



Sustainable development goals based on environmental rule of Law

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Abstract

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

Keywords: SDGs, Law, Environmental Rule, technological disruption

Introduction

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. "SDGs were established to coincide with another historic agreement in 2015 at COP21 (Paris Climate Conference). Together with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, signed in Japan in March 2015, this agreement provides a set of common standards and achievable targets for reducing carbon emissions, managing the risks of climate change and natural disasters, and building better after crises" [1]. The aim "is to produce a universal set of goals that meet the environmental, political, and economic challenges the world will face. SDGs replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which initiated global efforts in 2000 to address the problem of poverty" [2]. SDGs are "a commitment to finish what has been started in overcoming some of the more pressing challenges facing the world today. Dealing with the threat of climate change impacts how we manage our fragile natural resources, achieving gender equality or better health helps eradicate poverty, and promoting peace and inclusive societies will reduce inequality and help economies prosper. In short, this is the greatest opportunity to improve life for future generations" [3].

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), or the Global Goals, are universally applicable to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The existence of sustainable development does not mean that society must act arbitrarily for personal or certain group interests. Indonesia is a country of law, meaning that all community activities have laws that regulate them, such as the legal principle "Ubi societas ibi ius," which means where there is society, there is law. In data calculating changes in the stock of forest resources in

Indonesia, it is explained that since 1985, the stock of forest resources in Indonesia has decreased by 94 million cubic meters, which is worth 2,845 billion US \$ (Excluding the harvested 27 million cubic meters, which is 1,312 billion US \$). It is what causes various environmental problems to continue to emerge. Starting from floods, landslides, extinction of rare animals, lack of clean water, and increasing air pollution. Over time, all of this will lead to global warming [4].

On the other hand, the challenges faced from year to year are increasingly complex. Additionally, the population is increasing every year. Apart from that, it cannot be denied that development will continue to increase constantly. "Development activities will produce impacts, both on humans and the environment. The impact on humans is the increase or decrease in the quality of human life, while the impact on the environment is the increase or decrease in nature's capacity to maintain human survival" [5].

Environmental damage is caused by development, which continues to increase yearly, and waste disposal from construction/development activities, which continues accumulating. This waste can harm human health. The important role of Environmental Law is to regulate the development process so as not to damage the environment for sustainable development for future generations. The problem formulation that can be explained following the background that has been explained is: a) What are the strategies for improving the quality of sustainable development during the COVID-19 pandemic while remaining based on the environmental rule of law? And how do you realize sustainable development goals while remaining based on the Environmental Rule of Law? The research objectives are: a) to analyze what strategies are available to improve the quality of sustainable development

based on environmental law and to explain how to realize sustainable development goals while still being based on environmental law.

SDGs aims to “improve community welfare to meet human needs and aspirations”. Sustainable development aims to seek equitable development between generations now and in the future”^[6]. According to KLH (1990), “development (which is basically more economically oriented) can measure its sustainability based on three criteria, namely: a) there is wasteful use of natural resources or depletion of natural resources; b) No pollution and other environmental impacts; and c) Activities must be able to increase useable resources or replaceable resources”.^[7]

in line with the above concept, Rukin states “that sustainable development targets include efforts to realize: a) Equal distribution of the benefits of development results between generations (intergenerational equity), which means that the use of natural resources for growth purposes needs to pay attention to limits, which is reasonable in the control of the ecosystem or environmental system and is directed at replaceable natural resources and emphasizes as little as possible the exploitation of unreplaceable natural resources; b) Safeguarding or securing the preservation of existing natural resources and the environment and preventing ecosystem disturbances in order to ensure a good quality of life for future generations; c) Utilization and management of natural resources solely for the sake of pursuing economic growth in the interest of equitable, sustainable use of natural resources between generations; d) Maintaining sustainable welfare of the people (society) both now and in the future (intertemporal); e) Maintaining the benefits of development or management of natural resources and the environment which have long-term beneficial impacts or are sustainable between generations; g) Maintaining the quality of human life between generations in accordance with their habitat”^[8,9].

The era of technological disruption and digital revolution are other terms for the Industrial Revolution 4.0. One of the unique characteristics of this era is the proliferation of computers and recording automation in all fields. “Industry 4.0 is here to replace Industry 3.0, characterized by cyber-physical and manufacturing collaboration. The basic principle of this era of technological disruption is to implement intelligent networks along the chain to control each other independently”^[10].

“Industrial Revolution 4.0 is the fourth phase of the historical journey of the Industrial Revolution, which began in the 18th century. According to Prof. Schwab, the world experienced four industrial revolutions. The invention of the steam engine marked Industrial Revolution 1.0 to support production machines, trains, and sailing ships.”^[11] “Various work equipment that originally depended on human and animal power was later replaced by steam engine power. The discovery of electrical energy and the concept of division of labor to produce large quantities of production at the beginning of the 19th century marked the birth of the Industrial Revolution 2.0”^[12]. “The increasingly rapid development of science and technology in the beginning of the 20th century gave birth to information technology and automatically controlled production processes”. Industrial machines are no longer controlled by human power but use computer-based automation systems. As a result, “production costs become cheaper. Information technology is also increasingly advanced, including camera technology

integrated with mobile phones and the growing development of creative industries”^[13]. The industrial revolution is currently experiencing its peak with the birth of digital technology, which has had a massive impact on human life worldwide”. The latest industrial revolution or fourth generation encourages automation systems in all activity processes. Increasingly, massive internet technology connects millions of people worldwide and has become the basis for online trade and transportation transactions.

Environmental law can simply be interpreted as the law that regulates the environment. Environmental law contains various norms and rules that regulate people's behavior towards their environment. In several cases, environmental law strictly regulates what society is permitted to do to the environment and what society is prohibited from doing to the environment^[14]. An Environmental law has a strategic role in supporting and maintaining the survival of humans and the environment. According to Mas Achmad Santosa, environmental law has the following roles: a) environmental law has an effect in formulating policies that support the concept of sustainable development; b) environmental law and functions as a means of environmental management by implementing (repressive) sanctions; c) environmental law provides guidance or becomes a guide for the community to take actions related to the protection of the rights and obligations of the community; d) environmental law provides confirmation regarding the understanding of the rights and obligations of society as well as behavior that can harm society itself; and e) environmental law provides and strengthens the mandate for government officials related to the environment to carry out their duties and functions well in the fields regulated in environmental law.^[15]

Research Method

This research uses a literature review type, with the review model chosen as a narrative review. The study was conducted using the narrative review model, namely comparing data from several international journals, which have been analyzed and summarized based on the author's experience, existing theories, and models. The research method used is a qualitative research method with the data source used in the form of secondary data obtained from several international journals, articles, and previous research, which have been analyzed by the author regarding the problems to be studied in this research. Researchers use descriptive-analytical methods by collecting, identifying, compiling, and analyzing various data.

Result and Discussion

Development carried out by a nation must side with the people's interests. “Development as a continuous process must always be responsive and sensitive to societal dynamics in the political, economic, technological, social, and cultural fields”^[16]. “Modern society lives in the era of information technology, also known as informative society, which is currently popularly called the “disruptive era” or the era of Industrial Revolution 4.0. It means that the global world has placed human life amid a technological flow that is developing very quickly and, simultaneously, is a threat to humans”^[17]. In this context, it is very appropriate to say that the benefit theory in the legal protection of intellectual property rights is very relevant because the competition to produce intellectual works is carried out to obtain benefits (material and moral) for the creator or inventor. Rapid

changes in the business world are a characteristic of human life in the era of disruption. Business life and businesses supported by information technology, such as the internet, have created a business world that seems borderless (borderless trade) in all corners^[18]. This progress automatically, both directly and indirectly, has implications for the laws regulating it. The rapid progress occurring in world society, including Indonesian society, needs to be accompanied by a touch of law so that the existence of the rule of law can continue to be maintained. It means that the support provided by the government in the development of information technology must be followed by legal developments so that technological advances can be of maximum benefit to society and the country and will be able to encourage the entry of investors into Indonesia. "April 21, 2008, was a historical milestone for the development of law in Indonesia. On that date, the Indonesian Government promulgated Law Number 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions. This law proves that the Indonesian government must follow the flow of globalization in all fields, including electronic transactions, which differ from legal acts. The enactment of this law also addresses legal challenges in cyberspace or cyber law, which so far have not been specifically regulated in Indonesia. The distinctive characteristics of this cyber legal action are^[15]: a) even though the legal action is carried out in a virtual world that does not recognize locus delicti, the action has real consequences (legal facts), so the action must be considered a real action. Thus, all evidence that exists and uses information technology, such as e-mail and so on, can be used as valid evidence; b) This law also does not recognize territorial boundaries (borderless) and who the perpetrator is (legal subject), so whoever the perpetrator is and wherever they are is not that important as long as their actions can give rise to legal consequences in Indonesia. So, the most important thing here is that the legal action causes harm to Indonesia's interests, which includes but is not limited to harming national economic interests, strategic data protection, national honor, dignity, defense and security, and Indonesian legal entities"^[19; 20].

The enactment of Law No. 11 of 2008 concerning Information and Electronic Transactions has logical consequences for law enforcement institutions in Indonesia^[21]. This new law requires legal officials to truly understand and master information technology comprehensively in carrying out future tasks. It is because actions that previously conventionally felt easy to complete, but the challenges of future tasks must be faced with a legal action whose consequences can only be felt without knowing who the perpetrator is and where the action was carried out. These legal actions occur in the virtual world (cyber world). Legal institutions, such as the Police, Prosecutor's Office, Judiciary, and Advocates must reposition themselves. Their professionalism is highly demanded in completing difficult tasks in the legal field in the future. Because it is in their hands that legal certainty can be realized for those seeking justice on this earth (justice for all). In the end, the disruption era has left a lot of homework for experts and law enforcers in Indonesia who demand a high level of professionalism and reliability with mastery of soft skills such as computers and English. Challenges must not be avoided but must be faced with the right methods and strategies so that everything gets space in legal and implementation science^[22; 23].

Analysis of Pre-Post Covid-19 Environmental Problems

The environment is defined as the elements or components in every environment. The living environment is divided into physical and social. Every living environment is regulated by a natural law automatically. If one component is damaged, it can cause damage to other components. It is because, in a living environment, one element influences the other elements. According to the book Environmental Management (2018) by KES Manik, the world faces various problems. These problems include world food supply, unemployment, obstacles in industrial development, procurement of energy and raw materials, and management of natural resources^[4]. In several sectors, there are also problems, such as in the economic sector, there is a balance of payments imbalance in international trade and inflation, as well as various other fields. Concerning the environment, humans are faced with a series of interrelated problems. The main series of problems in the environment are as follows: a) Development and utilization of increasingly limited natural resources; b) Graph of increase in world population since the beginning of the 18th century, which has increased sharply; c) Uneven economic growth; d) The development of science and technology not based on morals will threaten the harmony of life in the world.

Problems that occur if not handled properly will cause environmental damage. The interrelationship of these four factors and their relationship with the environment is increasingly close, so each problem must be considered a unified human problem. Environmental problems are the responsibility of humans. So that components such as animals, plants, water, air, and soil must be preserved. This sustainability must be carried out considering that it hugely influences human development. The COVID-19 pandemic that has hit the world, including Indonesia, has limited human movement. Lockdown policies, PSBB (Large-Scale Social Restrictions), and quarantine have significantly reduced people's daily activities. You may feel annoyed because you can't go to the mall, travel, or go to work during the coronavirus outbreak. But have you ever realized that the reduction in human activity during the COVID-19 pandemic has allowed our earth to 'rest'? What changes have occurred in the natural world around us during the COVID-19 pandemic as follows^[24; 25; 26]:

- a. Better Air Quality - During the COVID-19 pandemic, quite a few office workers were forced to complete their work from home. It means that mobility on the streets is reduced. Reducing the number of motorized vehicles on the roads means that air pollution, the main cause of exhaust gas from cars and motorbikes, can be minimized. Satellite imagery shows a significant decrease in global nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) levels, a gas produced by car engines and commercial manufacturing plants, usually found in big cities. CO₂ emissions also showed a decline during the COVID-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, according to the Barcelona Institute for Global Health, almost every city worldwide has recorded record lows for air pollution. Even in Jakarta, it was reported that pollution levels decreased drastically during the implementation of the PSBB regulations. Many people have uploaded photos showing how the view in the city of Jakarta looks clearer without the fog from motor vehicle exhaust. Clean air will, of course, also affect our body's health.

- b. **Clearer Water** - An extraordinary phenomenon seen in the Venice area, Italy. The area famous for water tourism in the canals has become cleaner. The water along the canal, usually murky, looks clear while the Italian government implements lockdown regulations. There are no operational water transportation facilities, meaning there is no water pollution, so animal life in the water is better. Several photos show fish and other water creatures visible in Venice's canals during lockdown.
- c. **A New World for Wildlife** - The number of humans continues to increase yearly, putting wildlife under pressure. Apart from decreasing their numbers, these animals also seem to have no room to move because of the presence of humans in all areas. So, these wild animals seem to have a new world during the lockdown or activity restrictions. In several regions in China, Japan, England, Italy, Spain, and so on, the appearance of these animals on roads and residential areas has been reported. It may seem strange, but the COVID-19 pandemic has provided wider space for animals to move around.
- d. **Plants Grow Freely** - A few humans outside the house also allow plants to grow freely without the careless touch of human hands. Based on a report by the non-profit organization Plantlife, various plants and flowers appear to grow more than usual. It is because there are no human feet to step on or hands to pick the flowers. The effect is that the presence of animals such as birds, butterflies, and bees in parks is increasingly common.

Impact of Sustainable Development Goals on Environmental Rule of Law

The environment is a unified space with all objects, namely living and non-living creatures, which influence each other. Humans cannot escape their attachment to air, land, and water in everyday life. Water, land, air, animals, plants, and humans constitute a living ecosystem. Apart from that, there are many other things that cannot all be part of the living environment.

In Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2009 "concerning provisions for the protection and management of the environment, it is stated that the environment is a unity of space with all objects, forces, and living creatures, including humans, and their behavior which influences the continuity of life and human welfare as well as other living creatures" [27]. There are three environmental elements, namely: "First, biotic elements of the living environment, which consist of all types of living creatures, including humans, animals, plants, and other organisms or microorganisms. Second, Abiotic, namely all environmental elements consisting of inanimate objects such as water, air, etc. Third, Social Culture and environmental elements created by humans in which there are values, ideas, norms, beliefs, and behaviors of humans as social creatures or creatures that cannot live alone" [28]. Sustainable development is "a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising its ability to meet the needs of future generations. Sustainable development must pay attention to the use of the environment and environmental sustainability so that environmental quality is maintained. Environmental sustainability that is not maintained will cause the environmental carrying capacity to decrease or even disappear" [29]. Sustainable development means that

social justice has been achieved from generation to generation. Seen from another definition, sustainable development is national development that preserves the functions and capabilities of ecosystems.

Development activities have positive and negative impacts

The positive impact of development can be known through economic indicators, quality of life indicators, and combined indicators. Negative impacts are generally characterized by land damage, such as deforestation, land erosion, pollution, global warming, and depletion of the ozone layer. Even though we need development to overcome many obstacles, including environmental problems, experience shows that development can have negative impacts. Some examples of the negative impacts of sustainable development include: a) Many developments in water resources development have caused health problems. This problem arises because the development has created new habitats or improved existing habitats for various disease vectors, including many types of mosquitoes which are vectors for malaria, dengue fever, and so on; b) Air pollution by cars is common in big cities, such as Jakarta, Bogor, Bandung, Surabaya, and Medan. The World Bank estimates that for Jakarta alone, air pollution has caused health losses, which in 2006 were estimated at US\$ 625 million; and c) Pollution by industrial waste is increasingly occurring in many areas. Due to damage to land use and water management, the erosion and frequency of flooding increase. Several types of environmental pollution will be explained as follows: a) Soil pollution through the disposal of chemical dregs, used plastic packaging and used bottles, waste of substances or items that are not dissolved in water; b) Agriculture with excessive use of pesticides Water Pollution can cause a decrease in water quality and endanger living creatures. The causes of water pollution are non-decomposing waste, such as plastic and rubber, industrial waste, fertilizer residue from agricultural businesses, and oil spills from tankers. "Air pollution can be caused by exhaust gases produced by production processes such as motor vehicle fumes, factory fumes, and the results of household activities so that physically and chemically, they exceed predetermined thresholds. It will endanger the health and safety of humans and other creatures." [30]

Air pollution causes several consequences, including a) **Green House Effect** - The Green House Effect is caused by the excessive composition of CO₂ in the air. As a result, this gas causes the solar energy received by the earth to not be reflected perfectly because it is blocked by a layer of carbon dioxide gas in the air. It causes the air temperature at the earth's surface to become hotter. Another effect is that global warming will cause the ice at the poles to melt easily and cause sea levels to rise further; b) **Damage to the ozone layer** - The ozone layer (O₃) is found in the stratosphere, which has the function of absorbing and filtering ultraviolet rays before they reach the earth's surface. What causes damage to the ozone layer is the binding of the elements that make up ozone by freon (F) in the air. If the ozone layer thins, it will have many consequences, including hotter air temperatures and the emergence of skin and eye diseases. c) **Acid Rain** - Acid rain is caused by the acid content in the air being very large so that when it rains, it is carried away by the rain. These acid compounds come from industry and can be in the form of sulfuric acid, nitric acid, and bicarbonic

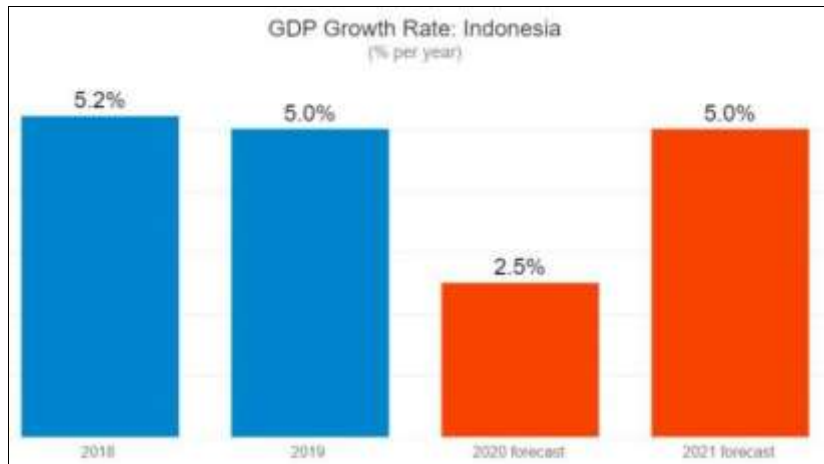
acid. Acid rain causes damage to plants, faster rusting of metal and concrete, and damage to freshwater ecosystems [31].

Some examples of the positive impacts of sustainable development: a) Increasing population income, thereby increasing prosperity; b) Industry produces various goods needed by society; c) Industry increases the use of raw materials; d) Industrial businesses can expand employment opportunities for the population; e) Reducing the country's dependence on foreign countries; and f) Can stimulate the public to increase knowledge about the industry [32].

Economic Conditions During the Covid-19 Pandemic

The Asian World Bank estimates that Indonesia will

experience growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP)- which consists of the total value of services and goods production, of around 2.5% this year [33]. This figure has decreased compared to 2019, which saw an increase in GDP of up to 5.02%. This decline was caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, which succeeded in hitting household consumption, which is the largest component of GDP in Indonesia. (1.3) Contrary to GDP, there is promising news in the inflation sector. BPS recorded that annual inflation until April 2020 was at 2.67%. The Asian World Bank estimates that Indonesia's inflation rate at the end of 2020 will be around 3%.



(Source: <https://www.adb.org/id/news/indonesia-s-economic-growth-slow-2020-covid-19-impact-gradual-recovery-expected-2021>)

Fig 1: Indonesia's GDP growth

Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that “the COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on the economy in Indonesia. The government has tried to implement policies to maintain the availability of necessities and free up electricity rates for some customers to reduce inflationary pressures during the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia, and these policies have been quite successful” [34]. However, in general, several economic sectors have been affected by the pandemic. According to Sri Mulyani, Minister of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia, several sectors significantly impacted were the hotel, aviation, and employment industries. These industrial sectors are one of the contributors to the country's foreign exchange. As a result, foreign exchange for each sector is reduced, impacting the Indonesian economy's future condition.

Social conditions during the Covid-19 pandemic

Currently, society is experiencing changes due to the attack of the COVID-19 disease outbreak, which has forced the conditions and situation of society to change. So that people live their own lives and keep their distance from other humans (social distance). In a community environment, “there will be social interaction, whether carried out by groups with groups or individuals with other individuals. When relationships are well established in a social environment, it will make it easier to achieve common goals. However, the pandemic has caused society to experience many changes. The Covid-19 pandemic has become a social reality for the entire community. It cannot be denied that the spread of the COVID-19 virus has impacted people's attitudes, who have become more curious

about their environment. Public concern about the COVID-19 outbreak influences everyone's social attitudes, especially on the social interaction processes carried out by each person” [35].

The policy implemented by the government to stay at home or just stay at home aims to stop the spread of the Covid 19 virus. It limits people's space for activities outside the home, especially since the government is currently implementing things like social distancing, quarantine, PSBB, and even lockdowns in certain areas. It causes restrictions on human communication in terms of social contact interactions (face-to-face, physical touching) to be reduced and focused on communication activities on social media. [36]

Strategy for increasing the quality of sustainable development while remaining based on the environmental rule of law

“Development that guarantees equality and social justice. Development oriented towards equality and social justice must be based on things such as equal distribution of land resources and factors of production, equal distribution of women's roles and opportunities, and economic equality achieved by balancing welfare distribution [37]. However, “equality is not something that can be achieved directly. Equity is a relative concept and cannot be directly measured. The ethical dimension of sustainable development is comprehensive; the income gap between rich and poor countries is widening, even though equality in many countries has increased. Another ethical aspect that needs to be paid attention to in sustainable development is the prospects of future generations, which the activities of

the current generation cannot compromise. It means that the development of the current generation needs to consider future generations in meeting their needs” [38].

Development that Respects Diversity Maintaining biodiversity is “a prerequisite for ensuring that natural resources are always available sustainably for the present and the future. Biodiversity is also the basis for balanced ecosystems. Maintaining cultural diversity will encourage equal treatment of each person and make knowledge of the traditions of various societies more understandable” [39].

Development Using an Integrative Approach Sustainable development prioritizes the connection between humans and nature. Humans influence nature in beneficial or destructive ways only by utilizing an understanding of the complex relationship between natural systems and social systems. Using this understanding, a more integrative implementation of development is a concept for implementing development that can be made possible. It is a major institutional challenge.

Development that requires a long-term perspective Society tends to value the present more than the future. The “implications of sustainable development are the challenges that underlie this assessment. Sustainable development requires an assessment different from the normal assumptions in the discounting procedure. Long-term perception is a sustainable development perspective. Until now, the short-term framework dominated the thinking of economic decision-makers; therefore, it needs to be considered” [40].

How to Achieve Sustainable by Remaining Based on Environmental Rule of Law

The government's efforts to create a just and prosperous life for its people without causing environmental damage are followed up by formulating a sustainable development program, often called environmentally sound development. The government must develop public awareness of the importance of protecting, caring for, and preserving the environment. The important things to pay attention to in implementing environmentally sound development are as follows: a) The development process should continue continuously, supported by the quality of the environment and humans which develop sustainably; b) The living environment has limitations so that its use will experience reduction and reduction; c) The better the quality of the environment, the better the influence on the quality of human life in the area concerned. The impact can be seen, among other things, in increasing life expectancy and decreasing death rates; d) Use of non-renewable natural resources as economically as possible. Apart from that, it is necessary to look for other alternative resources. Thus, natural resources can be used as long as possible; and e) The development allows for increasing the current generation's welfare without reducing future generations' welfare [41].

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

to energy, labor, and materials. Other costs that cause environmental damage must also be taken into account; e) We must understand and be friendly with nature; f) Law and technology must be combined with individual abilities in solving problems; g) Humans are not superior in the natural system but are only part of the system that follows the pattern that applies in nature; and h) Waste cannot be tolerated. Every production activity carried out should avoid waste [42].

Conclusion

It can be concluded that the environment is all the elements or components around an individual that influence the life and development of the individual concerned. Environmentally sound development is sustainable development that optimizes the benefits of natural resources and human resources by harmonizing human activities with the ability of natural resources to support them. Development activities, in general, can have an impact on the environment. This impact can be positive or negative. Positive impacts will benefit national development, while negative impacts pose environmental risks. Therefore, the form of development must always pay attention to the carrying capacity of the environment and the preservation of natural resources.

Recommendation

More intensive coordination and collaboration between government and society is needed with an organized approach to achieve maximum results. We need a harmonious and balanced living environment because it is a determining element in the life of a nation. Ideally, the use of the environment must pay attention to environmental maintenance and sustainability so that it can be passed on to future generations.

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