ADVANCING ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION:THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS ON ONITORING ANPREVENTING ENVIRONMENTAL VIOLATIONS

Rezi[1*], Istiyawati Rahayu, Mohamed Mansor Manan[3]
Duta Bangsa University[1], Duta Bangsa University[2], Tekonologi Mara University[3]
*Correspondence Email : rezi@udb.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Environmental violations committed by humans are one of the important causes of climate change, such as greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation, and biodiversity loss. Conventional supervision efforts to prevent environmental violations are quite difficult to do because of limited human resources, large areas and difficult access and the time to respond to violations is slow. This article uses normative research methods and is based on secondary data, the results of which are presented descriptively and analytically. This article will focus on exploring technological innovations that can be used to monitor and prevent environmental pollution, as well as how such technologies can effectively support environmental law enforcement.

KEYWORDS

Environmental violations, pollution, climate change, environmental law enforcement

INTRODUCTION

Environmental violations have become an increasing concern in recent years, with climate change being one of the most urgent issues. The rising global temperatures and extreme weather events are clear signs of the impact that human activities have on the environment. These violations have resulted in a rise in greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation, and loss of biodiversity, all of which contribute to the acceleration of climate change (Kristie et al., 2021).

The increase in global temperatures, extreme weather events, and loss of biodiversity are direct consequences of these environmental violations. Climate change has become a pressing issue due to the impact of greenhouse gas emissions, deforestation, and loss of biodiversity caused by human activities (Ayad, Yaseen, & Abdelazim, n.d.).

For example, in certain regions, companies found that dumping toxic waste into water bodies not only faced significant fines but also had to restore the affected ecosystems and compensate for the health issues inflicted on local communities. Deforestation, particularly in the Amazon rainforest, is a specific example of how severe environmental consequences can arise. Large areas of trees are being cut down for agricultural purposes, leading not only to an increase in global temperatures but also to a loss of biodiversity and habitats for numerous species. The impact of deforestation in the Amazon has been felt globally, as it exacerbates climate change by increasing greenhouse gas emissions.

If we rely on conventional surveillance to anticipate and address these problems, we will face limitations in terms of human resources for overseeing individual or company actions. Additionally, relying on humans is prone to mistakes and misconceptions when drawing conclusions (Jiaqian, Na, Xin, Jining, & Jiade, 2020). Furthermore, conventional surveillance may struggle to reach vast areas with difficult access, such as desert forests and large bodies of water (Zhong, Yongwei, & Yuyu, 2020). Conventional surveillance also tends to have slower response times, as manual processes can lead to delays in detecting and responding to actions that contribute to the problem (Jiaqian et al., 2020).

The outputs from conventional surveillance are also challenging to use as legal proof before trial, which can impede law enforcement efforts. Assessing the impact of damage on ecosystems requires detailed and in-depth data and analysis. Furthermore, in rapidly occurring events like oil spills in the open sea or forest fires, gathering accurate and timely data is difficult.

Based on the above explanation, this article will focus on exploring technologies that can be used for monitoring and preventing environmental pollution, as well as how such technologies can effectively support environmental law enforcement.

RESEARCH METHOD

This is normative legal research, which is legal research that examines applicable legal provisions and what happens in reality in society, or research conducted on the actual situation that occurs in society, with the goal of discovering facts that are used as research data relating to the existence of artificial intelligent for automation og contract formation based on contract theory contract law. (Al-Qassim, 2023) This research uses a legal approach to analyze all relevant regulations, including legislative drafting documents. (de Castro e Souza, 2023) This research falls under the category of descriptive analytical research; therefore, the findings will be presented descriptively. The sources of data used are secondary data, including laws, guidebooks, government documents, and published research results. (Bürgin, 2019)

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

An Overview of Innovative Technologies for Environmental Monitoring

Remote sensing technologies, such as satellite imaging and drones, have revolutionized environmental monitoring practices (L., D., & S., 2021). By providing a comprehensive view of the Earth's ecosystems, these innovative tools help scientists and policymakers identify areas of concern and make informed decisions to protect and preserve our environment. Advancements in sensor technology have also improved the accuracy and precision of measurements related to air and water quality, soil health, and biodiversity. These technologies are crucial for monitoring environmental changes and implementing effective conservation strategies. Sensor networks, which continuously monitor pollution levels and track environmental changes, have become increasingly important in our efforts to combat climate change and protect natural resources (Meiying et al., 2021).

By detecting and analyzing various pollutants in real-time, these networks provide valuable data for decision-makers to take action. With the help of sensor networks, we can gain a better understanding of the impact of human activities on the environment and work towards sustainable solutions for a healthier planet. Geographical Information Systems (GIS) have also played a crucial role in improving our understanding of the complex

interactions between human activities and the natural world (Michael, Josef, Hui, A-Xing, 2019)

By overlaying layers of data, such as air quality, land use, and water resources, GIS technology allows us to visualize patterns and trends that would otherwise be difficult to discern. This spatial analysis helps us identify areas of concern, prioritize conservation efforts, and develop targeted strategies for environmental protection. Additionally, GIS tools enable us to model different scenarios and simulate the potential outcomes of various interventions, guiding us towards more informed and effective decision-making (Kalonde, 2022).

Case Study

Drones are utilized for tracking deforestation in the Amazon jungle. One of the most notable case studies of successful implementation of innovative technologies in environmental protection is the use of drones for monitoring deforestation in the Amazon rainforest (Nidia & Markus, 2023). Drones equipped with advanced sensors and high-resolution cameras collect data on deforestation activities in real time, providing valuable information about the extent and rate of forest loss to researchers. Through the use of GIS software, researchers and conservationists can observe changes in forest cover, detect illegal logging operations, and evaluate the effectiveness of conservation projects. In addition to contributing to the fight against deforestation, technology enables more efficient and targeted conservation efforts.

Satellite imagery is also employed for tracking illegal waste dumping in the oceans (Claudiu, Annette, & Claudiu, 2020). By utilizing high-resolution cameras and advanced sensors, researchers can identify and monitor areas where illegal dumping occurs, providing valuable data on the extent and impact of this environmental issue. Analyzing this data using GIS software allows authorities to pinpoint sources of pollution, track patterns of illegal dumping, and take action to prevent further harm to marine ecosystems. This technology not only helps combat ocean pollution but also facilitates more effective enforcement of environmental regulations to protect our oceans for future generations (Lizwe, Rory, & Bolelang, 2020).

The use of IoT devices for monitoring air quality in urban areas has become increasingly important in recent years (Amulya, 2023). With the rise of industrialization and urbanization, air pollution has become a major concern for public health and the environment. By deploying IoT devices equipped with sensors that can measure various pollutants, such as particulate matter, nitrogen dioxide, and ozone, cities can gather real-time data on air quality levels and identify sources of pollution. This data can then be used to inform policy decisions, implement targeted interventions, and ultimately improve air quality for residents. Additionally, by integrating these IoT devices with existing infrastructure and data platforms, cities can create a more connected and responsive system for monitoring and managing air quality in urban areas.

Benefits of Using Technology in Environmental Law Enforcement

Improved accuracy and efficiency in data collection and analysis are among the benefits of using technology in environmental enforcement. Tools like satellite imagery, drones, and sensors allow regulatory agencies to monitor and enforce environmental regulations more effectively. This not only holds polluters accountable but also protects the health and well-being of communities near industrial sites. Additionally, technology streamlines the enforcement process, reducing the time and resources needed to investigate and address environmental violations (ony., "Implementing environmental regulation: enforcement and compliance, 2000).

Enhanced capabilities for tracking and identifying violators can also deter potential offenders by increasing the risk of getting caught and facing consequences. Advanced surveillance systems and data analytics help regulatory agencies quickly identify patterns of non-compliance and take swift action. This proactive approach prevents environmental harm and fosters a culture of compliance within industries. Moreover, technology facilitates transparency and accountability, allowing stakeholders to track progress and hold regulators accountable for their actions. Ultimately, integrating technology into environmental enforcement leads to a more effective and efficient regulatory system that prioritizes the protection of the environment and public health (Robert, David, & Claire, 2017).

While technology can improve transparency and accountability in environmental enforcement, it is not foolproof and can still be manipulated or misused by regulators. Additionally, relying solely on technology may overlook the importance of human judgment and discretion in effectively enforcing environmental regulations. Technology is prone to errors and malfunctions, which could hinder enforcement efforts. Human oversight and intervention are essential to ensure appropriate and fair enforcement (n., "Innovations in Environmental Administration: Technological Approaches to Monitoring and Enforcement, 2024).

Integrating technology into environmental enforcement also facilitates evidence-based decision-making. Data analytics and predictive modeling allow regulators to accurately identify high-risk areas and prioritize enforcement efforts. This targeted approach maximizes the impact of enforcement actions and allocates resources more efficiently. Furthermore, technology streamlines the collection and analysis of evidence, making the enforcement process faster and more effective. Overall, technology has the potential to revolutionize regulatory agencies and improve outcomes for the environment and society (L. et al., 2021). However, relying solely on technology may overlook contextual factors that could impact enforcement decisions. Human judgment and discretion are necessary to consider unique circumstances and potential unintended consequences of enforcement actions. While technology improves efficiency, it is not infallible and may not account for all variables. Human oversight ensures fair and just enforcement decisions.

The use of technology in environmental enforcement aligns with the responsive law theory developed by Philip Nonet. This legal model emphasizes the law's ability to respond and adapt to changing social needs and aspirations. Responsive law focuses on both the enforcement of the rule of law and the objectives of social and substantive justice. As a social institution, the law must interact with society and adapt to social dynamics (Zahrah, Yadi, Darmawan. "Responsive Law and Progressive Law: Examining the Legal Ideas of Philip Nonet, Philip, & Sadjipto, 2023).

CONCLUSION

The use of technology in environmental enforcement and monitoring has shown great promise in improving efficiency, accuracy, and effectiveness. By addressing challenges and concerns, collaborating with key stakeholders, and continuing to innovate, we can harness the full potential of technology to safeguard our planet for future generations. It is imperative that governments, businesses, and individuals come together to prioritize the development and implementation of these technologies. By investing in cutting-edge solutions and providing the necessary support, we can ensure a sustainable.

future for all. Let us work together to embrace technology as a powerful tool in our efforts to protect the environment and create a better world for generations to come.

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