

Pancasila as a Normative Framework for Social Justice-based Natural Resource Management in Indonesia

Rochmad Abu Bakar¹, Vernando², Ayuni Asita Hadiyati³

¹ University of Mitra Bangsa

² University of Mitra Bangsa

³ Legal Practitioner, Indonesia

Correspondence: rochmadabu@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

This study examines Pancasila as a normative framework for socially just natural resource governance in Indonesia. Although Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution mandates that natural resources shall be controlled by the state and utilised for the greatest prosperity of the people, natural resource governance continues to face various challenges, including resource conflicts, unequal resource control, inequitable benefit distribution, limited community participation, and environmental degradation. This study employs a normative legal research method using statutory, conceptual, and philosophical approaches by analysing constitutional norms, legal doctrines, and relevant scholarly literature. The findings demonstrate that Pancasila, particularly the principle of social justice, can be operationalised as a normative framework through five interrelated dimensions: state control, natural resource utilisation, benefit distribution, community participation, and environmental sustainability. These five dimensions provide evaluative and prescriptive parameters for assessing and guiding natural resource governance policies so that they promote not only economic growth and investment, but also equitable welfare, community protection, and environmental sustainability.



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INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is one of the countries endowed with abundant natural resources, including oil, gas, coal, minerals, and biological resources. These natural resources have often been utilised as a major driver of Indonesia's economy. Through optimal and sustainable management and utilisation, natural resources can serve as a significant engine of economic growth and support long-term development (Irham, F., Dairobby R, M. Z., Fauzan, R. G., & Pramasha, R. R.,2024).

The existence of natural resources in Indonesia is constitutionally not merely regarded as an economic commodity. The Constitution mandates that natural resources shall be controlled by the state, with the ultimate objective of achieving public prosperity, which should be understood as collective welfare rather than individual prosperity. This constitutional provision is rooted in the ideology of Pancasila, particularly in the pursuit of the fifth principle, namely social justice for all Indonesian people (Bawazier, F., 2017).

This constitutional mandate implies that natural resource governance should ensure that the benefits derived from the exploitation of natural resources are fairly enjoyed by all segments of society. Accordingly, the optimal management and utilisation of natural resources is not only concerned with economic productivity, but also with ensuring justice for disadvantaged communities and addressing existing inequalities (Novemyanto, A. D., 2024).

Although the Constitution mandates the realisation of public welfare, conflicts over natural resource governance remain a recurring phenomenon in various regions of Indonesia. Examples include the conflict in the gold mining area of Hila Village, Southwest Maluku Regency, as well as the land dispute at Uinian Beach, Uiboa Village, Kupang Regency, involving the village government and landowners (Poto, H. S., Jacob, A. R. P., & Muskanan, F. W., 2025). Complaints submitted to the National Human Rights Commission concerning natural resource issues recorded 169 cases across several sectoral typologies, including infrastructure, plantations, mining, and state-owned assets. The root causes of these conflicts are closely intertwined with various licensing regimes, such as Hak Guna

Usaha (right to cultivate), Hak Guna Bangunan (right to build), investment permits, areas for other uses, environmental impact assessments, and other related permits.

The conversion of community-owned land into plantation and infrastructure areas remains the leading cause of natural resource conflicts and has triggered public resistance in defence of community rights. In 2018, data from the Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation recorded 300 conflict cases, while the Consortium for Agrarian Reform handled 410 cases. Meanwhile, the Executive Office of the President recorded 666 conflict reports covering various natural resource-related issues, including plantations, property, agriculture, mining, forestry, infrastructure, coastal and marine areas, and other sectors (Cahyono, E., Sulistyanto, & Azzahwa, S., 2020).

The numerous problems surrounding natural resource governance indicate a gap between the ideal vision of Pancasila and the reality of natural resource management policies. In fact, the Constitution clearly affirms Pancasila as the ideological foundation of the state, as well as the basis of the state's philosophical principles, way of life, and legal concept. Pancasila is characterised by a profound respect for the values of life, humanism, and the protection of human rights for all Indonesian citizens, particularly in relation to public welfare (Hermanto, B., Subawa, M., Hattori, M., & Ivory, J., 2024). In the context of natural resource governance, social justice serves as a fundamental basis for ensuring that the control, utilisation, and distribution of the benefits derived from natural resources are directed toward the welfare of all Indonesian people.

Several previous studies have examined Pancasila as the foundation of national development, as a legal ideal, and as the basis of social justice in economic policy. Other studies have also discussed natural resource governance from the perspectives of environmental law, agrarian law, investment, and sustainable development. However, these studies tend to separate the discussion of Pancasila as a normative value from concrete policies on natural resource governance.

This study seeks to connect Pancasila as a normative framework with policies on socially just natural resource governance. This gap indicates the need for a study that specifically links the values of Pancasila, particularly the principle of social justice, with the direction of natural resource governance policy in Indonesia. Accordingly, this study positions Pancasila as a normative parameter for assessing and guiding natural resource governance policies so that they are not merely oriented toward economic exploitation, but also toward equitable benefit distribution, the protection of affected communities, and ecological sustainability.

This study offers Pancasila as a normative framework for evaluating the direction of natural resource governance policy in Indonesia by placing social justice as the central principle in the control, utilisation, distribution of benefits, public participation, and environmental sustainability of natural resource governance.

This study aims to analyse the position of Pancasila as a normative framework in natural resource governance, identify problems of social justice in natural resource governance policies in Indonesia, and formulate directions for strengthening natural resource policies that are more socially just. This study is expected to provide a theoretical contribution to the development of studies on Pancasila law, natural resource law, and public policy law. Practically, this study may serve as a reference for policymakers to ensure that natural resource governance is not merely directed toward economic growth and investment, but also guarantees equitable benefit distribution, community protection, and environmental sustainability in accordance with the social justice values of Pancasila.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a normative legal research method. The object of this study focuses on legal norms, constitutional principles, legal doctrines, and philosophical values underlying natural resource governance in Indonesia, rather than the empirical behaviour of society (Gunardi, 2022). This method is used to examine Pancasila as a normative framework for formulating socially just natural resource management policies.

This study applies statutory, conceptual, and philosophical approaches (Gunardi, 2022). The statutory approach is used to examine constitutional provisions and relevant laws and regulations, particularly Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. The conceptual approach is used to analyse the concepts of state control, social justice, public welfare, benefit distribution, community participation, and environmental sustainability. Meanwhile, the philosophical approach is

used to examine Pancasila as the ideological foundation and legal ideal that provides normative direction for natural resource governance in Indonesia.

The legal materials used in this study consist of primary, secondary, and tertiary legal materials. Primary legal materials include Pancasila, the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, and relevant laws and regulations. Secondary legal materials include books, scholarly articles, research findings, and legal doctrines, while tertiary legal materials are used to support the understanding of legal terms and concepts relevant to this study (Gunardi, 2022).

Legal materials were collected through library research by identifying, reviewing, and classifying relevant legal materials. Subsequently, the legal materials were analysed qualitatively using doctrinal legal analysis and content analysis to interpret legal norms and constitutional principles, as well as to identify the main themes concerning Pancasila and natural resource governance. Based on this analysis, this study formulates a model of natural resource governance based on Pancasila-oriented social justice.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Pancasila constitutes the ideology of the Indonesian nation, as it represents the values collectively agreed upon by the founding fathers. Pancasila also reflects the intellectual endeavour of the Indonesian people to seek truth and to formulate a set of principles that corresponds to the historical, social, and cultural context of the nation. This body of Indonesian thought was articulated in a series of statements containing a comprehensive and unified meaning, intended to serve as the foundation, principle, guideline, and norm for collective life in the formation of an independent Indonesian state. In this regard, Pancasila functions both as an instrument for unifying society and as a normative ideal for the governance of the state (Irawan, A. D., Adibah, L. N., & Toniek, D. I. V., 2023).

As an ideology that serves as the foundation, principle, guideline, and norm of life, the position of Pancasila cannot be separated from natural resource governance in Indonesia. In this context, Pancasila does not merely function as an ideological symbol, but also as a value-based parameter that must inform the direction of policies concerning the control, utilisation, and distribution of benefits derived from natural resources. Accordingly, natural resource governance in Indonesia must embody the values of Pancasila and fulfil its respective functions in realising the national aspiration of establishing “an independent, united, sovereign, just, and prosperous Indonesia” (Suaila, A., & Krisnan, J., 2019).

One of the main concerns of this study is the aspiration to realise social justice as mandated by Pancasila in natural resource governance. This is because the realisation of social justice is not merely the responsibility of the government, but also a collective commitment to embody the noble values of the Indonesian nation within the framework of Pancasila (Hasan, Z., Putri, F. G., Riani, C. J., & Evandra, A. P., 2024). The mandate of the fifth principle of Pancasila, social justice, affirms that natural resource governance must not be directed solely toward economic growth, increased investment, or the optimisation of state revenue. Rather, it must also ensure the equitable distribution of benefits, the protection of affected communities, and ecological sustainability.

The 1945 Constitution, particularly Article 33 paragraph (3), mandates that “the land, the waters, and the natural resources contained therein shall be controlled by the state and utilised for the greatest prosperity of the people.” The existence of Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution affirms that natural resource governance in Indonesia is rooted in the principle that natural wealth is controlled by the state and must be utilised to the greatest extent for public welfare.

The phrase “controlled by the state” refers to the sovereignty of the Central Government, which has the authority to act both internally and externally on behalf of the state. However, such authority is not exercised solely by the Central Government, as it may also be implemented jointly with Regional Governments in the management of natural resources that are local or regional in character (Hayati T., 2019). This principle indicates that the state holds a mandate to regulate, administer, manage, and supervise the utilisation of natural resources in order to prevent their control from being concentrated in the hands of a small number of parties.

From the perspective of Pancasila, as affirmed in the Constitution, the utilisation of natural resources must generate benefits for all citizens in order to realise public prosperity. This rests on the belief that natural resources are, in essence, collectively owned by the people as a form of public

ownership. Therefore, state control over natural resources should not be interpreted merely as administrative authority, but rather as a constitutional responsibility to realise social welfare.

The state's accountability in natural resource governance is manifested through the establishment of norms, standards, procedures, and criteria for natural resource management that must be observed by all elements of society. The primary objective of this responsibility is to realise public prosperity, as mandated by the Constitution (Hayati T., 2019).

The findings of this study indicate a gap between the ideal vision of natural resource governance based on Pancasila and the reality of policy implementation in practice. This gap is reflected in the persistence of natural resource conflicts, inequality in land control, the marginalisation of local communities, and the weak distribution of economic benefits to communities living around areas of natural resource exploitation.

The root of these problems can be traced, in greater depth, to the granting of permits, rights, and concessions by public officials, such as the Minister of Forestry, the Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Head of the National Land Agency, governors, and regents. Such grants have, in certain cases, incorporated land, managed areas, or natural resources belonging to local communities and indigenous peoples into the concessions of large business entities engaged in production, extraction, or conservation within customary territories (Cahyono, E., Sulistyanto, & Azzahwa, S., 2020).

This condition demonstrates that natural resource governance has not yet fully positioned communities as the primary subjects of development. It further indicates that current natural resource governance remains largely focused on economic growth, increased investment, and the optimisation of state revenue. As a result, communities often become the parties that bear the social and ecological impacts of natural resource exploitation, while the economic benefits are more heavily concentrated in the hands of the state, corporations, or capital-owning groups.

The impacts experienced by communities include, first, environmental degradation resulting from natural resource management activities. Such degradation often emerges as a major problem around exploitation areas, including declining water quality, deforestation, soil contamination, and air pollution. Second, communities also face social and economic inequality. Although local communities may live in areas rich in natural resources, many of them do not receive benefits proportionate to the wealth contained within their land.

Social and economic inequality arises when the benefits derived from natural resource exploitation are not enjoyed by local communities. Many communities living in resource-rich areas continue to experience poverty, loss of access to natural resources, and the adverse effects of environmental degradation. These conditions frequently generate tensions in natural resource areas due to the unequal distribution of economic benefits and the lack of adequate attention to the social welfare of affected communities (Andara, D. P., & Sutarni, N., 2026).

In addition to these two issues, communities also face problems related to weak policy implementation and law enforcement. Although Indonesia has established various policies and legal regulations governing natural resource management, significant obstacles remain in their implementation and enforcement. Many companies that obtain permits to manage natural resources violate environmental regulations without facing meaningful consequences or sanctions.

This situation is further exacerbated by weak law enforcement and inadequate supervision of mining activities, which allow violations to continue without sufficient punishment. Moreover, non-transparent licensing practices often give rise to legal conflicts between the government, companies, and communities (Andara, D. P., & Sutarni, N., 2026). These various problems in natural resource governance indicate that the management of natural resources has not yet fully fulfilled the principle of social justice.

From the perspective of Pancasila, natural resource governance must be grounded in the principle of balance. Socially just natural resource governance cannot be measured solely by the scale of investment, production, or state revenue, but also by the extent to which such policies are able to reduce inequality, protect communities, and preserve environmental sustainability.

Natural resource governance based on the social justice values of Pancasila must go beyond an extractive economic approach. An extractive approach tends to position natural resources merely as economic commodities that can be exploited for the purpose of growth. However, within the framework of Pancasila, natural resources also possess social, ecological, and constitutional dimensions. Natural resources should therefore be understood as instruments for realising social justice, rather than merely

as objects of investment. Accordingly, natural resource governance policies need to be directed toward a more inclusive, participatory, and sustainable model of governance.

The theory of social justice provides an understanding of welfare in relation to the equitable distribution of justice. The realisation of social justice requires a comprehensive examination of the concept of justice itself. Social justice is grounded in, and animated by, the essence of human beings as civilised persons. In essence, human beings are just and civilised, which means that they must act justly toward themselves, toward God, toward others and society, and toward the natural environment.

As a state founded upon social justice, Indonesia, which is based on Pancasila as a nation-state ideology, aims to protect all its citizens and the entire homeland, promote public welfare, and educate the life of the nation. In this sense, Indonesia as a nation-state is grounded in social justice in its efforts to protect and promote the welfare of its citizens (Yuanitasari, D., & Suparto, S., 2020).

The 1945 Constitution also affirms the realisation of public welfare or social justice. This affirmation can be understood through several constitutional provisions. First, Article 34 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution states that “the poor and neglected children shall be cared for by the state.” This provision implies the need for poverty alleviation and empowerment programmes to free them from poverty, deprivation, and neglect.

Second, Article 33 paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution provides that “the economy shall be organised as a common endeavour based upon the principle of kinship.” Third, Article 33 paragraph (2) affirms that “branches of production that are important to the state and that affect the livelihood of the people shall be controlled by the state.” Fourth, Article 33 paragraph (3) states that “the land, the waters, and the natural resources contained therein shall be controlled by the state and utilised for the greatest prosperity of the people.” Fifth, Article 33 paragraph (4) affirms that “the national economy shall be organised based on economic democracy with the principles of togetherness, equitable efficiency, sustainability, environmental insight, independence, and by maintaining a balance of progress and national economic unity.”

As the ideology of the Indonesian state, Pancasila understands welfare not merely as individual or collective welfare, but as public welfare or social justice for all Indonesian people. Such welfare is positioned as a national development objective that is expected to be realised on the basis of Belief in the One and Only God and Just and Civilised Humanity (Watunglawar B. & Leba. K, 2020).

Based on this construction, Pancasila can be operationalised as a normative parameter in natural resource governance. These parameters comprise at least five main dimensions, namely state control over natural resources, the utilisation of natural resources, the distribution of benefits, community participation, and environmental sustainability. These five dimensions are important because socially just natural resource governance does not depend solely on who controls natural resources, but also on how such resources are utilised, to whom their benefits are distributed, how communities are involved, and the extent to which the environment is protected.

From the aspect of control, the state must ensure that natural resources are not concentrated in the hands of particular groups. State control must be directed toward protecting the interests of the people, rather than merely providing legal legitimacy for concessions or licensing arrangements. State control is expected to serve as an instrument for overseeing natural resource governance so that such resources are utilised for the greatest prosperity of the Indonesian people. In this context, the greatest prosperity of the people may be understood as the realisation of happiness, welfare, and independence within an Indonesian rule-of-law state that is independent, sovereign, just, and prosperous.

The exercise of the state’s right of control may be delegated to autonomous regions and customary law communities, to the extent necessary and provided that it does not conflict with the national interest and remains in accordance with the prevailing laws and regulations. State control is manifested in the authority to issue and revoke permits (*vergunning*), licences (*licentie*), and concessions (*concessie*). It is also reflected in the state’s regulatory function (*regelendaad*), which is carried out through legislative authority by the House of Representatives together with the Government, as well as through regulations issued by the Government as the executive branch (Ritonga, R., Isharyanto, Rudy, & Sari, A. O. V. P., 2021).

From the aspect of utilisation, natural resources must be managed by maintaining a balance between economic, social, and environmental interests. The utilisation of natural resources is undoubtedly important for supporting economic growth, increasing state revenue, creating employment

opportunities, and strengthening national development. However, such utilisation must not be carried out in an exploitative and sectoral manner, as natural resources also have social and ecological functions that are directly connected to the lives of communities. Therefore, socially just utilisation of natural resources should be directed toward safeguarding the public interest, improving community welfare, and preserving environmental sustainability.

Socially just utilisation of natural resources also requires integrated, transparent, and community-oriented governance. In practice, the proliferation of regulations and the division of authority among institutions often give rise to overlapping responsibilities, sectoral conflicts, and legal uncertainty in natural resource governance. These conditions may hinder the realisation of social justice, as communities may lose access to natural resources while the economic benefits are enjoyed predominantly by certain parties. Accordingly, policies on natural resource utilisation must be formulated by taking into account community rights, legal certainty, public participation, and the principle of sustainability, so that natural resources are truly used for the greatest prosperity of the people (Willem R., 2018).

From the aspect of benefit distribution, local communities and affected communities must receive fair benefits from natural resource governance activities. This is important because natural resources are constitutionally intended to be utilised for the greatest prosperity of the people, not merely for the interests of the state, corporations, or particular capital-owning groups. Communities living around natural resource governance areas have a direct attachment to the land, water, living space, and sources of livelihood within those areas. Therefore, they should not merely become the parties that bear the social and ecological impacts of natural resource exploitation, but must also receive a fair share of the economic benefits generated from such activities.

The issue of benefit distribution is important because, in many cases, there remains a gap between the vast potential of natural resources and the level of welfare of surrounding communities. Resource-rich areas do not always correspond to improved welfare for local communities. This condition shows that the main issue in natural resource governance lies not only in how such resources are utilised, but also in how their benefits are distributed and experienced by communities. Accordingly, natural resource governance policies need to be directed toward more concrete schemes, such as local community economic empowerment, the creation of decent employment opportunities, improved access to education and health services, the development of basic infrastructure, and the protection of community living spaces. In this way, benefit distribution can serve as an important instrument for realising Pancasila-based social justice in natural resource governance (Willem R., 2018).

From the aspect of participation, natural resource governance should position communities as parties who are meaningfully involved in decision-making processes, rather than merely as recipients of the impacts of policies determined by the state or business actors. Such involvement is important from the stages of planning, licensing, implementation, and supervision, because local communities and indigenous peoples generally have a direct relationship with their living spaces, sources of livelihood, and the social and cultural values attached to those areas.

Therefore, community participation should not stop at the fulfilment of administrative procedures, such as socialisation or consultations conducted merely as formalities. Instead, it must provide a genuine space for communities to express their interests, objections, local knowledge, and experiences regarding the impacts of natural resource governance. In this way, participation becomes part of community empowerment and, at the same time, serves as an instrument to ensure that natural resource policies are more just, responsive, and aligned with the needs of affected communities (Hardiyanti, M., & Aminah. (2019).

From the aspect of environmental sustainability, natural resource governance must take into account the carrying capacity of the environment as well as the interests of future generations. The utilisation of natural resources that is oriented solely toward short-term economic interests may lead to ecological damage, such as land degradation, deforestation, the loss of ecological functions, and the decline of environmental quality.

From the perspective of Pancasila-based social justice, environmental sustainability cannot be separated from community welfare, as environmental degradation will ultimately reduce the ability of communities to meet their needs, both in the present and in the future. Therefore, natural resource governance policies must be directed toward a development model that not only generates economic

benefits, but also preserves ecological functions, respects local wisdom, and ensures that natural resources remain available for future generations (Hardiyanti, M., & Aminah. (2019).

An examination of constitutional principles, legal doctrines, and scholarly literature indicates that socially just natural resource governance cannot rely on a single aspect alone, but must consider various interrelated dimensions. In this context, several fundamental aspects must be taken into account in the governance of natural resources in Indonesia. Hayati (2019), Ritonga et al. (2021), and Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution affirm that state control over natural resources is not merely an expression of state sovereignty, but also a constitutional mandate to regulate, manage, administer, and supervise the utilisation of natural resources for the greatest prosperity of the people. Therefore, state control constitutes a fundamental dimension of Pancasila-based social justice in natural resource governance.

Furthermore, Irham et al. (2024) and Willem R. (2018) emphasise that the utilisation of natural resources should not be oriented solely toward economic growth, but must also maintain a balance between economic interests, social welfare, and environmental sustainability. This view indicates that natural resource utilisation should be positioned as an instrument for realising public welfare in a just and sustainable manner.

With regard to benefit distribution, Hasan et al. (2024), Yuanitasari and Suparto (2020), and Bawazier (2017) show that the primary objective of natural resource governance is to realise public welfare through fair benefit distribution. Accordingly, the benefits derived from natural resource governance should not be concentrated only in the hands of the state, corporations, or capital-owning groups, but should also be enjoyed by communities, particularly local and affected communities.

Cahyono et al. (2020) and Hardiyanti (2019) further show that various natural resource conflicts are largely influenced by the limited involvement of communities in decision-making processes. Therefore, community participation should be positioned as an essential prerequisite for fair, responsive, and community-oriented natural resource governance.

Finally, Andara and Sutarni (2026), as well as Hardiyanti and Aminah (2019), show that environmental degradation resulting from natural resource exploitation may threaten community welfare, both for the present and future generations. On this basis, environmental sustainability constitutes an essential element of Pancasila-based social justice in natural resource governance, as social justice is not only intended for the present generation, but also for future generations.

Based on this understanding, the strengthening of socially just natural resource governance may be pursued through several measures. First, the state needs to strengthen its supervisory function to ensure that control over natural resources is not concentrated in particular groups. Second, every policy and permit concerning natural resource governance must seriously take into account its social and ecological impacts. Third, affected communities must be meaningfully involved, rather than merely included through formal administrative procedures. Fourth, the distribution of economic benefits derived from natural resource governance must be directed toward improving the welfare of local communities. Fifth, the principle of sustainability must become an integral part of every natural resource policy, so that social justice is not only enjoyed by the present generation, but also by future generations.

In this regard, Pancasila as a normative framework in natural resource governance has both evaluative and prescriptive functions. Evaluatively, Pancasila can be used to assess whether natural resource policies are consistent with the principle of social justice. Prescriptively, Pancasila can provide guidance on how natural resource policies should be formulated, implemented, and supervised. Therefore, socially just natural resource governance in Indonesia must be positioned as part of the effort to realise the legal ideal of Pancasila, namely the creation of a just, prosperous, participatory, and sustainable society.

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that Pancasila can serve as a normative framework for evaluating and guiding natural resource governance in Indonesia by placing social justice as the central principle in state control, natural resource utilisation, benefit distribution, community participation, and environmental sustainability. Pancasila therefore functions not only as the ideological foundation of the state, but also as an evaluative and prescriptive framework for assessing whether natural resource policies are consistent with the constitutional mandate to achieve the greatest prosperity of the people. The gap between constitutional ideals and governance practice is mainly reflected in unequal resource

control, inequitable benefit distribution, limited community participation, and inadequate environmental protection.

This study has several limitations. As a normative legal study, its analysis is based on constitutional norms, legal doctrines, and scholarly literature, without empirical data on the practical implementation of natural resource governance. Accordingly, the proposed framework has not yet been empirically tested in specific sectors or regions. Future research should therefore adopt empirical legal research or comparative case studies to examine the practical application of this framework.

Based on these findings, the House of Representatives and the Government should strengthen the harmonisation of natural resource regulations by making social justice a substantive standard in policymaking. The Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Forestry, the Ministry of Agrarian Affairs and Spatial Planning/National Land Agency, and regional governments should ensure that licensing, supervision, and natural resource management policies integrate fair benefit distribution, meaningful community participation, and environmental sustainability. In addition, law enforcement agencies and supervisory institutions should strengthen accountability mechanisms to prevent the concentration of natural resource control and ensure compliance with constitutional mandates. Local communities and indigenous peoples should also be given more meaningful opportunities to participate so that Pancasila-based social justice is reflected not only in legal norms, but also in natural resource governance practice.

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