

Sustainable Development Dan Prinsip Non-Regression Di Era Antroposen: Studi Kasus Partisipasi Masyarakat Dalam Amdal Di Indonesia = Sustainable Development and Non-Regression Principle in the Anthropocene Through a Case Study of Public Participation in Indonesia's Environmental Impact Assessment

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Abstrak

Manusia sedang berada dalam era Antroposen: suatu masa dimana kegiatan umat manusia menjadi faktor utama dalam perubahan dan permasalahan lingkungan. Meskipun istilah Antroposen sendiri banyak mendapatkan berbagai kritik dan memunculkan berbagai pertanyaan, sebagai “antropos” dari Antroposen, keberadaan istilah ini memicu manusia untuk bertanggung jawab dan mengambil aksi atas krisis lingkungan yang terjadi di dunia. Prinsip sustainable development merupakan salah satu prinsip yang dicanangkan untuk dapat memenuhi kebutuhan manusia akan perkembangan ekonomi (development) dan disaat yang bersamaan melindungi lingkungan melalui konservasi, agar generasi di masa depan tetap dapat menikmati sumber daya alam yang ada sebagaimana manusia di generasi sekarang (sustainable). Meskipun demikian, di era Antroposen, semua hal perlu dilihat secara realistis, termasuk sustainable development. Skripsi ini menunjukkan beberapa kekurangan yang terdapat dalam prinsip sustainable development yang belum dapat menjawab kegelisahan di era Antroposen. Lebih jauh lagi, skripsi ini juga akan membahas mengenai prinsip non-regression sebagai salah satu sarana agar sustainable development tetap relevan di masa Antroposen. Sebagai studi kasus, akan dibahas mengenai partisipasi masyarakat dalam AMDAL di Indonesia, khususnya setelah Undang-Undang Cipta Kerja. Dalam studi kasus, partisipasi masyarakat dapat dilihat sebagai aspek perlindungan lingkungan, simbolisme sustainability, serta UUCK yang dibuat untuk kepentingan ekonomi sebagai aspek development. Skripsi ini akan melihat tendensi regresi dalam partisipasi masyarakat dalam AMDAL di Indonesia setelah UUCK.

.....We are in the Anthropocene era: a time when human activities are the main factor in environmental change and problems. Although the term Anthropocene itself has received many criticisms and raised various questions, as the "anthropos" of the Anthropocene, the existence of this term urges humans to take responsibility and take action on environmental crises that is occurring. The principle of sustainable development is one of the principles proclaimed to meet the needs for economic development and at the same time protect the environment through conservation, so that future generations can still enjoy existing natural resources as humans today. However, in the Anthropocene era, everything needs to be seen realistically, including sustainable development. This thesis shows several shortcomings in the principles of sustainable development that have not been able to answer environmental problems especially the Anthropocene era. Furthermore, this thesis will also discuss the principle of non-regression as a means to keep sustainable development relevant in the Anthropocene period. As a case study, it will discuss community participation in Indonesia's Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL), especially after the Omnibus Law (UUCK). In the case study, public participation can be seen as an aspect of environmental protection, a symbolism of sustainability, whereas UUCK made for economic purposes as an aspect of development. This thesis will then look at the tendency of regression in public participation in AMDAL in

Indonesia after UUCK.