LEGISLATIVE POLICY FOR CONSOLIDATING MINING AREAS TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE LAND USE PLANNING

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Abstract *Environmental concerns are just one of the many issues that are being brought on by the need to develop mineral and coal mining resources. Mining areas require ongoing planning that takes the environment into consideration. This study examines the current mining regulatory framework and the problem of harmonizing spatial planning for mining areas based on environmental sustainability, with a particular focus on Indonesian mining areas. This paper intends to answer the third research statement: First, how to conduct theoretical training on several legal principles of sustainable development from environmental protection and management perspectives. Second, what is the concept of environmental administrative and legal regulation in the field of supervision in realising the determination of mining areas based on environmental development? Third, what is the licensing model for spatial planning and environmental planning in monitoring environmental management that is environmentally sound? This research uses normative legal analysis with a statutory and conceptual approach. The results of this study indicate that with an integrated environmental permitting and spatial planning concept, establishing a mining business permit area is predicted to function as an effective prevention instrument against the emergence of environmental pollution and damage due to mining activities. The principle of environmental sustainability will be achieved by recommendations made with the existence of legal criteria relating to the determination of mining areas to become the authority of the Governors, Regents, and Mayors of the Ministry of Environment and Spatial Planning.*
Keywords: *Innovation, Environmental Sustainability; Mining Area; Spatial*

Introduction

Using mineral and coal mining resources is an integral part and a primary need for development worldwide (H. S. Salim, 2006). With population growth and increased community development needs, the need for mineral and coal mining has increased (Nalule, 2019). Regardless of various views, mineral and coal mining resources is a *conditio sine qua non*.Mineral and coal mining are non-renewable natural resources,

meaning that excessively using them can affect future availability (Saleng, 2004). If used continuously, mineral and coal mining natural resources will undoubtedly impact the Environment and social impacts that will be detrimental to the surrounding community (Redi, 2014). Mining can change the natural landscape, damage and/or remove vegetation, produce tailings and waste aid, and drain water and surface areas (Hoessein et al., 2020). The ex-mining lands will form giant puddles and stretches of arid, acidic soil if not rehabilitated (Chandranegara, 2022; Suranta, 2012). One of the crucial issues in contemporary Indonesian mining activities concerns the correspondence between the development of mining activities vis a vis spatial planning policies, especially regarding the overlap between the direction of spatial planning policies and land use for mining, which allegedly ignores the principles of environmental sustainability. Mining activities cannot be separated from or separated from national spatial planning policies—this is as confirmed in Art 1 para (29) Mining Law of 2020: A Mining Area is an area that has Mineral and/or Coal potential and is not bound by government administrative boundaries which are part of the national spatial plan.

Mining activities depend on the mining location area, meaning that mineral and coal mining resources can only be produced in specific places that contain a wealth of underground natural resources (Chandranegara, 2016). In the end, activating the actualisation of potential locations for exploiting mineral and coal mining resources is also connected to various aspects such as economic, environmental and social conditions (Redi, 2017a). Thus, every impact from mining activities directly impacts national spatial planning, such as changes to spatial plans, social and ecological effects, the economy and the sustainability of the surrounding communities (Chandranegara, 2017). As a policy tool, the law has a crucial role in organising and managing the linkages between planning and implementing the mining jurisdiction concept through adjusting strategic and regulatory documents that ensure environmental sustainability inspired by regulatory standards and practices in the international world (Crossley, 2019). The Mining Law revitalises the compatibility between mining and spatial planning through the concept of a 'Mineral and Coal Management Plan' prepared by the Minister, taking into account several things: starting from the carrying capacity of natural resources and the Environment, regional spatial planning to the availability of facilities and infrastructure. These primary considerations have provided a strong guarantee for sustainable development that hopes for justice between generations in Indonesia (Redi, 2017a). At the same time, mining that involves the Environment will also be tied to the substance of sound environmental management (principles of good environmental governance*)* as regulated in the Environmental Law of 2009, which is currently in effect.

This study aims to answer three research questions: (1) what are the theoretical exercises regarding several legal principles of sustainable development from the perspective of environmental protection and management? (2)What is the concept of environmental administrative and legal regulation in the field of supervision in realising the determination of mining areas based on environmental development? (3) what is the licensing model for spatial planning and environmental planning in monitoring environmental management that is environmental?

The current paper followed the logical sequence of notions‘ appearance. This article begins with a reflective activity by tracing the true roots of sustainable development in mineral and coal mining activities. Section 2 then examines this essence being transplanted into

normative principles. In the next section, this article offers the development of the concept of environmental administration law to oversee environmental management in determining mining areas so that the goal of maintaining sustainable development is achieved. In Section 3, this article closes with the idea of an integrated licensing model that incorporates spatial planning and the Environment as the basis for environmentally sound environmental management. The urgency of several things offered in this article is to provide an academic contribution to the mining law sector and its suitability to spatial planning policies, which currently need more attention in various academic research. Practically speaking, increasing problems in the environmental sector on the one hand - and the other hand, the country's need to utilise natural resources for economic progress - must be resolved in a compromise manner without harming any party. So, appropriate and comprehensive policies are needed to optimise the mining sector's development and environmentally friendly spatial planning. It is hoped that this policy will provide consistency, clarity and coordination from the government to mining authorities in running their business.

Material and Methods

It is a secondary data-based doctrinal legal research method. This approach emphasizes the text of the law rather than how it is actually applied. We create a thorough and descriptive analysis of legal rules found in primary sources (cases, statutes, or regulations) by employing this methodology. Gathering, organizing, and summarizing the law is the goal of this approach. It also offers commentary on the sources that were used, identifies and explains the underlying theme or system, and explains the connections between each source of guidance. It made use of the 1945 Indonesian Constitution, the Mining Acts of 2009 and 2020, the 2007 Spatial Act, and the 2009 Environmental Act, for example. It also employed a conceptual approach prior to qualitative data analysis. Creating a positive legal inventory served as the study's first and main research and evaluation task.

Legal Principles Of Sustainable Development From The Perspective Of Environmental Protection And Management

At the very least, the existence of sustainable development principles—such as the notion of justice in one generation, the emphasis on early prevention, the principle of protecting biodiversity, and the regulation of internalization of environmental costs—in the management of natural resources and the environment at the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit is a necessary point of reference for nations to safeguard these resources against the threat of pollution or damage (Bell et al., 2013; Bethan, 2008). Daud Silalahi asserts that the concepts of sustainable development will have an impact on conventional legal principles, which will need to change to reflect advances in science and technology and add new context to the legal facets of development (Silalahi, 1996). A process of adapting to specific needs is required because the story introduces new circumstances and values that will have an impact on current values in both the social and economic spheres.

After the 1972 Stockholm conference, national development in the context of efforts to protect the Environment through establishing national legal instruments showed significant progress (Hoessein et al., 2020; Mukhlish, 2010). The Environmental Law of 1982, which was later superseded by the Environmental Law of 1997, serves as an example of this. The awareness and life of the community regarding environmental management, which has undergone such development that improvements are needed to achieve sustainable

development goals that are environmentally friendly, is one of the considerations underlying or underpinning changes to environmental law. The Environmental Law of 1982, which was later superseded by the Environmental Law of 1997, serves as an example of this. The awareness and life of the community regarding environmental management, which has undergone such development that improvements are needed to achieve sustainable development goals that are environmentally friendly, is one of the factors supporting or underpinning changes to environmental law (A. G. Wibisana, 2017).

Sustainable development from an environmental perspective is a deliberate and planned effort that integrates the environment, including resources, into the development process to ensure capabilities, welfare, and quality of life for the present and future generations. This is in contrast to the Environmental Law of 1997, which adopted sustainable development within a normative framework by defining it in Article 1 paragraph (2). It also becomes a principle of implementation as stated in Article 3: An understanding of the environment within the context of the development of the Indonesian people as a whole and the development of the entire Indonesian people who believe in and are devoted to God Almighty is the goal of environmental management, which is based on state responsibility, sustainable principles, and the principle of benefits.

The national political factors come next. Indonesia underwent dramatic political upheaval in the 1990s. The New Order government, which ruled for several decades, faced social pressure and a growing environmental movement. Concern over the harm that unsustainable development is causing to the environment is expressed through public protests and environmental activist movements. Changes in legislation and policy in the environmental sector are encouraged by these political factors. Human rights concerns were a major factor in the legislation's change. The defense of human rights is intimately tied to environmental issues. The international community recognizes everyone's right to live in a hygienic and safe environment. During this time, the human rights movement in Indonesia also gained momentum. The idea of defending environmental human rights is in line with the creation of the Environmental Law of 2009. According to Bourchier and Hadiz, domestic developments were also crucial because they brought harsh criticism to the New Order government. According to Bourchier and Hadiz, economic advancement and greater access to education caused a significant and profound shift in society during the 1990s. (Bourchier & Hadiz, 2014).

The environment surrounding human rights law then underwent a significant shift from being sensitive-exclusive to participatory-inclusive due to a number of these factors. These adjustments also have to do with controlling and mitigating the effects of Indonesia's explosive economic growth. The exploitation of natural resources and the expansion of industry put more strain on the environment. This law reflects the need to make sure that sustainable development, environmental preservation, and economic growth go hand in hand.

For a number of reasons, the environmental laws from The Environmental Law of 1997 to The Environmental Law of 2009 were revised in tandem with the reformation and transition from the New Order to democracy. Development of Policies and Environmental Conditions: Adapting to the ever-more-complex environmental conditions and policy developments was the primary driver behind the revocation of the Environmental Law of 1997. To address more contemporary environmental challenges and issues, newer and more comprehensive laws are required. Put Environmental Protection First: The law was

formerly known as "Environmental Management," but its new name, "Environmental Protection and Management," reflects a stronger focus on protection. The 2009 Environmental Law places a strong emphasis on initiatives to safeguard and maintain the environmental (D'Hondt, 2019). In terms of environmental management and protection, the Environmental Law of 2009 reinforces the duties and commitments of the state, society, and other relevant parties. The new law offers a stronger legal foundation for carrying out sustainability and environmental protection initiatives. Furthermore, it expands the purview of environmental regulation. This covers more extensive agreements about pollution prevention, ecosystem preservation, natural resource management, and the effects of economic activity on the environment. (Kurniawan et al., 2020). Harmonization with International Regulations: The 2009 Environmental Law seeks to bring Indonesian environmental laws up to date and in line with pertinent international standards. As a result, Indonesia is able to uphold its obligations under international agreements for environmental management and protection (Erwin, 2015).

Sustainable development concepts from an environmental standpoint. The goal of incorporating the environment into the development process to ensure the capacities, welfare, and standard of living of both the current and future generations is the essence of sustainable development with an environmental perspective. Though reality indicates that the level of pollution and environmental destruction resulting from the designation of mining areas will continue to occur and threaten people's lives as well as the environment itself, this principle serves as the philosophical foundation for national development (Putra, 2003). From a juridical perspective, the principle of sustainable development with an environmental view is a conscious and planned effort which integrates the Environment, including resources, in determining mining areas to ensure the capabilities, welfare and quality of life of present and future generations. Apart from that, environmental management is carried out with the principles of state responsibility, the principle of sustainability, and the principle of benefits aimed at realising sustainable development with an environmental perspective in the framework of the complete story of Indonesian people and the development of the entire Indonesian society who believe in and are devoted to God Almighty (Manafi et al., 2009).

In line with these provisions, Emil Salim describes development and the Environment "Those environmental elements are dissolved in development. Environmental elements are not seen as separate from development as sugar is separated from tea water. Still, the Environment is dissolved in sustainable development like sugar dissolves in sweet tea (E. Salim, 1986)." The application of sustainable development principles from an environmental perspective is thus related to environmental and development philosophy. In addition to giving the welfare and quality of life of the current and future generations top priority, it also takes into account the environment's ability to support life on Earth for both humans and other living things. Even though legal tools like The Environmental Law of 2009 have been implemented as a preventive and repressive effort to ensure the continuity of the environment from threats and disturbances carried out by the community or perpetrators—mining businesses in carrying out their economic activities—it is undeniable that the negative impact of mining activities, especially mining business permit areas, is the emergence of environmental pollution and damage (Arsyad & Rustiadi, 2008). As a result, The Environmental Law of 2009 is anticipated to serve as a legal tool to reduce ecological risks associated with development impacts that disregard environmental

sustainability. Alongside it, the state must make significant efforts to enforce the law against environmental business actors that harm and pollute the environment.

Themes for Maintaining Environmental Functions. Industrial businesses in the nation work to preserve sustainability and stop environmental pollution from mining operations from a theoretical and legal standpoint (Priyanta, 2015). Thus, in light of the dynamics of industrial companies' operations today, industrial companies should theoretically and idealistically continue to be committed to the legal principles of environmental conservation as the foundation for their economic activities, keeping in mind that the preservation of environmental functions is a legal tool that business actors in the nation cannot disregard (Purwanto, 2009). In other words, the legal principle of keeping environmental functions contains several fundamental aspects that can prevent pollution from national industrial waste. For this reason, it is realised that the activities of industrial companies can cause environmental pollution. Consequently, its destruction is considered a dangerous threat to society and the Environment's survival (Akib, 2012). Therefore, the actualisation of the principle of preserving the function of the Environment means preventing the Environment from being polluted or damaged due to the weakening of business actors' commitment to maintaining the part of the Environment when carrying out their economic activities (Keraf, 2010).

Principle of Compensation Due to Environmental Pollution. Another environmental law principle that can be utilised as a preventive measure in determining mining areas is the principle of compensation. These normative provisions are the realisation of a principle existing in environmental law called the polluter pays principle. Apart from being required to pay compensation, polluters and/or environmental destroyers as a result of mining activities can also be burdened by judges to take specific legal actions, for example, an order to install or repair a waste management unit so that the waste conforms to the specified environmental quality standards; restore environmental functions; eliminate or destroy the causes of environmental pollution and/or destruction. To protect environmental functions, dwangsom payments are imposed for each day that a court order to perform certain actions is not followed (Handayani & Rachmi, 2011). The Environmental Law of 2009's legal procedures for resolving cases involving environmental pollution can be used to apply this principle of compensation to industrial companies in the mining sector suspected of polluting or destroying the environment. These companies can be asked to fulfill their obligations to pay compensation either through litigation or outside of court, in a non-litigation setting. The environmental Law of 2009 perspective provides an overall elaboration of the legal principles of sustainable development. Based on this perspective, it can be concluded that these principles are all environmental legal principles that can be used, either theoretically or practically, to hold mining companies legally responsible for their failure to prevent the emergence of industrial waste pollution, which in turn causes environmental pollution. The principle of sustainable development with an ecological perspective and preserving environmental functions is fundamental in preventing environmental pollution (Hardjasoemantri, 1990). Even though the principle of compensation emphasises repressive legal action, it becomes a legal instrument for business actors to control the Environment from being polluted so that, in the end, the preservation of environmental functions within the framework of sustainable development can truly be enjoyed by current and future generations.

Environmental administrative and legal regulations in the field of supervision in realizing the determination of mining areas based on environmental development

It cannot be denied that there is an urgency for institutional existence in the supervision of environmental management. It can even be said that legislation's success in the environmental sector is also determined by "the existing administrative and institutional framework*"* (Kramcha, 2004). Environmental supervision institutions are a core part of the environmental management system and the central pillar of environmental administrative law in the environmental policy-making (Mallo et al., 2011). The environmental management oversight institution is equipped with the authority to make administrative regulations and enforce them administratively in addition to carrying out actual environmental management administrative activities (Farber, 1992). The substance of the provisions of Article 9 of The Environmental Law of 1997 reveals that national environmental management is carried out in an integrated manner by government agencies following their respective duties and responsibilities and is coordinated by the Minister.

Observing the provisions of Article 9 of The Environmental Law of 1997, the arrangement of the article is contradictory and adds to the meaning of the word integrated with each or coordination: Integration requires unification of authority (institutional), while coordination refers to a cooperative relationship regarding the implementation of sectoral authority (Mallo et al., 2011). The substance of the provisions of Article 11 of The Environmental Law of 1997 aligns the term integrated with coordination in national-level environmental management, which a Minister institutionally carries out. Likewise, the Environmental Law of 2009 also aligns integration and coordination. This can be traced to Article 63, paragraph (2) of The Environmental Law of 2009, which states, "Environmental information systems are carried out in an integrated and coordinated manner and must be published to the public." According to Article 1 Number 39 of The Environmental Law of 2009, the Minister in question is the Minister who carries out government affairs in the field of environmental protection and management. Based on the description of the duties and authorities of environmental management institutions in determining mining areas, the development of the concept in question relates to the Organizational Restructuring Environmental Ministry. As long as there is no restructuring into a Departmental Institution, then the formulation of the authority will not be able to run correctly. Therefore, to create a good and integrated environmental management oversight institution, it is essential to have the Minister of Environment and Spatial Planning lead the Department of Environment and Spatial Planning with full authority. Understanding the meaning of environmental management authority in an integrated manner requires integrated authority, meaning it is, on the one hand, (Daly, 2017).

Thus, the authority of the national environmental management oversight institution, especially in terms of determining mining areas, is in the hands of a Minister who, for the sake of integrated environmental management, has full authority to stipulate ecological policies and, at the same time has the authority to make administrative decisions regarding activities that may cause negative impacts on the Environment. The need to have institutions that have full power in environmental management, including those for controlling environmental pollution and damage, is based on the consideration that the number of government organs authorised in environmental management is perceived to be less conducive to efforts to control environmental pollution and damage. So, merging

environmental planning into the Ministry's organisational structure was initially expected to be the key to forming the Department of Environment and Spatial Planning.

In environmental management based on The Environmental Law of 2009, administrative environmental law enforcement can be carried out in preventive and repressive ways (Nurjaya, 2008). Preventive administrative environmental law enforcement is carried out through supervision, while repressive law enforcement is done through administrative sanctions (Erwin, 2015). Supervision and application of administrative sanctions aim to achieve public compliance with organisational environmental legal norms. The concept of environmental management supervision policy regarding the determination of mining areas in the context of The Environmental Law of 2009 needs to be regulated comprehensively, which includes self-monitoring, self-recording and self-reporting by reporting the results to the relevant agencies, and is open to the community; primary supervision by inspectors from the licensing agency; second supervision from a provincial or government agency (central) if the first agency fails to carry out its supervisory function. Another supervision is external supervision or public supervision. Thus, general supervision is as open and broad as possible to realise environmental management based on sustainable development, especially implementing an administrative objection mechanism if the permit-issuing agency ignores licensing procedures and public input (Brundtland, 1987). Of course, an appropriate punishment strategy (sanctioning strategy) is needed to make supervision effective, from applying the lightest administrative sanctions (warnings one, two and three) to revocation of permits. This sanctioning strategy is required to avoid imposing sanctions based on arbitrariness (A. G. Wibisana, 2017; M. R. A. G. Wibisana, 2017).

Supervision in the perspective of the provisions of Articles 22-24 of The Environmental Law of 1997, legally and normatively, does not reflect a comprehensive control concept, bearing in mind that the supervision carried out by the Environmental Ministry as stipulated in Article 22 does not apply to all types of environmental permits, especially in terms of determining mining areas. The supervision attached to the Minister of Environment is limited to permits for waste disposal into environmental media. This happens because the institutional status of the Environmental Ministry as a non-departmental State Ministry is an institutional obstacle in environmental monitoring. Supervision, as stipulated in Article 22, cannot be realised by the Environmental Ministry, including in the regions, because of the Environmental Ministry's organisational obstacles and also because an integrated institutional arrangement has yet to be issued.

Licensing Models For Spatial Planning And Environmental Management In Monitoring Environmental Management That Is Environmentally Sound

In the context of monitoring environmental management based on the realization of sustainable development as an attempt to control environmental pollution and destruction resulting from the determination of mining areas, the degree of comprehensiveness of permit requirements reflects the functional meaning of environmental permits and spatial planning. Through the licensing requirements, environmental licensing instruments are essential in reducing environmental pollution and assessing a company's performance in environmental management. The environmental licensing requirements at Suparto Wijoyo's are divided to accommodate all essential protection components, which in this

case include the following requirements. ("reporting condition"), ("standard condition");, ("limit condition");, ("operating condition"), ("monitoring condition"); (Suparto, 2005).

As Indonesia develops its current environmental and spatial planning system toward an integrated environmental licensing system, the notion of licensing requirements is one of its components (Shelton, 2021). The "integrated environmental licensing system" has become popular as environmental administration law advances, especially in the field of environmental management supervision. In order to unify various environmental licensing forms into a single integrated environmental licensing formula, new environmental legislation that supports the "integrated environmental licensing system" must be revised and established. The Environmental Law of 2009's drafters were unaware of and did not follow global trends that undoubtedly impact the dynamics of ecological management arrangements. The issue of the increasing complexity of environmental and spatial planning permits persists even after the Environmental Law of 2009 was passed. The Environmental Law does not alter the environmental licensing scheme; it only upholds the current configuration. If you look closely, you can see that The Environmental Law of 2009 validates Indonesia's many environmental permits.

Concurrently, integration between "policies" and "institutions" is meant to be built within the core framework of integrated environmental management supervision in the context of sustainable development when determining mining areas. Sustainable development may be weakened by sectoral environmental management (Tijow, 1972). This is, of course, different from the views which reveal that integrated environmental management supervision reflects good, compelling and legitimate government action (*behoorlijk, effectief en legitiem bestuurshandelen*) (Redi, 2017b). In the context of environmental pollution control in the context of monitoring, integrated environmental management requires "integrality": policies, regulations, competencies and institutions in environmental pollution control so that environmental pollution control ensures good, clean and healthy sustainability can be achieved. It is carried out well and effectively and has validity (Sembiring et al., 2020). The crystallisation and internalisation of the concept of monitoring environmental management in an integrated manner is a basis for studying the chain of legal arrangements that are conducive to efforts to control environmental pollution in Indonesia.

In the Netherlands, for example, a comprehensive or integrated licensing arrangement can be proposed in relation to the environmental licensing system and spatial planning as a legal tool for preventing environmental pollution and destruction. The Netherlands' sector-specific environmental licensing laws have evolved into more integrated and thorough laws over time. Wet Milieubeheer, Stb—1992 Number 551, which went into effect on March 1, 1993, was then invited to realize this endeavor. A significant step toward combining different kinds of environmental permits into a single kind of "integrated environmental permit" is the legislation governing the Netherlands' environmental licensing system, which moves from sectoral licensing to integrated and comprehensive licensing. In the Netherlands, the implementation of integrated environmental permits and spatial planning is a deregulation and modernization process driven by the updating of "environmental legislation": Wet Milieubeheer has successfully streamlined environmental licensing while maintaining an easily implementable and enforced legal framework for environmental management (Wahid & SH, 2016). Control over the emergence of pollution and environmental damage is anchored in a single container for environmental permits in an

"integrated environmental licensing system" (Redi, 2016). It is determined that Indonesia must immediately have a comprehensive Environmental Management Law that governs an integrated environmental licensing system due to the legal systems' comparative similarities with the Netherlands regarding environmental permits, spatial planning, and realizing successful environmental management that is based on sustainable development."In order to prevent environmental pollution and destruction, the main elements of these regulations should regulate installations (inrichting, installation, establishment, or plant) that require permits."

Therefore, it is unquestionably necessary to carry out reforms in the sectoral environmental licensing sector towards an integrated environmental licensing system in order to realize environmental management supervision based on sustainable development as a means of maintaining the preservation of environmental functions that present and future generations can enjoy in the context of environmental and spatial planning licensing (Basri, 2013). The idea of integrated environmental licensing (environmental integrated licensing system) should be the focus of the decentralization and integration of environmental licensing (Silalahi, 1996). The concept of integrated environmental permits integrates the previously managed environmental and spatial permits. Specifically, dumping permits, B3 waste management permits, HO permits, liquid waste disposal permits, wastewater disposal to land permits, etc. An "outdated" HO permit may be substituted by the presence of an environmental (protection) permit (Marfungah et al., 2020).

Assume that the ability to use an environmental permit as a control tool will be granted. In that instance, it must also uphold its stance that a business license is the final authorization needed to engage in mining operations. In the Netherlands, different keys are subject to the equality of status principle. The activity in question cannot continue automatically if a permit is revoked because the license is no longer valid. We refer to this idea as "specialiteit beginsel." (Saleng, 2004). Furthermore, certain aspects of development pertaining to the creation of integrated environmental and spatial planning permits, such as accountability, transparency, and participation, must be thoroughly explained and closely linked to the application and issuance processes of permits (Bethan, 2008). Assume you adhere to the Netherlands' current environmental licensing reform. The Environmental Law of 2009, which was initially sectoral towards integration—integrated environmental permits, which denote that there is only one type of environmental permit—can then be improved using these techniques. It is anticipated that access will be able to serve as an efficient tool for preventing pollution and environmental damage with the existence of this integrated environmental licensing concept. Thus, the concept of integrated environmental licensing requires a reevaluation of environmental management organizations and agencies.

From a juridical and administrative perspective, the Minister of Environment and Spatial Planning, Governors, and Regents/Mayors have the authority to determine the legal criteria pertaining to the designation of mining areas in integrated environmental permits. The extent of the "geographical-ecological," "economic," or "administrative" conditions of each installation activity can be used to determine this authority. It is difficult to calculate installation activities and environmental management bureaucracy based on "economical," "administrative," and "geographical-ecological" factors. Establishing an integrated environmental licensing authority that is in line with the duty for regional autonomy and within the framework of implementing environmental management based on sustainable

development requires the dedication, caution, and maturity of government officials at the national and local levels.

Conclusion

Based on the questions, “What are the theoretical exercises regarding several legal principles of sustainable development from the perspective of environmental protection and management?” Therefore, I think that preventing environmental pollution requires a fundamental understanding of environmental management law. Even though the compensation model places a strong emphasis on repressive legal action, in practice it becomes a tool used by business actors to keep the environment clean and ultimately ensure that current and future generations can genuinely enjoy the preservation of the environment's function within the framework of sustainable development (Sustainable Development). "What is the concept of environmental administrative, legal regulation in the field of supervision in realizing the determination of mining areas based on environmental development?" is the second question posed in this article. Therefore, rather than becoming stuck on conservative ideas, evaluate development that calls for change or action in a more advanced (progressive) direction. Because the law pertaining to the fundamental framework of national development presents two faces, the history of the concept of environmental administrative law, particularly in the area of supervision over the determination of mining areas from a legal and policy perspective, is included in the national legal development agenda in the environmental sector.

The law presents itself as a tool for national development, on the one hand. "What is the licensing model for spatial planning and environmental planning in monitoring environmental management that is environmental?" is the third query posed in this article. The principle of environmental sustainability will arise from the existence of legal criteria pertaining to the determination of mining areas under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Environment and Spatial Planning, Governors, and Regents/Mayors. This authority can be determined based on "geographical-ecological" measures, "economic conditions," or "administrative." It takes a commitment, accuracy and maturity of the ranks of government officials both at the central level and at the regional level to establish integrated environmental licensing authority, which is, of course, in line with the commitment to provincial autonomy and in the framework of realising environmental management based on sustainable development.

In order to monitor environmental management based on sustainable development, I advise environmental administration law, particularly in the mining industry. The environmental management policy's content, environmental management institutions, and community involvement are among the administrative normative principles for environmental management supervision that it must adhere to and fulfill.

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