MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS)

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By

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PREFACE

Advisory Board of ADPI NTB

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Alhamdulillahi wash-shalatu wassalamu 'ala Rasulillahi wa 'alaalihi wa shahbihi wa man walahu. Amma ba'du.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) initiated by the United Nations represent a global effort aimed at achieving welfare and sustainability for all humanity. These goals address major challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, as well as fostering peace and global partnerships. However, achieving the SDGs requires more than just government policies. Cross-sector collaboration and active participation from various stakeholders—governments, the private sector, civil society, academics, and local communities—are essential. This is why a multi-stakeholder approach is crucial to realizing comprehensive and sustainable change.

Multi-stakeholder participation involves not only dialogue among interested parties but also fostering synergies that can accelerate the achievement of these goals. Each chapter in this book focuses on practical approaches, case studies, and strategies that can be applied to encourage the involvement of all parties in realizing the SDGs. We hope this book will serve as an important reference for policymakers, practitioners, academics, and anyone interested in understanding and implementing multi-stakeholder collaboration as a pathway to sustainable development.

The Association of Indonesian Lecturers for Community Service (ADPI)is a professional organization whose members are spread across 34 provinces in Indonesia, with diverse expertise aligned with their respective academic fields at higher education institutions. ADPI has an extensive network with various universities in Indonesia, including both public and private institutions, local governments, as well as businesses and industries, to collaborate in conducting research and community service activities. These efforts reflect the commitment of university lecturers to advancing science and technology and addressing societal phenomena in Indonesia. ADPI serves as a unifying association for community service activities and the professional development of lecturers.

ADPI was established on October 27, 2017, and operates under the auspices of the Fatih Al Khairiyah Foundation with legal entity number AHU-0004391.AH.01.04.2019. Its vision is to become the largest association

in Southeast Asia in the field of training and professional development for lecturers, based on faith and devotion to God Almighty.

To date, ADPI's membership spans from Aceh to Papua, encompassing more than 2,000 lecturers from hundreds of higher education institutions in Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, Australia, Kosovo, Portugal, Tanzania, and Egypt. ADPI's central management office is located in Padang, West Sumatra, with regional management offices in every province in Indonesia. All ADPI members are lecturers from various academic disciplines relevant to the needs of society, the nation, and Indonesia. They are experts who understand the challenges faced by the nation and work to find solutions to those challenges. Lecturers in various universities actively contribute to the development of science and technology to ensure quality education.

This book presents a model of community engagement programs developed by lecturers who are members of ADPI. It compiles various approaches and themes related to multidisciplinary academic engagement with society across different fields, offering insights that serve as valuable references for academics, particularly university lecturers.

Titled Multi-Stakeholder Participation for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), is dedicated to the world of education. It aims to inspire university lecturers to generate ideas and actively implement community service programs. We hope this book will foster collective awareness and encourage joint action to create a more sustainable, equitable, and harmonious future for all.

Padang, Desember 2024
Prof. Dr. Drs. Syech Idrus.,M.Si
Professor at Sekolah Tinggi Pariwisata Mataram

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Chapter 16
Legal, Morality and Value Education to Improve Society Awareness for Enviromental Sustanibility
By : Faris Hamidi, Indah Purbasari, Murni

Introduction

In recent years, there has been a noticeable decline in the understanding and application of ethical and moral values, particularly among the younger generation. This deterioration is marked by a growing indifference towards principles of honesty, responsibility, and respect—values that are essential for a civilized and harmonious society. As a result, individuals often act based on personal interest without considering the broader implications for others and the environment. This situation reflects the urgent need to reinforce moral and value education as a foundation for responsible citizenship, especially in the context of sustainability.

At the same time, frequent violations of law and environmental regulations have become increasingly alarming. Many of these breaches are not just acts of ignorance but are fueled by a conscious disregard for legal

norms and ethical boundaries. This moral negligence contributes significantly to environmental degradation, as seen in illegal logging, waste dumping, and unregulated land use. The lack of awareness and concern for legal consequences exacerbates environmental problems, highlighting the importance of integrating legal literacy and moral education to foster a generation that is not only aware of their rights but also responsible for the protection of nature.

Targets and Objectives for Environmental Sustainability
Youth and Students

As the future generation, youth and students play a strategic role in ensuring environmental sustainability. They serve as agents of change who can promote environmentally friendly lifestyles within society.

Objectives of the Environmental Sustainability Program
1. Fostering a Sense of Responsibility for the Environment
   - Developing awareness that every individual has a vital role in protecting the planet.
   - Involving young people in conservation activities such as reforestation, waste management, and natural resource conservation.
   - Encouraging concern for both local and global environmental issues.
2. Increasing Legal Awareness Regarding the Environment
   - Educating about laws and regulations related to environmental protection.

- Instilling the understanding that violations of environmental laws have legal consequences and long-term impacts on communities.
- Promoting active participation in monitoring and reporting environmental damage or violations.
3. Instilling Ethical and Moral Values
   - Integrating moral and ethical education into formal and informal learning activities.
   - Encouraging behaviors that reflect environmental care, such as proper waste disposal, energy saving, and protecting ecosystems.
   - Shaping the character of youth to uphold integrity, honesty, and respect for nature.

Understanding Values

1. Values are closely related to human life, both in the field of ethics, which governs daily human behavior, and aesthetics, which relates to beauty and harmony. Values also play a central role when individuals understand religion and embrace religious beliefs. They form the foundation of human judgments, behavior, and attitudes in navigating various aspects of life.
2. Values influence a person's attitude as a member of society, citizen of a nation, follower of a religion, and even as a global citizen. Through values, individuals learn how to behave respectfully, responsibly, and meaningfully within diverse communities and cultural settings.

The Meaning of Values

Values are fundamental beliefs and principles that guide human behavior and decision-making. In the context of

environmental sustainability, values play a vital role in shaping people's attitudes toward nature, laws, and ethical responsibilities. Understanding the nature of values helps individuals become more aware and responsible in preserving the environment.

1. Objective Values

Objective values are universal and constant. They are considered to be true and valid across all cultures and societies, regardless of individual opinions. These values are often rooted in human rights, natural law, and ethical philosophy. They are essential in forming a moral and legal foundation for environmental protection.

Examples of objective values in environmental sustainability:

*   Justice: Ensuring fair access to natural resources.
*   Responsibility: Protecting the earth for future generations.
*   Respect for life: Acknowledging the intrinsic value of all living things.
*   Honesty and integrity: In environmental reporting, activism, and governance.

Values As Objective Realities

Values are regarded as something objective. They exist even without being judged or evaluated by anyone. Values existed even before human beings came into existence. The key question is how to acknowledge and apply these values in daily life. Values do not depend on the object; rather, the

object serves as a medium through which the value is revealed and made visible.

2. Subjective Values

Subjective values are personal and culturally specific. They vary from person to person, depending on individual experiences, traditions, and beliefs. While they are not universally accepted, subjective values influence how people perceive and engage with the environment on a daily basis.

Examples of subjective values in environmental contexts:

- Preference for local, organic food.
- Cultural beliefs about the sacredness of rivers or forests.
- Personal lifestyle choices like vegetarianism or zero-waste living.
- Emotional connection to specific natural places.

Values In A Subjective Context

Values are highly dependent on the subject who evaluates them. A value would not exist without someone to assign or perceive it. The existence of a value is determined by the perception of the individual toward a particular object.

Basic Questions

1. Does a value attract the attention of the subject? (Do tendencies, tastes, or desires determine the value of an object?) → Humans as the holders of values (subjective perspective)

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2. Does the subject assign value to an object? (Is an object noticed or desired because it possesses value?) → Humans as the users of values (objective perspective)

Six Classifications of Values (Nicholas Rescher)
1. **Recognition**

   This refers to the subject's acknowledgment of the values that should be possessed by an individual or a group.

   Examples: Professional Values, Ethnic Values, National Values.

2. **The Object in Question**

   This involves evaluating an object based on certain inherent qualities or characteristics.

   Example: a person is judged by their intelligence; a nation is evaluated by the justice of its legal system.

3. **Benefits Gained**

   Value is assessed based on desires, needs, interests, or preferences that are realized in practice.

   Example:

   - In the category of economic values, the benefit may come in the form of production.

   - In the category of moral values, the benefit may be honesty.

4. **The Intended Goal**

   This refers to value judgment based on the type of goal to be achieved as a response to a certain condition.

   Example: the value of educational accreditation.

5. **The Relationship Between the Value Bearer and the Benefit**, This is classified as:

A. Self-oriented values (egocentric values): May lead to personal success and peace of mind.
B. Others- or group-oriented values:
 1) Values oriented toward family, profession, nation, or society
 2) Values oriented toward humanity or universal values.

6. The Relationship Between the Value and Other, Higher Values This means that certain values are hierarchically subordinate to other, greater values.

Max Scheler's Four Hierarchy of Values:
1. **Pleasure Values:**

   These values are related to what is pleasant or unpleasant as experienced by human senses. For example, delicious food or a fragrant smell brings pleasure, while pain or a foul odor causes suffering. These values are subjective and depend on individual physical experiences.

2. **Vital Values:**

   These values are essential for human survival and well-being. Examples include health, physical fitness, safety, and vitality. Vital values are crucial to maintaining biological existence.

3. **Spiritual/Psychic Values:**

   These values include higher emotional and intellectual aspects such as love, beauty, and knowledge. They are independent of physical conditions and reflect inner human qualities.

4. **Spiritual Values:**

   These are the highest values in Scheler's hierarchy, encompassing morality, holiness, and

religious values. They distinguish between good and evil, right and wrong, and the sacred and the profane. These values form the foundation of ethical and spiritual human behavior.

Morality (Latin: Moralitas)

- Morality is a term used by humans to describe the actions of others that have positive value. Morality refers to behaviors that are considered good and appropriate in social life. A moral person shows respect for others, obeys norms, and acts according to the values upheld by society.
- A person without morality is called amoral, meaning they lack moral sense and are not seen as having positive value in the eyes of others. An amoral individual tends to act without regard for social or ethical consequences, and is often viewed as a threat to social harmony.
- Morality is an absolute necessity for humans. Without morality, humans cannot live peacefully together. Morality serves as the foundation for fair and responsible decision-making in daily life.
- Explicitly, morality is closely related to the process of socialization. Without morality, humans cannot undergo socialization. Socialization—the process of learning norms and values—is inseparable from moral development. Morality helps individuals understand their social roles and behave according to social expectations.
- In today's era, morality tends to be implicit because many people view morality and amorality from a narrow perspective. In modern society, moral

judgment is often subjective and influenced by culture, media, or personal interests. Therefore, strengthening moral education is crucial to prevent value relativism.

- Morality is an absolute value in the whole life of society. Although morality may vary across cultures, its core is universal: respect for life, responsibility, • Norma : lebih nyata terlihat pada cara berfikir &

- bertindak sebagai pencerminan adanya sejumlah

- kepercayaan   yg   diakui   bersama (peraturan/sanksi)and commitment to the common good. Strong moral principles form the foundation of a just and sustainable society, including in matters of environmental protection.

Definition Of "Law" (Indonesian Dictionary, 1997)

- Rules or customs officially regarded as binding and endorsed by the authorities, government, or other institutions. Law in this sense refers to a system of rules, whether written or customary, established by an authorized body. Its purpose is to maintain order, justice, and the protection of citizens' rights.

- Laws, regulations, and other rules intended to govern community life. Law serves as a guide in social interaction, regulating the rights and obligations of individuals and groups. It provides a framework for fairness and certainty in society.

- Standard (norm, provision). Law also reflects fundamental values used as behavioral guidelines. These may take the form of social conventions, religious principles, or cultural norms.

- Decisions (judgments) made by judges in court; verdicts. In the judicial process, law is manifested through court decisions. These rulings resolve disputes and uphold justice based on applicable legal principles.

Values, Norms, Morality, And Law (Sociological Perspective)

- Values:

  Values are abstract concepts concerning beliefs shared by a society about what is good/bad or right/wrong. They serve as internal guidelines that influence people's thoughts and actions, although they are not always visible. In the context of environmental sustainability, values such as care, responsibility, and justice are foundational for environmentally conscious behavior.

- Norms:

  Norms are more concrete expressions of values. They are rules or guidelines that regulate individual behavior within a community. Norms are often accompanied by sanctions for violators and rewards for those who comply. For example, the social norm of disposing waste properly reflects the value of cleanliness and responsibility.

- Morality:

  Morality encompasses values and norms collectively accepted by society. It guides individuals to act in ways that are ethically and socially appropriate. Morality not only shapes individual conduct but also reflects collective awareness of the importance of living harmoniously, including with nature.

- Law:

    Law is a set of regulations created by society (through authorized institutions) to maintain public order. Law is binding, enforceable, and carries sanctions. In environmental contexts, law plays a crucial role in encouraging public compliance with conservation efforts and regulating shared responsibilities for sustainability.

The Relationship Between Law And Morality

- The relationship between law and morality is very close. Both are systems of norms that complement each other. Law provides formal, legally binding rules, while morality offers ethical foundations and conscience-based guidance for human actions.

- What is the meaning of law without morality?
  Law without moral values loses its deeper significance. Though it may be enforced technically, it lacks genuine justice if not grounded in human and ethical principles.

- Law is empty without morality.
  Without moral principles, law can become rigid, formalistic, and even unjust. Morality gives life and meaning to law, ensuring it serves the common good rather than merely exercising authority. Morality without law is just an ideal if not institutionalized in society. Good moral values must be reinforced through laws and institutions that can apply them in real life. Otherwise, morality remains a noble idea with little influence on social behavior.

- Law limits itself to relevant human relationships.

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It does not regulate all aspects of personal morality but focuses on social behavior that affects public life and order.

- The main goal of law is to create order.
  Law provides the framework for a safe, orderly, and just society. Yet, this order becomes more meaningful when it is rooted in strong moral values.

The Differences Between Law and Morality

Understanding the distinction between law and morality is crucial in shaping a responsible society that is not only law-abiding but also guided by ethical considerations, especially in addressing issues like environmental sustainability. Here are the key differences:

1. Codification and Objectivity

    Law is more codified than morality, meaning it is systematically written and organized within official legal codes or statutes. Legal norms are clearer and more objective, making them easier to enforce. In contrast, moral norms are not formally written and tend to be subjective, varying based on personal or cultural perspectives of what is considered ethical or unethical.

2. Scope of Regulation

    Both law and morality regulate human behavior, but their focus differs. Law governs external actions or visible conduct of individuals. It is concerned with maintaining public order and justice. Morality, on the other hand, pertains to inner attitudes and personal intentions. It reflects what a person believes to be right or wrong, beyond legal obligations.

3. Sanctions and Enforcement

One significant difference lies in their enforcement. Legal rules are enforceable by formal institutions, and violations can lead to tangible consequences such as fines, imprisonment, or other penalties. Moral rules, however, cannot be enforced by any authority. The only "sanction" is a guilty conscience or internal conflict, often referred to as the voice of conscience or moral awareness.

4. Source and Flexibility

Law is based on the collective will of society and is legitimized by the state. Through democratic processes, laws can be amended or repealed to reflect changing societal values. Morality, however, is rooted in universal ethical principles that transcend individual or societal preferences. Moral values serve as a higher benchmark to evaluate the justness of laws. It is morality that judges law, not the other way around.

Differences Between Law and Morality (According to Gunawan S.)

A clear understanding of the distinction between law and morality is essential, especially in efforts to promote environmental sustainability. While both serve as frameworks to guide human behavior, they originate from different foundations and operate through different mechanisms.

- **Foundational Basis**

Law is based on juridical foundations, social consensus, and sometimes natural law. It is shaped by formal agreements and legal principles recognized by

society and the state. Morality, however, is more deeply rooted in natural law—universal principles of right and wrong that are inherent to human nature and conscience.

- Autonomy vs. Heteronomy

    Law is heteronomous, meaning it comes from outside the individual—imposed by external authorities such as governments or legal institutions. In contrast, morality is autonomous, arising from within oneself. Moral actions stem from internal convictions, not external compulsion.

- Implementation and Enforcement

    Law can be externally enforced, even against the will of individuals, using legal systems and institutions. Morality, on the other hand, cannot be enforced either externally or internally. It requires voluntary compliance, guided by conscience and personal ethics.

- Nature of Sanctions

    Legal sanctions are juridical and external, involving formal punishment like imprisonment or fines for those who violate laws. Moral sanctions are natural and internal, such as feelings of guilt, shame, regret, or remorse for having done something wrong, even without external consequences.

- Purpose or Objective

    The primary objective of law is to regulate human life within the framework of the state, maintaining order, justice, and social harmony. Morality, however, aims to guide human behavior as individuals, helping people grow in character, virtue, and humanity.

- Time and Place Applicability

    Law is contextual, meaning it varies depending on time and place. A legal rule may apply in one country or era but not in another. Morality, by contrast, is objective and universal, remaining consistent regardless of cultural or historical context.

Environmental Damage: Coastal Abrasion
Why Does Abrasion Occur?

Abrasion is the erosion of the shoreline by waves, currents, and tides. One of the main causes of abrasion is the loss of natural vegetation such as mangrove forests, which function as coastal protectors. Abrasion is often worsened by human activities like unregulated coastal development.

Coastal Reclamation

Coastal reclamation projects are carried out to expand land areas, but they are often implemented without thorough assessment of their ecological impact. Reclamation can damage marine ecosystems and worsen coastal erosion if not planned sustainably.

Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL): Legal Norms as Mere Formality

The Environmental Impact Assessment (AMDAL) is supposed to be a tool to prevent environmental damage. However, in practice, AMDAL permits are often treated as mere administrative formalities, lacking proper enforcement or meaningful implementation. This reflects the weakness in environmental law enforcement.

Human Actions: Mangrove Deforestation

The cutting down of mangrove forests for economic purposes such as aquaculture or property development shows a lack of respect for environmental values and ethics.

This is not just a legal issue, but also a moral one. Emphasizing value and ethics education is crucial to raise awareness about the importance of protecting ecosystems.

Environmental Pollution: The Habit of Littering
Littering Habit

Littering reflects low environmental awareness and public responsibility.

Impact on Soil and Water

Trash near homes and salt farms pollutes soil and water, harming the environment and production.

Low Legal Environmental Awareness

Many people are unaware of or ignore waste management laws.

Lack of Ethics and Environmental Concern

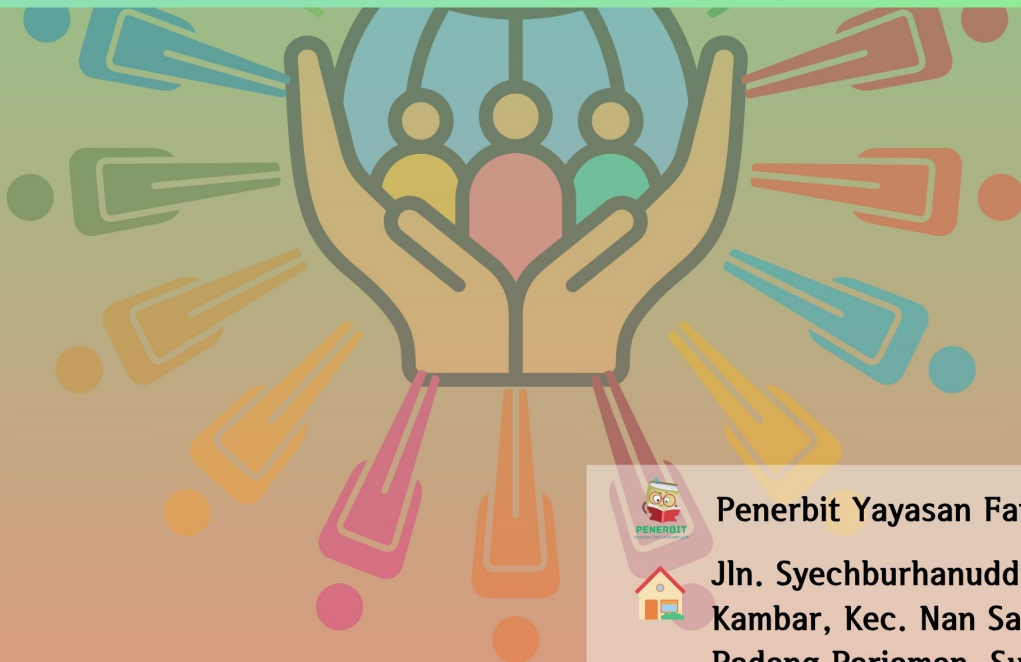Pollution also stems from weak moral values and care for nature.

Impact on Human Health

Pollution affects human health and contaminates food sources like salt.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) initiated by the United Nations represent a global effort aimed at achieving welfare and sustainability for all humanity. These goals address major challenges such as poverty, inequality, climate change, as well as fostering peace and global partnerships. However, achieving the SDGs requires more than just government policies. Cross-sector collaboration and active participation from various stakeholders—governments, the private sector, civil society, academics, and local communities—are essential. This is why a multi-stakeholder approach is crucial to realizing comprehensive and sustainable change.

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