The 2nd Proceeding
“Indonesia Clean of Corruption in 2020”

"Comparative Law System of Procurement of Goods and Services around Countries in Asia, Australia and Europe"

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UNISSULA PRESS

ISBN. 978-602-1145-41-8
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ABSTRACT

Semarang is the capital of Central Java province and categorized in major cities in Indonesia. The government's role in keeping pest preservation and protection of the environment with menegedepankan balance the economic aspects, protection of cultural heritage and the environment. In the application of conservation and environmental protection in Semarang Semarang city government take strategic steps to perform the functionalization of green open land and the old town that could be developed as a tourist attraction that has the principle of conservation of renewable and environmental protection. Monitoring and environment control for business development players so it does not harm the public, including the empowerment of management Waste that not cause pollution.

Keywords: City Government, Conservation and Protection, Environment

A. BACKGROUND

Semarang is the capital of Central Java province and categorized in major cities in Indonesia, which has three main aspects of sustainable urban development, the development of the city by promoting a balance between economic, environmental and cultural heritage in protection.

The rapid expansion in Semarang do not forget the historical evidence of the city's famous archipelago but also In foreign countries proven several old buildings are preserved, not only as the seriousness of Semarang establish a balance between the two forms of the human environment, the natural environment (natural environment or the biosphere of his inheritance) and environmental artificial (man-made environment or the technosphere of his creation).1

The role of government in actuality importance maintain a balance between meeting the needs of society through the exploitation of natural resources with conservation of the environment is very important, this is in line with the mandate of Law Number 32 of 2009 on the protection and management of the environment.

Semarang city government has an obligation to perform environmental protection and management in the implementation of sustainable development, therefore the government has an obligation to perform environmental protection and management in the implementation of sustainable development.

The environment in a foreign language is often called the environment and human environment of the Indonesian better known as environmental or human environment and according to Otto Sumarwoto is an environment are:

“Environment or the environment is the sum of all the objects and conditions that exist in the space that we occupy that affect our lives”\(^2\)

As in other developing cities, the problem of environmental pollution\(^3\) as disturbance of human life, especially due to the rapid increase of population, natural resources utilization excessive, utilization technology that is incompatible with the existing natural conditions and patterns of human behavior towards nature. The role of the public and the government will be very important in balancing the utilization of natural and environmental improvement.

Significant issue is human behavior that no longer appreciate nature where humans are part of nature and the real conditions in society exemplified by the deforestation that is not accompanied by cultivation reseed replacement, sewage and household garbage freely without regard to the implications of the act proficiency level.

B. PROBLEM FORMULATION


2. How Constraints In Semarang City Government Conservation and Protection of Environment?

C. DISCUSSION

1. Role of Government Semarang In Conservation And Environmental Protection Society By Grant in environmental management\(^4\)


\(^3\) According to Abdurrahman, the introduction of environmental laws in Indonesia, that environmental pollution is the entry or Inclusion living creatures, substances, energy or other components into the environment and or changing the order of the environment by human activities or natural processes, so that environmental quality Download reaching a certain level which causes the environment be less or no longer function as intended.

\(^4\) It is a concerted effort to preserve Environmental functions which covers planning policy, the utilization, development, conservation, restoration, inspection, and control environment.
Before we talk about the right of people in environmental management efforts, we will talk first about the goals / objectives of environmental management. In law No. 23 of 1997 on the management of life mentioned environment, several targets of environmental management include:

1. The achievement of harmony, harmony and balance between humans and the environment.
2. Realization of the Indonesian people as a human environment that has the attitude and action to protect and nurture the environment.
3. Terjeminya interests of the present generation and future generations.
4. The achievement of preservation of the environment.
5. The controlled utilization of resources wisely.
6. The protection of the Unitary Republic of Indonesia to the impact of business and / or activities outside the territory of which cause pollution and / or destruction of the environment.

In order to protect the environment must not be separated from the role of the community in which each person / people have the same right to decent living conditions and good to live and breed. So in this case the State should provide a good environment means for all good people to rural communities to urban communities.

Often on developments related to the environmental community behind on that information, but the public is also entitled to any clustering information about the environment, especially the community resides. Govt seems to act alone in regulating urban planning, development of certain areas without involving the public, but the public has a right to all that. And people are often the victims of wisdom without any element of society.

The public also has the right to participate in environmental management as stipulated in the law that berlaku.dalam any activities related to environmental management, because the public is part of that environment.

2. The obligation of society in environmental management

Everyone is obliged to preserve, protect the environment from damage often caused by people who are not responsible for the sake of enriching himself at the expense and caused suffering on mankind prolonged, with human activity that is deforesting caused water supplies in nature is limited and every dry season is always stressed, and always flooded every rainy season. And in this case everyone either State officials, employers and society must protect the environment for the future.
Participation in environmental management each person must provide true and accurate information on the environmental management.

3. **The role of society**

   Everyone is a part of the community and society have rights, obligations and the same role in environmental management, rural communities without exception, as well as parts of the city, because the scope of the environment not only at certain points but the whole territory of the Republic of Indonesia. The existence of the community will be effective once if peranya in the control of existing environmental management.

   As for the implementation of public involvement in environmental management that includes some form of implementation:
   1. Improving survival, community empowerment and partnership.
   2. Cultivate independence and pioneering community kembaangkan
   3. Cultivate community responsiveness to social supervision
   4. Advise opinions
   5. Deliver information and / or reports.

4. **The Role of Government in Environmental Management**

   Government as the highest institution in a State authority to regulate or control anything related to environmental management in Indonesia, and in Act 1945 Amendment I-IV in article 33 which provides for the resources of the State that controls the lives of many people controlled by the State and used for the greatest prosperity of the people. And to implement the government to do the following:
   1. organize and develop policies in order to protect the environment
   2. arrange for the provision, provision, use, environmental and back pememfaatan natural resources, including genetic resources.
   3. The set of legal acts and other legal relations between persons and / or other legal subject and law-making on natural resources and man-made resources, including genetic resources
   4. control activities that have a social impact
   5. develop funding for the preservation of the environment according to the laws and regulations in force

   In the implementation of environmental management even national governments have the obligation set forth in the law number 23 of 1997, which include:
1. Establish, foster, develop and improve the awareness and responsibility of decision makers in environmental management.

2. To establish, grow, develop and raise awareness of the rights and responsibilities of people in environmental management.

3. Establish, foster, develop and improve the partnership between the community, government usasha and in the preservation of the carrying capacity and environmental carrying capacity.

4. Develop and implement a national policy of environmental management that ensures capacity and environmental carrying capacity.

5. Develop and implement a device that is preemitif, preventive and proactive in preventing a decrease in the carrying capacity and environmental carrying capacity.

6. Zachman and develop environmentally sound technologies.

7. Carrying out research and development in the field of the environment.

8. Prepare and disseminate environmental information to the public.

9. Giving awards to people or institutions who contributed in the environmental field.

D. Constraints In Semarang City Government Conservation and Protection of Environment

The role of the government to the understanding of an effort to provide a range of environmentally sound management. There are various methods used to improve the management of sustainable environment friendly development neighborhood life. Most have an approach based on specific problems such as air pollution, water pollution, garbage and as the. But there is also a broader approach and a thorough economic and ecological resources.5

Natural resources are abundant, which is owned by the city of Semarang is essential in managing such a way so as to support a sustainable development, to the character and behavior of society Semarang must be considered in the context of the supervision and management of the environment at the level of public knowledge of the Legal Environment life.

Based on Law No. 23 of 1997 on Environmental Management, has defined three stages. The first stage is that everyone is obliged to preserve the environment, prevent and overcome the damage and pollution. The second level is that everyone has the right and

obligation to participate in managing the environment. The third stage is the non-
governmental organizations to play a role as a driver of environmental management.

Accordingly, Semarang city government policy by relying on the government of the Republic of Indonesia in environmental management is to involve as many entries of society as up to assist the government in making decisions that are better, smarter, transparent, logical and accurate. The attitude and behavior of society can influence the management and control environment.

Basically, the purpose of the establishment of Law No. 23 of 1997 on Environmental Management This is a way to make a balance between environmental preservation with development activities that are faced in an attempt to ensure the sustainability of natural resources.

Based on the situation that occurred in the city of Semarang from 207 cases reported by the public to the government of the city of Semarang, only 58 cases were successfully resolved by successful cases settled by the city of Semarang. The large number of cases that can be solved by the government of Semarang city is around 28.02% (twenty-eight point zero two percent) of the total cases successfully handled by the city of Semarang. The fact that this case is caused by various factors, among others, related to the reported cases are not eligible in accordance with legal procedures such as the use of research methods to take the example of the level of contamination. As a result of this, the city government of Semarang was not familiar with the types of cases that are actually expected to be completed.

Environmental management systems must be developed right seriously and effectively, including the dispute settlement system of the environment. Environmental dispute settlement system ineffective is certainly a major cause of weak supervision and management of the environment in Indonesia.

This dispute continued because in this case the government of the Republic of Indonesia and the government of Semarang city does not have an exact formula for the resolution of disputes in the framework of supervision and management and the environment. This is because to date there is no specific institution that govern disputes environmental issues, particularly at the local level who were given a mandate to receive and resolve complaints against cases of pollution and environmental damage. In addition, the absence of procedures and a clear complaints mechanisms and research and a claim for damages in case of pollution and environmental damage. To overcome the above then Semarang city government tried to do a mediation approach towards environmental
disputes in creating a logical view of the supervision and management of the environment to support the development of environmentally sustainable.

E. Conclusion

Environment management and environment management is a part of the environmental impact assessment. Environment management and environment monitoring are specific for each type of business or activity associated with its aftermath. Therefore, the city government of Semarang.

General guidelines on environmental management efforts and environmental monitoring functions as:

a. References in the preparation of the technical guidelines for the environmental management and environmental monitoring plan for the department / non-department government institution sector;

b. the preparation of Reference environmental management efforts and environmental monitoring plan for the initiator when the technical guidelines of the environmental management and environmental monitoring efforts have not been issued;

c. Instrument for fastening on behalf of the proponent to implement environmental management and monitoring.

Guidelines for environment management and environment monitoring this is a matter that needed to be an instrument in addressing issues related to sustainable development. A view that environmental protection and for preservation of the environment and the view that the environment to human well-being. For the Semarang city government conducted a reform that, in a development that is sustainable and environmentally friendly.

Semarang city government's efforts in environmental management and environmental monitoring efforts in creating sustainable development is pursued in order to embody the Law No. 23 of 1997 on Environmental Management. Accordingly, Semarang city government policy by relying on the government of the Republic of Indonesia in environmental management is to involve as many entries of society as up to assist the government in making decisions that are better, smarter, transparent, logical and accurate.

Recommendations

The government of Semarang city in its efforts to establish a Sustainable Environment sustainable should still pay attention to the quality of natural resources and
the quality of human resources which support the use of natural resources used in the process of development that does not threaten the existence of a scarcity of natural resources, both renewable and resources natural resources that are not renewable.

Environmental management and environmental monitoring efforts in creating a sustainable environment Semarang city government should provide a rule on limitation decimal surroundings monitoring and management for development agents so as not to harm the public directly. This of course includes the development and processing of waste so that it does not cause environmental pollution.

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