INTRODUCTION: ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE
TOWARD HUMAN RIGHTS IMPLEMENTATION

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The discussion about the environmental policy and regulation raised the people's attention. Recently, the pollution issues need to be controlled and regulated properly. The policy instrument of environmental activities needs to be strengthened. In order to ensure the implementation of social justice to all mankind. Some of jurisdictions created the tools to maximize the control on the environmental policy. These tools such as taxes on emission and carbon, performance standard, taxes on pollutant industry, impact of air quality and supporting the research on specific clean energy and electricity power. The criteria of such tools are varied from one place to another. This due to the meet of such tools with supportive factors such us political stability and feasibility, distribution, uncertainty management, budgeting control and effectiveness. The fact that to ensure the equality in the distribution, sometime cost-effectiveness is being sacrificed. Also, the political intervention from particular civil servant needs to be dealt properly.

To examine the potential interactions between the policy instrument and jurisdictions are need to be thoroughly considered. There has been a degree where the jurisdictions that tied with the constitution are need to be resilience. The nation's values that embedded the constitutions somehow merely influence by Human Rights. The foundation of history, reference and political party shaped the structure of the constitution. The law maker when emphasise on human right, need to be harmonise with its own consciences rather than source from interpretivist would do. Handling of human rights cases become a moral compass of particular nation. Particularly, in the eastern Europe, the approached to the value implementation of such moral compass become incoherent measure of Human Right and Environmental policy. One of the efforts that showed by regulations about the environment and consumer protection service that has been published recently.

The assurance of Human Rights implementation and the environmental often clashed with certain level of escalation. The political human rights practice still not properly practiced previously. The regime tends to exercise the hybrid democracy, where the authoritarian government still hold the power until 32 years. As a result, the liberal democracy that consist the human right violations were severely undeniable. Eventually, the Indonesian people had succeeded to undertake comprehensive transformation by a national protester to manage the transitional democracy in 1998. Unfortunately, this transition came with casualties. Those casualties were still unidentified their existence, or the violation are not being enforced by law. The legal certainty beyond this tragedy is still not able to be resolved.

From such cases, the lesson learned is about the government fast response toward the implementation of other realms of human right fulfilment, the
environmental preservation. This in term of support and promoting the supreme value of Indonesian five principles (Panca Sila) and the Indonesian 1945 constitution where the human rights are properly accommodated. The constitution's effectiveness embraced state understanding about his obligation to preserve and protect constitutions and human rights. The law-making process should be interference-free and develop the constitutions based on public interest. By employing explanatory type of model, we able to see wider picture of human rights and environmental policy.

A form of implementation a justice toward the environmental crimes is to impose the fine. To determine such fine, the sufficient amount of research and survey to produce proper analysis of environmental policy and planning need to be explored. This concern raised due to other priorities in developing economic tools and preserving the sustainable resources. Nathalina Naibaho and Anindita Yulidaningrum Purba in their part “Environmental Crimes in Indonesia and the Issue of Proportionality in Fine Implementation” discovered the gaps in explaining the indicators for such fines. They proposed the supreme court regulation to create guideline to dealt with environmental cases and determine the punishment as well. Thus, the Assembly of Judges have the bigger picture about the law of environment.

Another significant aspect of environmental debates is the discussion about implementation of the idea from United Nation's Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDG). Ermanto Fahamsyah, Brigitta Amalia Rama Wulandari and Yusuf Adiwibowo expressed their finding on focusing the sustainability ide on Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil. On their part “Sustainable Development Goals to Strengthen Indonesian Palm Oil Development Through Indonesian Sustainable Palm Oil (ISPO)”, they believe the sustainability principles is being violated. It can damage the rain forest in the region as well as the recovery aspect of palm oil plantation. They ended up with the suggestion to form the scheme of supervision and regulation development in term of to meet the standard requirement the sustainable development goals.

In addition, in the discussion of about environment and human rights, how impactful such relationship in the global scale? Oriola O. Oyewole in her part “Navigating the Waters: International Law, Environment and Human Rights” highlighted the global attention of the issue on environment and human rights. Through the domino effects of one particular country to impose the regulation could affect the neighbouring country. She related the discussion on the international law that govern the principle of no harm rule. She emphasised that the international law could promote safe environment and pollution free to benefit the commons.

As previously stated, an ideal form of human rights assurance is to have the legislation. Based on the article by Yassar Aulia, Ali Abdurahman and Mei Susanto, they examine whether the practice, the legislative process in Indonesia has aligned itself with the fundamental principle of the legislative process. From their part "Fundamental Principles of The Legislation Process: Comparative Study between Indonesia and the United Kingdom”, they suggested to set a minimum time to discuss bill or minimum time interval from one stage of law-making to the next.

As was pointed above, human right development and its implementations are always support one to another. The implementation of such development could be seen
from disputes resolution within the industry. Wenny Setiaawati in her part “The Prospect of Channeling Dispute Between Labour and Foreign Investor”, explored the case that will be used due to the need of mediations. She finds out the cases about violations of labour right because of the comfort of the place, under the legal framework applicable for safe and voluntary return of refugees. She able to see that the international organisation to enforce or encourage the implementation of human right or labour rights.

Thus far, the introduction has argued Human Right and the environmental legal. its implementation should become the objective of the government. It should be a tool to ascertain the individual rights and justice to the nation. The voice to keep the constitution stay on its trail is need to be blazed all the time. This to keep government stay on justice and preserve the people’s interest.

On behalf editorial board, we strongly believe that the human rights and political power should be as objective as it can. All articles published in this volume have been thoroughly selected and appraised by the reviewer and experts.

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