

## DISSECTING THE HUMANITARIAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL PRIORITY IN GLOBAL POLITICS

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### ABSTRACT

Human rights and environmental issues have come to be one of the most sought-after topics of discussion and endless debates amongst world leaders and citizens of the Earth. Both topics encompass the concepts of freedom, life and survival for all humans who roam the Earth in an equal manner. As of late, the debate regarding human rights and environmental issues is being overshadowed by conflicts between nations, political and economic rivalry, and a progressive inclination away from a united international society. Although it is understandable as to why world governments would prefer to prioritize such topics of concern, human rights violations outside of such topics along with environmental issues like climate change must not be set aside only to be picked up again some other time of convenience. Therefore, we must investigate ways for us to properly understand the scale of severity and utter importance these topics must remain amidst other conflicts. This paper seeks to do just that, by providing material and explanations regarding the topics and reaching the conclusion. The methodology used to research and collect data includes various credible journals and websites as secondary sources while obtaining its primary sources via interviews with credible experts on the topics that will be discussed.

Keywords: Human Rights, Environment, Climate Change, Violations, Global Politics

### 1. Introduction

December 10<sup>th</sup>, 1948 was the day when human rights were first laid out as a united agreement by most countries of the world in the form of a Universal Declaration of Human Rights (United Nations, n.d.). The declaration was meant as a form of universal understanding that there is now a basis of guidelines, rules and laws that prohibit any actor, under any circumstance, from violating the rights of another human being. Countless researchers look at this point, after the tragic and devastating mark left by the First and Second World Wars, as the point in time when the concept and understanding of human rights was born. However, human rights can already be seen to have appeared all over history, long before the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The

precursor of the UN adopted ideas of human rights, had the idea of natural rights by John Locke during the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries (Tuckness & Alex, 2020). Pushing past this, we can go even further and pinpoint the very first instance of human rights being implemented by the Ancient Persian King Cyrus the Great after his conquest of Babylon (Mallowan, 1972). Normally during the period, the people of the conquered land would be forced into slavery or integrated into the conquering kingdom's society. Instead of this happening, Cyrus the Great gave the Babylonians the right to choose their fates in terms of religion and culture and liberated the slaves found there.

Fast-forward to the present time, we live in a much more equal world which proclaims to protect and promote the equal

practice of human rights around the globe. Despite this, human rights are still a massive issue which struggles to be guaranteed to apply to all humans on Earth. This is due to many different factors which mostly, ironically, are caused by other humans opting to strip the rights of others for their benefit. However, another factor that is slowly and progressively affecting human rights while also creating a new front of global issues is the continuous degradation of the global environment. The environment's degradation has been a slow, steady, and progressive issue that affects the world in every possible aspect; with human progression and development increasing whilst environmental stability decreases. The pinpoint root origin of climate change and the global environmental issues can be marked by the first Industrial Revolution (1750–1760) (Mgbemene, et al., 2016), where the first coal factories were created, and the first black fumes covered the skies. Today, we enter the fourth Industrial Revolution and thus incredible new advances have been made in technology. Despite this, global environmental issues have only exasperated and brought on countless victims. From this, it is understood that the condition of the environment will always determine or affect the things living in it. Remove the habitat from the fish tank and you will slowly kill the fish.

Climate change and human rights have always been closely tied together as human rights encompass environmental health and the environment itself influences the fulfillment of human rights. Climate change poses a threat not just to human life, but to all life. Therefore, both human rights and the condition of the environment are interconnected and interdependent on one another to survive. The objective of this paper is to answer the two main research questions centred around how human rights concerns and environmental issues remain crucial in global politics and what measures may be taken to realign the international

society's attention to these paramount topics. The significance of this research paper lies in the very topic of human rights and the environment being slowly and surely discarded from the global political stage as something of the utmost importance to uphold. We have come to see multiple violations of human rights by governments around the world due to direct conflict or policy. Human rights involve all humans on Earth, the environment involves the entire planet which houses all matter of life on Earth. There should be no debate that preserving life on earth and defending the rightful freedom, security, and livelihood of each human should be held dear are the two most important responsibilities the global society needs to fulfil. These act as the main fuel points that will drive this research paper to find a potential conclusion for the current post-pandemic global political condition in reviving human rights and environmental issues.

## 2. Literature Review

The environment with all that it offers serves as the greatest actor in maintaining human life and their rights. Health as a form of human right has become one of the most prioritized issues, especially after the occurrence of COVID-19, which also plays a certain dynamic towards the global environment. Tracing back to the history of human rights and environmental tragedies throughout recent years, there are essential lessons to learn and new perspectives to look from as it is still ongoing, hence affecting the present condition. Taking three case studies to explore – which cover the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster, the Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill, and the Tibetan Humanitarian and Environmental Crisis – as well as understanding theories including neoliberalism, anthropocentrism, and deep ecology, acts as a framework and foundation in determining one's analysis.

## 2.1. Neoliberalism

The neoliberalism project first emerged during the Thatcher and Reagan Era. The focus of neoliberalism at the time was to reach two main goals, the first being to build barriers when exercising any public will and the second was to eliminate barriers that left private ownership unaccountable (Lukacs, 2021). Neoliberalist perspectives regarding human rights and the environment are deeply rooted in the economic ideas and concepts in which neoliberals seek to eliminate or greatly reduce state involvement (Chapman, 2019). The Neoliberals argue that the state should have a much-diminished role in human rights as protection and implementation. This is used as a subject of rather strong controversy amongst human rights advocates as some point out the lack of state protection and implementation may fail in the practice of universal human rights as it fundamentally rejects social and economic rights that do not emphasize the individual (Jones & Stafford, 2021). As an example, neoliberals only reject the notion of human rights or rather undermine discourse and language about rights, when it is used as a form of promoting economic equality, but at the same opt to promote human rights and its discourse when discussing free market and individualist values (Cable, 2021). Just as scholar Louiza Odysseos (2010) concluded, “*Human rights belong firmly and fully within the many techniques of neoliberal rule*”. Concerning the environment and environment-related issues, many argue neoliberalism stands in the way of significant progress in deescalating climate change and stabilizing the world since privately owned and free market-based industries are what cause the most environmental damage. The neoliberals beg to differ in that sense by arguing that the cost of stopping growth and development now rather than later down the line will cause massive disparities in the economy (Lukacs, 2021b), cause

distortions in the market and further widen the gaps of wealth and development. Neoliberalism proposes to let the private sector along with the free market resolve environmental issues and opts to allow development and advancements to take their course first before beginning to focus on other concerns like climate change. This proposition reflects the Kuznets curve (Bapna et al., 2022). One crisis at the time would be the neoliberalist perspective.

## 2.2. Anthropocentrism and Deep Ecology

Anthropocentrism is essentially the belief and following that humans are the very center of all life in the known world and thus gives humans fundamental superiority over all else, providing humans with intrinsic value (Borchard, 2001). Everything else on the earth possess value not to themselves, but rather they gain value by how useful or valuable it is in serving mankind (Padwe, 2013).

However, anthropocentrism has a chance of isolating the importance of humans to the point of completely disassociating themselves with nature and everything else that actually helps humans survive. Therefore, the study of deep ecology, an environmental ethic, plays a very important role properly, balancing anthropocentric beliefs by agreeing that humans are the center of all things, but also emphasizing the importance of a proper relationship between man and the natural world (Borchard, 2001b). It must be understood that humans and the natural world share a cause-and-effect relationship. Human-centered activities can, have, and are affecting the environment in negative ways that they have caused environmental issues like climate change. Meanwhile, on the other end, environmental events have also affected human-centered activities in negative ways in the form of disasters due to climate change. Deep ecology advocates for the pursuit of a global political and personal level of effort and support in

reversing or healing the progress of climate change. Deep ecology emphasizes this by indicating the deep interdependencies found in the biological world which subsequently supplies lives and other essentials to support the lives of individual humans (Grey, 1993).

### 3. Research Methods

Collecting data from various journal articles and websites has been this paper's main qualitative method. Starting from definitions to case studies, standpoints from various scholars to experts are accumulated and analyzed further in correlation to the post-pandemic condition of human rights and the environment. This paper believes that learning through cases from a national, regional, and global level will be an effective method to answer the questions of the essentiality of human rights and environment in present global politics and the feasible measures taken to secure the focus of the international society to shift back on human rights and environmental issues.

In addition, interviews through Zoom Video Communications and one written form are also organized to serve as a more direct perspective with verbal and non-verbal discussions. The interview covers four questions, with specific backgrounds of each case (Fukushima, the Deepwater Horizon, Tibetan Crisis, and Indonesia) presented before experts express their opinion, with five experts on said topics which are as follows:

- a. Radhe Ayu, *Program Manager SDGs Hub Universitas Indonesia*
- b. Fahrian Yovantra, *Head of Programs at Greeneration Foundation*
- c. Prof. Aleksius Jemadu, Ph.D., *International Relations Lecturer of UPH and Observer of International Relations*
- d. Johannes Herlijanto, M.Si., Ph.D., *Sociologist, Faculty of Social and Politics Lecturer of UPH*

- e. Irma Natalia Hutabarat, S.S., *Environmental Activist, Consultant, and Conservationist*

## 4. Result and Discussion

### 4.1. Essentiality of Human Rights and Environment in Present Global Politics

Global politics, although not exactly definable, can be understood as a form of contest between states in the pursuit of their self-interests (Bloor, 2022). Each state has its aim and objective and at some point, some interests may collide and become rivalries, while others intertwine to form alliances. Global politics is the way these states communicate and interact in the international world to promote or push their political objectives to the finish line. Said objectives and interests vary depending on the state and on the theoretical approach one chooses. According to neoliberalism, global politics on the international stage still aims for the greater good of humanity without forgetting about the anarchic international system. Neoliberalism found in global politics would take a much more economically privatized and individualistic view of the world, emphasizing the prioritization of private ownership rights and individual private accountability (Freeman, n.d.). In addition, it prefers to diminish state involvement in most of everything, more specifically eliminating state involvement in the economy and social realms. Subsequently, neoliberalism simply rejects the notion of human rights when it is used by states as political drives and agenda pushing (Chapman, 2019b). Looking at the present condition, one must also understand how the world leans to the North, or the so-called spread of Westernization through the help of globalization, thus introducing Western values to the non-Western world of the East.

This domination of ideals and values was birthed at the age of exploration and colonization beginning with European

empires establishing colonies around the world. Its modern development began during the Cold War under US and Soviet global rivalries. During this time, the US, like the USSR, had begun establishing political connections, forming alliances, friendships, and proxy states, and embedding Western values and ideals into them. This affected the shape and political condition of today thus explaining democracy being the most adopted state ideology. With global politics out of the way, it can now be understood that global politics serves as the push, the stage for change and action amongst states. For this reason, discussions and topics regarding human rights and environmental concerns must remain close to the heart of global politics since both topics essentially involve all countries of all conditions and interests. Human rights are a universal concern simply because it does not discriminate against one state specifically, rather it encompasses and involves all humans, everywhere, all the time.

Human rights are a human interest, and human interest should be everyone's interest. Environmental issues and concerns are another side to the coin of essentials that involves and integrates everything living on earth. The environment is the fundamental source of biological life on Earth. It is also the main and only source of all materials and resources that all living things, including humans, need to survive and thrive. Humans need the environment more than it would need us or perhaps it would be safer to say that humans need the environment for its essential resources that provide humans with the ability to fulfill our needs, and at the same time the environment may need us humans to maintain an ecosystemic balance. In the end, we would be dead without the environment and all forms of importance and interests originally set by states would shift to the pursuit of fulfilling the basic primary needs of survival. Therefore, it goes without saying, that the preservation

of the environment, and subsequently human rights, are fundamental universal interests that all states must uphold and prioritize in some way.

However, despite all this, both human rights and environmental issues have been nearly entirely ignored and dismissed in the global politics of states. The commitment from states to uphold the topics has been null, especially with the current post-pandemic recovery where states' priorities have been overshadowed by wars, conflicts, and economic concerns. This can be seen in the Russian-Ukraine war with the rising innocent death toll and Russian crackdowns on protests, the unreasonable and inhumane regulations imposed by the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) over its people the questionable demand for a zero COVID policy which cut freedom even more (AP News, 2022), starvation across third world countries in Africa, executions by the Myanmar junta, and the most recent women's rights push in Iran after the alleged government authorized killing of a young woman. This underlines the need or rather the ability for governments to commit to extreme measures to secure safety and security yet sacrificing their freedom and rights to that same extreme. A case study of this argument can be found in the case of the Tibetan people and how they are currently suffering from human rights violations and environmental threats.

Tibet is an autonomous region in China that is most well-known to the world for its high mountains, lakes, and rivers, and for its astounding devotion and faith to its religion. Tibet, unfortunately, has been facing countless human rights violations under the leadership and control of the CCP, turning the region into a police state (International Campaign for Tibet, 2020). There, the Tibetan people are prohibited from practicing their religion, face severe social systemic discrimination, and are essentially living in open prison cells (International Campaign for Tibet, 2020b).

This issue has continued to become a large controversy as no clear solution or policy change has arisen to resolve it. Instead, it appears that the situation has worsened to the point where new government programs created by the CCP forced Tibetan nomads to relocate into urban settlements through Mass Relocating and Relocation Programs (International Campaign for Tibet, 2020a). This was seen to fuel the CCP's plans to construct large hydropower stations around the area (International Campaign for Tibet, 2020b). This is another clear act of human rights violations as it strips the Tibetans of their rights as they are not only abused but also reported to be subjects of arbitrary arrests and other forms of discrimination (Yangchen, 2021). When it comes to the CCP's construction programs, it is reported that the Chinese government is openly exploiting Tibet's natural resources recklessly. Their programs to construct large hydropower stations in high-level terrain areas have caused insurmountable losses of land and resources by floods and landslides (Yangchen, 2021b).

Despite the gross violations of human rights and exploitation of the regional environment, the international community has not entirely done anything. Working together through international organizations such as the UN (and all the councils within it), COP26, or other global forums that emphasize the essence of human rights (UNHRC/UNHCR, etc.). As many as 42 UN human rights mandate holders made a joint statement to investigate and report on the human rights situation happening in Tibet with the CCP as the main suspect violator (International Campaign for Tibet, 2022). This, however, did not amount to anything substantial. The failure of global forums to effectively address and resolve humanitarian and environmental concerns is not something new or specific to regions and countries like China.

The Deepwater Horizon oil spill is a case that remains to be properly solved as

the aftermath of the massive spill itself is still going on even to this day, over a decade after the original incident (Cassella, 2022). The incident was caused by British Petroleum (BP) – the company that owned operations and was responsible for Deepwater Horizon – gross negligence over unsafe practices and lack of quality of the rig's construction (US EPA, 2023). Deepwater's flawed design caused the deaths of 11 and injured 17 others, and aside from that, it also caused approximately 134 million gallons of oil to spill into the open waters of the Gulf of Mexico (NOAA, 2020). Spilling is still ongoing to this day, meaning contamination and habitat destruction are still a continuous cycle around the area of the spill. If this continues to progress, there may be chances of irreparable damage environmentally and perhaps even politically between the neighboring countries in terms of humanitarian health.

Therefore, it can be concluded that human rights and environmental issues are at stake due to the potential disasters that may come because of those violations and events. Increasing climate change, the emergence of new diseases, and an unsafe habitat threaten humanitarian well-being. Take Fukushima as a case study example. The residents of the prefecture were forced to abandon their homes, jobs, and overall lives in Fukushima due to the core meltdown. The effects of the eruption not only influenced the economic stability of the region but also displaced hundreds of thousands of residents without homes and stable jobs that could support their families (Collins, n.d.). If humanitarian health and well-being cannot be guaranteed to such an extent, it will soon affect the economy and eventually hit global politics. By then it would already be too late.

#### **4.2. How Tibet and China Contribute to the Global Humanitarian and Environmental Issues**

Tibetans have a 'special' connection with the environment they are living in which they ascribe spiritual meanings towards the nature they are surrounded with. What they are applying in their daily lives aligns with the concept of deep ecology where they would feel uncomfortable living separate from nature that they have created a reciprocal connection with. Therefore, the Tibetan people who have stewarded the region's healthy environment to the point of cultivating their own nomadic culture have succeeded in forming a deep bond with the environment. Despite this deep connection, threats arising from climate change and more specifically the exploitation and subjugation of the Tibetan people under the CCP have resulted in the close bond diminishing. The CCP forcing Tibetan nomads into resettlement urban camps outside of their region to construct large hydropower stations/dams in the area are violation of the Tibetan nomads' right to choose ways of living, considering they have been conducting such ways of life for centuries. The CCP has a different perspective on this issue due to the signs of systemic discrimination between the mainland Han people of China and the Tibetans. This form of behavior may be found in the idea of ethnocentrism.

Aside from humanitarian concerns, the effects on the environment because of the CCP's constant exploitation have resulted in floods and landslides around the region, further risking lives and damaging the environment permanently. This spread of progress from the CCP has only caused more and more irreversible damage to the environment in Tibet and has forced its people under police states. In conclusion, the more China is growing, the more the people and the environment are affected—posing a greater threat of humanitarian and environmental crises to its growth as a

country. Where for this matter to conclude, a middle ground followed by a cause-and-effect analysis between both must be uncovered.

#### **4.3. Effect of the Ongoing Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill on US-Mexico Relations**

The Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill back in 2010 can be considered the largest marine oil spill incident in history. Its aftermath included approximately 134 million gallons spilling into open waters from the Gulf of Mexico and severe damage to the marine environment around it. Despite the incident occurring over a decade ago, spilling has not stopped. Fortunately, the potential for the US-Mexico relations to deteriorate due to this concern is rather low as both states seek benefits from one another in multiple spectrums and thus prevent measures of conflict from taking place between the two. However, the main point of this issue is not the conflict between the two countries but rather BP's action to pay back to these affected countries. It has been doing well with the US but not with Mexico and it is a major problem for the people who are living there since the fishermen's lives are dependent on collecting fish and shrimps but halted due to the oil spill. The job loss will potentially lead to overpopulation in cities where they seek new jobs, including the US—causing larger humanitarian problems that impact the relationship they both have. Deep ecology comes into play here as the Biden administration has increased the nation's efforts via new policies and federal orders to progress the nation into the process of green transitioning.

This signifies an awakening under the Biden administration to recognize the importance of a proper relationship between man and the natural world, which could then spark encouragement from the US to Mexico to instill new agreements regarding green transitioning neoliberalism

also takes a defining role here as seen with the US and Mexican trade of oil in the Gulf of Mexico. Bilateral relations between the neighboring countries include the free trade and privatized industry (BP oil company) of oil as one of the largest commodities and interests for political and economic relations (ITA, 2023). Therefore, it can be understood that any form of conflict between the two nations is rather unlikely seeing that they are interdependent for the free trade of oil commodities, while also acknowledging the blame of the incident being brought back to the BP oil company.

#### **4.4. Preventing Another Fukushima Nuclear Disaster Among ASEAN Member States**

Anthropocentrism plays a large part in explaining the dangers of beholding nuclear power towards human safety, but this problem can be answered through the lenses of neoliberalism since Indonesia is engaging in serious discussions about nuclear power alongside ASEAN member states. Indonesia has established BATAN (Badan Tenaga Atom Nasional/National Nuclear Energy Agency) to manage nuclear energy and so far, has been successful in its commercial scale operations in West Borneo alongside other institutions and maintains relatively good safety of its employees.

International politics also plays a role in properly defining and representing nuclear power/energy on the international stage to avoid misinterpretations. There must be mutual understanding within the international politics framework to establish discussions and showcases to determine if a country is indeed using nuclear power as a source of clean energy or a source of military might. This, followed by guidelines provided by Japan will help a country decrease the probability of risking humanitarian security. Deep ecology roots also plant themselves here as countries that use nuclear energy as a clean alternative are one step closer to repairing

the environment, despite the rather large risk involved in which anthropocentrism ideals may begin to take control to prioritize human wellbeing above all else. Anthropocentrism takes another role here as it discusses the risks that may threaten the security and health of humans themselves as nuclear power may invite conflict from foreign powers, mishandling of nuclear power may also directly threaten humanitarian preservation as seen in Fukushima.

#### **4.5. Indonesia's Red Line and Government Contribution to Improving the People's Welfare**

Not meeting necessities as a human being is poverty at the very basic level and it is because the people are disconnected from nature where citizens easily dump waste into the rivers, deforestation, illegal mining, and other environmental crimes which sadly is the reality of Indonesia. Therefore, the poverty cycle cannot be cracked since the urgency is not properly addressed by the government and we only see it as one form of economic mismanagement when it is deeper than that. Moreover, the need to collaborate will be a better option to continue the implementation of the environmental policies created rather than giving out money on new commitments and agreements. Lack of political will and commitment is what is holding the government to act upon the environmental reality that they are in—consumed in their egoistic satisfaction and needs which is corruption. Since they are the regulator, they must set an example to the public and continue to educate them on how pressing this issue is.

This has been a major struggle and a moral dilemma that has plagued both ends of the argument. This has been an issue since on one side natural resources are running out and on the other, waste and pollution are progressively increasing because of that. The theories of



anthropocentrism and deep ecology both appear to contradict one another in a competition of which is more crucial for the overall aim. Human development always comes at the cost of environmental preservation as humans require natural resources that are deemed most effective and practical. This leads to the use of scarce resources and nonrenewable energy which both can harm the environment. The pursuit of environmental preservation and recovery also comes at the cost of halting human development as resources are preserved and the use of practical and effective means of energy is cut off. Neoliberal aspects of this dilemma are found in the lack of government action to settle the issue as the nation's economy and the free market itself will be at risk.

#### **4.6. Feasible Measures for the Global Society: Refocus on Environmental and Human Rights**

Before diving into the feasible measures, it is essential to look over and understand the gap between reality and neoliberalism, followed by its contrast-and-complete relationship with liberalism theory. Neoliberalism seeks to 'eliminate' the state and focuses on individual responsibility in tackling humanitarian and environmental issues. Nonetheless, within the current global politics and society, such elimination is not possible as states hold the power and responsibility to deal with these matters. This is where liberalism fits in to complete the neorealist perspective. Upholding the genuine thought of cooperation to reach the greater good, liberals are sometimes considered too optimistic or utopian to be true. Realization of this theory can be seen through efforts poured in by world leaders in COP 27 or the G20 Framework, where countries gather and discuss establishing climate frameworks that support sustainable living conditions in terms of human rights. Despite this thought, it is ought to believe

and be aware that humanitarian and environmental issues are a problem for all individuals, not limited to certain *powerful* states or their leaders. Hence, referring back to the point raised by neoliberals that do not rely on state intervention or role to solve any sort of issue.

For all of this to work smoothly and effectively, all people must collectively understand that they have a communal and individual responsibility to respond to global concerns like human rights and the environment. Human rights are rights for all humans, and the environment is for the survival of all things. Nationally, governments must first educate their citizens about the dangers and importance of both human rights and the environment. Incentives must be placed initially to maintain participation and collective understanding. A culture of a sense of priority and understanding must be cultivated, which can be done with the help of NGOs. Governments can then proceed with national policies and enforcement of laws and norms. With national measures taken, regional measures should be more smoothly operated as long as all region members agree with one another regarding their priorities. Establishment of regional agreements and joint multilateral initiatives to advocate and promote. Supply a new addition to the regional identity that is centered around human rights defense and enforcement, and environmental efforts. Global measures can be done via IOs like the UN where global politics may come into play to promote pursuits of human rights enforcement and more concrete environmental programs with realistic and achievable aims. Essentially, each unit level has its role to play.

Indonesia already possesses well-calculated policies, examples like KLHS or Indicator Data for SDGs which balances out the dilemma of human development and environmental sustainability that cannot be properly enforced (Admin, 2023). It is due to the absence of a check and balance

system enhanced monitoring procedures that would ensure the effectiveness and the outcomes of the environmental policies they produced. Other than that, multi stakeholder partnership answers this problem by collaboration that involves the government, CSOs, private sectors, and the people in general, especially those from the rural areas. Each of them has separate roles where the private sector will give aid, the CSO to ensure the progress of development in the rural areas, and routine reports and participation from the people there. Bali for instance has met the objective of collaboration since there is a close approach brought by the CSOs, locals, and even indigenous people with the government's policy of 'free from plastic' but it did not fulfill the whole goal of being sustainable since there is no proper check and balance system.

## **5. Conclusion**

The current state of discussions and topics surrounding global politics in the world has been that of ongoing wars, conflicts, geopolitical tensions, economic rivalries, and shifts in power dynamics. Although it should be expected that global politics are under the strong influence of said events and conditions, it has also greatly overshadowed two immensely important discussion topics that should be

inseparable from any global political discussion. Human rights and the environment have met a steady downfall of irrelevance amongst global political talks, especially ever since the COVID-19 pandemic and the current global conflicts that are taking place. Thus, violations of human rights are overlooked, and environmental degradation is dismissed as a minor concern. This massive issue does not only concern the state but also concerns the individuals as it demands a communal and individual responsibility to respond to global concerns. Nationally, governments must first educate their citizens about the dangers and importance of both human rights and the environment. With national measures taken, regional measures should be more smoothly operated as long as all regional members agree with one another regarding their priorities. Global measures can be done via IOs like the UN where global politics may come into play to promote pursuits of human rights enforcement and more concrete environmental programs. Indonesia already possesses well-calculated policies, examples like KLHS or Indicator Data for SDGs, along with assistance from CSOs, private sectors, and locals like in Bali. Essentially, each unit level has their own specified role to play.

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