



Spatial Supporting Capacity In Sustainable Development

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ABSTRACT

Development is a process of processing natural resources and utilizing human resources by utilizing technology. It needs very mature and integrated planning by taking into account all points of view and perceptions that influence each other in carrying out the development. Sustainable development which is the goal of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management should be a guideline for increasing the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment. Nature's ability to support life and tolerance for the substances that are put into it must have limitations, so humans as living beings who are part of the environment must protect the environment in which they live. The implementation of sustainable development pays attention to the availability of natural resources for future generations.

ABSTRAK

Pembangunan merupakan proses pengolahan sumber daya alam dan pendayagunaan sumber daya manusia dengan memanfaatkan teknologi. Perlu perencanaan yang sangat matang dan terpadu dengan memperhatikan segala sudut pandang serta persepsi yang saling mempengaruhi dalam melaksanakan pembangunan tersebut. Pembangunan berkelanjutan yang menjadi tujuan dari Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup hendaknya menjadi pedoman dalam meningkatkan daya dukung dan daya tampung lingkungan hidup. Kemampuan alam untuk mendukung kehidupan dan toleransi akan zat-zat yang dmasukkan kedalamnya pasti memiliki batasan, sehingga manusia sebagai salah satu makhluk hidup yang menjadi bagian dari lingkungan hidup harus menjaga lingkungan tempat mereka hidup. Dengan diterapkannya pembangunan berkelanjutan yang memperhatikan ketersediaan sumber daya alam bagi generasi mendatang maka kualitas daya dukung dan daya tampung lingkungan hidup dapat dilaksanakan.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Development is very important for human life. Development is a process of processing natural resources and utilizing human resources by utilizing technology (Handayani, 2011). This requires very mature and integrated planning by taking into account all perspectives and perceptions that influence each other in carrying out the development (Albab, 2021). In-depth research and assessment of all interrelated aspects before a policy for development are implemented needs to be carried out first, taking into account the aspect of prudence in implementing the results of the policy. Development must pay attention to all aspects ranging from the potential of the local area, the customs and habits of life of the community around development activities, or the beliefs held

(Nafisah, 2016).

In addition, development also needs to pay attention to the existing environmental conditions, from the physical side of the land, water, air), biotic (flora, fauna), and culture (culture, social community). The condition of environmental quality will tend to continue to decline if it is not balanced with the concept of sustainable development planning to preserve existing environmental functions (Rahman, 2022). An example is the flood disaster that often hits big cities today, which is the impact of uncontrolled development and does not pay attention to the concept of sustainable development (Pramudianto, 2017).

The global environment is getting worse, global warming is not an issue anymore, but its impact on the world community is already being felt. Extreme climates often occur in various parts of the world. Carbon gas emissions are difficult to control, the ozone layer is thinning and some have even leaked. Development activities, especially those that are physical in nature and related to the use of natural resources, clearly carry the risk of ecosystem changes. Furthermore, these changes will result in impacts, both negative and positive (Arsyiah, 2018). Therefore, the development activities carried out should not only have a social and economic perspective but also an environmental perspective (Tyaswati W.L & Widyorini, 2022).

Environmentally sound development is a conscious and planned effort to use and manage resources wisely in planned and sustainable development to improve the quality of human life. (Mukhlis, 2016) The implementation of environmentally sound development and the controlled use of natural resources wisely are the main objectives of environmental management. Sustainable development is closely related to environmental management programs and policies.

Indonesia is an archipelagic country with 17,504 islands with a coastline of 81,000 km. The total population of Indonesia in 2010 was 237,641,326 people, this number has increased compared to 2010 which was 206,264,595 people. With this number, Indonesia has become a very rich and potential country. The increase in population and the limited land area will result in a decrease in the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment, whether land, water, or air, therefore land use must pay attention to land characteristics. Humans and the environment have an inseparable relationship (Jihan, 2022). Humans always need natural resources in everyday life, starting from the air, water, land, plants and so on. Human needs for natural resources continue to increase over time, both renewable and non-renewable resources.

The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in Article 28H paragraph (1) states 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 have the right to health services". Another article that regulates the environment is Article 33 paragraph (4) which reads "The national economy is organized based on economic democracy with the principles of togetherness, efficiency, justice, sustainability, environmental insight, independence, and by maintaining a balance of progress and national economic unity."

High population growth causes pressure on land with excessive use. It is undeniable that degradation occurs on land whose use is excessive and exceeds its natural carrying capacity and capacity. The use of natural resources for the implementation of development is closely related to the environment and spatial planning. Both of these things have tended to be unplanned and unsustainable, resulting in a decline in the quality and function of the environment, including the natural resources in it. Environmental problems are increasing day by day, this indicates that environmental policies have not been successful. The exploitation of natural resources and the environment has led to the deterioration of the environmental quality of natural resources. This certainly affects the carrying capacity of the environment.

II. RESEARCH METHOD

The method of purchasing is normative juridical. A method by analyzing the norms of legal norms related to the carrying capacity of space in the implementation of sustainable development. With the basis of qualitative analysis that is the nature of exposure to concepts, norms of legal norms in the concept of sustainable development.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Space Carrying Capacity in the Implementation of Sustainable Development

The living environment is the unity of space with all objects, forces, conditions, and living things, including humans and their behaviour, which affect nature itself, the continuity of life, and the welfare of humans and other living creatures. Based on this definition, it can be seen that there is a reciprocal relationship with one another that resembles a system according to its ecological function so that the term ecosystem appears which is an order of environmental elements which is a unified whole and influences each other in forming balance, stability, and environmental productivity (Wibisana, 2017).

Resources are any elements of space or environmental components that can be used to carry out activities that result in production activities. Resources can be grouped as natural resources and human resources. Natural resources are elements of the environment consisting of biological and non-biological resources which as a whole form a unified ecosystem. Based on their nature, natural resources can be divided into renewable resources, such as water, air, and plants; and non-renewable resources, such as oil, coal, and other mining (Widiatmaka et al., 2015).

The concept of environmental carrying capacity has been widely discussed. Given the increasing pressure of population and development on the environment. The increase in population with their activities causes the need for land for socio-economic activities (built-up land) to increase and vice versa for undeveloped land to decrease. In addition, the increase in population is also accompanied by an increase in the consumption of natural resources in line with the increase in the socio-economic level of the community. The increase in population and changes in people's consumption patterns will affect the environment's carrying capacity. Although it has been discussed quite a lot in fact for most people the term still feels foreign to the ear.

The carrying capacity of the environment is essentially the carrying capacity of the natural environment, which is based on the biomass of plants and animals that can be collected and captured per unit Was and time in the area. In its later development, the concept of environmental carrying capacity was applied as a calculation method to determine the number of living organisms that can be continuously supported by an ecosystem, without destroying the balance in the ecosystem. The decline in quality and damage to the ecosystem is then defined as an indication that the carrying capacity of the environment has been exceeded. Carrying capacity is closely related to the environment. The environment is a unitary space with all objects, forces, conditions, and living things, including humans and their behaviour, which affect nature itself, the continuity of life, and the well-being of humans and other living beings. The increasing population of Indonesia has an impact on increasing the use of natural resources. This results in a decreased quality of life. Utilization of natural resources must be done wisely, namely by paying attention to the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment. The carrying capacity in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management is the ability of the environment to support human life, and other living things, and the balance between the two. Utilization of natural resources must be done wisely, namely by paying attention to the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment. The carrying capacity in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management is the ability of the environment to support human life, and other living things, and the balance between the two. Utilization of natural resources must be done wisely, namely by paying

attention to the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment. The carrying capacity in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management is the ability of the environment to support human life, and other living things, and the balance between the two.

Environmental capacity as a basis for consideration in development has been mandated since the enactment of Law Number 4 of 1982 concerning Basic Provisions for Environmental Management. In Law Number 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management and Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, the functions of the carrying capacity and carrying capacity of the environment as the basis for planning and control are increasingly clarified. The carrying capacity of the environment is the ability of the environment to support human life, and other living things, and the balance between the two. The carrying capacity of an area can decrease due to human activities and natural forces such as natural disasters.

To calculate the carrying capacity of the environment, several analytical method approaches can be done, namely by calculating the carrying capacity of land and calculating the carrying capacity of water owned by an area. Determination of the carrying capacity of the environment with the approach of carrying capacity of land and carrying capacity of water is one of the methods developed by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry which is used as a consideration in preparing the Regional Spatial Plan (R1'RW) as well as in evaluating the use of space. In this method, the environmental carrying capacity is calculated based on the condition and capacity of the resources owned by an area. The main natural resources that are mostly based on this method are land and water resources. Limited land and water will be the main limiting environmental support for human activities in an area. The study of the carrying capacity of the environment is limited to the capacity for providing natural resources, especially the availability and demand for land and water in an area (Fahmi, 2011).

Unfortunately, quite a lot of human resources are still less concerned with environmental sustainability. Not a few of them are still littering, using excess plastic so that they do not save on electrical energy sources. Humans themselves cannot live without beautiful environmental conditions. Therefore, the relationship between the environment and humans is considered a reciprocal relationship. That is, humans cannot live without the environment and vice versa. As a result of this, the term environmental carrying capacity emerged. In Law Number 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management, the carrying capacity of the environment is recorded as the ability of the environment to support human life and other living creatures. On the official page of the carrying capacity of the environment,

- a. The number of natural resources available in the ecosystem
- b. Number or size of population
- c. The number of natural resources consumed by each individual.

Quoting from the book *Carrying Capacity and Environmental Capacity* by Antony Silas Scenery, it is stated that carrying capacity is the ability of the environment to support human life and other living things. (Priyanta, 2015) The concept of carrying capacity implies that the ability and environmental sustainability can bring positive changes. The purpose of this support to create environmental sustainability is so that humans can get a decent life. The application of this carrying capacity is also not done haphazardly, several factors can influence it. For example, changes in weather, climate, soil fertility, and so on. The concept of environmental carrying capacity needs to be analyzed by looking at the nature around it. Do not let the goal of preservation turn into the pollution of the surrounding environment.

Furthermore, an environment that has the ability and has succeeded in the assimilation of waste or assimilation is called environmental capacity. The environment's carrying capacity and carrying capacity include the same antithesis, namely as a form to support life. When the capacity and carrying capacity can run as well as possible, then nature conservation will increase. The reason is, after all, the carrying capacity of the environment is the end of human survival. Therefore, the

carrying capacity must also be maintained properly and not have a bad effect.

Community participation in environmental management is closely related to the right to the environment. The right to a good and healthy environment has been protected in the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. After the amendment, the provisions were formulated in Article 28H paragraph (1) which affirms:

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

The right to the environment is a subjective right that is owned by everyone. The realization of the right to a good and healthy environment is an effort to realize the fulfilment of other human rights, especially the right to life, the right to obtain a decent standard of living, the right to health, and other rights whose fulfilment is closely related to environmental conditions. good and healthy life. Sit Sundari Rangkuti also stated that the juridical meaning of the right to a good and healthy environment must be realized through the establishment of various legal channels, as an effort to protect the law for the community in the environmental field. These forms of protection include the right to take part in administrative legal procedures (Mukhlis, 2016).

Internationally, the recognition of community participation in environmental decision-making has also been recognized as one of the main principles of environmental governance in the 1992 Rio Declaration. Where Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration states that environmental problems are best handled with the participation of all concerned citizens at an appropriate level. relevant. The Rio Declaration also stipulates that states are required to ensure that each individual has appropriate access to information about the environment held by public authorities, including information about hazardous materials and activities in their communities, and the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes. In addition, the state must facilitate and encourage public awareness and participation by providing the best possible information. In the historical context, Environmental Rights are classified as Third Generation Human Rights. Where the right to the environment is not independent, but there are derivative rights that will determine the extent to which the quality of the right to the environment can be fulfilled. Two aspects make up the right to the environment, namely procedural aspects and substantive aspects. The substantive aspect here is defined as the right to life, the right to obtain a decent standard of living and the right to be healthy, and the right to obtain intra and intergenerational justice. Meanwhile, the procedural rights referred to are supporting elements in the context of fulfilling substantive rights, namely the right to information, the right to participate in decision making and the right to obtain access to justice. Environmental Rights are classified as Third Generation Human Rights. Where the right to the environment is not independent, but there are derivative rights that will determine the extent to which the quality of the right to the environment can be fulfilled. Two aspects make up the right to the environment, namely procedural aspects and substantive aspects. The substantive aspect here is defined as the right to life, the right to obtain a decent standard of living and the right to be healthy, and the right to obtain intra and intergenerational justice. Meanwhile, the procedural rights referred to are supporting elements in the context of fulfilling substantive rights, namely the right to information, the right to participate in decision making and the right to obtain access to justice. Environmental Rights are classified as Third Generation Human Rights. Where the right to the environment is not independent, but there are derivative rights that will determine the extent to which the quality of the

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2. Sustainable Development

The concept of sustainable development or better known as sustainable development is a development process (land, city, business, community, and so on) with the principle of meeting the needs of the present without compromising the fulfilment of the needs of future generations. One of the factors that must be faced to achieve sustainable development is how to repair environmental damage without compromising the need for economic development and social justice. The environment is where we all live, while development is what we all do to improve and improve human destiny (Priyanta, 2015).

The concept of sustainable development began to develop after the Stockholm Declaration in 1972. After the Stockholm Declaration, a world-level environmental commission was formed, namely the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED). In 1987 WCED in a report entitled *Our Common Future* in which there is a concept of sustainable development (sustainable development), namely sustainable development is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. The definition of sustainable development by WCED implies that there is a limited ability of the environment created by technological conditions and social organization to meet the needs of present and future generations. Meanwhile, the definition of sustainable development according to the United Nations is that sustainable development has been defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development is a development that aims to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

Sustainable development involving current and future generations require joint efforts to achieve the above objectives, by balancing three important aspects, namely economic, social, and environmental protection. These three aspects are very important and affect the welfare of the community. Sustainable Development in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and

Management is a conscious and planned effort that integrates environmental, social, and economic aspects into development strategies to ensure the integrity of the environment as well as safety, capability, welfare, and quality of life for present and future generations.

Sustainable development refers to efforts to maintain continuous building activities. The thing that can guarantee the maintenance of building activities is the availability of sustainable resources to carry out development. If it is related to the sustainable use of resources, the context is the effort to utilize resources for development (human welfare), in such a way that the rate (level) of utilization does not exceed the carrying capacity of these resources to provide them. In other words, the sustainability of resource use is largely determined by the level of utilization of these resources which does not exceed their carrying capacity (Mina, 2016).

Environmental management must pay attention to the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment. The carrying capacity of the environment is the ability of the environment to support the lives of humans, and other living things, and the balance between the two, while the carrying capacity of the environment is the ability of the environment to absorb substances, energy, and/or other components that enter or are incorporated into it. Therefore, it is necessary to manage the environment with the principles of sustainable development. Sustainable development is needed to minimize the negative impacts of development that have an impact on the environment. This concept is closely related to how to achieve justice for generations and between generations.

- a. Ensuring the fulfilment of justice for present and future generations, and
- b. Realizing sustainable development.

With these two objectives, infra and intergenerational development are considered not only as a principle of environmental law but also as a goal of environmental law regulation in Indonesia. Sustainable development needs attention so that an area can be developed without disturbing the existing environmental ecosystem. Local people are not marginalized in their interests to meet the needs for a better life. For some people, sustainable development is closely related to economic growth and how to find ways to advance the economy in the long term, without depleting natural capital. But for some others, the concept of economic growth itself is problematic, because the resources of BUMF itself are limited.

According to the Ministry of Environment in Suhono, the sustainability of environmentally sound development can be measured based on 3 (three) criteria, namely: 1) there is no waste or use of natural resources or; 2) no pollution and other environmental impacts; and 3) activities must be able to increase useable resources or replaceable resources. Sustainable development with an environmental perspective requires solid integration and coordination between the use of natural resources, human resources, and artificial resources in a time, and spatial dimension, and coordinated to be effective, effective, and efficient. This principle has been realized since the environmental conference in Stockholm in 1972, where one of the points of its declaration stated (Widiatmaka et al., 2015): "

The definition of the concept of sustainable development in Indonesia has progressed. The official definition of the concept of sustainable development is contained in Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. This law is a renewal of Law No. 23/1997 on Environmental Management. In Law Number 32 of 2009, Article 1 paragraph 3 Sustainable development is defined as follows:

Sustainable development is a conscious and planned effort that integrates environmental, social, and economic aspects into a development strategy to ensure the integrity of the environment as well as the safety, ability, welfare and quality of life of future generations present and future generations.

Previously, in Law Number 23 of 1997, the definition of sustainable development was different,

namely:

Sustainable development with an environmental perspective is a conscious and planned effort that integrates the environment, including resources, into the development process to ensure the ability, welfare, and quality of life of present and future generations.

Environmental Protection and Management Law, Law no. 32 of 2009 is expected to have a positive impact on environmental governance in Indonesia and be in line with sustainable development. One of the strategic issues in Law no. 32 of 2009 is mandatory for making KLHS (Strategic Environmental Studies), for the preparation and evaluation of Regional Spatial Plans and their detailed plans, for the Provincial and Regency/City levels. On the other hand, Law no. 32 of 2009, is intended to increase the awareness, awareness and responsibility of stakeholders (policymakers, implementers, and communities affected by development) so that they are jointly aware of the importance of Environmental Protection and Management.

3. The Scope of Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is concerned with the needs of people in developing countries to meet their needs and the limitations of technology and social organization related to the capacity of the environment to meet the needs of present and future generations. The application of sustainable development in developed and developing countries is different. Developing countries give priority to sustainable development to meet today's basic human needs and ensure the continuity of economic development. Sustainable development is a development that can meet the needs of the present by paying attention to the ability of future generations to meet their needs. The process of sustainable development rests on three factors, namely (Handayani, 2011):

- a. Condition of natural resources;
- b. Environmental quality; and
- c. population factor.

These three factors remind us that sustainable development needs to include efforts to maintain the integrity of the function of the environmental order so that natural resources can continuously support the development process from generation to generation to improve the quality of Indonesian people. From the previously mentioned sustainable development goals, an increase in carrying capacity is certainly needed to achieve these goals. One of the goals of sustainable development is to protect terrestrial ecosystems, including forests and land rehabilitation. The implementation of development is closely related to the environment and spatial planning. Spatial planning and environmental management must use the principles of sustainable development.

The implementation of spatial planning must pay attention to geographical, and socio-cultural conditions such as demographics, and population distribution, as well as other potential and strategic aspects. The results of the implementation of spatial planning are expected to be able to realize sustainable development that can integrate the pillars of the economy, social culture, environment and equitable development. Aspects of sustainable development are important, therefore it is necessary to have the right policies in an area. Indonesia as a developing country certainly experiences the problems above. Population growth every year has an impact on natural conditions that do not expand. The land where humans live is not expanding, so population density puts pressure on the environment.

This is a factor in the decline in the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment. Development activities in various sectors require natural resources, even though from this development there is also a risk of a decrease in the carrying capacity of the environment that occurs due to many things, for example, pollution and environmental damage. Therefore, the concept of sustainable development or also known as the concept of sustainable development where there is attention to the availability of natural resources for future generations needs to be applied so that the carrying capacity of the environment can increase. The concept of sustainable development or sustainable development is a

concept in which the rational use of biological resources which initially only lasted in short practice in the international world, In the concept of sustainable development, there are several important principles, namely:

- a. Development must meet the needs of the present without compromising the right to meet the needs of future generations
- b. Development must continue to pay attention to the existing ecosystem, by its carrying capacity, so that it is maintained and the quality of the environment does not decrease (sustainable).
- c. Every development activity must always realize the interests of other groups or communities wherever they are and take into account the existence of present and future life.

Sustainable development aims to improve the quality of human life in all aspects, both physical, spiritual, social and cultural in the long term, by not wasting and not damaging existing natural resources, and not exceeding their carrying capacity.

IV. CONCLUSION

Environmentally sound sustainable development is a development concept that integrates environmental management principles into development programs and processes. Development must pay attention to all aspects starting from the potential of the local area, the customs and habits of life of the community around the development activities, or the beliefs held. The concept of sustainable development or better known as sustainable development is a development process (land, city, business, community, and so on) with the principle of meeting the needs of the present without compromising the fulfilment of the needs of future generations.

Sustainable development which is the goal of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management should be a guideline for increasing the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment. Nature's ability to support life and tolerance for substances that are put into it must have limits, so humans as living creatures who are part of the environment must protect the environment in which they live. With the implementation of sustainable development that pays attention to the availability of natural resources for future generations, the quality of the carrying capacity and carrying capacity of the environment can increase.

Natural resources needed by humans have limitations, both in quality and quantity. Certain resources also have limitations according to space and time. There are times when humans are very much determined by the surrounding natural conditions so their activities are largely determined by the state of the surrounding environment. Therefore, wise management of alarm resources is needed. With the sustainable development goals set by the United Nation, it is hoped that the implementation of these principles can increase the carrying capacity of the environment so that future lives are guaranteed to have their rights to a good environment.

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