

# Identification of Legal Aspects of the Environment and Patterns of Citizens' Awareness of Environmental Safety, Sustainability, and Balance

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## ABSTRACT

Efforts to save the environment have been carried out in various ways, including creating policies and implementing the Law on citizen awareness of the importance of safety, balance, and environmental Sustainability. This study sought to identify several scientific studies that state how critical legal aspects are to environmental occupation and the management of citizens so that the environment can be sustainable. This study utilized secondary data from several books and scientific articles that actively discuss ecological and safety issues. After a series of reviews, we managed to find several important things, including how the definition of environmental Law; then we saw the scientific substance related to how the government should be given to citizens, then the legal aspects and existing systems, then also how the environmental aspects and the role of the government in implementing the Law and also the role of the government. The private sector in saving the environment. It is hoped that these findings will be helpful for future studies.

## ABSTRAK

Upaya penyelamatan lingkungan telah dilakukan dengan berbagai cara, antara lain dengan membuat kebijakan dan mengimplementasikan Undang-Undang tentang kesadaran warga akan pentingnya keselamatan, keseimbangan, dan kelestarian lingkungan. Kajian ini berusaha mengidentifikasi beberapa kajian ilmiah yang menyatakan betapa kritisnya aspek hukum terhadap pendudukan lingkungan dan pengelolaan warga agar lingkungan dapat lestari. Penelitian ini memanfaatkan data sekunder dari beberapa buku dan artikel ilmiah yang aktif membahas isu-isu ekologi dan keamanan. Setelah melakukan serangkaian tinjauan, kami berhasil menemukan beberapa hal penting, antara lain bagaimana definisi UU Lingkungan Hidup; kemudian kita melihat substansi keilmuan yang berkaitan dengan bagaimana seharusnya pemerintah diberikan kepada warga negara, kemudian aspek hukum dan sistem yang ada, kemudian juga bagaimana aspek lingkungan dan peran pemerintah dalam melaksanakan UU dan juga peran pemerintah. Swasta dalam menyelamatkan lingkungan. Diharapkan temuan ini akan bermanfaat untuk studi masa depan..

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## I. INTRODUCTION

Talking about citizens' awareness of environmental safety, the Indonesian people need patterns and legal aspects that regulate environmental safety roads. In addition to raising awareness through education, there is also direct action in environmental law awareness efforts (Teturan et al., 2019). This is related to environmental care behavior that must be carried out continuously. Environmental education is essential to increase public awareness so residents can gain life experience regarding environmental protection and management. Through environmental education from an early age, it is hoped that in the future, humans can pay more attention to environmental Sustainability in utilizing the natural resources around them (Nations & Panel, 2011). Thus, creating sustainable development. For the availability of natural resources for future generations. Therefore, environmental conservation must support all parties and primary political forces. With environmental education, the community will play an active role in law enforcement. For this reason, local governments must have administrative capabilities in the environment (Good Environmental Governance) to answer the community's demands. As we know, education is a process of reciprocal adjustment between humans and nature, between humans, or the steady development and improvement of all human moral, intellectual, and physical potential by and for the benefit of individuals and society (Liu et al., 2014).

The aspect of awareness through environmental education has been followed up with the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the Minister of Environment and Forestry, Minister of Education and Culture, Minister of Research and Technology and Higher Education, Minister of Religion, and Minister of Home Affairs on the development of environmental education, on July 22, 2016, in Jakarta (Phan Hoang & Kato, 2016). Environmental education aims to develop environmentally responsible behavior individually and in groups. This is done to assist in developing fundamental knowledge about the natural environment, primarily how ecosystems work and the impact of human behavior on the environment. In addition, it creates a more positive perception of the universe's value. Moreover, develop eco-friendly habits, involve citizens in environmental management programs, and develop student psychology in schools in spiritual and legal relationships with the universe (Kassymova et al., 2018).

Environmental Law aims to make laws that help protect and manage the environment and make it more resilient. The system of protection and management should be carried out in a systematic, precise, and enforceable manner in order to improve environmental resilience (Haigh & Amaratunga, 2010). The function of Law here is as a means of realizing public order or a means of controlling the community itself. In developing countries, the government has a vital role in development so that it can carry out social control through its power by using the Law as a regulatory tool in the environmental field. Several factors determine the functioning of the Law. Beder, (2011) argues that the effectiveness of legal regulation on human environmental problems cannot be separated from the state of the administrative apparatus and law enforcement officers as a means for the effectiveness of law enforcement in everyday life.

In addition to the aspects stated by Kenedi, (2015) of course, the material of legislation and public legal awareness are also important aspects. This paper will discuss four aspects of environmental law enforcement: first, the material of legislation in the environmental field. Second is the community's legal awareness to comply with laws and regulations in the environmental field. Third, the role of the government as the implementer of laws and a tool of state administration in enforcing environmental Laws. Fourth, the role of judicial institutions (police, prosecutors, and judges) as law enforcement officers in handling environmental cases. The availability of material laws and regulations in the environmental field that is quite adequate, both preventive and repressive, are essential to prevent and overcome environmental damage. After the laws and regulations are adequate, the public must be aware of complying with them (Akella & Cannon, 2013).

For the public to know and understand the usefulness of statutory regulations and ultimately comply, it is necessary to conduct public information and education efforts by the government or

other parties, such as social organizations that exist in the community coordinated by the government (Majone, 1994). Another role of the government is because environmental Law mainly states administrative Law; the government resolves conflicts that occur in society through administrative channels. If these conflicts cannot be resolved administratively by the government, then the resolution can be carried out by law enforcement officials through the courts (Jackson et al., 2012).

One of the Ministry of Environment programs is the Adiwiyata School, also known as the School for Environmental Care and Culture. This program has been the focus of schools throughout the country since its introduction in 2006. On the other hand, this program remains voluntary (volunteering) and has not become mandatory (Prasetyo et al., 2021). Three basic principles guide the Adiwiyata program in its implementation: First, education, especially teaching on environmental management. Second, participating and following their responsibilities, school residents manage, plan, implement, and evaluate schools. Third, sustainable participation requires continuous and comprehensive participation in all activities.

The environment as a whole—natural and artificial, technological and social, economic, political, cultural, historical, moral, and aesthetic—is also considered in the Environmental Education Principles. Starting in preschool and continuing through formal and informal education, it is a process that continues throughout life. Each discipline's specific content or characteristics allow for a holistic approach, and a balanced perspective is interdisciplinary. Students will gain insight into environmental conditions in other regions if critical environmental issues are examined from multiple perspectives, including from local, national, regional, and international levels (Akpan, 2020).

Behavioral shifts toward environmental stewardship significantly impact the Sustainability of development and the environment. Realizing this is difficult because awareness is more about developed habits than knowledge or comprehension of the information received alone. As a result, the term "education for sustainable development," also known as "ESD," was coined. UNEP even declares the period from 2005 to 2014 to be the "Decade of Education for Sustainable Development." (Intansari Meilani et al., 2022) asserts that the primary objective of environmental education is to influence individual behavior to be more environmentally friendly. The implementation of PLH in schools has only reached the stage of raising awareness; it has not been able to encourage changes in students' behavior to become more environmentally conscious.

The availability of material legislation in the environmental field that is quite adequate, both preventive and repressive, is essential to prevent and overcome environmental damage (Percival et al., 2021). After the laws and regulations are adequate, the public must be aware of complying with them. For the public to know and understand the usefulness of statutory regulations and ultimately comply, it is necessary to conduct public information and education efforts by the government or other parties, for example, social organizations that exist in the community coordinated by the government. Another role of the government, namely environmental Law, mainly states that the government resolves administrative Law, the resolution of conflicts that occur in society through administrative channels. If these conflicts cannot be resolved administratively by the government, then the resolution can be carried out by law enforcement officials through the courts. We often refer to legislation in the environmental field as environmental Law (Akella & Cannon, 2013).

Classical environmental Law, oriented to the use and use of the environment by sectoral methods, is rigid and strict. Meanwhile, modern environmental Law is oriented toward the environment with a comprehensive-integral method, is flexible, and leaves many implementing regulations to the implementing (administrative) institutions. Classical environmental Law in Indonesia has existed since the days of the Dutch East Indies. Based on the 1976 environmental law inventory results, various laws and regulations fall into the classical environmental law classification: These laws and regulations are spread across various central government and local government business sectors (Al-Hashimi, 2019).

## II. METHOD RESEARCH

The study will describe the chronology of the implementation of the study to identify the legal aspects of saving the environment as well as efforts to disseminate to citizens the importance of environmental safety and Sustainability in a balanced way (McKinley et al., 2017). We searched data to complete this discussion online on several book applications and scientific journals released in the last ten years. We are reviewing several formations that involve a phenomenological approach, such as coding in-depth evaluation data and drawing conclusions through high interpretation to get the most data findings. This study entirely relies on studies published in domestic and international journal publications, all of which are committed to discussing legal issues related to the environment and public awareness through education and others. After a series of studies, we finally found out what the purpose of this study was by paying attention to the warranty accuracy factor and other academic aspects (Percival et al., 2021).

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### **Understanding environmental law**

The law is essential in providing a deterrent effect to those who violate environmental laws. If no law regulates the environment, it will cause tremendous damage to the environment. According to academics, environmental law is a legal field called the functional law field, which is a legal field that contains provisions of state administrative, criminal, and civil law. Environmental law enforcement is an effort to achieve compliance with the regulations and requirements in the applicable environmental law provisions through supervision and providing recommendations for follow-up law enforcement in the form of applying sanctions (administrative, civil, and criminal). The use of criminal Lawyers in the fight against environmental crimes is incorporated into formulating sanctions in the relevant laws and regulations. Law 32 of 2009 on Environmental Management and Protection governs all administrative, criminal, and civil sanctions (Halim et al., 2020). According to Omala & Aglanu, (2020) the provisions of Law No. Law No. Regulates environmental management rights, responsibilities, and authorities 32 of 2009 was essential. One way to enforce or guarantee compliance with environmental management regulations is through criminal sanctions. The Law that governs criminal Law is No. 32 of Articles 97 to 120 of the 2009 Constitution. These provisions classify environmental offenses as material and formal offenses. Articles 98, 99, and 112 provide definitions for material offenses, while Articles 100-111, 113-115 provide definitions for formal offenses.

According to Budiman et al., (2018) the regulatory environment policy planning process's last link is environmental law enforcement. Satjipto Rahardjo says that law enforcement is the process of enforcing the Law. Setting standards, inviting the Law into being, granting permissions, carrying out the plan, and enforcing the Law are the five steps. Repressive environmental law enforcement seeks to combat environmental destruction and pollution by penalizing those who harm or pollute the environment. Environmental law enforcement encompasses both repressive and preventive law enforcement (Maniadaki et al., 2021). These sanctions can take the form of civil sanctions (such as compensation and specific actions) or administrative sanctions (such as government coercion, forced money, and permit revocation). Ecological Effect Examination and authorization are two sorts of legitimate instruments used to uphold preventive natural regulations. Article 84, passage 1 of Regulation No. According to the article, "The courts or an outside court can be used to resolve environmental disputes," "non-litigation" and "settlement through the courts" are the two categories under which environmental disputes can be resolved (Walters & Westerhuis, 2013).

However, further provisions regarding court proceedings are provided in paragraph (3) if the parties or litigants cannot reach an agreement through alternative dispute resolution. Therefore, if the court lawsuit is delayed, mediation efforts are made to resolve environmental issues to benefit everyone involved, particularly those harmed by this case (Romualdi, 2018). The provisions for settling environmental disputes outside of the courts are put into action in order to reach an agreement on the following: 1) the kind and size of the compensation; 2) taking steps to recover from pollution or destruction; 3) specific measures to prevent pollution, destruction, or 4) taking steps to stop adverse effects from happening.

### **Environmental Legal Aspect**

One aspect of the business environment is the legal environment. It refers to the laws and regulations that apply when conducting business in a particular nation. These regulations are different from country to country. As a business person, people must know how the legal environment can affect the company. The business may benefit or suffer as a result (Mukhlynina & Vedyshva, 2020). How well-versed are people in the legal ramifications of starting and operating a business nationwide? It is past time to investigate how the legal system affects the company. Before it is too late, learn how the Law affects the business at every stage! Moreover, if people want to start a business, the legalities that come with it should be one of the top priorities. If people find it difficult, hire a professional to assist people.

### **Aspects of the legal system**

The legality of ownership is influenced by the legal climate in a given nation; who owns what kind of business is referred to as the ownership law. People need to know who owns what if people want to start a business. Knowing what the Law says about the kind of business people want to start is essential. The type of business people want to start is influenced by the Law (Ruhl, 2010). In some developing nations, for instance, there may be regulations requiring locals to own a certain percentage of a foreign business or its subsidiaries. Laws Relating to Taxation It is Critical to Have a Good Understanding of the Tax Laws and How They Affect people Company Businesses can be encouraged or discouraged by a country's regulations. For instance, individuals in Uganda who earn money from online businesses are exempt from paying taxes. However, most Ugandan affiliate marketers may cease operations if the government implements an internet sales tax. If this is not done, their earnings may be significantly impacted, making it challenging to maintain their online activities. In a related scenario, people might be encouraged to export more goods to other nations if, for instance, agricultural export taxes are reduced. The business can either benefit from or suffer due to changes in tax law (De Schutter, 2011).

Utilization of Patents, Copyrights, and Trademarks, A product is granted legal protection by a trademark. It is a word or set of words and a design that distinguishes one party's goods from those of the other parties. By registering a name and brand, for instance, people can claim a trademark over that name and brand's image if people have been conducting business under that name and brand (Torremans, 2020). People can use it to stop rivals from copying the product. However, intellectual property like writings, discoveries, designs, music, and art are all protected by copyrights. Patents protect the idea itself, whereas copyrights protect its expression. The copyright owner is the only person who can use his works in any way he wants. However, copyright ownership can be transferred to other parties. To secure legal protection for the goods and works from being copied, it is essential to understand how trademarks, copyrights, and patents operate. Second, it helps people avoid trouble if people break these rules (Kesidou & Wu, 2020).

Understanding the Minimum Standards as a business owner, people should be aware of some bare-metal technical requirements the company should adhere to. For instance, flowers must be in their freshest state before being accepted for export. That is the minimum requirement. Failure to succeed in business may result from failing to meet the minimum requirements. Therefore, people should determine the minimum requirements for any business they intend to start or operate. If

people want the business to be successful, it must be aware of the legal environment in which it operates (Fraser et al., 2020). Learn about the legal issues that affect the company. Second, learn how to deal with the legal aspects of the business. Lastly, do people have any additional information about the legal framework's effects on home-based small businesses?

### **The Government's Role in Enforcing Environmental Law**

The discussion on the role of the government will be linked to the provisions of Articles 8, 9, 18, and Article 20, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the UULH. Also, what the government means here is the body that holds executive power as the implementer of the Law, or we often know it by the term government in a narrow sense (Ijaiya & Joseph, 2014). To implement environmental Law, the government has certain powers and obligations. Article 8 states that the government outlines policies and takes actions that encourage increased efforts to preserve environmental capabilities to support sustainable development. The elucidation of Article 8 stipulates that this article authorizes the government to take specific steps, for example, in the field of taxation, as incentives to enhance other environmental care and to prevent and mitigate environmental damage and pollution. The government's policies and actions can also be directed at giving awards to everyone who has contributed significantly to preserving the environment's ability to support sustainable development (Hofmann, 2020).

An example of this incentive is an award given to everyone who has contributed significantly to preserving environmental capabilities every June 5 to commemorate Environment Day. This award was given by the President under the Kalpataru National Environmental Award and given to Environmental Pioneers, Environmental Servants, and Best Environmental Rescuers with specific criteria. Article 9 of the UULH contains provisions regarding the obligation to raise public awareness. These provisions say that the government must raise public awareness of its environmental management responsibilities through environmental education, counseling, and guidance. Article 9 explains that formal and non-formal education are used to educate the public to grow and develop public awareness (Percival et al., 2021).

These channels range from kindergarten/elementary schools to tertiary institutions. Concept development is one component of environmental research on the environment, including studies of current environmental conditions, natural and human-caused trends, and the connections between rising human needs and the living and non-living environment (Goss et al., 2020). According to Kusnadi et al., (2021), two efforts are required to comply with Article 9 and its explanation: a. Through formal and informal education, increase awareness of environmental issues and cultivate an appreciation for them (Wylie et al., 2014). They are inviting neighborhood associations to join environmental development movements, such as Religious leaders, starting with the idea that religious teachings include the use and preservation of God-given natural resources; Women, based on the fact that women make up the majority of Indonesia's population and are frequently involved in the social, residential, and household environments; Youth like Generations who will inherit the environment and its natural resources in the future are those most concerned about their long-term viability—simultaneously involving youth in environmental improvement (Torres-Agustín et al., 2013).

### **The Impact of Legal Factors on the Business Environment**

A company's global success is significantly influenced by its legal environment. The government imposes taxes and other regulatory measures to support economic expansion and safeguard consumers from exploitation and other illegal activities (Klapper et al., 2011). Knowing how regional tax measures, legal factors that affect businesses, and regulatory measures affect the business is essential before starting or running one. Understanding regulatory measures and considering all regional economic analyses is another way to assist a business in adapting to legal issues in its environment. Corporate law is the first subfield of business law we will examine in this section. The state governs the operation and conduct of any legally established business. There are a lot of different kinds of business entities. Corporations, partnerships, limited liability partnerships, limited

liability limited partnerships, and limited liability companies, for instance, differ in their legal statuses and challenges (Percival et al., 2021).

A company might have to deal with securities law if it wants to raise money from various investors. For instance, the business's legal aspects will be governed by security laws and state and federal regulations if investors are offered promissory notes—a type of loan. A growing body of case law suggests that a limited liability company's non-manager interest is also a securities-related factor. Each company issues the security. For example, state and federal security laws should not be a concern for most small businesses. However, if a company plans to raise capital through online funding or public offerings, Contract Law is binding. If the company intends to enter into a contract with another person or entity, Government contracts, also known as laws governing government procurement, directly impact businesses and are the subject of a separate section in this (Pierce, 2022).

Laws that protect consumers some businesses mistreat customers. Consequently, consumer protection laws protect consumers in most nations. Some examples include: Following the guidelines for measuring; these laws guarantee that the products sold are weighed using standard equipment. Adapt to the Description of the Market: It is now against the law to intentionally misrepresent products due to this law. Make use of customer credit: Before taking out a loan—selling goods—under this Act, consumers must be informed about the terms of the credit agreement, including interest rates and loan terms (Akpan, 2020). The Act stipulates that any product must meet standards and that selling productive flaws or issues is illegal. Several governments have safeguarded employees' rights. These laws protect them from being mistreated at work and when applying for jobs. It enforces laws governing employee health, safety, and working conditions in the workplace and ensures that no one is subject to discrimination based on race, religion, gender, age, or color. Some of the laws are listed below. Workers are protected from machines that could harm them.

Employees should be provided with clothing and equipment that meet the highest safety standards at the workplace. At work, employees ought to be able to regulate the temperature. For the benefit of employees, the workplace and washing facilities should adhere to the highest hygiene standards. While they are at work, workers are given sufficient breaks. Protection from haphazard termination of employees it is now against the law for employers to fire employees because they joined a union or are expecting a child unless the employees choose to ignore the new legal factors that will affect the business (Griffin, 2011). Any worker should be given adequate notice and a reason for being fired before it can be considered unfair. Immigration laws: Economists concluded, after conducting a pestle analysis, that some aspects of immigration benefit society. For instance, a more technologically advanced and educated way of life has emerged due to recent shifts in American society. According to The Immigration Debate, only a tiny percentage of these educated citizens are willing to work low-paying jobs like janitors and farm workers (Hofmann, 2020).

Business expenses are reduced, and profits are increased due to the immigrants' ready labor supply, which is relatively inexpensive. All of these legal factors that have an impact on business have a significant impact on the gross domestic product of the United States. Adding more workers increases productivity, which in turn drives consumer spending. Contract Rules and Procedures Businesses' interactions with the government are governed by procurement laws (Harrison, 2017). It goes to great lengths and spends much money on outreach programs to find good, qualified small businesses to be its suppliers to avoid legal factors that could affect its business. It also actively encourages small businesses to express interest in making purchases of goods and services. It usually gives small businesses information that helps them bid with less risk and handle their legal responsibilities. To emphasize that individuals can determine from whom the government purchased, how much they paid, and how much they purchased in the past five to ten times (De Schutter, 2011). It would take much time to locate such information as legal aspects of business elsewhere.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

In the end, we will describe the results of our study, which aims to obtain some scientific evidence of legal aspects and patterns of citizen awareness of sustainable environmental safety and balance. The results include that after we evaluate the understanding of environmental laws, it becomes imperative that citizens of every violation of the environment will undoubtedly get severe sanctions. Furthermore, we found that every problem related to the Law will, of course, pass through a scientific study in the field where every Law destroys the environment. Furthermore, we found that several environmental law aspects concern the government, namely, with policies and regulations so that citizens can. Likewise, there is an aspect of how the legal system is run here that every business activity carried out by anyone must have the correct legal mechanism, such as paying taxes and compensation, so that no one feels disadvantaged, especially regarding environmental safety.

Likewise, how the government plays a role in implementing environmental laws, which repeatedly tries to implement the results of various world-level meetings where the government is to save the Indonesian environment. At the end is how the impact of each activity carried out by citizens' activities as well as industry, then this is the government through various sources of Law and its application, of course, has given implementation and also sanctions for those who are not fair in carrying out government environmental governance to look at saving relations with various ways of educating the implementation of the Law and so on are the government's priorities. We realize that these findings are not perfect. However, we expect all input and constructive criticism to improve future studies.

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