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# The existence of a healthy environmental protection law and state responsibilities in Indonesia

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**Abstract**--This study aims to obtain scientific evidence from a series of publications in the form of environmental books and articles to enrich the discussion of the existence of a healthy environmental protection law and the state's responsibility for environmental sustainability. We have conducted several studies on several kinds of literature in the form of publications and other documents, which we have studied under phenomenology to obtain valid and reliable answers. Based on the review and discussion, this study finally gains an understanding that the existence of a healthy and natural environmental protection law, the government has taken steps to create regulations and laws to ensure that support will be maintained and give consequences to anyone who does not heed the rules that the government has designed government. However, damage still occurs, such as environmental destruction in the form of littering, overpopulation and corrosion in various places, and diversity elimination. Hopefully, these findings will be helpful for further studies.

**Keywords**--Existence, Healthy Environmental Protection Law, State Responsibility.

## Introduction

Endeavors to protect the climate are the commitment of every resident, regardless. On the off chance that the space is very much kept up with, the endurance of humanity will likewise be ensured. One of the endeavors of the Government of Indonesia in looking for ecological safeguarding is through the establishment of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (Agustria, 2020). This regulation was passed on October 3, 2009, by the President of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, and the Minister of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, Andi Mattalatta. Regulation Number 32 of 2009 contains 127 articles with natural security and the board as its essential concentration. Regulation Number 32 of 2009 contains orderly and incorporated endeavors to save the climate and forestall contamination and natural harm. This is reflected in Article 1 passage (2) of Law Number 32 of 2009, which peruses: Environmental security and the board is an efficient and coordinated exertion to protect natural capabilities and forestall contamination and ecological harm, which incorporates arranging, usage, control, support, oversight, and policing.

The motivation behind the endeavors to safeguard and deal with the climate is expressed in Article 3 of Law Number 32 of 2009, mainly that the public authority is answerable for shielding the Republic of Indonesia's domain from contamination and ecological harm (Wulandari, 2020). Guarantee wellbeing, well-being, and human existence. They are guaranteeing the endurance of living things and the maintainability of the biological system, keeping up with the safeguarding of ecological capabilities, accomplishing agreement, amicability, and equilibrium of the climate, guaranteeing the satisfaction of equity for present and people in the future, guaranteeing the satisfaction and security of the right to the climate as a component of fundamental liberties and controlling the shrewd utilization of regular assets and acknowledging good turn of events and expecting worldwide natural issues. A decent and sound climate is the standard freedom of every Indonesian resident, as ordered in Article 28H of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Incautious ecological administration adds to the crumbling of the nature of the climate (Arliman, 2018).

Consequently, expanding natural insurance and management is fundamental. The assurance and practical administration of the climate are the obligations of the public authority and the local area. The public authority's liability in safeguarding and dealing with the climate is a component of public administration to guarantee that all occupants have a decent and sound climate. Then the public authority can be considered responsible, officially, commonly, and criminally when it forgets that commitments do not follow the local area's yearnings (Arliman, 2018).

All in all, the assurance and supportable administration of the climate are the obligation of the public authority and the local area. The public authority's liability in securing and dealing with the climate is an element of public administration to guarantee that all occupants have a decent and solid climate (MacDonald et al., 2020). The public authority's part in natural preservation endeavors is to help and associate with the local area that it is so critical to

safeguard the climate with little propensities, for example, tossing the trash in its place and making reforestation and reforestation programs for exposed timberlands, for example, well as. As such, the public authority is obliged and answerable for safeguarding, implementing, and advancing everyday freedoms as managed in this regulation, different regulations and guidelines, and worldwide regulation on fundamental liberties acknowledged by the Republic of Indonesia (Feka, 2015).

A regular organization that is not canny reduces physical quality since it is fundamental for increasing regular security and the board (Zeemering, 2018). Biological confirmation and the leaders mean to achieve a legitimate new development. To shield and manage the environment nicely and sufficiently, every performer and individual answerable for the business should get a characteristic permit for each pertinent real game plan. This is communicated in the Law on Environmental Management and Protection (UUPPLH) No. 32 of 2009, Government Regulation no. 27 of 2012 concerning Environmental Permits, Minister of Environment Regulation No. 08 of 2013 concerning Procedures for Assessment and Examination of Environmental Documents and Issuance of Environmental Permits. A characteristic permit ought to be moved by the individual liable for a business and activity to direct the public expert in environmental security and the leaders (Schuler et al., 2017). The guideline was made as a strategy or instrument to deal with the opportunities and responsibilities of genuine subjects.

Also, the law that controls the legitimate connection between the public authority and residents is State Administrative Law or common regulation, contingent upon the nature and position of the public authority in completing these lawful activities (Croese, 2015). When the public authority makes a legitimate move as a delegate of a lawful substance, the activity is controlled and dependent upon the arrangements of common regulation. Conversely, when the public authority goes about as an authority, the activity is controlled and dependent upon the State Administrative Law. Violators should likely have sanctions as indicated by the degree of mistake. The assurance of applying ecological regulation is challenging to determine, so to augment policing ought to be upheld by great guidelines and carried out by the public authority insightfully (Pavel, 2018). The issue is the inclination of local state-run administrations to assemble monetary offices by taking advantage of normal and natural assets to seek after Regional Original Revenue (PAD), try to ignore the conveying limit of their territorial ecological maintainability, and do not comply with the principles. In light of the portrayal of the foundation above, it is energizing to concentrate on the issue of government responsibility in natural administration that is not following the yearnings of the local area and the lawful outcomes on the public authority for choices in ecological administration that are not following local area cooperation in Indonesia (Yastrebova et al., 2017).

Keeping the environment clean is not as easy as one might think. There are still irresponsible hands that throw garbage carelessly. It takes awareness of all parties and levels of society to create a clean and comfortable environment. So, why is protecting the environment necessary for health? A healthy environment avoids various diseases, that cleanliness is always synonymous with health

(Chetty & Bangalee, 2021). The first benefit of protecting the environment is to keep human health awake. The human need to know that just a clean environment does not necessarily make the body not easily sick, human knowledge. Especially if people do not try to keep it clean, an unclean environment is the best place for mosquitoes to nest. Not to mention the various bacteria that live in it (Babu et al., 2021).

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia said that by keeping the environment clean, such as places of residence, schools, and places of worship, people can avoid dengue fever and hepatitis A. Tetanus, cholera, and typhoid fever have the potential to appear in an environment that is not kept clean. Healthy Environment Related to Mental Health. Physical health is maintained with a clean environment (Arslan et al., 2022). A healthy environment also benefits one's mental health; clean air, water, green space, and sanitation can improve a person's quality of life. Improving the quality of life will undoubtedly make a person avoid mental health. From the research results, spending much time in an environment with lots of green open spaces helps to reduce levels of anxiety and depression (Fuchs & Oetting, 2014).

The importance of maintaining the environment for the community is that the community becomes more organized and tidy so that there is a balance and harmony between the home environment and the natural surroundings, can avoid as early as possible the breeding of mosquitoes and other insects that cause disease by cleaning all gutters and trash cans (Prasetiyo et al., 2019). So that the environment becomes cleaner and gets more oxygen supply, avoids the attack of air pollution which has a harmful effect, makes the atmosphere more calm and conducive, can concentrate more on daily activities, to increase the supply of clean water for the needs of the community. Daily life in the form of springs, healthy water, or groundwater taken using a particular machine can cause people to love cleanliness more, and also maintaining cleanliness can prevent flooding and the cause of flooding because garbage that is not cleaned thoroughly by the community can clog waterways and prevent rainwater from flowing out properly (Velazquez et al., 2019).

A dirty environment will lead us to severe and non-serious diseases. Moreover, living in a dirty environment will make us even more uncomfortable. For example, a dirty environment can cause us to get sick with dengue fever, vomiting, diphtheria, cholera, tetanus, tuberculosis, leptospirosis, pneumonia, endocarditis, Haemophilus influenza, and so on (Ibañez et al., 202). Activities that include protecting the environment include cleaning facilities and trimming unnecessary plants or grass to avoid mosquito nests, snake nests, scorpion nests, centipedes nests, and so on—improving public facilities, which are usually carried out as community activities in daily life, increasing trash bins or improving the condition of the playground so that it can be used properly, inviting the community to increase reforestation programs, using organic waste as artificial fertilizer and plants produced from various kinds of leaves—moreover, spraying anti-mosquito substances every six months to prevent outbreaks of dengue fever or malaria (Sharma, 2020).

There will also be adverse effects on the forest if it is not adequately cared for and preserved, namely forest fires due to human negligence, poaching that can reduce the habitat of endangered animals that exist and can reduce the quality of the forest itself, destruction and logging of forests and waste that does not exist, which pollute the beauty and cleanliness of the forest soil (Van der Ploeg & Withagen, 2020). If many people destroy the forest environment, it will cause soil degradation, which causes some rivers in the forest to become shallower, and the hydrological system of the surrounding area will be damaged, unable to absorb rainwater properly. Preserve a good and clean environment so that we can make life more comfortable by preserving it and implementing it (Guillerm & Cesari, 2015).

## **Method**

In this method section, the study will try to explain how the steps we have taken to complete the implementation of the study aimed at obtaining understanding and support for data and evidence of the existence of environmental protection laws and state responsibility (Bordbar et al., 2018). Our data search was conducted electronically on literature sources discussing environmental content, protection laws, and state responsibilities for sustainability. Furthermore, this data is analyzed under the phenomenology of the approach to get input in the form of findings that we have reviewed through the in-depth data according to a method and draw conclusions and find data that we believe are valid (Ahmed et al., 2016). This study relies entirely on data in the form of publications that have come out from various book sources and academic faith, all of which discuss the contents of the environment and its protection laws as well as the government's responsibility for sustainability. After the data is collected, we report it in a descriptive qualitative report design where we get the data through a series of studies related to issues of the existence of the environment and health as well as the government's goals for the survival of Indonesian citizens. Thus, the steps we took in completing this environmental study will be helpful in the following discussion (Fross et al., 2015).

## **Discussion**

### **Environment Law and nation responsibility**

Guideline 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management intends to shield the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia from pollution or regular mischief. We comprehend possible progression by anticipating overall everyday issues (Boyd, 2012). The fact that residents ought to get makes rules 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management sees an excellent and robust environment as a right. Article 28H of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Guideline 32 of 2009 concerning the Protection and Management of the Environment hopes to answer the troubles of broad temperature support, which increments and results in natural change, which causes a decreasing environment (Novoselov et al., 2016).

Guideline 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management guarantees conviction in shielding everyone is doing great to a good and sound

environment as a part of defending the entire natural framework. Guideline 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management is an update to Law Number 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management. Guideline 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management was supported. Everyone knows that Regulation 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management is placed in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009, Number 140. The explanation of Law 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management is set in the Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5059 (Vazquez-Brust and Plaza-Úbeda, 2021).

There are something else and more ecological issues in Indonesia and the world, and it is vital to track down an answer promptly. What are the rundown of natural issues, their causes, and arrangements that are significant as far as we are concerned to be aware? This article will attempt to cover it for humankind. Ecological issues are progressively becoming public mindfulness. This is proven by the rising number of public conversations about this. Nations are likewise progressively dynamic in going with arrangements and guidelines between nations to defeat different existing issues (Wahyuni, 2019).

### **Environment Problems and Their Causes**

Next are ecological issues in Indonesia and the world and their causes. If an answer for these ecological issues is not found, then the manageability of human existence on earth will stress. This is because nature is a wellspring of satisfying every one of the requirements of human existence, specifically giving air, water, food, medication, feel, and others. Harm to nature implies equivalent to the conveying limit of human existence. According to Herlina (2017), implementing sustainable development and controlling natural resources in Indonesia are environmental management objectives. Environmental management problems can be considered one of the leading causes of environmental damage. The estuary of all environmental problems is a development carried out without paying attention to environmental balance factors, which will cause environmental damage and pollution. Legal action given to perpetrators of environmental pollution and destruction consists of administrative, civil, and criminal aspects (Rosemary & Evensen, 2021).

Policing should be upheld by a few elements, in particular, legitimate offices, cops, offices, and offices, the EIA framework, and public familiarity with ecological regulation. Rezkita and Wardani (2018) added that teachers should consolidate changes, models, and learning while simultaneously doing the subject of natural assurance. The strategies taken by the instructor include learning media and environment as a learning position. Teachers in coordinating appraisals are more focused on close-to-home choices. The supporting factors, among others, are the case of teachers, school chiefs, and yard monitors coordinating understudies and the presence of learning media that permits understudies to know the worth of environmental contemplations. Repressing components, for example, the shortfall of study time and family work, imparts environmental considerations' worth (Sidiq, 2019). The environmental issues and their causes that we are right now looking at in full are as the following.

The tainting central biological issue is pollution or normal defilement. Pollution of air, water, and soil requires a significant stretch to return to the same old thing. The advanced region and motor vehicle exhaust are the essential wellsprings of tainting; profound metals, nitrates, and hurtful plastics are responsible for different existing pollutions (Hernanda, 2020). Simultaneously, water defilement is achieved by oil spills, destructive storms, and metropolitan overflow. Of course, air pollution is achieved by various gases and toxins conveyed by undertakings and creation lines as well as stores from consuming non-sustainable power sources; Soil defilement is essentially achieved by present-day squander, which demolishes endlessly supplements in the soil that are critical for plants (Chin et al., 2021).

Sarie (2019) said that the possible risk of heavy metal pollution in ex-coal mining land utilized as rural land is an issue that is disregarded by the state. Numerous discoveries of severe metal pollution examine a few weighty metals like Pb, Hg, and Cd in banana and papaya organic product plants in previous coal mineshafts. The metal substance investigated will be contrasted and the quality norm for plant-weighty metal substances as per SNI 7387:2009. Instances of harm and contamination are metal substance weight investigated utilizing the Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer. For instance, the outcomes report on the investigation of foods grown from the ground showed heavy metal pollution of Pb since it surpassed the quality norm of 0.5 mg/Kg as far as possible, so it was hazardous for human utilization. Again, actually Cd metal was not recognized, while Hg metal was currently at a protected level since it was underneath the quality norm of 0.03 mg/kg (Effendi et al., 2016).

Another environmental change or an Earth-wide temperature boost environmental change, for example, an Earth-wide temperature boost is the consequence of human practices like ozone-harming substance outflows. An unnatural weather change causes an expansion in the temperature of the seas and the world's surface, causing the softening of polar ice covers and rising ocean levels. It likewise changes everyday examples of seasons and precipitation like glimmer floods, over-the-top snow, or desertification. Because of these weather conditions changes, horticultural creation frequently encounters crop disappointments and expands the opportunity for woodland fires because of the delayed dry season (Authman et al., 2016).

Meanwhile, the disclosures of Haryanto and Nurkholis (2014) communicated the mainstreaming of normal and natural change methodologies on the headway orchestrating plan in Indonesia. Common issues have become a compelling, brilliant course of action for non-modern countries. The public authority has a couple of elective systems that can be used as a sort of intervention to expect the piece of market-based methodologies, informal regulations, and various decisions. In this particular situation, the Government of Indonesia recently gave Presidential Decree No. 61 the Year 2011 on National Action Plan for Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions. Concerning matter, the versatility of the state monetary arrangement/neighborhood monetary arrangement is complicated for several reasons. One explanation is the shortfall of methodology streaming PPLH, the PI on the arranging structures, the possibility of the organization of PI and PPLH, and the shortfall of care from various accomplices (Maanan et al., 2015).

Overpopulation the planet's general population is rising at excessive levels as it faces scarce resources like water, fuel, and food. People's impact on farming countries continues to cause resource deficiencies (Stoppa et al., 2017). Serious agriculture, which plans to augment food creation using pesticides, creates new issues. The damage is reducing soil quality and human prosperity common resource fatigue. The use of non-sustainable power sources, for instance, oil, is responsible for laying out a perilous barometrical deviation and ecological change. Around the world, numerous get-togethers are starting to use unlimited resources, similar to sun-based power, biogas, and sun-arranged vehicles, which are done by made countries. However, for a brief time, the foundation of these innocuous to the biological system development workplaces will look extreme, yet in the long, it will be profoundly unassuming diverged from the use of fossil and non-harmless to the ecosystem power (Sharma and Nagpal, 2018).

Garbage removal the following ecological issue is garbage removal. This is mainly plastic and metropolitan waste, for example, in the Ciliwung River in Jakarta or urban communities in Indonesia. Notwithstanding family squanders, squanders from the modern area, frequently unloaded into streams, additionally make fish bite the dust and obliterate waterway environments (Prabawa et al., 2021). These waterways are significant for the local area's economy and essential to supply food hotspots for the local area. Removal of this waste will ultimately cause marine contamination in Indonesia and harm marine environments, a wellspring of fisheries. No less significant is the removal of atomic waste. Removal of atomic waste postures enormous wellbeing risks, especially from radiation. Plastic, inexpensive food, bundling, and modest e-squander compromise human prosperity. Waste removal is one of the ecological issues that earnestly needs an answer (van Calcar & van Emmerik, 2019).

Biodiversity elimination human exercises are causing the elimination of species and living spaces and the deficiency of biodiversity. Impractical hunting exercises to meet human protein needs, for example, chasing after turtle eggs or Indonesian turtles, are causing waterway turtles to become terminated (Leong et al., 2018). The termination of the species implies the annihilation of the wellspring of addressing the necessities of human existence. Biological systems, which require a long period to balance out and uphold human existence, are presently in peril when species populations become wiped out or vanish. The equilibrium of the environment is upset. Harm to coral reefs in different seas, which support rich marine life, has diminished the accessibility of fish in the seas. Notwithstanding, the human populace is expanding (McElwee et al., 2020).

Deforestation or deforestation a genuine issue that is no less significant is deforestation. Getting free from timberlands for the advancement of the estate area, particularly palm oil, causes the arrival of carbon into the earth, expanding changes in the world's temperature. Timberlands that assume a part in retaining poisonous carbon dioxide from contamination, then changing it over into oxygen, assisting with making precipitation, and turning into a territory for different creatures that are significant for supporting human existence, have been obliterated and supplanted by monoculture plants. In correlation, monoculture



plants can not assume a part like timberlands in supporting the satisfaction of human necessities (Paiva et al., 2020).

Ocean aging quirk is a quick outcome of the excessive formation of Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) gas. Individuals produce 25% of CO<sub>2</sub> gas. Ocean sharpness has extended over the latest 250 years. By 2100, it might augment by around 150%, as shown by the overall change at some point site. The essential impact is the annihilation of shellfish and small fish, the food wellspring of fish. On the off chance that fish lose their food, what will come to pass for individuals? Ozone layer utilization - the ozone layer is an invisible cautious layer that covers planet earth, protecting us from destructive radiation from the sun (Adnan et al., 2019). The utilization of the Ozone layer is accepted to be achieved by tainting achieved by the chlorine and bromide gases found in chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). At the point when the hurtful gases show up in the upper air, they cause openings in the ozone layer, the greatest of which is over Antarctica. CFCs are by and by limited to various present-day and purchaser things. The ozone layer is vital for individuals since it thwarts risky Ultraviolet (UV) radiation from showing up on the earth (Passarini et al., 2020).

Corrosive downpour corrosive downpour happens because of specific toxins in the air. Corrosive downpours can be brought about by consuming non-renewable energy sources, volcanic ejections, or rotting vegetation delivering sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides into the air. *Corrosive downpour* is an ecological issue that can genuinely influence the soundness of people, natural life, and oceanic species (Panchuk et al., 2021). Genetical control - hereditary designing or adjustment innovation presently creates numerous food items, animals, and farming. Hereditary change of food utilizing biotechnology is called hereditary designing. Genetic alteration of food items, by and large, will build the harmfulness and chance of infection for people. Hereditarily adjusted plants or creatures can lead to complex issues for human wellbeing and the equilibrium of biological systems. Another disadvantage is that the expanded utilization of poisons to make plants impervious to bugs or irritation unsettling influence can make the subsequent creatures safe to anti-microbials. The rising utilization of hereditary design innovation has turned into a significant issue. The best and least expensive way is to return to innovation or natural items, not to utilize substance poisons in rural or domesticated animal creation with the goal that people have a solid admission of food and supplements (Pilz et al., 2017).

## **Conclusion**

In this final section, we repeat that this study aims to gain understanding by discussing the existence of a healthy environmental protection law and state responsibility in Indonesia. After obtaining facts from various perspectives of experts that have been published, finally, this study can conclude, among others, that the state's responsibility for environmental conservation has been proven for the first time through several laws, including regulation number 32 of 2009 on environmental protection and environmental management for the sake of protecting the environment, save the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia from the destruction of nature. This responsibility manifests if the government has made many other regulations such as the environmental management law

number 23 of 1997 and some other classification laws so that the government ensures that their policies and rules have been complied with. Even though regulations and laws have been issued, the government is still facing various challenges, and among others, we have experienced some damage, including contamination of mining soil which is also carried out by agriculture, ignoring safety.

Furthermore, we also found out how environmental damage was caused, among others, due to the overpopulation where forest encroachment occurred in order to obtain food sources as well as damage due to waste and garbage disposal as well as the elimination of biodiversity and the last is the occurrence of corrosion caused by various poisonings both air and soil. Thus, among others, the findings and reports of this study, we hope for input and feedback so that we can correct any weaknesses and limitations.

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