



## COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN INDONESIA IN PRESERVATION AND CONTINUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT

Achmad Adi Surya Guntur SILAM<sup>1</sup>, Mutia Evi KRISTHY<sup>2</sup>, Yesieari Silvanny SIBOT<sup>3</sup>, Suriansyah HALIM<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1,2,3,4</sup>Departement of Law, Palangka Raya University, Central Kalimantan, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Achmad Adi Surya Guntur Silam

E-mail: [Username.adisurya@gmail.com](mailto:Username.adisurya@gmail.com)

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### Abstract:

The concept of sustainable development, as discussed at the United Nations Conference on the Environment in Stockholm in 1972, focuses on development that considers environmental impacts. It highlights the constitutional mandate in Article 28H of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, emphasizing the right of every Indonesian citizen to a good and healthy living environment. Despite this constitutional provision, implementing sustainable development has faced challenges and confusion at the policy and regulatory levels. In Indonesia, where forest and land fires are recurrent disasters with severe ecological, economic, and social consequences, the aims underscore the significance of environmental awareness and proactive measures in addressing these issues. It emphasizes the interdependence between human actions and the environment and calls for responsible environmental stewardship. The research method used is legal research, which departs from statutory provisions, namely research on the legal principles of environmental provisions, specifically regarding community participation in environmental management. Overall, this provides insights into the critical role of environmental awareness and sustainable development in ensuring a better future for Indonesia's environment and its citizens, in alignment with constitutional mandates and international principles.

## INTRODUCTION

A good and healthy living environment is a human right of every Indonesian citizen, as mandated in Article 28H of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In order to carry out what is mandated in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, the concept of sustainable development combines natural resources and humans to optimize its benefits. However, many things have yet to be well understood during its implementation, showing much confusion at the policy and regulatory level and symptoms of how sustainable development is carried out. The concept of sustainable development refers to development that considers environmental impacts. It was a topic of discussion at the UN Conference on the Environment in Stockholm in 1972, which recommended that development be carried out by considering environmental factors. According to Sundari Rangkuti, the Stockholm Conference discussed environmental problems and solutions so that development can be carried out by considering the environmental carrying capacity (eco-development).

The UN wants to address and repair environmental damage, and this conference is proof of that. In general, sustainable development has the following characteristics:



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1. Does not damage the environment inhabited by humans, and
2. Implemented with an integrated and comprehensive policy and considering future generations' needs.

Sustainable development is defined as (i) Development that maintains the sustainability of social life in society, (ii) Development that maintains an increase in the economic welfare of the community, and (iii) Development that maintains the quality of the community's living environment which is supported by governance that maintains the implementation of development that will improve the quality of life from one generation to the next. One of the targets of sustainable development is to increase the application of caring for nature and the environment in development to improve the quality of the environment, which is reflected in the improvement in the Environmental Quality Index (IKLH). Environmental awareness (environmental awareness), also called ecosystem awareness (ecosystemic consciousness), is one of the essential concepts in environmental protection and management (PPLH), or what was previously called environmental management (PLH). As is the case with legal awareness, ethnic awareness, political awareness, social awareness, and others.

Environmental awareness is a term that refers to a particular perception of society or humans towards their environment. As stated by Mochtar Kusumaatmadja in the framework of Environmental Protection and Management, environmental awareness must be aligned or used in the same meaning as environmental insight, such as in the terms environmentally conscious behavior and environmental awareness, which means that there is a balance between development progress and awareness of the importance of scope management. Therefore, some terms have the same meaning as environmental awareness.

Apart from the abovementioned terms, environmental vision is still known or used. This term was used by Emil Salim in his views and ideas regarding PPLH (formerly PLH), including that the demand for natural resources (SDA), especially land and water, is facing considerable pressure. The problem is raising human environmental awareness so that the management of natural resources for development aligns with environmental development. The essence of this environmental vision is to understand the interrelated relationships (interdependence) between one chain and another in the ecosystem life cycle to foster a vision and orientation for development with environmental development among the wider community. Development always risks disrupting the relationship between humans and the environment, but not development (zero growth) or contains equally severe risks.

According to Emil Salim, basic needs encourage humans to destroy the environment. Therefore, development must be carried out to balance population growth and reduce poverty. Poor people are forced to cut down forests to meet their energy needs. The land has to be drained excessively, thereby destroying natural resources. So, eradicating the problem of poverty and reducing the population below the poverty line is an absolute requirement for environmental development efforts. So, environmental awareness focuses on knowledge, understanding, attitudes, and the desire to behave in a way that protects the environment in its activities.





Regarding environmental awareness, Hardjasoemantri, on one occasion, explained that environmental awareness, whether obtained from formal education or non-formal education, is by the intent of Law Number 4 of 1982 concerning Basic Provisions for Environmental Management. Article 9 The Government is obliged to foster and develop public awareness of their responsibilities in environmental management through counseling, guidance, education, and environmental research, then replaced by Law Number 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management, Jo. Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, Jo. Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation, Jo. Regulation instead of Law (Perpu) Number 2 of 2022 concerning Job Creation remains a strong foundation for developing an environmentally friendly work culture, which can be interpreted as carrying out tasks by always asking in the mind what negative impacts will or can arise from fulfilling these tasks.

A person who constantly questions this will only do something that will protect the environment. In the framework of an environmentally friendly work culture, it is necessary to understand the various problems in the environmental sector so that attitudes and behavior can be directed towards solving these environmental problems. Researchers believe that environmental awareness is critical to overcoming various environmental problems, both those that have occurred and those that may occur, to prevent them from occurring. People cannot live without a particular environment; therefore, environmental awareness is essential for PPLH and is one of the most critical elements in environmental law. According to Sarwono's book, humans are always around and interacting with their environment if viewed from any point of view. There is a reciprocal relationship between the human environment and their behavior. Although humans can foster and maintain the living environment in these interactions, they can also destroy it. Therefore, environmental awareness must be instilled and developed in everyone, both as members of society and as individuals.

It is different from Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (UUPPLH), Republic of Indonesia Law Number 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management (UUPPLH), which emphasizes the importance of environmental awareness in efforts to achieve the goals of environmental protection and management life (PPLH). This emphasis is contained in Article 10 of the PLH Law, which emphasizes the following:

In the framework of environmental management, the Government is obliged to:

- a. Realizing, growing, developing, and increasing the awareness and responsibility of decision-makers in environmental management;
- b. Realizing, growing, developing, and increasing awareness of the rights and responsibilities of the community in environmental management;
- c. Realizing, growing, developing, and improving partnerships between the community, business world, and the Government in efforts to preserve the carrying capacity and resilience of the environment;





- d. Develop and implement national environmental management policies that ensure the maintenance of environmental support and capacity;
- e. Develop and implement tools that are preemptive, preventive, and proactive to prevent a decrease in the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment;
- f. Utilizing and developing environmentally friendly technology;
- g. Carrying out research and development in the environmental sector;
- h. Providing environmental information and disseminating it to the public;
- i. Give awards to people or institutions who have contributed to the environmental sector.

What is meant by the phrase "decision maker" in this provision is the authorized party, namely the Government, community, and other development actors (Explanation of Article 10 point a of UUPPLH). Thus, it is clear that one of the Government's duties and obligations in PPLH is to develop environmental awareness for the community in a broad sense, namely for various groups and layers of society so that they are expected to participate consciously in every PPLH effort related to their activities.

According to the Explanation to Article 10 (a) and (b) of UUPPLH, increasing environmental awareness is done through counseling, guidance, education, and training. Article 28H of the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution includes this affirmation as part of the elaboration of the mandate of the fourth paragraph:

Paragraph (1) Every person has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, a place to live, a good and healthy living environment, and the right to receive health services.

Paragraph (2) Everyone has the right to receive special facilities and treatment to obtain the same opportunities and benefits to achieve equality and justice.

Paragraph (3) Every person has the right to social security, which enables his/her full development as a dignified human being.

Paragraph (4) Every person has the right to own private property rights, and these property rights may not be taken over arbitrarily by anyone

Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution:

Paragraph (1) The economy is structured as a joint effort based on kinship.

Paragraph (2) Branches of production that are important for the state and affect the lives of many people are controlled by the state.

Paragraph (3) The Earth and water and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people.

Paragraph (4) The national economy is organized based on economic democracy with the principles of togetherness, efficiency, justice, sustainability, environmental insight, and independence, and by maintaining a balance of progress and unity of the national economy.





Paragraph (5) Further provisions regarding the implementation of this article are regulated in law.

As a result of the UN Conference on the Human Environment (UNCHE), which took place from 5–16 June 1972, and the National Seminar on Environmental Management and Development in Indonesia, which took place from 12-15 May 1972 at Padjadjaran University Bandung existed long before the Stockholm Declaration in 1972. Danusaputro called the seminar a new stage of development in the sense of environmentally friendly development.

Regardless of any point of view, the importance of environmental awareness is that humans always exist and interact with a particular environment where they live and obtain their sources of livelihood. Human reason and culture can interact with their living environment, which places humans as part and managers of their living environment. In situations like this, humans can be good builders of the environment and destroyers, depending on their awareness of their environment.

R.E. Suriaatmadia put forward an interesting approach to human and environmental problems by asking how long humans want to survive in a particular living environment on Earth, which depends on the number of humans and their respective ways of life. According to Soeriaatmadja's statement, the preservation of environmental functions sustainably depends on the level of awareness of humans and society regarding the environment. It means that good awareness of the human environment is expected to be manifested in all activities utilizing natural resources and the environment, which are always balanced with maintenance efforts that are in harmony with that utilization. In other words, people will act in an environmentally sound way. It means that environmental awareness is one of the determining factors for the success of PPLH, including law enforcement.

One of the targets of PPLH, according to the mandate of Article 4 UUPPLH, is the realization of Indonesian people as environmental people who have attitudes and actions to protect and develop the environment. These people are a form of environmental awareness so that the Government could strive. There is no confirmation like this in the UUPPLH, although environmental awareness is still essential to setting PPLH goals.

Koesnadi Hardjasoemantri emphasized that environmental awareness is critical to developing in the context of the role of society, namely to provide understanding, awareness, and incentives for the community to participate in environmental development. It was also stated that humans and society are the key to the success of environmental development programs. This thinking is also contained or accommodated in Articles 5 to Article 7 and Article 10 of the UUPPLH. Meanwhile, in the UUPPLH, the importance of environmental awareness to grow and develop needs to be accommodated. As mentioned above, it appears in the UUPPLH that after Article 2 concerning the Principles of PPLH and Article 3 concerning the Objectives of PPLH, the provisions of Article 4 and others tend to be more procedurally technical. With this environmental awareness, in the sense of realizing the need to maintain the continuity of the ecosystem for the benefit of humans, it is hoped that humans and society can participate actively in PPLH according to their respective fields





of expertise and professions. In reality, PPLH is a conscious effort to maintain and improve the quality of the environment so that basic human needs can be met as well as possible on an ongoing basis. As is understood, in the context of PPL, human life is short, but human life is very long.

This research relates to the meaning of community participation in overcoming forest fires, which routinely occur almost every year, especially entering the dry season and the opening of oil palm plantations in Central Kalimantan province. Indonesia's most frequent natural disasters are forest and land fires, especially during the dry season. These fires cause significant environmental damage, loss of money, and social problems. Ecologically, the decline in forest area and land damage due to fires raises risks and doubts about the restoration of ecosystem conditions, loss of value for future use of timber and non-timber forests, and loss of the expected value of biodiversity that is currently untapped.

The problem of forest and land fires has been a phenomenon that has been going on for years in Indonesia. Various episodes and impacts arising from forest and land fires (abbreviated as forest and land fires) have also been documented by various news channels' research and have become an issue discussed often from year to year. Especially in peatlands, forests, and land, fire events are becoming increasingly relevant because the peat ecosystem is an ecosystem that is vulnerable and can easily catch fire if dried. In terms of social and economic aspects, forest and land fires also significantly impact the overall livelihood of many people, both in terms of health, loss of livelihood, environmental damage, and other derivative impacts.

## METHODS

The research method used is legal research, which departs from statutory provisions, namely research on the legal principles of environmental provisions, specifically regarding community participation in environmental management. In connection with this matter, the elaboration is a type of synchronization research that will examine vertical synchronization between upper and lower statutory regulations. Also, horizontal synchronization will carry out reviews of similar environmental regulations. The legal materials are analyzed qualitatively, and conclusions are drawn deductively.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

**The Role of Community in Achieving Environmental Sustainability.** In a suitable living environment, there is a harmonious and balanced interaction between environmental components. The stability of the balance and harmony of interactions between environmental components depends on human efforts. Because humans are the most dominant environmental component in influencing the environment, on the other hand, the environment also influences humans. So, there is a mutually influencing relationship between humans and their environment, and this is an interaction between humans and the environment. The network of reciprocal relationships between humans and all types of objects, organic and non-organic substances, and conditions that exist in an environment





form an ecosystem. The network of relationships in this ecosystem can grow stably if this environment's various elements and substances are balanced.

Humans try to manage the environment because they know it is becoming increasingly complex and prominent as human intervention increases it. Their response to their needs can impact the environment. As a result, humans must make all necessary efforts and resources to ensure a healthy, harmonious, and even more beautiful environment.

Indonesia is rich in various natural resources, including biodiversity. It is realized that these natural resources, which are spread across various regions in Indonesia, will one day run out and become extinct if they are not managed sustainably and sustainably. Natural resources should be utilized for the greatest prosperity of the people while still paying attention to preserving the function of the environment. Thus, natural resources have a dual role as capital for economic growth and, simultaneously, as support for living systems. Until now, natural resources have played an essential role as the backbone of the national economy and will still be relied on in the medium term.

The threat of extinction also accompanies Indonesia's rich potential for biodiversity. The threat of extinction is recognized as natural due to natural changes, including global climate change. However, the rapidly accelerating extinction rate is not something we can consider normal. The leading causes of plant and animal extinction include loss, damage, erosion of living habitats, overuse, illegal hunting, and trade. The loss and destruction of animal habitats are caused by various human activities, including converting natural forests for plantations and industrial crops due to development demands, illegal logging, and forest fires.

Participation has meaning in preventive legal protection for the people. The community can express interests through objections, hearings, and other forms of participation. For this reason, there needs to be an obligation for government organs to provide information and the people's right to be heard. As in other developing countries, for Indonesia, the problem of environmental pollution as a disruption to human life is mainly caused by the rapid increase in population, excessive use of natural resources, use of technology that is not by existing natural conditions, and patterns of human behavior towards nature, in this connection the role of society and Government will be fundamental in balancing the use of nature and improvement of nature. A very influential problem is human behavior, which no longer respects nature where humans are part of nature, and the actual conditions in society are exemplified by deforestation, which is not accompanied by replanting, the disposal of industrial waste and household waste freely without caring about the implications of these actions. Looking for who is at fault and who should be responsible for environmental damage is not a wise and wise way.

The environment is a collective issue that requires the participation of all components of the nation to manage and manage it. The Government, community leaders, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), all citizens, and other components of the nation must have the "political will" to work together to preserve the environment from the evil hands of thugs and environmental criminals.





The above must be accompanied by firm legal action against perpetrators of environmental crimes, which have been proven to cause misery to many people. Everyone is part of society, and society has the same rights, obligations, and roles in environmental management, without exception to village, remote, and urban communities, because the scope of the environment is not only in certain places but throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia.

The community's existence will be very effective if its role is to control the management of the existing environment. Community Rights are:

- a. Everyone has the right to a good and healthy living environment as part of human rights.
- b. Everyone has the right to environmental education, access to information, access to participation, and access to justice in fulfilling the right to a good and healthy environment.
- c. Everyone can submit proposals and objections to business plans and activities expected to impact the environment.
- d. Everyone has the right to play a role in environmental protection and management by statutory regulations.
- e. Every person has the right to complain due to alleged environmental pollution and destruction.

Based on its nature, community participation in the decision-making process relating to the environment is divided into consultative and partnership. Policymakers usually use this participatory, consultative pattern to gain public support. In this consultative approach, although interested community members have the right to have their opinions heard and be informed, the final decision remains in the hands of the decision-making group (the initiator). Public opinion here is not a determining factor in decision-making but rather a strategy to gain public support and legitimacy.

Meanwhile, a participatory partnership approach is more respectful of local communities by giving them the same standing or position as the decision-making group. In this way, decisions are no longer the monopoly of the Government and entrepreneurs but are made together with the community. The community's role in environmental protection and management includes the planning, implementation, and evaluation stages. The true essence of the right to participate is in decision-making procedures regarding environmental permits.

Regarding the function of participation in the environmental sector, Koesnadi Hardjosoemantri stated that community participation in environmental management has a broad reach. This participation includes not only the participation of individuals affected by various regulations or administrative decisions but also the participation of groups and organizations in society. Effective participation can exceed an individual's capabilities, both from the financial and knowledge capabilities perspective. Hence, the participation of groups and organizations is necessary, especially those operating in the environmental sector.







Community participation is essential in environmental management administrative procedures, such as permits, environmental impact analysis, and others. However, there are still concerns about the principles of openness and community participation in environmental management.

**The juridical basis for community participation in environmental protection and management.** Such a close relationship and human dependence on the environment should raise awareness of the importance of sustainable and balanced environmental sustainability. It must be regulated clearly, especially since most countries adhere to a system or claim their country as a legal state. Human thoughts or conceptions about the rule of law were also born and developed in historical situations. Therefore, even though the rule of law is considered a universal concept, its implementation has diverse characteristics on land.

The forest damage is caused by many misuses of protected forest functions, such as forests becoming agricultural land. What has a more significant impact is when there is a lot of illegal clearing of forest land by local communities to be used as agricultural land, even though the forest is not intended for agriculture. However, because many people are clearing land illegally, the environmental impact is even more significant, including floods, landslides, damage to the ecosystem in the forest, and the sustainability of disturbed forest functions.

This change in governance and systematic forest destruction was carried out deliberately by humans. People deliberately destroy and burn forests to expand their cultivated land, and apart from that, burning land is also thought to increase soil fertility, even though it is only temporary and damages the land itself. The living environment is the unity of space with all objects, forces, conditions, and living creatures, including humans and their behavior, influencing nature, the continuity of life, and the welfare of humans and other living creatures.

Article 33 Paragraph 3 of the 1945 Constitution states that "Earth, water and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the State and used for the greatest prosperity of the people." This constitutional norm provides direction for the development of national natural resources, which are controlled by the state for the prosperity of the people. These two principles are an inseparable unity. Separating the two is counter-productive and can lead to a monopoly of natural resources by capital owners or foreign parties, making it difficult for people to access natural resources.

Regulation of the use of spatial areas in cultivation areas such as mining exploitation, forestry cultivation, agricultural cultivation, residential development activities, industry, tourism, and other similar activities to achieve spatial planning of cultivation areas. Thus, in the formation of spatial planning or spatial structure, there must be harmony between biological and non-biological natural resources to balance the function of space. If the use of space is structured, unplanned, utilized, and maintained, it will create a positive image of the surrounding environment.

The existence of natural resources is distributed unevenly but varies; each space has a limited capacity to support the use of the space above it to anticipate. It has been mandated





in the People's Consultative Assembly Decree no. IX/MPR/2001 concerning Agrarian Reform and natural resource management philosophically states: "Just, sustainable and environmentally friendly management of natural resources must be carried out in a coordinated, integrated manner and accommodate the dynamics, aspirations, and participation of the community and resolve conflicts."

It is explicitly stated in Article 4 of the MPR Decree that natural resource management must be carried out according to the principles:

- a. Maintain and maintain the integrity of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia;
- b. Respect and uphold human rights;
- c. Respect the supremacy of law by accommodating diversity in legal unification;
- d. Prospering the people, primarily through improving the quality of Indonesia's human resources;
- e. Developing democracy, legal compliance, transparency, and optimizing people's participation;
- f. Realizing justice, including gender equality in control, ownership, use, utilization, and maintenance of agrarian resources/natural resources;
- g. Maintaining sustainability that can provide optimal benefits, both for present and future generations, while still paying attention to the capacity and carrying capacity of the environment;
- h. Carry out social, sustainability, and ecological functions by local socio-cultural conditions;
- i. Increasing integration and coordination between development sectors and regions in the implementation of agrarian reform and natural resource management;
- j. Recognize, respect, and protect the rights of customary law communities and the nation's cultural diversity over agrarian/natural resources;
- k. Striving to balance the rights and obligations of the state, government (central, provincial, district/city, and village or equivalent level), society and individuals;
- l. Implement decentralization in the form of division of authority at the national, provincial, district/city, and village or equivalent levels relating to allocating and managing agrarian/natural resources.

The provisions in Article 28 H paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia stated that;

"Everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to have a place to live, and to have a good and healthy environment and has the right to receive health services."

Based on this arrangement, citizens' pursuit of a good and healthy environment is a form of social right in fundamental rights. This form of realization guarantees the right to a good and correct environment in Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, called the PPLH Law. The Government has implemented various environmental and economic instruments within the framework of the role of society and the state to protect the right to a good and healthy environment. Environmental legal





instruments that prevent environmental pollution due to mining include Environmental Quality Standards (BML), Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL), Environmental Permits, Economic Instruments, and Environmental Audits. In practice, the existing direct instruments cannot control pollution effectively. Economic instruments complement direct regulatory instruments, which have yet to be maximized, to strengthen environmental pollution control in the environmental sector. According to Abdul Gani, one adequate instrument is law with various forms of legislation. In this case, the desired legal instrument is a law capable of social responsiveness sensitivity to a state policy, which is used to fulfill basic human needs. It is tough to deal with every attempt at abuse of power, which is usually carried out by bureaucratic officials who are ready to protect the rights and privileges of the Indonesian people. Government openness in question is openness in procedures, which includes three essential aspects, namely:

- a. Government obligation to provide information;
- b. The possibility of community participation in decision-making and
- c. Announcement of government decisions.

13 (thirteen) Instruments for preventing environmental pollution and damage are contained in Article 14 of Law No. 32 of 2009, which is the basis for community participation. In this law, there is a new instrument that was not contained in the previous UUPPLH, namely the Strategic Environmental Study (KLHS), which the Government and regional governments must carry out to ensure the integration of sustainable development principles in the development of a region and policies, plans, and programs (Article 15 paragraph 1 Law no. 32 of 2009).

Article 66 of the UUPPLH mentions this vital role. It is stated that: "Everyone who fights for the right to a good and healthy living environment cannot be prosecuted criminally or sued civilly." Of course, if you scrutinize it, there is nothing wrong with this article. However, the explanation of this article states that this provision is intended to protect victims and whistleblowers who take legal action due to environmental pollution and destruction, and the protection is intended to prevent acts of retaliation from the reported party through punishment and civil lawsuits while still paying attention to the independence of the judiciary.

The last sentence, which also concludes the explanation, "while still paying attention to the independence of the judiciary, is a crucial sentence intended to break/deny the promise of article 66. It means that the implementation of the right to protection as regulated in Article 66 still has to be determined and tested again by the judiciary. In a court of law, anything (anything) is still possible, including ignoring the application of Article 66 because the judge is free and has the absolute right to determine/hand down his decision.

Based on the above, the process of involving the community in every development activity, especially the environment, is intended to:

- 1) Providing information and accommodating the aspirations of the community (can be represented by certain groups) who are estimated to be affected by planned activities.
- 2) Ensure transparency in the entire AMDAL process and business plans and activities.





- 3) Creating an atmosphere of equal partnership between all interested parties, namely by respecting the rights of all parties to obtain information and the obligations of all parties to convey information that other affected parties must know.

The community also has the right to file a class action lawsuit for its and the community's interests if it experiences losses due to environmental pollution and damage (Article 91 of the PPLH Law).

Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management Article 70 Paragraph (1) states, "The community has the same and broadest rights and opportunities to play an active role in environmental protection and management."

In article 70, paragraph (2), the role of the community in protecting and managing the environment can be in the form of:

- a. social supervision;
- b. providing suggestions, opinions, suggestions, objections, and complaints;
- c. delivery of information and reports.

Meanwhile, article 70, paragraph (3) states that the role of the community is to:

- a. increase awareness in environmental protection and management;
- b. increasing independence, community empowerment, and partnerships;
- c. developing community capabilities and pioneering;
- d. fostering community responsiveness to carry out social supervision;
- e. develop and maintain local culture and wisdom in the context of preserving environmental functions

Increasing participation from the community to protect and preserve the environment can be done with various concrete efforts, both individuals and groups that are functionally part of environmental organizations. The organizations in question either already exist or must be formed as an inseparable part of community participation in a good and healthy living environment. The community has the same broadest rights and opportunities to participate in environmental protection and management actively.

## CONCLUSION

Every person is part of society, and society has the same rights, obligations, and roles in environmental management, without exception to rural, remote and urban communities, because the scope of the environment is not only in certain places but throughout the territory of the Unitary State of the Republic Indonesia.

The community's existence will be very effective if its role in controlling existing environmental management can be realized. Community participation from the planning to evaluation stages in environmental management is to produce helpful input and perceptions from citizens and interested communities (public interest) in order to improve the quality of environmental decision-making. By involving communities potentially affected by activities and interest groups, decision-makers can capture the views, needs, and hopes of these communities and groups and put them into concepts.





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protection and management (PPLH). However, its existence, targets, and primary objectives are the same: efforts to preserve environmental functions sustainably. This article/book uses UPPLH as the law currently in force.

Yunus Wahid, M, 1994, Op. cit., page. 291



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