

# State Administrative Law in Environment Based Management of Natural Resources And Energy

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**Abstract:** In the era of globalization and increasingly complex economic development as it is today, normally legal development must continue to be carried out in a sustainable and comprehensive manner, particularly oriented towards environmental sustainability so that its legal output is not left behind by the pace of societal dynamics in the future. In essence, the emphasis on the general principles of proper governance as the foundation for the implementation of administrative services for infrastructure development and other economic development supports continues to be optimized. This is considering that Indonesia is a developing country, in general, in newly developing countries, attention to "administrative self-regulation" is still lacking. In essence, the birth of State Administrative Law was based on the desire of the state to intervene in every matter of its society. This intervention's goals are to uphold law and order, legal certainty, justice, and assist each person's lives and activities as an individual or as a part of society.

**Keywords:** State Administrative Law, Natural Resources, Energy Based Environment, Environmental Sustainability

## 1. Introduction

Basically, the State Administrative Law aims to bridge the presence of the state in protecting the entire Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed.[1] The state's presence is described as an extension of the state administrative law required under Article 33, Paragraphs (1), (2), (3), and (4) of the 1945 Republic of Indonesia Law, the State of Indonesia's fundamental constitution, which reads.

- (1) The economy is set up as a partnership based on the kinship concept.
- (2) The state controls the sectors of the economy that are significant to the state and have an impact on the lives of the general populace.
- (3) The state has jurisdiction over the earth, the water, and the natural resources found within, and they are employed for the benefit of the populace.
- (4) The national economy is run according to the principles of economic democracy, which include cooperation, sustainability, environmental awareness, independence, and maintaining a balance between development and national economic unity.

From the constitution's mandate, the state has complete control over the land, water, and natural resource riches that exists on all of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia's territory, from Sabang to Merauke.[2] In other words, the government's power as the holder of state authority, along with the people's right to control over land, water, and natural resources—including the management of energy sources and other natural resources that have an impact on

environmental sustainability—are all functions of the state in defending the people's right to energy.[3] According to the hermeneutical perspective, the meaning of being under the control of the state over production resources is the power of the state to manage and regulate downstream control over the management of energy production sources is carried out by the government or state administrative apparatus. This control is used for the greatest prosperity of the people.[4]

## 2. Formulation of the problem

- 2.1 How is the function of the state in managing energy resources to have an environmental impact and to protect environmental management in the midst of a crisis of the people's right to energy?
- 2.2 What are the information calls for reform of the Export Credit Institution and Investment Insurance?
- 2.3 What are the obstacles in the implementation of law *implementing* institutions in Indonesia in responding to requests for information regarding the reform of Export Credit Institutions and Investment Insurance?
- 2.4 How is the presence of the state in preventing natural damage due to natural resource management that does not pay attention to environmental sustainability.

## 3. Legal Updates

### 3.1 **The function of the state in managing energy resources has an environmental impact and protecting the management of the environment in the midst of a crisis of people's right to energy**

As stated above, the state in state administrative law has the function and authority to control, regulate, control and even manage all production sources that exist throughout the territory of the State of Indonesia.[5] This is the state's responsibility as one of the preventative measures to lessen environmental harm brought on by economic development.[6]

Building of geothermal power plants (geothermal), oil refineries, oil and gas exploration, and other infrastructure for the generation of energy sources, hydroelectric power plants (PLTA) and nuclear power plants (PLTN) in the midst of global competition as currently this will undoubtedly also have an impact on the surrounding environment as formulated in article 14 paragraph (5) and article 15 paragraph (1) of Law Number 32 of 2009 which among other things states "The application of environmental impact control requirements does not only apply to infrastructure development which can cause important impact on the environment, but the impact of waste that arises in the process of managing and processing energy production sources.[7]

Thus, this is where the presence of the state is needed in every effort to explore and exploit national energy production sources, including through the implementation of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management.

Apart from the functions of the state as described above, the state also has the duty to promote general welfare, including as emphasized in Article 3 of the 1945 Constitution, namely " *Earth, water, and the natural resources found there are under governmental control and utilised to the maximum extent possible for the benefit of the populace*". The state's focus in

carrying out its role as the owner of the legal mandate of state administration, which is controlled by the government, is the prosperity of the people.

### **3.2 Matters that become calls for information regarding the reform of Export Credit Institutions and Investment Insurance**

National Organizations from across the world reiterate the international demand launched in April 1998 for the Reform of Export Credit and Investment Insurance Institutions based on the experience of Indonesia and many other nations. We call on the governments of OECD countries, their ministers, and legislators to undertake their ECA reforms as follows:

1. Transparency, public access to information, and consultation with civil society and impacted communities in OECD countries as well as ECA recipient countries at three levels: testing ongoing projects and investment plans supported by ECA; preparing among national ECAs on new procedures and standards; and negotiating between the OECD and other forums on common approaches and guidelines.
2. General environmental and social criteria shouldn't be less strict or superior to those used by international public financial organizations, such as the World Bank group and the OECD Development Assistance Committee. Standards and directives should be in conformity with international commitments and agreements in the social and environmental fields, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity and ILO conventions. Furthermore, ECAs must carry out fully, transparently, and responsibly towards the impact of climate change, and move to invest in renewable and sustainable energy. Many governments have created or are creating environmental and social policies that significantly depart from and fall short of these generally accepted benchmarks.
3. Specifically incorporates human rights criteria to guide ECA activities. This needs to be done in consultation with affected communities and civil society, and on an appropriate basis.
4. Conventions - regional and global human rights laws that are applicable in Indonesia and many other nations ECA doesn't only assist arms trade which is directly linked to gross violations of human rights, The elimination of indigenous and local peoples' rights to land and living resources is frequently coupled with their support for mining operations, pulp mills, and other big infrastructure, repression with weapons against those with different opinions and pressure on press freedom who criticized the violation.
5. Adopt criteria and guidelines for ending the corruption conspiracy. According to Transparency International, the ECA's continued efforts to address this issue have resulted in a few ECA activities "close to collusion which constitutes a crime."

We concur with the suggestions Transparency International made in September 1999 to the OECD and the European Union about how ECAs should prevent collusive corruption. These include, among others, the recommendation that applicants for export credits must provide a written statement that no illegal payments in connection with the contract were made, and any this violation will have the effect of canceling the obligation of the recipient country of the ECA to pay. Businesses found to have engaged in

- corruption will not receive any aid for an additional five years, and ECA cannot accept commissions as part of the contracts they support.
6. ECA must cease supporting ineffective investments. Stopping the amount of ECA funding for megaprojects like nuclear power plants and weapons procurement that the OECD Bilateral Assistance Agencies and other multilateral development assistance organizations like the World Bank have rejected is necessary.
  7. Payment of ECA debt to poor countries mostly occurs for unproductive economic purposes. We support the anti-debt call to cancel debt obligations for ECA-supported projects, which are now a very heavy burden for the Indonesian people.

### **3.3 Obstacles in the implementation of law implementing institutions in Indonesia in responding to calls for information regarding the reform of Export Credit and Investment Insurance Institutions**

This global participation by the Indonesian government as the executor of state administrative law enforcement (lawimplementing *institutions*) often tends to be constrained by several things in its implementation. In the field, Yos Johan Utama mentioned these obstacles as follows:

1. There is no umbrella regulation for the administrative law enforcement system.
2. The emergence of a pattern of state administration that is not standard.
3. (ad hoc) institutions which have regular tasks from existing institutions, thereby reducing the extent of their authority, and tends to cause overlapping of these authorities.
4. There are still government affairs that should be handed over to the regions, but instead are still being handled by the central government.
5. As a result of the erroneous interpretation of regional autonomy, regional arrogance in the form of the emergence of various regional regulations that conflict with central provisions or hinder the main policies of the central government.
6. Regional disobedience to several policies and regulations at the middle level, on the grounds that they were based on higher provisions.
7. There is an overlapping of policies and regulations at the middle level, with the reason that they are based on higher provisions.
8. Administrative justice malfunctions as well as access to dispute resolution in the field of state administration so that they are unable to protect citizens.
9. Financial administration legal system that does not/does not support the progressivity of development achievements.
10. Penalization of administrative law
11. More emphasis on *procedure* than *outcome*
12. Development of administrative law that prioritizes *the suspect* rather than *trust*.
13. Administrative punishment content is more regulatory in nature, and not what motivates the role of the community.

However, even though the implementation of State Administrative Law tends to be constrained by some of the above, the presence of the state in intervening in the lives of its

citizens is a necessity in the context of preserving nature and achieving national goals. The presence of the state is a form of anticipation to prevent natural damage due to natural resource management due to not paying attention to environmental sustainability. This is because there is a tendency that along with the development of the number of requests for needs energy that tends to increase as it is today. Therefore, to meet the energy market demand, today's management of energy resources tends to ignore environmental sustainability which should be the basis for sustainable, comprehensive, and integrated and linear management of energy resources with human needs for a good and healthy environment. If the management of energy resources is only based on the economic needs of the community continuously and ignores environmental sustainability, it will undoubtedly endanger the ecological safety and environmental ecosystems of Indonesia. The facts show that mistakes in the management of energy resources have a broad impact on environmental sustainability and threaten the lives of the people in the vicinity. The case of the energy resources management mall that occurred in March 2006 in the Brantas Porong river area of Sidoarjo, East Java by PT Lapindo is proof that environmental sustainability is more important than energy needs.

### **3.4 The presence of the state in preventing natural damage due to the management of natural resources because of not paying attention to environmental sustainability.**

Currently, the need for a good environment is not only a national consumption need but has become an international need. Issues about climate change, air pollution from CO<sup>2</sup> emissions and smokestacks of vehicles and industrial factories because of excessive use of fuel oil, as well as issues of forest destruction by forest encroachers are proof that development issues an economy that is oriented towards environmental sustainability is an important study and cannot be ignored.

Environmental issues began to receive attention while reviewing the outcomes of the United Nations Economic and Social Council's "1st World Development Decade (1960-1970)" movement to formulate the "2nd World Development Decade (1970-1980)" strategy. This discussion on environmental issues was specifically proposed by the Swedish representative on May 28, 1968, accompanied by a suggestion to explore the possibility of holding an international conference on the human environment. The Swedish government's invitation to host the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment in Stockholm in June 1972 was approved by the United Nations General Assembly; and immediately form a preparatory committee. The preparatory committee was chaired by Maurice F. Strong, representative from Canada, who had contributed greatly to the entire preparation of the conference.[8]

In the 1971 report, the preparatory committee suggested six agenda items for the conference as the main agenda, the six agenda items were as follows:

- a) Planning and management of human settlements for the sake of environmental quality.
- b) aspects in the management of natural resources.
- c) Identification and control of types of pollution and disturbances that have a broad international impact.
- d) Aspects of information, social, and cultural education in environmental issues.
- e) Development and environment.
- f) Implications of the organization internationally regarding the actions proposed by the conference.

In addition to these suggestions the preparatory committee has formed an " intergovernmental working committee" to prepare materials and draft formulation regarding:

- a) Declaration on the human environment

- b) Marine pollution
- c) Soil pollution
- d) Monitoring and supervision
- e) Natural conversion

The results of these preparatory works along with their refinements and amendments were ratified by UN general assembly resolution number 2849 (XXVI) on December 20, 1971.

A UN conference on the environment was also held, and it took place in Stockholm from June 5 to 16, 1972. 113 nations and a large number of observers attended. The Soviet Union and Eastern European nations boycotted the meeting in opposition to the rules that barred some nations, such the German Democratic Republic, from being invited on an equal level with other attendees.

At the end of the session, namely on June 16, 1972, the conference ratified the results in the form of:

- a) The Stockholm Declaration, also known as the Declaration on the Human Environment, comprises of preambles and 26 principles.
- b) A human environmental action strategy, which includes 18 of the 109 suggestions are related to human settlement planning and management.
- c) Advice on organizations and resources that aid in the implementation of the action plan, which consist of:
  - 1) Environmental Program Management Council
  - 2) The secretariat is headed by an Executive Director
  - 3) Environmental Fund
  - 4) Environmental Coordinating Agency

All Conference Decisions were approved by the UN General Assembly on December 15 of that year by resolution No. 2997 (XXVII), 1972 According to Daud Silalahi (2014), there are several environmental problems seen from various aspects, including the following:

1. Environmental problems are mainly caused by the development of science and therefore must be studied and solved by science as well. This group thinks that science has been used to control nature (*the control of nature*). However, lately there has been a question about the level of our ability to master science for human survival (*the development of science for survival*). Irving L. Horowitz, American sociologist, argued that *if the environmental problems are scientific in nature, the resolutions should not be scientific in nature*. Rene Dobud argues that *a new type of scientific inquiry using holistic premises must be extended to problems such as defining the limits to the range of human adaptability, to problems such as defining the limits to the range of human adaptability, to problems such as social stress, air pollution, etc. Similarly, the biological and social factors affecting population growth could be amenable to scientific study*.
2. Environmental issues are brought on by quickly evolving technologies. A. Spilhaus gave an argument that the answer to the solution could be done with management technology, for example managing factory waste by recycling, reprocessing and reuse and building industries that can save both materials and energy.
3. Environmental issues that are considered to be a component of economic issues also use economic theory as a foundation for their claims. John Maddox, a fervent supporter of economic theory, contends that providing enough food and shelter may address

environmental issues brought on by population expansion. Pollution can be solved by calculating the costs that arise and it is only an economic problem.

4. By focusing on the primary symptoms, environmental issues may also be viewed philosophically. In this scenario, people might compare their own perspectives with those of others, with nature, with the environment based on ecosystems that guide him to the environmental issues being debated. Lynn White said that human errors that cause environmental problems are caused by his perspective on nature which is considered as something that is controlled and to be utilized.
5. Environmental problems analyzed with social change, Population issues, resource scarcity, and environmental issues are all connected to social phenomena in general. However, in the generally accepted sense, it has been found that lifestyle changes have more of an impact than social changes. There are several problems faced by all developing countries according to Emil Salim (2010), namely:
  - a) The large population is side by side with the low soil carrying capacity.
  - b) Significant population increase and significant environmental deterioration are occurring at the same time.
  - c) The pressure is increasingly magnifying the need for economic growth to meet the growing population demand for basic needs

These common problems are faced by developing countries and create an impact as if there is a giant who is awake and is now placing a very heavy burden on the environment.[9] Such a large increase in population took place in the Persada homeland of Indonesia while its natural physical conditions remained relatively constant, not expanding. The area of land and sea will not increase, so population density will also put pressure on natural resources and the environment, especially on the island of Java where the number of inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> will increase from 600 people in 1978 to 1075 people in 2000.

The direst consequences of rapid population growth predicted by some experts occur where the size of the population is predicted by some experts to occur where the size of the population exceeds the carrying capacity of the land.[10] Estimates of carrying capacity are not confirmed or tested properly and regularly about the consequences of overpopulation.

Population pressure has resulted in increased demand for agricultural land and forest concessions, which tend to be ignored sustainability and which in turn will increase erosion and critical soil conditions.

In an increasingly global scope, WCED indicates that there is a "Three Faces of Environmental Crisis" that is sweeping the world, in which the three global crises are interrelated, unite and interlocking and which simultaneously contain and invite the impact of interaction between population and environmental issues. and development. The three-faced crisis, namely

1. Environmental crisis. While the natural environment is degrading, the population burden it must support is growing at a rapid pace. At present, the world's population is estimated at 5 billion, and will only stabilize after reaching 8-14 billion people at some point in the 21st century. Of that number, around 90% of them also occur in densely populated cities. Without any other way, they will deplete the

environment for the purpose of sustaining their lives, which in turn will only exacerbate the existing damage.

2. Development/economic crisis. Construction activities will continue to grow by another 5-10-fold in the next five decades.

### **Modern Environmental Law = *Environment Oriented Law***

Environmentally oriented legislation, or law that establishes guidelines and standards to control human behavior to safeguard the environment from harm and degradation so that its sustainability can be continually ensured.

### **Physical Environment Law**

(*Use Oriented Law*), namely law that is oriented towards the use of the environment. In other words, classical environmental law is law that establishes provisions and norms whose purpose is primarily to guarantee the use and exploitation of environmental resources in various ways and human interests in order to get the best outcomes in the shortest amount of time.

Problems in developed countries are mostly caused by pollution as a by-product of the use of natural resources and production processes that use a lot of energy, advanced technology that is wasteful of energy in industry, transportation, and others. It has been more concerned that environmental quality has declined over the past five years. In actuality, the environmental management system had already begun to show signs of effectiveness before the rolling reforms. However, the transition from a centralized to an autonomous system of government, along with changes in the economic, social, and political order, has weakened governance, including efforts to protect the environment.

The weakening of the environmental management system results in violations of environmental conservation rules and regulations, up to the program and activity level as well as at the policy level. As a result, the environment's quality has deteriorated so drastically that living has become so dangerous for humans.

Various disasters that occur currently are difficult to categorize as natural disasters. In early 2004 alone, various environmental disasters that occurred have claimed the lives of more than 2,000 people. Their lives are lost due to scarcity of clean water, floods, landslides and so on. All of this is closely related to the ever-worsening decline in environmental quality.

Environmental disasters that currently stand out due to the intensity and distribution of their impacts, include:

- 1) In Java, Kalimantan, Sumatra, Papua, and other places, illegal logging has destroyed forests and land, resulting in drought during the dry season, floods and landslides during the wet season, and the loss of irreplaceable biodiversity. Land clearance by burning, which results in forest fires, and mining operations that disregard environmental preservation standards also contribute to the degradation of forests and other land.
- 2) Pollution of water (terrestrial) due to the disposal of domestic waste, B3 waste (hazardous and toxic materials) and business waste from the industrial and mining sectors. Water pollution causes water whose discharge is already very scarce to become even more scarce due to a decrease in its quality so that water can no longer meet the requirements for various uses.
- 3) Urban problems are popping up such as landfilling and waste domestic, air pollution (by motor vehicle emissions), scarcity of clean water and limited land (crowd). This problem is caused by the high rate of urbanization, lack of public facilities and violations of space allotment regulations.

- 4) Destruction, sea and beach pollution which includes the destruction of mangrove forests, beach abrasion, sea water pollution, land sand dredging, and destruction of coral reefs have caused damage to the marine and beach environment. The lives of fishermen who depend on sea and beach conditions are negatively affected.
- 5) Global environmental impacts, such as the destruction of the ozone layer, increasing the earth's temperature and so on have caused global environmental impacts. Handling these impacts requires international cooperation.

These environmental problems all lead to a decline in health and economic potential as well as a change in the social order. The gap between the poor and the rich continues to widen, due to the decline in the carrying capacity of the environment. These environmental problems are "*irreversible*" or irreversible, causing permanent losses and losses.

Such a permanent loss is not expected from the concept of State Administrative Law from the perspective of the concept of welfare law. The legal concept of just and sustainable welfare development always prioritizes the public interest above the interests of individuals or groups. In addition, in the concept of a welfare state, justice is the main goal to be achieved by prioritizing environmental sustainability for future generations.

The position and function of the government (*bestuursfunctie*) in a contemporary state are based on the idea of the welfare state. The idea of a traditional formal legal state (*rechtsstaat* and the rule of law) is the opposite of the welfare state, which is based on the desire of the authorities (state or king) to carry out strict supervision and even tend to be extra strict on state administrators, especially the executive, who during the monarchy absolute has been proven to abuse power so that it is better known as the night watchman (*nachtwakers*) and (*nachtwakersstaat*).

Although there are already two legal state concepts above, namely *Rechtsstaat* (Continental Europe) and *The Rule Of Law* (Anglo Saxom), intended to form a government system based on the principles of justice by prioritizing *checks and balances*, however, along with the development of the level of complexity of the problems which resulted in state interference also becoming increasingly widespread, from the time humans were born until humans died, all of which were regulated by the state.

The continental European region developed by Immanuel Kant, Frederich Julius Stahl as quoted by Padmo Wahyono and quoted again by Muhammad Tahir Azhary argued that a rule of law is a *Nachtwakerstaat* or *Nachtwacherstaat* (night watch state) whose job is to guarantee public order and security. Whereas in the Anglo Saxon State Region the concept of rule of law was developed by AV Decey with its prominent virtue, namely upholding just and appropriate laws (just law). all the people.

Almost the same opinion as Lundstedt as quoted by Achma Dali argued that "*All else is illusion; law is simply the facts of social existence. The same necessities of social welfare consequently serve as the foundation of law, which is necessary for society to survive*" ( the law really manifests the existence of social facts which as a whole are different from mere illusions. Law is essential if society lasts long, this is the basics of law. So the welfare of society is needed.

Meanwhile, Padmo Wahyono, as quoted by Muhammad Tahir Azhary, noted that in its development, a government based on laws was deemed "slow" and therefore was replaced with a government based on law or *rechtmatigebestuur*. Thus, a formal legal state becomes a material legal state with the characteristics of *rechtmatigebestuur*. Furthermore, concepts that are variants of the *rechtsstaat* were born, including *welfarestaat* and *verzorgingstaat* as a prosperity country.

An important connection between the existence of Administrative Law, economic growth, and environmental sustainability may be made by starting with the idea of a welfare state, which is a condition sine qua non in the legal system of justice. The three elements of development in order to promote public welfare in the era of economic globalization cannot work together in a sustainable manner if they are not supported by strong and sovereign legal instruments, meaning that it is time for legal politics (legal policy) in the field of state administrative law to be updated and harmonized with developments in problems. environment at global and national levels. Thus, it is hoped that this legal product will be able to become a pillar of safeguarding environmental sustainability in Indonesia and socially just economic development for all Indonesian people. In other words, the existence of the Law State administration is because of the existence of the state and there is not a single law that applies if the state does not want it.

The will of the state in enforcing State Administrative Law can be carried out freely to create justice and prosperity. Such freedom in France is called *Pouvoir Discretionare*, in the Netherlands it is called *Freies Ermessen*, Logemant, as quoted by Muin Fahmal, calls it *VrijeInitiatief*, Donner, quoted by Muin Fahmal, calls it *Vrije Heid Van Het Bestuur*, among Indonesian state administrative law experts it is known as *Freies Ermessen* and among bureaucrats Indonesia calls it wisdom, the task includes the following:

1. Managing and using socioeconomic resources for the common good.
2. Make sure that money is distributed fairly and equally.
3. lowering poverty.
4. Offering social insurance (health and education) to the underprivileged.
5. Ensuring social protection for all citizens and funding basic social services for those in need.

## **4. Conclusions and Suggestions**

### **4.1 Conclusion**

Starting from the legal facts in the form of the Indonesian Supreme Court Decision above, Conclusion: In the current period of economic globalization and industrialisation, the existence of State Administrative Law is crucial for protecting the environment.

The presence of the state through the government in policies and permits related to the management of natural resources and energy is a pillar of protection and prevention of environmental damage. In accordance with the general elucidation of the 2009 Environmental Law, utilizing monitoring and licensing tools to their fullest potential must be done in order to adopt as many preventative actions as possible within the framework of managing environmental consequences. Making repressive measures in the form of effective, consistent, and consistent law enforcement against pollution and environmental damage that has already occurred is important in terms of pollution and harm to life that has already occurred.

The state Administrative Court is the central point of law enforcement in any disputes over permits for the management of natural resources and energy, apart from being based on the values of Pancasila, which believes in the one and only God, and is also based on environmental sustainability, being a stronghold for upholding environmental law.

### **4.2 Suggestions**

In order for a written rule of law or legal regulation to really function, it must have at least four factors, namely: the rule of law or the regulation itself, the officers who enforce or implement it, the infrastructure that is anticipated to facilitate the application of the rule of law and the people covered by the legislation.

The development in Indonesia that is currently being carried out must be continued, especially economic development in the industrial sector which absorbs a lot of labor, industries that can process agricultural products and industries that can produce export goods that can add to the country's foreign exchange, because this directly or indirectly will be able to improve people's welfare. Therefore, whatever the reason, economic and industrial development cannot be avoided, but now what needs to be considered is how industrial economic development carried out by companies or legal entities will not cause negative excesses such as pollution or environmental damage.

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