



Sustainable Development Goals Based on the Environmental Rule of Law

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Abstract

Environmentally sound development is an effort to improve human quality gradually by paying attention to environmental factors. Environmentally sound development is known as Sustainable development. Environmentally Sound Development is an effort to preserve the environment by holding a development based on natural resources and located in a beautiful and cool place away from various kinds of pollution in order to preserve nature and help increase natural resources that are almost damaged. The purpose of Environmentally Sound Development is so that people who utilize natural resources by not damaging the environment. Therefore, in the management of natural resources need to pay attention to the state of the environment so that environmental ecosystems are not disturbed. Natural resources are the life support of the population that needs to be maintained sustainability. Development cannot stop, because of the growing human population. However, if development continues to occur then gradually ecology will be threatened. Therefore, we must prepare how the development continues but the ecology is maintained, namely with the existence of sustainable development. Sustainable development is a development process that uses clear methods or concepts, the right building materials, efficient and environmentally friendly in the field of construction. This needs to be done as an effort to investigate the threat of global warming. With the Environmental Law, sustainable development can be more controlled to reduce environmental damage in order to create sustainable development that still maintains environmental sustainability in order to the survival of future generations.

Keywords: environmental, law, rule, sustainable development goals

I. INTRODUCTION

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. The SDGs were set to coincide with another historic agreement reached in 2015 at COP21 (Paris Climate Conference). Together with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, signed in Japan in March 2015, this agreement provides a common set of standards and achievable targets for reducing carbon emissions, managing climate change and natural disaster risks, and building better after a crisis. The aim is to produce a set of universal goals that meet the environmental, political and economic challenges that the world will face. The SDGs replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which started a global effort in 2000 to tackle poverty.

The SDGs are a commitment step to finish what has been started, in addressing some of the more pressing challenges facing the world today. Dealing with the threat of climate change impacts how we manage our fragile natural resources, achieving gender equality or better health helps eradicate poverty, and promotes peace and inclusive societies will reduce inequality and help economies prosper. In short, this is the greatest

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opportunity we have to improve the lives of future generations. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals, are universally applicable goals to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The existence of sustainable development does not mean that people have to act arbitrarily for personal or certain group interests. Indonesia is a rule of law, meaning that all community activities have laws that govern them. As the principle of law "Ubi societas ibi ius" means where there is society there is law. In the calculation data for changes in Indonesia's forest resource stocks, it is explained that since 1985 the forest resource stocks in Indonesia have decreased by 94 million cubic meters, which is US\$ 2,845 billion (Not including 27 million cubic meters harvested, which is US 1,312 billion \$). This is what causes various environmental problems to continue to emerge. Starting from floods, landslides, extinction of endangered species, lack of clean water, increasing air pollution. Over time, all of this will lead to global warming.

On the other hand, the challenges faced are increasingly complex from year to year. In addition, the population is increasing every year. In addition, it cannot be denied that development will continue to increase at any time. Development activities will produce impacts, both on humans and the environment. The impact on humans is an increase or decrease in the quality of human life, while the impact on the environment is an increase or decrease in the carrying capacity of nature in maintaining human survival. Environmental damage is caused by construction which continues to increase every year and waste disposal from construction/development activities which continues to accumulate. This waste disposal can interfere with human health. This is where the important role of Environmental Law is needed to regulate the development process so as not to damage the environment for the sake of sustainable development for future generations.

The formulation of the problem that can be explained in accordance with the background that has been explained is: a) What are the strategies for improving the quality of sustainable development during the Covid-19 pandemic while still based on the environmental rule of law? b) How to realize sustainable development goals while still being based on the Environmental Rule of Law? The purpose of writing this paper, firstly, is to analyze what are the strategies to improve the quality of sustainable development based on environmental law, and secondly, to explain how to achieve sustainable development goals while still being based on environmental law.

Sustainable development (Emil Salim, 1990) aims to improve people's welfare, to meet human needs and aspirations. Sustainable development is essentially aimed at seeking equitable development between generations in the present and in the future. According to KHL (1990) development (which is basically more economic-oriented) can be measured for its sustainability based on three criteria, namely: a) there is a waste of natural resources or depletion of natural resources; b) No pollution and other environmental impacts; and c) Activities must be able to increase useable resources or replaceable resources.

The era of technological disruption and digital revolution is another term for the Industrial revolution 4.0. One of the unique characteristics of this era is the proliferation of computers and automation of records in all fields. Industry 4.0 is here to replace industry 3.0 which is characterized by cyber-physical and manufacturing collaboration (Herman et al, 2016). The basic principle of this era of technological disruption is to implement intelligent networks along the chain to control each other independently. The industrial revolution 4.0 is the fourth phase of the history of the industrial revolution which began in the 18th century. According to Prof Schwab, the world experienced four industrial revolutions. The industrial revolution 1.0 was marked by the invention of the steam engine to support production machines, trains and sailing ships. Various work equipment that originally relied on human and animal power was later replaced by steam engine power. The discovery of electrical energy and the concept of division of labor to produce large quantities of production at the beginning of the 19th century marked the birth of the industrial revolution 2.0. The development of science and technology was increasingly rapid in The early 20th century has given birth to information technology and production processes that are controlled automatically. Industrial machines are no longer controlled by human power but use computer-based automation systems. As a result, production costs become cheaper. Information technology is also increasingly advanced, including camera technology that is integrated with mobile phones and the growing creative industry.

The industrial revolution is experiencing its peak at this time with the birth of digital technology which has a massive impact on human life throughout the world. The latest industrial revolution or fourth generation encourages automation systems in all activity processes. Increasingly massive internet technology not only connects millions of people around the world but has also become the basis for online trade and transportation transactions.

Environmental law can simply be interpreted as a law that regulates the environment. In English, the term environment is known as environment. Environmental law contains various norms and rules governing

people's behavior towards their environment. Environmental law in a number of ways strictly regulates what people are allowed to do with the environment and what people are prohibited from doing with the environment. Environmental law has a strategic role in supporting and maintaining the survival of humans and their environment. Development carried out by a nation must side with the interests of the people. Development as a continuous process must always be responsive and sensitive to the dynamics that occur in society, both in the political, economic, technological, social and cultural fields and so on. Modern society (modern society) lives in the era of information technology (information technology) or also known as informative society which is currently popularly called the "disruptive era" or the era of the industrial revolution 4.0. That is, the global world has placed human life in the midst of technological developments that are developing so fast and at the same time being a threat to humans. It is in this context that it is very appropriate to say that the theory of profit (benefit theory) in the legal protection of intellectual property rights is very relevant, because the competition to produce intellectual works is carried out to gain (material and moral) benefits for the creator or inventors. Rapid changes in the business world are characteristic of human life in the era of disruption. The life of the business and business world which is supported by information technology, such as the internet, has created a business world that seems borderless (borderless trade) all over the world. This progress automatically, either directly or indirectly, has implications for the existence of laws that govern it. The rapid progress that has taken place in world society, including Indonesian society, needs to be accompanied by a touch of law, so that the existence of a rule of law state can be maintained. This means that the support provided by the government in the development of information technology must be followed by legal developments, so that these technological advances can be of maximum benefit to society and the state and will be able to encourage investors to enter Indonesia.

April 21, 2008 was a milestone for the development of law in Indonesia. On that date, the Government of Indonesia promulgated Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Electronic Information and Transactions. The presence of this law proves that the Government of Indonesia must follow the flow of globalization in all fields, including electronic transactions which are clearly different from legal actions in general. The enactment of this law also responds to legal challenges in cyberspace or cyber law, which so far have not been specifically regulated in Indonesia.

With the enactment of Law no. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions has logical consequences for law enforcement agencies in Indonesia. This new law requires law enforcement officers to truly understand and master information technology in a comprehensive manner in carrying out their tasks going forward. This is because actions that used to be conventionally felt easy to complete, but the challenges of future tasks must be faced with a legal action whose consequences can only be felt without knowing who the perpetrator was and where the action was committed. The legal action takes place in cyberspace (cyber world). Legal institutions, such as the Police, Attorney General's Office, Judiciary and Advocates must reposition themselves. Their professionalism is highly demanded in completing tough tasks in the field of law in the future. Because it is in their hands that legal certainty can be realized for justice seekers on this earth (justice for all). In the end, the era of disruption left a lot of homework for experts and law enforcers in Indonesia who demanded a high and reliable level of professionalism with mastery of soft skills such as computers and English. Challenges or challenges are not something that must be avoided but must be faced in the right way and strategy, so that all of them get space in legal knowledge and implementation.

The environment is defined as the elements or components that exist in each environment. The environment is divided into physical and social. Every living environment is governed by a natural law automatically. If one component is damaged, it will cause damage to other components. This is because in an environment one element influences the other elements. Reporting from the book Environmental Management (2018) by KES Manik, the world is facing various problems. These problems include world food supply, unemployment, barriers to industrial development, procurement of energy and raw materials, and management of natural resources. Several sectors are also experiencing problems, such as in the economic sector, there is an imbalance in the international trade balance of payments and inflation, as well as in various other fields.

In relation to the environment, humans are faced with a series of interrelated problems. Problems that occur if not handled properly will cause environmental damage. The linkages of these four factors and their relationship with the environment are getting tighter so that every problem must be seen as a whole as a unitary human problem. Environmental problems are the responsibility of humans in it. So that components such as animals, plants, water, air, and soil must be preserved. This preservation must be carried out considering that it has a very large influence on human development. The COVID-19 pandemic that has hit the world, including Indonesia, has limited human movement. Lockdown policies, PSBB (Large-Scale Social Restrictions), to quarantine have reduced people's daily activities very significantly. You may be feeling annoyed that you can't

go to the mall, travel, and commute to work during the coronavirus outbreak. But have you ever realized that reduced human activity during the COVID-19 pandemic has succeeded in giving our earth a chance to 'rest'? what are the changes that have occurred in nature around us during the COVID-19 pandemic as follows: a) better air quality; b) clearer water; c) a new world for wildlife; d) plants grow freely.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research design of the methodology to be employed was determined by its aim and experimental character. At the preparatory stage we selected empathy-developing topics from a variety of materials to create an ethic focused teaching resource bank to be used in ESP classroom for an empathy development purpose. The method of the study used is a qualitative approach with the "Library Research" design, where researchers as "key instruments" read theories that are directly related to the topic of "Sustainable Development Goals Based on the Environmental Rule of Law" sourced from books, journals and proceedings (Pubmed, Google Scholar, Google with keywords building a culture of tolerance since early childhood) as well as other documents and turn them into research data which were analyzed descriptively.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The environment is a spatial unit with all objects, namely living things and non-living things that influence each other. In everyday life humans cannot escape attachment to air, land and water. Water, soil, air, animals, plants and humans are a living ecosystem. Apart from that there are many other things which cannot all of them be part of the environment. In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2009 concerning provisions for the protection and management of the environment it is stated that the environment is a spatial unit with all objects, natural resources and living things, including humans, and their behavior which affects the continuity of life and human welfare and other living things. There are three environmental elements, namely First, biotic, environmental elements consisting of all kinds of living things, ranging from humans, animals, plants, to other organisms or micro-organisms. Second, Abiotic, namely all environmental elements consisting of inanimate objects such as water, air, and so on. Third, Socio-Cultural, environmental elements created by humans in which there are values, ideas, norms, beliefs, and human behavior as social beings or creatures that cannot live alone.

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising its ability to meet the needs of future generations. Sustainable development must pay attention to the utilization of the environment and environmental sustainability so that environmental quality is maintained. Environmental sustainability that is not maintained will cause the carrying capacity of the environment to decrease, or even disappear. Sustainable development means that social justice has been achieved from generation to generation. Viewed from another understanding, sustainable development is national development that preserves the functions and capabilities of ecosystems. Development activities have positive and negative impacts. The positive impact of development can be identified through economic indicators, quality of life indicators and combined indicators. Negative impacts are generally marked by land damage, such as deforestation, land aridity, pollution, global warming, and the depletion of the ozone layer. Although our development needs to overcome many obstacles, including environmental problems, experience has shown that development can have negative impacts.

Some examples of the negative impacts of sustainable development include: a) Many developments in the development of water resources have caused health problems. This problem arises because the development has created new habitats or improved existing habitats for various disease vectors, including: many types of mosquitoes which are vectors for malaria, dengue fever, and so on; b) Air pollution by cars is common in big cities, such as Jakarta, Bogor, Bandung, Surabaya and Medan. The World Bank estimates that for Jakarta alone air pollution has caused a loss to health which for 2006 was estimated at US\$ 625 million; and c) Pollution by industrial waste is increasing in many areas. Due to the damage to the land use and water systems, the rate of erosion and the frequency of flooding have increased. Several types of pollution to the environment will be explained as follows: Soil pollution in the form of: a) Disposal of chemical dregs, and used plastic wrappers and used bottles; b) Dispose of substances or goods that are not dissolved in water; and c) Agriculture with excessive use of pesticides Water Pollution Water pollution can cause a decrease in water quality and endanger living things.

The causes of water pollution are waste that does not decompose, such as plastic and rubber, industrial waste, residual fertilizer from agricultural businesses and oil spills from tankers. Air pollution can be caused by exhaust gases produced by production processes such as motor vehicle fumes, factory fumes, and the results of household activities so that physically and chemically it exceeds a predetermined threshold. This will

endanger the health and safety of humans and other creatures. Air pollution causes several consequences, among others:

- a. Greenhouse Effect (Green House Effect): The greenhouse effect is caused by the composition of CO₂ in the air is very excessive. As a result, the gas causes the sun's energy received by the earth to not be reflected perfectly because it is blocked by a layer of carbon dioxide gas in the air. This causes the air temperature on the surface of the earth to become warmer. Another effect if it becomes global warming will cause the ice at the poles to melt easily and cause sea levels to rise.
- b. Damage to the ozone layer: The ozone layer (O₃) is found in the stratosphere which has the function of absorbing and filtering ultraviolet rays before they reach the earth's surface. What causes damage to the ozone layer is the bonding of the constituent elements of ozone by freon (F) in the air. If the ozone layer is depleted, it will have many consequences, including hotter air temperatures, skin and eye diseases.
- c. Acid Rain: Acid Rain is caused by a very large amount of acid in the air, so when it rains it is carried away by rain. The acid compounds come from industry, can be in the form of sulfuric acid, nitric acid, and bicarbonic acid. Acid rain causes damage to plants, faster rusting of metal and concrete, and damage to freshwater ecosystems.

Some examples of the positive impacts of sustainable development: a) Increasing people's income thereby increasing prosperity; b) Industry produces various goods needed by the community; c) Industry increases the use of raw materials; d) Industrial businesses can expand employment opportunities for residents; e) Reducing the State's dependence on foreign countries; f) Can stimulate the community to increase knowledge about the industry.

The Asian World Bank estimates that Indonesia will experience growth in its Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which consists of the total value of services and production of goods, by around 2.5% this year. This figure has decreased compared to 2019 which achieved an increase in GDP of up to 5.02%. This decline was caused by the COVID-19 pandemic which managed to hit household consumption which is the largest component of GDP in Indonesia. (1,3) Unlike the case with GDP, there is promising news in the inflation sector. BPS noted that annual inflation until April 2020 was at 2.67%. The Asian World Bank estimates that Indonesia's inflation rate at the end of 2020 will be around 3%.

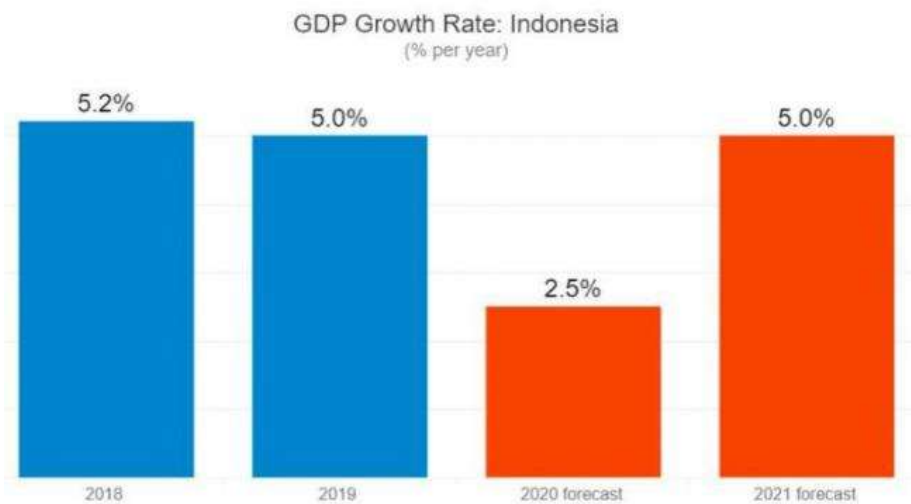


Figure 1. Graph of Indonesia's GDP growth (Photo source: <https://www.adb.org/news/indonesia-economic-growth-slow-2020-covid-19-impact-gradual-recovery-expected-2021>)

The government has tried to implement policies to maintain the availability of basic needs and exempt electricity tariffs for some customers in order to reduce inflationary pressure during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, and these policies have been considered quite successful. Even so, in broad outline, there are several economic sectors that have been affected by the pandemic. According to Sri Mulyani, Minister of

Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, several sectors that were significantly affected were the hotel, aviation and employment industries. These industrial sectors are one of the contributors to the country's foreign exchange. As a result, the foreign exchange of each sector was reduced so that it had an impact on the future of Indonesia's economic conditions.

At present society is experiencing changes due to the attack from the outbreak of the disease covid 19 which forces the conditions and situation of society to change. So that people live with their own lives and keep their distance from other humans (social distancing). In a social environment, there will definitely be social interaction whether it is carried out by groups or individuals with other individuals. When the relationship is well established in a social environment, it will facilitate common goals. But the presence of a pandemic has caused society to experience many changes. The Covid-19 pandemic has become a social reality that all of society inevitably has to face. It cannot be denied that the spread of the Covid virus has seen its impact on people's attitudes which have become more curious about the environment they live in. Public concern about the Covid 19 outbreak has an influence on everyone's social attitudes, especially towards the process of social interaction carried out by everyone. The policy implemented by the government is to stay at home or stay at home, the goal is to stop the spread of the Covid 19 virus. certain area. This causes the limitation of human communication in terms of social contact interactions (face to face, physical touching) to be reduced, and is focused on communication activities on social media.

Development oriented to equity and social justice must be based on matters such as; even distribution of land resources and factors of production, even distribution of women's roles and opportunities, and even distribution of the economy, which is achieved by balancing the distribution of welfare. But equity is not something that can be achieved directly. Equity is a relative concept and cannot be directly measured. The ethical dimension of sustainable development is a comprehensive matter, the income gap between rich and poor countries is widening, even though equity in many countries has increased. Another ethical aspect that needs to be considered for sustainable development is the prospect of future generations not being compromised by the activities of the current generation. This means that the development of the present generation needs to consider future generations in meeting their needs.

- a. Development that respects diversity: The maintenance of biodiversity is a prerequisite for ensuring that natural resources are available in a sustainable manner now and in the future. Biodiversity is also the basis for the balance of ecosystems. The maintenance of cultural diversity will encourage equal treatment of everyone and make knowledge of the traditions of various peoples more understandable.
- b. Development using an integrative approach: Sustainable development prioritizes the relationship between humans and nature. Humans influence nature in beneficial or harmful ways. Only by exploiting the notion of the complexity of the interrelationships between natural systems and social systems. By using this understanding, the implementation of a more integrative development is a concept of implementation of development that can be made possible. This is the main challenge in the institution.
- c. Development that asks for a long-term perspective: People tend to value the present more than the future. The implications for sustainable development are the challenges that underlie this assessment. Sustainable development requires different assessments to be carried out with normal assumptions in the discounting procedure. Long-term perception is a sustainable development perspective. Until now the short-term framework has dominated the thinking of economic decision makers, and therefore it needs to be considered.

The government's efforts to realize a just and prosperous life for its people without causing environmental damage are followed up by compiling a sustainable development program which is often referred to as environmentally sound development. The government is obliged to grow and develop public awareness of the importance of maintaining, caring for, and preserving the environment. Things that are important to note in the implementation of environmentally sound development are as follows: a) The development process should take place continuously supported by the quality of the environment and humans who develop in a sustainable manner; b) The environment has limitations so that its utilization will experience reduction and shrinkage; c) The better the quality of the environment, the better the effect on the quality of human life in the area concerned; d) The use of non-renewable natural resources is carried out as sparingly as possible; and e) The development carried out allows increasing the welfare of the present generation without reducing the welfare of future generations.

Characteristics of Environmentally Friendly Development In implementing environmentally sound development, we must have an understanding of the environment as follows: a) Earth is a limited resource; b) Resource recycling and recovery can reduce the scarcity of certain resources; c) The value of life is not as simple as calculating the amount of wealth; d) Production costs are more than just costs related to energy,

labor, and materials; e) We must understand and be friendly with nature; f) Law and technology must be combined with individual ability to solve problems; g) Humans are not superior in the natural system, but only a part that follows the pattern of the prevailing system in nature; and h) Waste cannot be tolerated.

IV. CONCLUSION

It can be concluded that the environment is the whole element or component that is around the individual that influences the life and development of the individual concerned. Environmentally-oriented development is sustainable development that optimizes the benefits of natural resources and human resources by harmonizing human activities with the ability of natural resources to sustain them. Development activities in general can have an impact on the environment. This impact can be positive or negative. Positive impacts will benefit national development, while negative impacts pose risks to the environment. Therefore, the form of development must still pay attention to the carrying capacity of the environment and the preservation of natural resources.

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