

The Efforts of the Royal Thai Domestic Bureaucracy in an Effort to Protest against the Haze/Smog from Indonesia

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Article	Abstract.
Keywords: <i>Disaster; Fire; Forest; Haze; International; Smog</i>	<i>This study aims to explain three determinant factors in influencing a country in making policies, especially the kingdom of Thailand. The three determinants of the considerations above have an interconnected role in influencing every consideration of policy makers to make decisions. Where in the domestic context, which consists of domestic politics, economic and military forces play a role together with the international context in shaping the direction of foreign policy. So that these three considerations do not stand separately because they influence each other in the policy-making process. The existence of deforestation and fires in Indonesia has caused significant problems. Because deforestation and forest fires are directly transboundary haze which makes Indonesia a smoke haze contributing country in the Southeast Asian region. Therefore, in relation to forest fires in Indonesia which have become an environmental issue, the Indonesian government also has a responsibility towards cross-border air pollution. Where in terms of international law, state responsibility is an obligation that must be carried out by a country to other countries. So that the Indonesian government in this case has responsibility for cross-border air pollution that occurs in Southeast Asia. The Indonesian government has also ratified ASEAN Agreement on Transboundary haze pollution (AATHP). Therefore, the Indonesian government is trying to solve this problem in a sustainable manner.</i>
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1. Introduction

Quoted from the Conserve Energy Future website, smog or what is called smog in English is a yellowish or blackish haze, formed by a mixture of pollutants in the atmosphere.¹ Smog can also be defined as misty air that causes difficulty breathing.

¹ Albar, I., Jaya, I.N.S., Saharjo, B.H., Kuncahyo, B., Vadrevu, K.P. (2018). Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Land and Forest Fires in Indonesia Using MODIS Active Fire Dataset. In Vadrevu, K., Ohara, T., Justice, C. (Eds.), Land-Atmospheric Research Applications in South and Southeast Asia (pp. 105–127).

Causes of haze can be caused by forest fires².

Besides forest fires, motor vehicle exhaust is also cited as the main cause of smog. The content and reaction of several chemicals in motor vehicle exhaust will cause smog. Motor vehicle exhaust contains chemicals such as carbon monoxide, hydrocarbons, and others. When these chemical compounds are exposed to sunlight, a chemical reaction occurs, and as a result, smog occurs. Volcanic eruptions can cause smog. When it erupts, the mountain releases several dust and smoke particles. Almost the same as motor vehicle fumes, particles from volcanic eruptions react when they meet sunlight. The content of dust and smoke particles will cause a reaction when exposed to sunlight and also oxygen. As a result, smog appears in the area around the mountain and can spread when carried by the wind.

The haze disaster has many impacts. Not only for air quality, but also for the environment and humans. The following are some of the impacts of the haze disaster: Decreased air quality, the haze disaster reduces the air quality of an area. The air that living things breathe should be colorless and odorless. However, when smog occurs, the air quality automatically decreases because the air turns yellowish or black and smells bad.

Various health problems arise from the haze disaster such as shortness of breath, lung disease, eye irritation, chest pain, pneumonia, coughing, and others. Not a few health problems due to the smog disaster caused the loss of life. Sunlight is blocked. The smog makes it difficult for sunlight to penetrate the affected area. As a result, sunlight is needed by humans as vitamin D is minimal. This causes visual disturbances due to thick smog and lack of sunlight, as well as health problems.

Indonesia's neighbours, including Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Vietnam and Timor Leste, are reported to have frequently complained about the haze caused by forest fires in Indonesia. The problem of forest fires often occurs in Indonesia due to rampant illegal logging caused by farmers trying to open new land for oil palm plantations and agriculture. As a result of this fire, the Indonesian government has sent thousands of soldiers and police to put out the fire at the fire location and carry out diplomacy international apology to

Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-67474-2_6, see to Böcher, M., & Krott, M. (2016). Science Makes the World Go Round. Springer. Boer, C. (2002). Forest and fire suppression in East Kalimantan, Indonesia. In P. Moore, D. Ganz, L. C. Tan, T. Enters, & P. B. Durst (Eds.), Communities in Flames: Proceedings of an International Conference on Community Involvement in Fire Management. FAO & FireFight South East Asia. <http://www.fao.org/3/AC798E/ac798e0c.htm#fn15>

² https://www.unep.org/resources/report/spreading-wildfire-rising-threat-extraordinary-landscape-fires?gclid=CjwKCAiAl9efBhAkEiwA4TorirdJII6_1vHQXWaDSJVGcYhZiO6SU5cKqiMSUr2xljCRk4n7RQXDhoCQ5gQAvD_BwE_, accessed on December 2022

the affected neighboring countries³.

This haze occurs because it is caused by deforestation and forest fires that are very severe in several parts of Indonesia. Therefore, this causes significant losses in several sectors, namely the health sector, the economy, and tourism. Even in this case, these losses also occur in several Southeast Asian countries that are affected by the transboundary haze. Where Thailand is one of the countries affected by the haze from Indonesia⁴.

2. Research Methods

This study uses an approach to international law including diplomatic and international disaster relief efforts. Which is the primary data source obtained directly from researchers through direct observation efforts to the field and secondary data sources obtained through literature review.

3. Results and Discussion

The Thai government has taken countermeasures in dealing with this problem. The government of Thailand and Southeast Asian countries, both bilaterally and regionally, in this case, are collaborating which is expected to overcome the effects of the haze that has occurred. So that this cooperation is carried out to prevent forest fires that cause cross-border haze⁵. In addition, automatically the cooperative relations that are carried out can maintain and enhance cooperative relations with Southeast Asian countries in general. Especially in this case of forest fires, Thailand is one of the countries affected by the transboundary haze due to forest fires that occurred in several regions of Indonesia, so that this impact affects Thailand's domestic conditions, namely in the bureaucratic sector, political parties, interest groups and the mass media. What will be the author of the analysis using the four

³ Bong, I. W., Felker, M. E., & Maryudi, A. (2016). How are local people driving and affected by forest cover change? Opportunities for local participation in REDD+ Forest and Society, Vol.6(2): 609-619617

⁴ Alsepan, G., & Minobe, S. (2020). Relations between interannual variability of regional-scale Indonesian precipitation and large-scale climate modes during 1960–2007. *Journal of Climate*, 33(12), 5271–5291. <https://doi.org/10.1175/jcli-d-19-0811.1>, see to Bellard, C., Bertelsmeier, C., Leadley, P., Thuiller, W., & Courchamp, F. (2012). Impacts of climate change on the future of biodiversity. *Ecology Letters*, 15(4), 365–377. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1461-0248.2011.01736.x>

⁵ Aiken, S. R. (2004). Runaway fires, smoke-haze pollution, and unnatural disasters in Indonesia. *American Geographical Society*, 94, 55–79. <https://doi.org/10.1038/144199a0>

internal variables *Rational Choice Theory*, that is⁶:

3.1 Bureaucracy

In this case there are "*bureaucratic influencer*" which influences the creation of a policy issued by the government. William D. Coplin explained that these parties are those who enter the executive branch in a government (Coplin, 1992, pp. 81-82). Thus, therefore, in responding to the forest fires that have an impact on Thailand and the responsibility of the bureaucrats is the ministry.

➤ Ministry of Foreign Affairs

The Thai government's pressure on Indonesia to resolve forest fires comes from the foreign ministry. In this case, it functions as a party that has the mandate to regulate foreign relations. According to the regulation, the ministry of foreign affairs has ten functions, namely:

- a. Represent the Royal Thai Government in international conferences and negotiations to protect, maintain and promote Thailand's national interests in bilateral and multilateral forums, and to participate in the establishment of international principles and norms.
- b. Oversees Thai foreign policy and provides advice and recommendations to the government and other institutions on policies and strategies related to foreign affairs and international law.
- c. Protect and promote the rights and interests of Thai nationals living or traveling abroad, as well as providing consular services.
- d. Promote and facilitate the transfer of knowledge, know-how and best practices from abroad as well as international norms with a view to contributing to Thailand's economic and social development.
- e. Increase international confidence in, and a positive image of, Thailand.

⁶ Alencar, A., Nepstad, D., & Del Carmen Vera Diaz, M. (2006). Forest Understory Fire in the Brazilian Amazon in ENSO and Non-ENSO Years: Area Burned and Committed Carbon Emissions. *Earth Interactions*, 10(6), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1175/EI150.1>, see to Alisjahbana, A. S., & Busch, J. M. (2017). Forestry, forest fires, and climate change in Indonesia. *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies*, 53(2), 111–136. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00074918.2017.1365404>

- f. Perform protocol functions in line with international practice to support overseas assignments.
- g. Promote and implement Thailand's development cooperation at the bilateral and multilateral levels.
- h. Build and disseminate knowledge of foreign affairs to promote understanding of all sectors of Thai society and the Thai public.
- i. Coordinate the implementation of foreign affairs with all related sectors in Thailand.
- j. Improving the ability and effectiveness of the organization in accordance with the principles of good governance⁷.

By looking at the functions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it is known that foreign affairs, then diplomatic affairs, negotiations and matters related to foreign affairs are taken care of by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Thailand). In the context of forest fires and deforestation caused by illegal forest burning in Indonesia which has resulted in haze in Thailand, the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs plays an important role because this problem is linked across countries.

In an effort to deal with forest fires, the Thai foreign ministry summoned the Indonesian Ambassador to Thailand to offer assistance in resolving the problem of deforestation and forest fires in Indonesia, given the impact they had in Thailand. During the meeting quoted by BBC Indonesia journalist Jerome Wirawan said that (Wirawan, 2015): "*They expressed concern about the impact of the smoke that had reached several provinces in southern Thailand which border with Malaysia.*"

Still in the same source, BBC Indonesia reported that the day before, in a statement to journalists, the Prime Minister of Thailand, General Prayut Chan-ocha, ordered his foreign minister to contact the Indonesian Ambassador to Thailand, Luthfi Rauf, to discuss handling forest and land fires.

"This year is the worst conditions. The source of the problem is not coming from us,

⁷ Brasika, I. B. M. (2022). The role of el nino variability and peatland in burnt area and emitted carbon in forest fire modeling. *Forest and Society*, 6(April), 84–103. <https://doi.org/10.24259/fs.v6i1.10671>, see to Busch, J., Ferretti-Gallon, K., Engelmann, J., Wright, M., Austin, K. G., Stolle, F., ... Baccini, A. (2015). Reductions in emissions from deforestation from Indonesia's moratorium on new oil palm, timber, and logging concessions. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, 112(5), 1328–1333. https://doi.org/10.1073/PNAS.1412514112/SUPPL_FILE/PNAS.1412514112.SAPP.PDF

*but affecting us and our friends in this region”*General Prayut said

Chan-ocha as quoted by the news agency *AFP*. Regarding the complaint, a spokesperson for the Indonesian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Arrmanatha Nasir, said that the ASEAN region has its own mechanism for dealing with haze. There is already its own mechanism in ASEAN through *ASEAN Agreement Transboundary Haze Pollution* (Wirawan, 2015).

This means that the Thai Ministry of Foreign Affairs has made various efforts as foreign diplomacy to try to overcome the problem of forest fires in Indonesia with a bureaucratic structural approach as a department which is of course regulated by Thai law as an agent dealing with externally related matters in pursuit of the interests of the Thai state.

3.2 Political Parties

The second component is political parties, where William D. Coplin said that political parties are *influencer partisans*. Therefore, in this section it can be understood that political parties take sides with political actors, which in this case is the executive. In addition, based on their function, political parties channel the demands of society to policy makers so that policy makers can be pressured by this group (Coplin, 1992, pp. 84-85). Because in this context the prime minister or related officials are party cadres. Where political parties become political vehicles⁸.

a) Prime Minister

In this context, the prime minister of Thailand, Prayut Chan-o-cha On, is an elite of the Palang Pracharath Party (*People's State Power Party*). He said that he received guarantees from representatives of the Indonesian government to his party and promised to immediately resolve the problem regarding air pollution arising from forest fires in Sumatra and Kalimantan. *The Nations* reported that although the PM would not reveal the name of his deputy, he said it was the vice president of the government and that Indonesia only has one vice president, namely Jusuf Kalla. Prayut met Kalla while attending the UN General Assembly in New York. The PM said that he understands the Indonesian authorities are doing everything possible to tackle the forest fires. Additionally, residents in southern Thailand where many in

⁸ Chen, C. (2013). *Mapping Scientific Frontiers The Quest for Knowledge Visualization Second Edition* (2nd ed.). Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4471-5128-9>, see to Dunn, W. N. (1994). *Public Policy Analysis: An Introduction* (2nd ed.). Prentice Hall. Edwards, R. B., Naylor, R. L., Higgins, M. M., & Falcon, W. P. (2020). Causes of Indonesia's forest fires. *World Development*, 127, 104717. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.WORLDDEV.2019.104717>

the area have been hit by the smog have to keep themselves safe from air pollution⁹.

According to the media (The Thaiger & The Nation, 2019), PM Prayut Chan-o-cha said that his government is always worried about air pollution, especially PM2.5 or microscopic dust particles caused by smog from Indonesia, traffic jams, agricultural burning sewage, factory emissions and dust from construction sites¹⁰.

"PM2.5 is dangerous, especially for children, babies, pregnant women and elders, whose immunity is too fragile to tackle the microscopic dust."

"People should be especially careful during December as there are no winds or rain to blow away the dust."

He also appealed to the public not to panic, saying that they needed to understand all the problems first. He explained that the Cabinet approved a proposal last week to address the pollution crisis at four levels.

"We have explained them to all provinces and have asked for coordinated cooperation".

From the above statement it can be understood that attention to the negative impacts of smog is becoming a concern for the prime minister of Thailand. It is of concern to heads of state because the impact of forest fires affects public health¹¹, affects the economy and even the image of Thailand. For this reason, the statement by the

⁹ Head, B. W. (2015). Policy analysis: Evidence based policy-making. International Encyclopedia of the Social & Behavioral Sciences: Second Edition, 281–287. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-097086-8.75030-6>, see to Howlett, M., & Ramesh, M. (1993). Patterns of policy instrument choice: policy styles, policy learning and the privatization experience. Review of Policy Research, 12(1–2), 3–24. <https://doi.org/10.1111/J.1541-1338.1993.TB00505.X>

¹⁰ Wu, C., Venevsky, S., Sitch, S., Mercado, L. M., Huntingford, C., & Staver, A. C. (2021). Historical and future global burned area with changing climate and human demography. One Earth, 4(4), 517–530. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.ONEEAR.2021.03.002>, see to Yin, S., Wang, X., Santoso, H., Tani, H., Zhong, G., & Sun, Z. (2018). Analyzing CO2 concentration changes and their influencing factors in Indonesia by OCO-2 and other multi-sensor remote-sensing data. International Journal of Digital Earth, 11(8), 825–844. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17538947.2017.1359344>

¹¹ Rowley, J., & Slack, F. (2004). Conducting a literature review. Management Research News, 27(6), 31–39. <https://doi.org/10.1108/01409170410784185/FULL/PDF>, see to Spilsbury, M. J., & Kaimowitz, D. (2000). The influence of research and publications on conventional wisdom and policies affecting forests. Unasylva, 51(203), 3–10. Tacconi, L. (2003). Kebakaran hutan di Indonesia: penyebab, biaya dan implikasi kebijakan. CIFOR Occasional Paper No. 38(i), 1–26. <https://doi.org/10.17528/cifor/001200> and see Tacconi, L. (2016). Preventing fires and haze in Southeast Asia. Nature Climate Change, 6(7), 640–643. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nclimate3008>

prime minister of Thailand can be said to represent the voice of Thailand. This voice should be considered by Indonesia to immediately solve the problem.

b) Parliament

Efforts to overcome the haze are not only the prime minister of Thailand, these efforts are also carried out by the Thai parliament. The Thai parliament, of course, in a democratic system is filled with political parties, in other words, Thai parliamentarians are also cadres of political parties¹².

Sattra Sripan, member of Parliament from the Palang Pracharat Party for Songkhla, met with Indonesian consulate general Fachry Sulaiman to submit a petition calling on neighboring countries (Indonesia) to deal with and prevent the haze from forest fires, which have blanketed Songkhla and the southern border province.

"People have to wear face masks and refrain from outdoor activities, while some have already developed respiratory problems," The Consul responded by saying that Indonesia was doing everything it could to prevent forest fires and even arrest those behind them, because Indonesian people also suffer from the haze. He also noted that in most cases, forest fires are caused naturally from combustion and underground thermal heat.

PM PRAYUT CHAN-O-CHA CABINET ARRANGEMENT (Authorized by King Rama X on 10 July 2019)

Prime Minister : General Prayut Chan-o-cha (PPP)

Deputy Prime Minister : - General Prawit Wongsuwan (PPP)

- Somkid Jatusripitak (PPP)

- Mr. Wissanu Krea-ngam (PPP)

- Jurin Laksanavisit (DP)

- Anutin Charnvirakul (BJT)

Minister at the Prime Minister's Office: Mr. Tewan Liptapanlop (CPP)

Minister of Defense : General Prayut Chan-o-cha (PPP)*

¹² Juárez-Orozco, S. M., Siebe, C., & Fernández y Fernández, D. (2017). Causes and effects of forest fires in tropical rainforests: A bibliometric approach. *Tropical Conservation Science*, 10, 194008291773720. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1940082917737207>, see to Krott, M. (2005). Forest policy analysis. In *Forest Policy Analysis*. Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/1-4020-3485-7> Kulkarni, A. V., Aziz, B., Shams, I., & Busse, J. W. (2009). Comparisons of citations in Web of Science, Scopus, and Google Scholar for articles published in general medical journals. *JAMA*, 302(10), 1092–1096. <https://doi.org/10.1001/JAMA.2009.1307>, and see Miettinen, J., Hooijer, A., Wang, J., Shi, C., & Liew, S. C. (2012). Peatland degradation and conversion sequences and interrelations in Sumatra. *Regional Environmental Change*, 12(4), 729–737. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10113-012-0290-9>

Deputy Minister of Defense : General Chaichan Changmongkol (PPP)
Minister of Finance : Mr. Uttama Savanaya (PPP)
Deputy Minister of Finance : Mr. Santi Promphat (PPP)
Minister of Foreign Affairs : Mr. Don Pramudwinai (PPP)
Minister of Tourism and Sports : Mr. Pipat Ratchakitprakarn (BJT)
Minister of Social Development and Humanitarian Security : Mr. Juti Krairiksh (DP)
Minister of Higher Education, Science, Research and Innovation : Mr. Suvit Maesince (PPP)
Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives : Mr. Chalermchai Sri-on (DP)
Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives : - Mr. Thammanat Prompao (PPP)
- Ms. Mananya Thaiset (BJT)
- Mr. Prapat Photasuthorn (CTP)
Minister of Transportation : Mr. Saksayam Chichob (BJT)
Deputy Minister of Transportation: -Mr. Athirat Rattanaset (PPP)
-Mr. Thaworn Senneam (DP)
Minister of Natural Resources and Environment : Mr. Varavut Silpa-Archa (CTP)
Minister of Digital Economy and Society : Mr. Buddhipongse Punnakanta (PPP)
Minister of Energy : Mr. Sonthirat Sonthijirawong (PPP)
Minister of Trade : Mr. Jurin Laksanavisit (DP)*
Deputy Minister of Trade: Mr. Weerasak Wangsupapakitkosol (BJT)
Minister of Home Affairs : General Anupong Paochinda (PPP)
Deputy Minister of Home Affairs : Mr. Nipon Boonyamanee (DP)
Mr. Songsak Thong Sri (BJT)
Minister of Justice: Mr. Somsak Thepsuthin (PPP)
Minister of Manpower : Mr. MR Chatumongkol Sonakul (ACT)
Minister of Culture : Mr. Itthiphol Khunplome (PPP)
Minister of Education : Mr. Nataphol Teepsuwan (PPP)
Deputy Minister of Education : -Ms. Khunying Kalaya Sophonpanich (PPP)
-Ms. Kanokwan Vilawan (BJT)
Minister of Health: Mr. Anutin Charnvirakul (BJT)*
Deputy Minister of Health: Mr. Satit Pitutacha (DP)
Minister of Industry: Mr. Suriya Jungrunreangkit (PPP)

*Description: * = multiple positions | PPP=Phalang Pracharat | DP: Democrat Party | BJT: Bhumjaithai Party | CTP: Chartthai Pattana Party | CPP: ChartPattana | ACT: Action Coalition for Thailand*

3.3 Stakeholder Groups

This third variable is "interest influencers" which consists of several people who join a group with common goals and interests (Coplin, 1992, p. 87). In this case, the loss

is the airline company Thai Airways, which delayed flights due to the smog.

➤ **Thai Airways**

As previously mentioned, forest fires in Indonesia have an impact on smog which has disrupted flights. Forest fires in Indonesia have become a big problem in Thailand which has delayed flight schedules. The spread of smog originating from Indonesia disrupted the Chiang Mai International airport flight schedule.

Smog and air pollution originating from Indonesia enveloped the country of Thailand and made the air level unhealthy. In general, it is recorded that the safe limit for dust particles is only 120 micrograms per cubic air. However, with the shipment of smog from Indonesia, the dust particles reached 202 micrograms per cubic air¹³.

Thai Airways International flight with airline number TG102 which was on schedule departed from Bangkok to Chiang Mai but could not land at Chiang Mai airport due to thick smog so the Thai Airways plane was forced to return to Bangkok and wait until the afternoon to try to return to Chiang Mai.

Not only Thai Airways planes delayed flights, but there were other airlines that delayed flights to Chiang Mai, such as Nok Air and Bangkok Air Airways, which rescheduled flights to Chiang Mai (Primus, 2014).

Thus, the presence of cross-border haze originating from forest fires in Indonesia has had an impact on Thailand's domestic conditions. Where this impact affects the domestic conditions of Thailand, namely the Thai Airways International airline sector. Where Thailand is one of the countries affected by the haze from forest fires in Indonesia. Deforestation and forest fires in Indonesia which cause cross-border haze have a significant impact on Thailand which disrupts Thai Airways flight schedules.

➤ **Greenpeace**

Air pollution is in the spotlight in the world because it is one of the tourist cities in Bangkok which is very popular and many tourists visit Bangkok. However, many residents complain about the smog that is happening in Thailand. Therefore

¹³ Neil Adger, W., Benjaminsen, T. A., Brown, K., & Svarstad, H. (2001). Advancing a political ecology of global environmental discourses. *Development and Change*, 32(4), 681–715. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-7660.00222>, see to Rieley, J. O., & Banks, C. J. (2011). Global and regional importance of the tropical peatland carbon pool. *Global Change Biology*, 17(2), 798–818. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2486.2010.02279.x>

Greenpeace says Bangkok suffers from the worst air pollution. The pollution control department explained that the air level in Thailand reached small particles of more than 2.5 micrometers or PM2.5 dust particles, which is the most dangerous air in Thailand and asked children to stay indoors (Lefevre, 2018) .

Greenpeace activists gave a message to government representatives in Bangkok symbolizing that Thailand is in danger of air pollution. Bangkok cannot continue to breathe air that is very dangerous to people's lives and affects Thailand's economic productivity. Therefore the environmental group Greenpeace asked Thai Prime Minister Prayuth Chan-ocha to overcome the air pollution crisis in Bangkok (Lefevre, 2018).

Thus, the haze that occurred in Thailand had an impact on Thailand's domestic conditions. Where this impact affects the health sector and the Thai economy¹⁴ and through Greenpeace activists voiced to the Prime Minister of Thailand to overcome bad air pollution that is happening in Thailand.

3.4 Mass Media

The fourth variable is Mass Media or "*mass influencers*", in this case it is the mass media that can form opinions in society. Broadly speaking, there are three types of *framing* what the media does about an issue. Thus the output of an opinion is formed by the presence of mass media coverage. The three types are; *First*, positive, in this case the mass media as a mass influencer provides positive opinion and reporting on an issue. *Second*, negative, in this context the mass media provides opinions or reports that corner an issue more. *Third*, neutral, in this case the mass media does not do positive or negative framing and/or reporting. Rather objectively report the latest developments¹⁵.

In this context, the role of the media in framing related to the impact of deforestation or forest fires in Indonesia on the losses experienced by Thailand will be recorded as follows:

¹⁴ Pielke, R. A. (2007). *The honest broker: Making sense of science in policy and politics*. Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511818110>, see to Roberts, M. J., Thomas, S. R., & Dowling, M. J. (1984). Mapping scientific disputes that affect public policymaking. *Science, Technology, & Human Values*, 9(1), 112–122. <https://doi.org/10.1177/016224398400900113>

¹⁵ Parmesan, C. (2006). Ecological and evolutionary responses to recent climate change. *Annual Review of Ecology, Evolution, and Systematics*, 37, 637–669. <https://doi.org/10.2307/annurev.ecolsys.37.091305.30000024>

No	Name Media	Fill	Site
1	The Thaiger	Thai PM says Indonesian government promises to control air pollution from forest fires	https://thethaiger.com/hot-news/air-pollution/thai-pm-saysindonesian-governmentpromises-to-control-airpollution-from-forest-fires
2	Thainews		http://thainews.prd.go.th/en/news/details/TCATG190331165806797
3	The Star	Thai popular resort island Phuket shrouded in haze caused by Indonesian fires	https://www.thestar.com.my/news/regional/2019/09/23/thaipopular-resort-island-phuketshrouded-in-haze-caused-byindonesian-fires
4	Thaivisa	The battle against forest fires continues as pollution levels rise	https://news.thaivisa.com/article/33761/battle-against-forestfires-continues-as-pollutionlevels-rise
	Bangkok Post	Disaster zones declared over forest fire	https://www.bangkokpost.com/thailand/general/1722679/disaster-zones-declared-over-forest-fire
	The nationThailand	Millions of rai of forested land destroyed by wildfires	https://www.nationthailand.com/in-focus/30367627

4. Conclusion

Haze disaster including air pollution. This pollution makes the air quality somewhere decrease. Not infrequently these disasters cause losses, both in the form of property to loss of life. Smog can be caused by two factors. First, the human factor which

intentionally or unintentionally causes smog through its activities. Second, due to natural factors, such as natural disasters or others. Protests from neighboring countries must be taken seriously immediately, so that this problem does not spread from environmental problems to problems of diplomatic harmony in regional countries.

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Aiken, S. R. (2004). Runaway fires, smoke-haze pollution, and unnatural disasters in Indonesia. *American Geographical Society*, 94, 55–79. <https://doi.org/10.1038/144199a0>

Albar, I., Jaya, I.N.S., Saharjo, B.H., Kuncahyo, B., Vadrevu, K.P. (2018). Spatio-Temporal Analysis of Land and Forest Fires in Indonesia Using MODIS Active Fire Dataset. In Vadrevu, K., Ohara, T., Justice, C. (Eds.), *Land-Atmospheric Research Applications in South and Southeast Asia* (pp. 105–127). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-67474-2_6

Alencar, A., Nepstad, D., & Del Carmen Vera Diaz, M. (2006). Forest Understory Fire in the Brazilian Amazon in ENSO and Non-ENSO Years: Area Burned and Committed Carbon Emissions. *Earth Interactions*, 10(6), 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1175/EI150.1>

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