



## THE LEGAL PHILOSOPHY OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT BASED ON PANCASILA JUSTICE

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### ABSTRACT

*Social justice in the environmental sector is a collective right, community empowerment in environmental management is a form of fulfilling community rights, especially communities whose areas have an impact on environmental exploitation. The aim of this research is to determine and analyze sustainable development in environmental protection and management in Indonesia, as well as to understand and analyze the legal philosophy of environmental management based on Pancasila justice. The approach method used in this research is normative legal research. The results of this research are the need for a holistic approach in environmental management and improving the quality of human resources to support sustainable environmental management, as well as integrating the principles of Pancasila with the concept of sustainable development and environmental management in Indonesia. Sustainable development aims to improve the quality and function of the environment, including its natural resources. The explanation, practice or application of Pancasila values in aspects of environmental management cannot be separated. The application of just and civilized human principles in everyday life can be realized in the form of concern for everyone's right to a good and healthy living environment; everyone's right to obtain environmental information relating to their role in environmental management; the right of every person to play a role in environmental management in accordance with applicable legal provisions.*

### A. INTRODUCTION

The environment is a gift from God Almighty which must be preserved and developed so that it can continue to be a source of life support for humans and other living creatures for the sake of continuity and improvement of the quality of life itself. The environment must be viewed as a whole and have an orderly system and all elements in it are placed equally. Reform and development have brought many disasters to the environment and humanity, in this case, the environment is interpreted conventionally. The living environment is considered as an object. This point of view views and places the environment as an object that also means wealth and can be used to solely support development, as a result the current state of nature and the environment has become increasingly worse from time to time.<sup>1</sup>

1 Adit Saputra., "Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Terhadap Perlindungan Korban Dalam Tindak Pidana Lingkungan Hidup Oleh Korporasi", *At-Tanwir Law Review* 2, No. 1, (2022): 1-26

Environmental damage in Indonesia is becoming increasingly worrying day by day. In fact, it has endangered the lives and livelihoods of every living creature in and around it, including the lives of future generations.<sup>2</sup> In fact, the essence of the environment is life which encompasses the order and values of life within it. Orders and values that maintain the sustainability of the environment and natural resources and social justice for human life regarding the Right to the Environment today and for future generations. Likewise, what needs to be emphasized is that the environment must be viewed and treated as a subject, managed for sustainable living, not solely for growth and development.<sup>3</sup>

Environmental management is the right of every citizen to obtain a good environment and obtain the same opportunities and benefits in order to achieve equality and justice, especially in achieving social welfare. As stated in Article 28 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, it states: "Everyone has the right to live in physical and spiritual prosperity, to have a place to live and to have a good and healthy living environment." Apart from that, Article 9 paragraph (3) of Law No. 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights, emphasizes: "every person has the right to a good and healthy living environment". If all the regulations mentioned are linked, there is a link between social justice, the environment and human rights and good environmental management in improving the nation and state.<sup>4</sup>

Social justice in the environmental sector is a collective right,<sup>5</sup> community empowerment in environmental management is a form of fulfilling community rights, especially communities whose areas have an impact on environmental exploitation. Referring to the general provisions of letter h of the UUPPLH which states that strengthening environmental democracy through access to information, access to participation and access to justice is the state's obligation, this is certainly the state's responsibility in fulfilling environmental democracy.<sup>6</sup>

Research from Rofi Wahanisa in a journal entitled "Conception of the Principles of Sustainability and Sustainability in Environmental Protection and Management within Pancasila Values" found that "The measure of the success of such development is based on and built from the perspective of the Indonesian people towards their environment. The Indonesian nation places itself as part of the universe, not placing itself apart from the universe as a creation of God Almighty. The relationship between humans (individuals) and their social environment will form permanent patterns of behavior, becoming something that is mandatory for a person."<sup>7</sup>

Another research from Iwan Nugroho in a journal entitled "Pancasila Values as a Philosophy of the Nation's Way of Life to Improve the Quality of Human

2 Suwardi Sagama., Analisis Konsep Keadilan, Kepastian Hukum Dan Kemanfaatan Dalam Pengelolaan Lingkungan, *Mazahib* 15, No. 1, (2016): 20-41

3 Muhammad Ali Ausath., "Upaya Penerapan Ekosida Sebagai Kejahatan Luar Biasa Di Indonesia", *LITRA: Jurnal Hukum Lingkungan, Tata Ruang, dan Agraria* 2, No. 1 (2022), 115-128.

4 Ginting., *Teori Etika Lingkungan*, (Bali, Udayana University Press, 2012): 13.

5 Lyla Mehta, Jeremy Allouche, Alan Nicol, Anna Walnycki., "Global Environmental Justice and the right to water: The case of Peri-urban Cochabamba and Delhi", *Geoforum* 54, (2014): 158-166,

6 Sodikin Sodikin., "Perumusan Hak Atas Lingkungan Hidup yang Baik dan Sehat Dalam Undang-Undang DasarNegara Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945 Serta Perlindungan dan Pemenuhannya," *Supremasi Jurnal Hukum* 3, No. 2, (2021): 108

7 Rofi Wahanisa and Septhian Eka Adiyatma., "Konsepsi Asas Kelestarian Dan Keberlanjutan Dalam Perlindungan Dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Dalam Nilai Pancasila", *Bina Hukum Lingkungan* 6, No. 1, (2021): 93-118

Resources and Environmental Development" found that the implementation of Pancasila values as a nation's philosophy of life encourages improving the quality of human resources in environmental development. At the administrator level, qualified human resources are able to formulate legal regulations or policies to strengthen the function of state institutions, regional autonomy and natural resource management. At the level of economic actors or society, quality human resources are born along with increasing economic prosperity in the fields of urban development, ecotourism and infrastructure.<sup>8</sup>

Based on the background description above, the aim of this research is to find out and analyze sustainable development in environmental protection and management in Indonesia, to know and analyze the legal philosophy of environmental management based on Pancasila justice.

## **B. RESEARCH METHODS**

The approach method used in this research is normative legal research. Normative legal research is research that analyzes the reciprocal relationship between legal facts and social facts, where law is seen as an independent variable and social facts are seen as dependent variables.<sup>9</sup> This type of research starts from new legal norms to social facts. If it turns out there is a gap between the two, then what must be changed are the social facts so that they are in accordance with the legal facts because it is assumed that the law is complete and final so what must change are the social facts. With this assumption, the law functions as a tool of social order. That is why this research is also called doctrinal legal research and the data analysis is qualitative.

## **C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

### **1. The Sustainable Development in Environmental Protection and Management in Indonesia**

Sustainable and environmentally sound development carried out by the Indonesian people is to improve welfare and improve the quality of life of the people. This is illustrated by the sound of Article 33 Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution which states; The earth and water and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people. The greatest meaning of people's prosperity from a legal perspective is the existence of legal guarantees for the people's socio-economic rights, so that they can live dignified lives as citizens.<sup>10</sup>

In realizing the right to justice over natural resources and the environment, it needs to be implemented in an integrated and integrated manner between the sea, land and air environments. This is in line with the mandate of Article 2 letter d of Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, which states that environmental protection and management must be carried out

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8 Iwan Nugroho., "Nilai-Nilai Pancasila Sebagai Falsafah Pandangan Hidup Bangsa Untuk Peningkatan Kualitas Sumber Daya Manusia Dan Pembangunan Lingkungan Hidup", *Jurnal Konstitusi* 3, No. 2, (2010): 107-127

9 Zulfadli Barus., "Analisis Filosofis Tentang Peta Konseptual Penelitian Hukum Normatif Dan Penelitian Hukum Sosiologis," *Jurnal Dinamika Hukum* 13 No. 2, (2013): 307-318

10 Abrar Saleng., *Hukum Pertambangan*, (Yogyakarta, UII Press, 2004): 40

based on the principle of state responsibility; sustainability and sustainability; harmony and balance; cohesiveness; benefit; caution; justice; ecoregion; biodiversity; polluters pay; participative; local wisdom; good governance; and regional autonomy. Apart from that, it must also be carried out based on the principles of sustainable and environmentally sound development as contained in the consideration section of Law No. 32 of 2009.<sup>11</sup>

Based on data presented by WALHI, it is stated that although the quantity of ecological disasters will decrease in 2022, the threat and level of vulnerability in a number of areas will continue to increase and expand.<sup>12</sup> This vulnerability can be demonstrated by the release of forest areas to become non-forest, the conversion of forests and peat swamps for mining and plantations, as well as the cutting down of natural forests for industrial raw material needs, such as the pulp and paper industry. This problem is the root that causes deforestation, apart from illegal logging which causes degradation and decline in the quality of the environment. The level of vulnerability and threat of ecological disaster becomes increasingly apparent when the ability to restore the environment through reforestation programs is very much in proportion to the level of existing damage.<sup>13</sup>

These conditions make it necessary to improve the quality of sustainable management of natural resources and the environment with the support of fair and firm environmental law enforcement, quality human resources, expanded application of environmental ethics and increasingly solid social and cultural assimilation. It is necessary to immediately encourage a change in perspective towards the environment with an environmental ethics perspective through internalization into production and consumption activities/processes, and instilling environmental values and ethics in daily life, including social learning processes and formal education at all levels.

To overcome the decline in the quality of the environment,<sup>14</sup> we must implement sustainable development for the welfare of present and future generations based on balanced economic, socio-cultural and environmental development as pillars that are interdependent and strengthen each other. Sustainable development is defined as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising

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- 11 Evi Purnama Wati., "Perlindungan Dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Dalam Pembangunan Yang Berkelanjutan", *Bina Hukum Lingkungan* 3, No. 1, (2018): 119-126
  - 12 Ady Thea DA, Walhi: Tren Bencana Ekologis Terus Meningkat <https://www.hukumonline.com/berita/a/walhi--tren-bencana-ekologis-terus-meningkat-1t63d9e210f3cad/> accessed on 1 July 2024
  - 13 Risno Mina., "Desentralisasi Perlindungan Dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Sebagai Alternatif Menyelesaikan Permasalahan Lingkungan Hidup", *Arena Hukum* 9, No. 2, (2016): 149-165
  - 14 Muhammad Usman (et. al)., "How Do Financial Development, Energy Consumption, Natural Resources, And Globalization Affect Arctic Countries' Economic Growth And Environmental Quality? An Advanced Panel Data Simulation", *Energy* 241, 2022

the rights to meet the needs of future generations. Sustainable development means guaranteeing the quality of human life and not exceeding the ability of the ecosystem to support it.<sup>15</sup>

National development policy applies the principle of sustainable development which combines the three pillars of development, namely the economic, social and environmental sectors. Implementing the principles of Sustainable Development requires agreement from all parties to combine the three pillars of development proportionally. In line with this, regional government policies must be in accordance with the concept of sustainable development which emerged and developed due to the awareness that economic and social development cannot be separated from environmental conditions.<sup>16</sup>

Sustainable development involving current and future generations requires joint efforts to achieve the above goals, by balancing three important aspects, namely economic, social and environmental protection. These three aspects are very important and influence the welfare of society. Sustainable Development or Sustainable Development in Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management is a conscious and planned effort that combines environmental, social and economic aspects into development strategies to ensure the integrity of the environment as well as safety, capability, welfare, and the quality of life of current and future generations.<sup>17</sup>

Development that tends to only prioritize economic interests, without considering environmental permits as a prevention instrument, can actually threaten existing investments. The results of a World Bank study state that poor environmental management has a negative impact on the economy and poor communities. Pollution and poor waste management have a high negative impact on the Indonesian economy. The total economic loss from limited access to clean water and sanitation is estimated, conservatively, at 2 percent of GDP annually. The costs of air pollution to the Indonesian economy are estimated at around 400 million dollars each year. The costs incurred due to air pollution in the Jakarta area alone are estimated at 700 million dollars

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15 Anika Ni'matun Nisa and Suharno., "Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Permasalahan Lingkungan Hidup Untuk Mewujudkan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan (Studi Kasus Kebakaran Hutan Di Indonesia)", *Jurnal Bina Mulia Hukum* 4, No. 2, (2020): 294-312

16 Tarya Sonjaya (et. al)., "Kebijakan Hukum Pidana Dalam Upaya Penegakan Hukum Lingkungan Berdasarkan Prinsip Pembangunan," *Lambung Mangkurat Law Journal* 5, No. 2, (2020): 203-214

17 Ferina Ardhi Cahyani., "Upaya Peningkatan Daya Dukung Lingkungan Melalui Penerapan Prinsip Sustainable Development Berdasarkan Undang-Undang No. 32 Tahun 2009 tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup", *Indonesian State Law Review* 2, No. 2, (2020): 168-179

per year. This problem has actually become a new burden for the Government.<sup>18</sup>

Sustainable development refers to efforts to<sup>19</sup> maintain building activities continuously. What can guarantee the maintenance of development activities is the continued availability of resources to carry out development. If it is related to the sustainability of resource utilization, the context is efforts to utilize resources for development, in such a way that the rate (level) of utilization does not exceed the carrying capacity of these resources to provide them. In other words, the sustainability of resource utilization is largely determined by the level of resource utilization that does not exceed its carrying capacity.<sup>20</sup>

The implementation of development is closely related to the environment and spatial planning.<sup>21</sup> Spatial planning and environmental management must use sustainable development principles. Sustainable development aims to improve the quality and function of the environment, including its natural resources.<sup>22</sup> The implementation of spatial planning must take into account geographical, socio-cultural conditions such as demographics, population distribution, as well as other potential and strategic aspects. It is hoped that the results of this spatial planning will be able to realize sustainable development that can combine the economic, socio-cultural, environmental and equitable development pillars. The aspect of sustainable development is important, therefore it is necessary to have appropriate policies in an area.<sup>23</sup>

The implementation of sustainable development must be carried out seriously because according to Emil Salim, there are at least 5 main things that must be developed seriously when we are going to implement sustainable development, namely:<sup>24</sup> Developing a work attitude based on awareness of the mutual need of one another. The

18 AL Sentot Sudarwanto and Dona Budi Kharisma., "Omnibus Law and Environmental Permit in The Context Of Sustainable Development", *Jurnal Rechts Vinding* 3, No. 1, (2020): 109-123

19 Justice Mensah., "Sustainable development: Meaning, History, Principles, Pillars, and Implications for Human Action: Literature review", *Cogent Social Sciences* 5, Issue 1, (2019): 1-21

20 Muh. Rasman Manafi (et. al)., "Aplikasi Konsep Daya Dukung untuk Pembangunan Berkelanjutan di Pulau Kecil (Studi Kasus Gugus Pulau Kaledupa, Kabupaten Wakatobi)", *Jurnal Ilmu-ilmu Perairan dan Perikanan Indonesia* 16, No. 1, (2009): 63-71

21 Jeremy Alden., *Regional Development and Spatial Planning in an Enlarged European Union*, Routledge, (2006): 4

22 Maret Priyanta., "Pembaharuan dan Harmonisasi Peraturan Perundang-undangan Bidang Lingkungan dan Penataan Ruang Menuju Pembangunan Berkelanjutan", *Hasanuddin Law Riview* 1, Issue 3, (2015): 341

23 Dian Marlina (et. al)., "Kebijakan Pengelolaan Wilayah Pesisir Berbasis Sustainable Development di Kabupaten Sampang (Studi pada Bappeda Kabupaten Sampang)", *Jurnal Administrasi Publik* 1, No. 3, (2013): 80

24 Rofi Wahanisa and Sепthian Eka Adiyatma., "The Conception Of Principle Of Sustainability In Environmental Protection And Management Value Of Pancasila", *Bina Hukum Lingkungan* 6, No. 1, (2021): 93-118

essence of the environment contains interrelated relationships and mutually necessary relationships between one sector and another, even between the present generation and future generations. Therefore, an attitude of cooperation is needed with a spirit of solidarity between sectors, between regions, between countries and between generations; The ability to harmonize needs with the ability of natural resources to produce goods and services. Human needs that continually bind need to be controlled to adapt to patterns of wise use of natural resources; Developing human resources to be able to respond to development challenges without damaging the environment. For Indonesia, which will enter the industrialization stage in the upcoming Repelita-Repelita, it must be able to prevent the recurrence of industrialization patterns that damage the environment as experienced by developed countries; Developing environmental awareness among the community so that it grows into awareness of action; Growing non-governmental organizations that can utilize themselves to promote environmental participation.

Currently, Indonesia's long-term environmental policy refers to Law no. 17 of 2007 concerning RPJP for the next 20 years in various aspects/sectors of development as an effort to spread and achieve national goals as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution. Indonesia's long-term mission related to the environment is in the National Development Vision and Mission 2005-2025, in point 6, namely: "Creating a beautiful and sustainable Indonesia.

The 2005-2025 RPJP targets regarding the environment according to Law no. 17 of 2007, as follows: "Targets of the 2005-2025 RPJP, especially the Environment: (1) Improving the management and use of natural resources and preserving the function of the LH as reflected by maintaining the function of its carrying capacity and recovery capacity in supporting the quality of social and economic life in a harmonious manner, balanced and sustainable; (2) Maintaining the rich diversity of types and uniqueness of natural resources to realize added value, national competitiveness and development capital; (3) Increasing awareness, mental attitudes and behavior of the community in managing natural resources; and (4) Preservation of LH function to maintain comfort and quality of life.<sup>25</sup>

## **2. The Legal Philosophy of Environmental Management Based on Pancasila Justice**

From a legal perspective, Pancasila is not just a state ideology, but is the spirit of legal administration and national and state life. Pancasila is the basic philosophy of organizing state life (philosophical

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25 I Putu Sastra Wibawa., "Legal Politic Of Protection And Management Of Environment Heading To Indonesia Ecocracy", *Kanun Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 18, No. 1, (2016): 53-68

*grondslog*).<sup>26</sup> In this context, the national legal regulation system places Pancasila as the source of all written legal regulations.<sup>27</sup>

In the context of a legal state, Pancasila has a position as a legal ideal (*rechts idee*) which according to Bernard Arif Shidarta is an idea, intention, creation and thought regarding law or a perception of the meaning of law which contains three basic foundations, namely justice, effectiveness and legal certainty.<sup>28</sup> Bernard Arif Shidarta explained that the essence of the legal ideals of Pancasila as the legal ideals of the Indonesian nation have core values, namely, belief in the one and only God, respect for human dignity, national insight and archipelago insight, equality and worthiness, social justice, noble morals and character. and participation and transparency in public decision making.<sup>29</sup>

The state must lay the foundations and principles for the implementation of state administration, the operational framework for development, and the realization of national goals on the values of justice and civility. Philosophically, the state must realize human values, recognize human dignity, human rights and human freedom.<sup>30</sup>

The general, universal essence of Pancasila is the substance of the Pancasila principles, as a guideline for the implementation and administration of the State, which is general and collective in nature and the actualization of Pancasila specifically and concretely in various areas of life. The essence of Pancasila principles (the substance of Pancasila) are values, as state guidelines in the form of norms, and their actualization is the concrete realization of Pancasila. Pancasila as a system was dreamed of by the founding fathers of the Indonesian nation, which could later become a corridor for the way of life of a nation that has the characteristics of heterogeneity or what is commonly known as a pluralistic society. The values contained in Pancasila have different levels and weights, but in substance these values do not conflict with each other.<sup>31</sup>

The quality of life of the Indonesian people can be seen when implementing the basic principles of Pancasila, a principle that has been embedded in social life, society, the Indonesian nation, culture and religious life or beliefs of the Indonesian nation. The values contained in

26 Bernard Arif Shidarta., *Filsafat Hukum Pancasila: dalam Rudi M.Rizki, et.al. Refleksi Dinamika Hukum:Rangkaian Pemikiran Dalam Dekade Terakhir*, (Jakarta, Perum Percetakan Negara RI, 2008): 18

27 Darji Darmodiharjo dan Shidarta., *Penjabaran Nilai-Nilai Pancasila dalam Sistem Hukum Indonesia*, (Jakarta, Rajawali Pers, 1996): 110

28 Bernard Arif Shidarta., *Ilmu Hukum Indonesia : Upaya Pengembangan Ilmu Hukum Sistemik Yang Responsive Terhadap Perubahan Masyarakat*, (Yogyakarta, Genta Publisihing, 2013): 96

29 Gatot DH Wibowo dan Muh. Risnain., "A Reflection For Pancasila Legal Ideas In Regulating Natural Resources Management", *Jurnal IUS Kajian Hukum dan Keadilan* 8, Issue. 2, (2020): 312-325

30 Riana Susmayanti., "Refleksi Keadilan Lingkungan Dalam Pancasila Pada Putusan Mahkamah Agung No. 3555K/PDT/2018", *Konfrensi Nasional Online dan Call for Abstract*, (2018): 1-8

31 Kaelan., *Pedoman Pelaksanaan Pancasila Pada Perguruan Tinggi*, (Depok, PT. Raja Grafindo Persada, 2002): 127



Pancasila are a unified whole that complement each other. These values are closely interconnected and one value cannot be separated from the other values. In this way, the values possessed by the Indonesian people will later provide a pattern for the attitudes, behavior and actions of the Indonesian people.<sup>32</sup>

The explanation, practice or application of Pancasila values in aspects of environmental management cannot be separated, because Pancasila, as explained in the General Explanation of Law no. 23 of 1997, is a complete and complete unity that gives confidence to the people and nation of Indonesia, that happiness in life will be achieved if it is based on harmony, harmony and balance, both in the relationship between humans and Almighty God and humans with humans, humans with nature. , and humans as individuals, in order to achieve physical and internal progress. Between humans, society and the environment there is a reciprocal relationship, which must always be fostered and developed in order to remain in harmony, harmony and dynamic balance.<sup>33</sup>

The principles of just and civilized humanity contain human values that must be taken into account in everyday life. In this case, among other things, recognition of human dignity and all human rights and obligations; fair treatment towards fellow humans, towards oneself, the environment and towards God; Humans are civilized or cultured creatures who have the power of creativity, taste, initiative and belief.

The application of just and civilized human principles in everyday life can be realized in the form of concern for everyone's right to a good and healthy living environment; everyone's right to obtain environmental information relating to their role in environmental management; the right of every person to play a role in environmental management in accordance with applicable legal provisions and so on. In this case, there is a lot that people can do to practice this Sila, for example controlling air pollution levels so that the air they breathe can remain comfortable; maintain the sustainability of plants in the surrounding environment; holding greening movements and so on.<sup>34</sup>

The values of just and civilized human principles are explained in Law no. 23 of 1997 above, including in Article 5 paragraphs (1) to paragraphs (3); Article 6 paragraph (1) to paragraph (2) and Article 7 paragraph (1) to paragraph (2). In Article 5 paragraph (1) it is stated that everyone has the same right to a good and healthy living environment; in paragraph (2) it is said that everyone has the right to environmental information relating to their role in environmental

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32 Sri Wahyuningsih (et. al)., "Pembangunan Berwawasan Lingkungan Dalam Kaitan Nilai-Nilai Pancasila Kearah Tujuan Pembangunan Nasional", *Jurnal Education and development Institut Pendidikan Tapanuli Selatan* 9, No. 3, (2021): 415-421

33 Koesnadi Hardjosoemantri., *Hukum Tata Lingkungan*, (Yogyakarta, Gadjah Mada University Press, 2000): 1-6

34 Agus Rianto., "Pengamalan/Aplikasi Nilai-Nilai Pancasila Dalam Aspek Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup", *Yustisia*, No. 69, (2006): 1-6

management; In paragraph (3) it is stated that every person has the right to play a role in environmental management in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

In Article 6 paragraph (1) it is stated that every person is obliged to preserve the function of the environment and prevent and overcome environmental pollution and destruction and in paragraph (2) it is emphasized that every person who carries out business and/or activities is obliged to provide correct information. and accurate regarding environmental management.

In Article 7 paragraph (1) it is emphasized that the community has the same and broadest opportunity to play a role in environmental management; in paragraph (2) it is emphasized that the provisions in paragraph (1) above are carried out by increasing independence, community empowerment and partnerships; developing community capabilities and pioneering; foster community responsiveness to carry out social monitoring; provide opinion suggestions; convey information and/or submit reports.

The findings of this research are the need for a holistic approach in environmental management and improving the quality of human resources in supporting sustainable environmental management, as well as the integration of Pancasila principles with the concept of sustainable development and environmental management in Indonesia.

#### **D. CONCLUSION**

Sustainable development refers to efforts to maintain building activities continuously. What can guarantee the maintenance of development activities is the continued availability of resources to carry out development. The implementation of development is closely related to the environment and spatial planning. Spatial planning and environmental management must use sustainable development principles. The need for a holistic approach in environmental management and improving the quality of human resources to support sustainable environmental management, as well as integrating the principles of Pancasila with the concept of sustainable development and environmental management in Indonesia. Sustainable development aims to improve the quality and function of the environment, including its natural resources. The explanation, practice or application of Pancasila values in aspects of environmental management cannot be separated. The application of just and civilized human principles in everyday life can be realized in the form of concern for everyone's right to a good and healthy living environment; everyone's right to obtain environmental information relating to their role in environmental management; the right of every person to play a role in environmental management in accordance with applicable legal provisions.

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