaster threats. These efforts are aimed at enhancing community resilience and reducing vulnerability to the impacts of natural disasters (Haeril et al., 2021).

An example demonstrating Indonesia's implementation of disaster mitigation policies is the efforts in Aceh following the 2004 earthquake and tsunami. The government focused on constructing earthquake and flood-resistant infrastructure, such as houses designed with technology to withstand strong tremors. They also built levees and drainage systems to reduce flood risks. In Jakarta, the government has implemented flood-resistant infrastructure policies, including river normalization and reservoir construction to manage high rainfall. They also launched the Jakarta Flood Early Warning System (J-FEWS), a warning system that informs residents via apps and social media about potential floods, enabling them to take necessary precautions (Utomo et al., 2023).

Disaster mitigation requires effective coordination among various government agencies, including relevant ministries, the military, police, as well as active participation from civil society organizations and the private sector. This synergy is crucial to ensuring a quick and effective response during disasters. For example, the Ministry of Social Affairs provides emergency aid and social rehabilitation, while the military and police are involved in evacuation and law enforcement. Civil society organizations, such as the Indonesian Red Cross, participate in providing medical services and humanitarian assistance, while the private sector can contribute resources and technology to support mitigation efforts.

Adequate funding and proper resource allocation are crucial elements in disaster mitigation. The Indonesian government consistently increases the budget for disaster management in the State Budget/*Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana* (APBN) to ensure optimal readiness and capability in facing various disaster threats (Fiscal, Policy Agency 2023). Moreover, the government actively engages in cooperation with international donors, including global financial institutions and friendly countries, which provide significant support in the form of funds and technical assistance for post-disaster rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Active participation of communities in disaster mitigation programs is crucial. Education and training on preparedness, evacuation simulations, and community-level risk management are key factors in successful mitigation efforts. Involving communities in various mitigation initiatives, such as education on preventive measures, emergency response exercises, and developing local contingency plans, can enhance individual and collective awareness and readiness. Empowering communities through comprehensive and sustainable training programs enables them to understand potential risks in their environment and effective ways to reduce their impacts (Girsang et al., 2024).

The effectiveness of disaster mitigation efforts implemented by public administration directly impacts Indonesia's economic stability. Effective mitigation can reduce economic losses through prevention and faster, coordinated response during disasters (Rostyawan, 2017). Moreover, accelerating post-disaster recovery processes becomes more feasible, reducing prolonged negative impacts on the economy. Implementing appropriate mitigation measures also helps maintain macroeconomic stability by ensuring that disaster disruptions are well-managed. These efforts also positively impact investor confidence, both domestic and international, by demonstrating government commitment and readiness to face disaster risks, thereby promoting long-term investment.

This background underscores the importance of public administration in natural disaster mitigation in Indonesia and how these efforts influence national economic stability. This research aims to delve deeper into these dynamics to gain a better understanding of the crucial role of public administration in disaster mitigation, highlighting the urgency of developing effective and coordinated policies to address increasingly complex and diverse disaster risks. This could lead to improvements in planning systems, coordination, and implementation of disaster mitigation policies.

METHOD

This study employs a literature review methodology with a qualitative approach to explore and analyze the role of public administration in natural disaster mitigation and its implications for economic stability in Indonesia. Data were collected from scholarly articles available on Google Scholar from 2011 to 2024 using keywords such "public administration", "natural disaster mitigation", "economic stability", "Indonesia", and other relevant combinations. Initially, 38 relevant articles were identified through an initial search, which were then screened based on strict inclusion criteria including relevance to the research topic, methodology used, and quality of presented data. Following rigorous selection, 17 articles were chosen for descriptive analysis using a qualitative approach. Each selected article was analyzed to identify key findings related to the role of public administration in natural disaster mitigation and its impact on economic stability. These findings were organized and synthesized to achieve a comprehensive understanding. Descriptive analysis of the 17 selected articles was synthesized to address the research questions by merging similar findings and highlighting significant variations, thus providing a more complete overview of the researched topic. Figure 1 below encapsulates the adopted research flowchart.

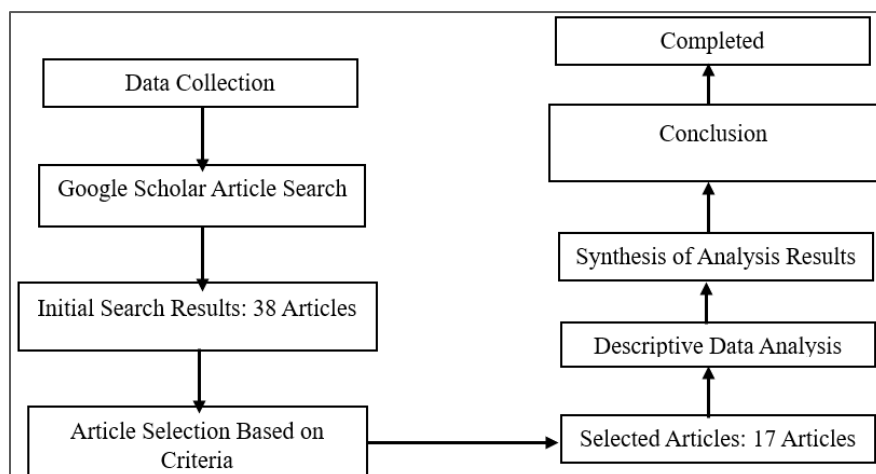


Figure 1. Methodology flowchart

RESULTS

Public administration is a discipline that studies how governments and other public organizations manage resources, policies, and public services to meet the needs of society (Yang, 2019). It encompasses planning, organizing, directing, coordinating, and controlling various activities and programs aimed at improving the general welfare. Public administration involves the process of effective decision-making, implementation of public policies, and supervision over the execution of government programs (Altunyan, 2023). Additionally, public administration includes the interaction between government and citizens, as well as ensuring accountability and transparency in public services.

Natural disaster mitigation is a series of actions planned and implemented to reduce or eliminate the negative impacts of natural disasters (Ayuningtyas et al., 2021). These actions include various preventive measures such as the construction of disaster-resistant infrastructure, the implementation of appropriate spatial policies, and community education and training on disaster preparedness and response. Moreover, mitigation also involves the development of early warning systems and inter-agency coordination mechanisms to ensure a quick and effective response when disasters occur. The main objective of natural disaster mitigation is to minimize human, material, and environmental losses and accelerate the post-disaster recovery process (Contreras, 2022).

Economic stability is a condition in which the economy of a country or region operates smoothly and efficiently, without sharp fluctuations in economic indicators such as inflation, unemployment, and economic growth (İdiküt Özpençe, 2017). Economic stability involves the balance between supply and demand, as well as controlling the prices of goods and services to keep them within reasonable limits. It also involves the ability of governments and central banks to manage fiscal and monetary policies to maintain overall economic health. Economic stability is important to create a conducive environment for investment, promote sustainable economic growth, and improve people's welfare (Drajat et al., 2023).

DISCUSSION

In Indonesia, the role of public administration in natural disaster mitigation is an integral part of efforts to maintain the country's economic stability. As a nation located in the Pacific Ring of Fire, Indonesia is naturally prone to natural disasters such as earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, and landslides. These threats endanger the physical security and welfare of the population and can significantly impact the national economy. In this context, public administration plays a crucial role as a coordinator, facilitator, and leader in disaster

mitigation and response efforts. The devastating earthquake and tsunami in Aceh in 2004 serve as a stark example of the destructive impact of natural disasters, resulting in over 170,000 deaths and extensive material losses. The response by the Indonesian government in collaboration with the international community, including agencies like the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB), played a pivotal role in coordinating evacuation, emergency aid distribution, and post-disaster recovery. Public administration focused on emergency response, rebuilding damaged infrastructure, and providing psychosocial support to traumatized victims, facilitating a more comprehensive and sustainable recovery process.

In mitigation efforts, Indonesian public administration continues to enhance its capacity to confront natural disasters through strategic measures. Strengthening institutions like the BNPB is a top priority, accompanied by increased involvement of local communities through comprehensive disaster mitigation training and education programs. Innovations in technology, such as geographic information systems (GIS) and early warning systems, are also key focuses to bolster preparedness for potential disasters (Krichen et al., 2024). The implementation of early warning systems for tsunamis along coastal areas exemplifies these efforts, combining advanced technology with swift government and community responses to expedite evacuations and reduce the risk of casualties and greater material losses.

The implications of effective public administration in natural disaster mitigation are significant for Indonesia's economic stability. Reducing human and material losses from disasters is crucial for maintaining economic continuity at both local and national levels (Sandifer & Walker, 2018). For instance, investments in disaster-resilient infrastructure, such as stronger buildings and transportation networks, can mitigate long-term recovery costs and enhance economic resilience against external shocks, such as global economic crises or pandemics. These efforts also involve improving coordination between government, the private sector, and communities in disaster risk management, ultimately strengthening economic adaptation capacity against various threats. This creates a more stable environment for investment and sustainable economic growth, ensuring that disaster mitigation measures are integrated into long-term development planning to better prepare Indonesia for future challenges.

The role of public administration in natural disaster mitigation has a significant impact on the sustainability of local economies. For example, improved evacuation procedures and more effective early warning systems enable the government to minimize disruptions to production and distribution often caused by disasters. Implementing these measures helps local industries and small to medium-sized enterprises recover faster and resume operations, thereby

maintaining local employment stability and income (Madani & Hartaman, 2022). Ultimately, this creates conditions for stable and sustainable economic growth at the local level, strengthening community resilience against future threats. Investments in infrastructure, training, and disaster mitigation education also play a crucial role in enhancing the adaptive capacity of local economies, fostering long-term sustainability through synergies between government, the private sector, and communities.

A relevant real-life example is the flood mitigation efforts in Jakarta, which faces serious floods annually, resulting in significant losses to the economy, infrastructure, and community well-being. The local government, in close cooperation with the central government and the private sector, has taken various strategic steps to address this issue. For instance, significant improvements in drainage systems, construction of stronger and more efficient levees, and provision of swift and precise evacuation and rehabilitation aid to victims. These measures aim to reduce the direct impacts of floods and strengthen the city's economic resilience against future disaster risks. Furthermore, effective coordination among stakeholders ensures comprehensive and sustainable disaster management. This holistic approach involves thorough planning, substantial investments in technology and infrastructure, and enhancing community capacity to be more prepared and responsive to flood threats. Ultimately, these efforts mitigate negative flood impacts and promote Jakarta's economic stability and sustainability, making it more resilient to environmental threats and natural disasters in the future.

At the local level, public administration plays a crucial role in formulating policies and regulations that support disaster mitigation efforts. For example, sustainable development policies specifically considering disaster risks can significantly reduce future losses. Wise land use in disaster-prone areas is one such policy, minimizing risks to both lives and property. These policies aim to protect communities from disaster threats and foster sustainable and resilient economic growth. An integrated approach involving risk analysis, data-driven planning, and local community participation ensures that development focuses on short-term growth while considering long-term safety and well-being. Effective public administration in this regard can develop adaptive regulations responsive to environmental changes and build capacity within communities and the private sector to contribute to mitigation efforts (Eakin et al., 2011). Collaborative efforts like these create safer environments and stronger economies, capable of facing future disaster challenges.

Public administration's role is also evident in its ability to mobilize resources and coordinate inter-agency efforts during emergencies. A clear example is the government's response to the eruption of Mount Merapi in Yogyakarta, where mass evacuation and

emergency aid distribution were swiftly and efficiently carried out by the National Disaster Management Agency/ Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB) in collaboration with local authorities. This situation underscores the importance of thorough preparedness, strong coordination, and effective leadership in public administration when facing major disasters. The ability to respond timely and cohesively saves lives and minimizes negative impacts on local communities and economies. Effective preparedness includes disaster training and simulations, ensuring all involved parties understand their roles and responsibilities. Furthermore, technology use for monitoring and communication is crucial in managing disaster responses. Effective leadership is demonstrated by leaders' ability to make quick and informed decisions based on available information and efficiently coordinate various agencies and resources (Sharma et al., 2023). These elements work together to create an integrated and effective response, ultimately enhancing community resilience to disasters and supporting faster and sustainable recovery efforts.

Public administration plays a vital role in building community capacity to face natural disasters through various training and education programs on disaster mitigation (Mulyono & Kartika, 2020). These programs include evacuation drills and public awareness campaigns designed to enhance individual and community preparedness for disaster threats. For example, in several villages in disaster-prone areas, local governments actively involve residents in mitigation planning and provide training on emergency response techniques. These initiatives enable communities to be better prepared for disasters and reduce potential casualties and material losses. Training programs are often accompanied by providing necessary resources such as emergency response equipment and effective communication systems to ensure rapid and effective responses during emergencies. Additionally, ongoing education about risks and disaster prevention contributes to increased awareness and knowledge among the public. This holistic approach involves all layers of society and various stakeholders, creating a strong network for disaster mitigation and response. As a result, communities become more resilient and capable of withstanding various disaster threats, ultimately contributing to long-term social and economic stability.

On a global scale, Indonesia plays a significant role in international cooperation in natural disaster mitigation. The country actively participates in regional forums like ASEAN to exchange information, technology, and resources in addressing large-scale natural disasters. Such collaborations expand national disaster mitigation capacity and strengthen Indonesia's involvement in the international community in tackling shared challenges faced by countries in Southeast Asia and beyond. Through these initiatives, Indonesia learns from best practices

of other nations and adopts the latest technologies and methods in disaster mitigation, ultimately enhancing disaster response effectiveness at the national level. Participation in international cooperation also allows Indonesia to share its experiences in handling various types of natural disasters, such as earthquakes, tsunamis, and volcanic eruptions, with other countries facing similar threats. Furthermore, involvement in global forums provides opportunities for Indonesia to contribute to international policymaking and disaster mitigation strategies, thus creating safer and more resilient environments across regions. These efforts also reflect Indonesia's commitment to international solidarity and cross-border collaboration in addressing natural disasters, thereby strengthening diplomatic relations and solidifying Indonesia's position as a leader in global disaster mitigation.

Public administration's role in natural disaster mitigation in Indonesia encompasses various aspects beyond immediate disaster response, including prevention, preparedness, and post-disaster recovery. By enhancing capacity and responsibility in mitigation efforts, Indonesia strengthens its economic and social resilience while minimizing human and material losses. These steps include investments in resilient infrastructure, development of early warning systems, and training and education for communities to enhance preparedness and emergency response capabilities. Effective public administration also plays a role in coordinating various institutions and resources to ensure swift and efficient emergency responses. Furthermore, well-planned post-disaster recovery efforts contribute to faster and sustainable recovery, allowing affected communities to return to normalcy and resume their economic activities. In this context, public administration serves as a cornerstone in creating a stronger foundation for sustainable and inclusive economic growth in the future. Integrating disaster mitigation strategies into national development planning also ensures Indonesia is better prepared to face natural disaster challenges while promoting long-term stability and prosperity for all layers of society.

Table 1. Role of public administration in natural disaster mitigation and its implications for economic stability

No	Key Finding	Description
1	Vulnerability to Natural Disasters	Indonesia is vulnerable to earthquakes, tsunamis, volcanic eruptions, floods, and landslides due to its location in the Pacific Ring of Fire.
2	Coordination and Leadership Role	Public administration serves as the coordinator, facilitator, and leader in disaster management and mitigation efforts to reduce human and material losses.
3	Response to Major Disasters	Cases like the 2004 Aceh earthquake and tsunami underscore the importance of coordination in

		evacuation, emergency aid distribution, and post-disaster recovery.
4	Infrastructure and Technological Strengthening	Development of early warning systems, GIS technology, and disaster-resistant infrastructure as investments to mitigate long-term losses.
5	Impact on Economic Stability	Effective disaster mitigation helps maintain economic stability by reducing disruptions in production, distribution, and economic activities post-disaster.
6	Role in Regulations and Policies	Public administration formulates policies supporting sustainable development and disaster risk reduction in land use and infrastructure.
7	International Collaboration	Active participation in regional and international cooperation enhances capacity in disaster mitigation and strengthens regional economic stability.

CONCLUSION

The role of public administration in natural disaster mitigation in Indonesia is crucial for maintaining the country's economic stability. Indonesia, being highly vulnerable to various natural disasters, has experienced serious impacts in terms of human and material losses. The response from the government and related agencies, such as the National Disaster Management Agency/ Badan Nasional Penanggulangan Bencana (BNPB), has been pivotal in coordinating efforts for mitigation, emergency response, and post-disaster recovery.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To enhance the effectiveness of natural disaster mitigation in the future, several recommendations can be considered: 1) Strengthening Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure: Further investment in disaster-resilient infrastructure, such as earthquake-resistant buildings and improved drainage systems. 2) Education and Training of the Population: More educational programs and training for the public on disaster awareness and preparedness, including evacuation techniques and emergency response. 3) Enhancing International Collaboration: Expanding cooperation with neighboring countries and regional forums to exchange information and technology in disaster mitigation. 4) Improvement of Regulations and Policies: Developing policies that support sustainable development by considering disaster risks in every planning stage. 5) Integration of Technology: Enhancing the use of technology, such as early warning systems and geographic information systems (GIS), to expedite disaster response. By implementing these recommendations, it is hoped that Indonesia can strengthen its economic

and social resilience, reduce the impact of disasters in the future, and create a safer and more stable environment for its inhabitants.

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