

Justice Energy as Formulation Equalization Electricity

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Abstract. The management and use of energy, including electricity, in Indonesia addresses three aspects: energy security (ensuring national electricity demand and future sustainability) and energy equity, ie increases and decreases in availability/electrification levels). The electrification ratio should highlight the use of electricity beyond lighting and measure how far electricity boosts people's economies, energy activists say. At least 500,000 households in Indonesia did not have access to electricity until May 2021, according to government data. The majority of them live in remote or outermost villages. This paper will examine 2 (two) things that become problem formulation, namely, first, how is the concept of energy justice in terms of electricity in remote areas? and How is Energy Justice as a Concept of Electricity Equity. Rural electricity program policy aims to expand access to electricity in areas that have not been reached by electric power distribution networks in rural areas. Ecological justice is concerned with the distribution of the environment among various forms of life. Ecological justice is a theoretical approach derived from established environmental justice theory and practice. Environmental justice bases its principles on three main dimensions: distribution, recognition, and participation.

Keywords: Energy Justice, Electricity, Equity

I. INTRODUCTION

Energy is an important sector for Indonesia's development. Not only in the matter of acquiring the country's currency but also in the matter of determining the development of Indonesian civilization. Energy availability is critical because of its role in moving the system, managing the economy, social life, defense, and security. Energy is a source of power in nature, which is important and strategic, and which controls desire in people's lives a lot, so that becomes state authority to master and exploit energy for the interests of the people, according to Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution. Sovereignty energy is "the right country and people for, in a way, independent determination of policy management energy for reaching security and autonomy energy."

Management and use of energy, including electricity, in Indonesia discuss three aspects: resilience energy (ensuring request for electricity national and continuity period front) and equity energy (energy equities, that is, enhancement and decline availability and rate of electrification). price of electricity), cheap), and sustainability environment (considering sustainability environment). In practice, supply of electricity must be sufficient (if required), quality good, and in principle, price cheap. From side programs and implementation, the government plans to electrify villages and smart grids in 2020, especially in Java and Bali. Currently, Indonesia is experiencing an endeavor to increase productivity and power work, but it is not the only one with increased consumption of electricity per capita. [1] Minister Arifin admitted that because of limitations in economy and conditions in geography, system distribution and centralized electricity are not yet capable of reaching all regions in Indonesia. [2]

Ratio electrification should highlight the use of electricity besides for lighting and measuring how much electricity boosts the economy, activists said. According to government data, at least 500 thousand House stairs in Indonesia still have access to electricity until May 2021. The majority of them live in a village isolated or outermost. [3]

Crisis Electricity, which overrides public areas during this period, is:

- almost every day there is a blackout of electricity.
- It's unstable existing electricity, which results in dead electricity.
- It's difficult to connect electricity to houses.
- Cost of connection electricity: Enough high and
- The bad and/or minimal service problem is electricity. [4]

Problems and Formulation Problems

This paper will look at two (two) aspects of a problem: first, how does internal energy matter in a remote area? and how? Justice Energy as a Draft Electricity Equalization?

II. RESEARCH METHODS

Study This study employs qualitative descriptive methodology. Research methods qualitative are methods of research used for research on something natural, where the researcher's role is as an instrument key, technique data collection is carried out in a way that involves triangulation, data analysis is inductive in nature, and outcome studies qualitatively emphasize meaning rather than generalizations (Abdussamad, 2021). For research purposes, qualitative is describe and analyze events, interactions, social attitudes, beliefs, perceptions, and thoughts, both individual and collective. To give justification for an interesting conclusion, I used a number of descriptions. Information collected after observation was extensive, including a conceptual description, a note from the interview, and findings from the notes and analysis document (Suardi Wekke et al., 2019:172–173).

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Draft Justice Inner Energy Matter Electricity in Area Remote.

Region Country Unity Republic Indonesia Indonesia, which is wide and challenging geographically diverse, still faces its own challenge of ensuring access to energy for everyone, especially in rural areas. The government owns a number of methods for electrifying villages, like expansion of the PLN network, network isolation, and pre-program electrification (LTSHE). Apart from geography, funding public, which is limited and complicates things, equality of access to energy in public rural determination tariff electrification and ensuring access to energy are also musts. The public's access to energy varies in quality. For example, the duration of supply of electricity can be 24 hours in one area and 4 hours in the other. The [1] The Indonesian government has increased efforts together to relieve poverty energy and launches ambitious targets to reach universal electrification by 2025. This goal prioritizes the use of renewable energy sources for electrification of rural and regionally isolated areas. [2]

Electricity is a means that plays an important role in national development because it is infrastructure that is required to support production in various sectors. Electric power is infrastructure needed by the people to support daily activity. Because of that, availability of electricity must be guaranteed to get it to operate its function as a mover at a time that is bone-backing the national economy, and thereby, power electricity is a branch controlling production and people's lives. [3]

The government must establish quality standards for access to yang energy equivalents and support productive public activity in areas that require lighting. Involvement in the private, business, local, and community sectors to speed up access to energy in rural areas is very important. Commitment: ease of process, financing period-long flowering low, enhancement capacity of government and public local, as well as support for the public to ensure continuity.

Sustainable development (*sustainable development goals*) ensures energy. Agar and the whole country can ensure that access to energy is affordable, reliable, modern, and sustainable for all parties. Because energy plays an important role in long-term development. [4]

Program government, which is related to electrification in rural areas, Program Electricity Rural and Program Electricity Economical and Cheap, Development Generator New Renewable Energy (EBT), Field Energy Rural and Development Electricity Rural by Local Government Policy programs for electricity in rural areas aim to expand access to electricity in areas that don't yet have affordable network distribution power for electricity in rural areas. A provision program for electricity on the network (on grid) is an economical and low-cost electrical program. For installation, house stays form connection installation house stays for 3 points of lights and 1 socket, as well as 3 pieces of light economical energy (Directorate General Ministry of Electricity, EMR 2013). [5]

Policy in the sector of electricity in Indonesia is viewed Not yet optimal. The availability of power and electricity in Indonesia is relatively limited compared to the level of his needs. [6] Country No can postpone, postpone, or even complicate things fulfillment, right citizens can enjoy service, power, and electricity. In accordance with the principle obligation country to fulfill the right economy, the state should act in a progressive way, as quickly and effectively as possible, to realize the right to power and electricity. [7]

Policy energy national sustainability role represents lots of parties in its management. In many developing countries in the world, it can be seen that the management of the electricity sector is almost entirely run by the government. [8]

Refer to the schematic conceptual from Goodwin (2011), which was presented in the energy policy journal page 103 by Chester and Elliot11, stated view that: First, that approach in a way dominant rational _ consider that 'competent' experts can _ in a way systematic analyze start from parts component from something policy get to the next stage passed from something policy or cycle which policies are useful For form "objective" conclusions in finish problem in field certain (electricity). Second, approach with analysis critical policy, view policy as results from competition between holders of interest and power that is not the same or equivalent, which is the focus focused on various participating interests that participate in the policy process. Third, compare backwards with analysis critical, deep analysis policy interpretive in its focus. To put forward meaning, values, as well as beliefs expressed by policy in historical and political contexts, Goodwin (2016) conveys that there is a mix of government in institutionalizing side policy; it is also active in marking necessary problems fixed. [9]

Top-right electricity, which is part of the regime right now, Ecosocial rights alone According to Bagir Manan, human rights do not fluctuate between worthy civil and political (right civil). [10] Industry electricity is besides influential to social The economy also has great potential to give rise to a change in the environment that is neither direct nor indirect and will impact life. Because humans operate in social The economy also depends on resources, such as power, nature, and environment. [11]

Enhancement of popularity in a working economy According to Jean Tirole, a Nobel Prize-winning economist, justice (via law) plays a critical role in ensuring that the public can overcome energy and climate-related problems (in his book *Our Common Ground*). Change the law and begin discussing the problem of inequality in all aspects of public life, including the energy sector. [12] It should be noted that attempting to formulate energy policy is difficult. Example: a clear conceptual moment This complexity is due to the trilemma of energy, which contains powers that compete in the economy, environment, and politics. [13]

Justice Energy as Draft Electrical Equalization

Enhancement needs electricity that isn't balanced with enhancement capacity. Resurrected energy is a big problem. This has become a main constraint in quality provision of energy in

Indonesia. Electricity demand is expected to rise year after year. This matter, due to the increasing development needs society must fulfill, also affects society in the remote area. Many factors have an influence on the level of need for power and electricity, like economics, population, regionalism, etc. [1]

Justice ecologically related to distribution environment in between various forms of life. In his paper, try to integrate this with Barry's theory about justice as impartiality. According to Barry's theory about justice as impartiality, where is theory the aim? According to theory, justice does not take sides related to the utilization of energy, which leads to a knowledge environment. [2]

Research conducted previously by Cave, T., and Rowell, A. in the journal Don't depend on generators for electricity and coal power because they are already obsolete in many developed countries. I believe that all forms of documentation related to permission environment, permission establishment, and permission operation generator electricity power coal are open to review by others. In straightening up the law, the department can act more aggressively if generator coal produces pollution that exceeds standards. Standard: This also must be strengthened with steps to control pollution and tighten air. You may need to add a cost addition for NOx and PM2.5, which produced Finally, there is influence from various group interests in a necessary society to ensure that source energy costs are low. [3]

Operational provision Electricity in Indonesia is held by PLN, which includes generation, transmission, distribution, and sales of electricity. As a BUMN, function-PLN ownership is regulated by the Ministry of BUMN, which ensures that the company is managed in an efficient and profitable manner. On the other hand, PLN is also regulated by other ministries in connection with the fulfillment of policies and regulations in the energy sector. In terms of business, the State Electricity Company is the holder of permission for business provision electricity that gets priority for provision power electricity. After Law No. 30/2009 was ratified, the government gave room for non-PLN developers to awaken electricity and sell it to PLN. This non-PLN party includes business entities owned by area, developer, private, cooperative, and community. Although so, PLN retains its *right of first refusal* for related activities with sector electricity. Permission business for the main non-PLN parties given for areas that have not electrified PLN, of course, has a deep strategy to expand access to electricity in villages. The strategies that have been developed are to do development network distribution existing or with development generators from energy new renewable (EBT), such as micropower plant hydro (PLTMH), communal solar power plant (PLTS), and solar home systems. Temporary supply of electricity will depend on material-burned oil (BBM) for areas that are still isolated, remote, and bordered, as well as in potential areas that do not own new renewable energy (EBT). [4]

In the journal of Paul L. Joskow about Regulations Electricity, Restructuring Electricity, and the possibility of regulatory reform, it will involve both costs and benefits. From the side benefits, a competitive generation market can in a way significantly reduce lots of inefficiency over the medium and long term. [5]

Management of electricity in Indonesia is more specifically poured into Law No. 30 of 2009 concerning electricity. According to this law, the government is a good center or regional, holding power to determine regulations, policies, etc. standard in electricity, as well as provide funding fulfillment for the need for electricity in the region, which is underdeveloped, frontier, rural, and areas with a low population that are not yet capable. [6] Quote from Cambridge Journal, UK The energy sector is a responsible answer to a series of injustices around the world, and what happens is that a country is considered as it proceeds or develops. Of course, country-by-country, Not yet successful in managing the energy sector, they continue to produce CO2 at the same level as before. [7]

In the 1945 Constitution, there are a number of arrangements that demonstrate *affirmative* action between others, to which they have their own social status, which is weak for given affirmation by the state. In this matter, there is authority decentralization in order for local government to look

after the stairs themselves, accordingly, the spirit autonomy area, which becomes the spirit of reform. [8]

Justice ecological is approach theoretical origin derived from theory and practice justice existing environment _ established. Justice environment base The principles are three dimensions: distribution, recognition, and participation. [9] Through different lenses, particularly through each dimension and indicator, you can see if something is pointing to injustice, such as a lack of environmental and social values, and what caught impact, giving rise to injustice. [10]

IV. CONCLUSION

Enhancement of popularity in a working economy According to Jean Tirole, a Nobel Laureate in Economics, justice (via law) plays a critical role in ensuring that the public can overcome energy and climate problems (in his book *Our Common Ground*). Change the law and begin discussing the problem of inequality in all aspects of public life, including the energy sector. Program government, which is related to electrification in rural areas, Program Electricity Rural and Program Electricity Economical and Cheap, Development Generator New Renewable Energy (EBT), Field Energy Rural and Development Electricity Rural by Local Government Policy programs for electricity in rural areas aim to expand access to electricity in areas that don't yet have affordable network distribution power for electricity in rural areas. Justice is ecologically related to the distribution environment in between various forms of life. Justice ecological is an approach of theoretical origin derived from theory and practice in the existing environment. Justice environment base the principles are three dimensions: distribution, recognition, and participation.

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