



# Law And Science 5.0

Tomy Michael<sup>1\*</sup>, Mulyanto Nugroho<sup>1</sup>, Harjo Seputro<sup>1</sup>, Abdul Halik<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universitas 17 Agustus 1945 Surabaya, Semolowaru 45 Street, East Java, Indonesia  
tomy\_michael@gmail.com

**Abstract.** In the improvement of the economy of Indonesia, it is often only based on the economic value of course. On the stages is thus, not everything that is related to the economy associated with the value of the currency. In that context, the economy according to the Legislation of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 connected with the ability of the state to keep society and form of government. The concept of the welfare state tend to be on the protection of the state oriented economic improvement. Often the problem is not resolved because of a mistake in giving the solution. This means that there is a change in the ability of the economy to make it stronger for its own life. The legal drafter major have the ability to form laws and regulations but do not have an analysis in a democratic economy. This results in a weakness in access to information related to academic text data, so collaboration with the community is needed so that the economic basis is to reduce the graph of ignorance in forming laws.

**Keywords:** Law, Science, Democracy.

## 1 Introduction

In the improvement of the economy of Indonesia, it is often only based on the economic value of course. On the stages is thus, not everything that is related to the economy associated with the value of the currency. In that context, the economy according to the Legislation of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 connected with the ability of the state to keep society and form of government. The concept of the welfare state tend to be on the protection of the state oriented economic improvement.[30] Often the problem is not resolved because of a mistake in giving the solution. This means that there is a change in the ability of the economy to make it stronger for its own life.

Such changes can actually show that the entity of economic democracy is something that is absolute in nature. Philosophically, democracy is a form of government, but it can influence all aspects of the state [19]

Note Section 33 of the constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 stated that the Economy is structured as a joint effort based on the principle of kinship; brother-branches of production which are important for state and controlling the lives of many people controlled by the state; the Earth and water and natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used for the greatest prosperity of the people; national economy based on economic (View of Unraveling the Importance of Democracy in Formation Legislation, n.d.) Democracy with the principles of

togetherness, efficiency, equitable, sustainable, environmentally sound, self-reliance, as well as to maintain the balance of economic progress and national unity; and further provisions regarding the implementation of this article shall be regulated in the legislation [1]. This research is very important because it will result in government openness that will include elements of the economy in forming legislation. When the economy improves, the laws and regulations are effective.

From the article there is a merging of smart financial economic value with a form of government which applies vice versa. The presence of this conflict raises the question of the research is how the completion of the economic problem if solved from the standpoint of the forms of government.

Based on the background of the problem above, the objectives of this study are: (1) to find out elements of the economy in forming legislation in the legal drafter major, (2) to develop a accessible data for community.

## **2 Literature Review**

### **2.1 Improvements In Economic Democracy**

In this section, economic democracy is not actually a part of the form of government but is like a kind of name but its validity is small [14]. The literature suggests that institutions and institutional constraints are essential for sustaining democratic regimes.

The recent economic and health crises have stimulated much interest in alternative systems of socio-economic organisation [29] Work organisations' roles within the public and private spheres, the interplay between the individual and the social, democracy aspects and the market economy are being questioned, while the necessity, type, and priorities of economic growth are strongly re-examined [20]. Particularly in poor countries, the viability of democracy is strongly dependent on institutional inheritance. The rule of law is mentioned as one of the most critical factors for democracy and democratization. Firstly, the law provides powers for governments, but at the same time regulations constitute legal enforcement of the adequate limits of those powers [13] The concepts of economic democracy are often interpreted as a welfare state but that meaning is not part of the democracy adopted in Indonesia. In the principle of separation of powers, it is known that the separation is not pure but there is a supervisory role of each power. Economic development does expect the creation of prosperity. In fact, even the broader concept of 'sharing society' has been defined by few as 'an open economic and social system in which information technology is leveraged to empower [agents] with data that are shared, reused and transformed [23]. However, prosperity can be understood differently by each individual. This happens because in the process towards prosperity, humans do not live alone but live together in society. Thus, the availability of goods for humans needs to be regulated and guaranteed through property rights regulations. (Nurul Hikmah, 2021)

Economic democratic property forms a hybrid of individual and collective property. On the one hand, individual owners participate in the privately organized market with free choice of occupation and income incentives. On the otherhand, individual property mixes with common property [17]

## 2.2 Perspectives Of Norms And Economic Sustainability

Perspective or norm is continuous development of social relations entails the need for constant legal regulation improvement, so that it corresponds to the realities prevailing in society [5]. Such a perspective is wrong because the settlement of the problems in Indonesia tend to be on the economical aspects. Note again the phrase “national economy based on economic democracy with the principles of togetherness, efficiency, equitable, sustainable, environmentally sound, self-reliance, as well as to maintain the balance of economic progress and national unity”[1]. The discussion of the details related to the principles of togetherness that is the problem solved together to enjoy together. But the way it becomes chaotic when the problem that caused a person has the effect of joint and resolved together. If togetherness is the social contract that pure? [24]. The purity of the social contract actually lies in a person's consciousness that he was not able to. The principles of togetherness also became the foundation of thought in creating the welfare state. In the next sentence, the principles of togetherness directed on the efficiency of justice. Meaning the efficiency of justice also could not be attributed to the implementation of a fast but how about a short time produces legal implications are huge [18].

In the state of the concept of the protection of the law based on the social contract this shows that the role of government through the establishment of the law to protect the interests of the debtor which is also reflected in the value contained in the precepts of social justice for all Indonesian people based on and inspired by the Precepts of God [5], just And Civilized Humanity, the Unity of Indonesia and Democracy guided By the inner Wisdom In Deliberation/Representation. In the fifth sila of contained values which is the purpose of the state as a goal in life together. Therefore, in the fifth principle contained in the values of justice embodied in the common life (social life)[4]. Justice is animated and based on the nature of justice, humanity is justice in human relationships and himself, a human with another human, a human with the community, the nation and the country as well as the human relationship with God Almighty[11]. While in the association between nations, aims to create the world order based on freedom, lasting peace, and social justice. The realization and protection of fairness in living together in a country, requires the state to create a law. In that sense, then the state of social justice should be based on law, which shall recognize and protect the human rights listed in the constitution of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 [21]. Starting from the values of social justice contained in the fifth principle, namely Social Justice For All Indonesian People then it can be understood that the value of justice are contained in the constitution of the state of Indonesia that is the basic Law of the Republic of Indonesia Year 1945 [2]

Environmentally sound has meaning to produce a generation that respects the environment. If the damage then the damage should be associated with appropriate sanctions. The power of sanctions should be measurable so that they can provide a deterrent effect that good [9]

Pay attention to the Stockholm Declaration of 1972 that regarding the issue of environment and development which:

1. Principle 1: Human beings have rights to freedom, equality and the conditions of life offered, in a quality environment that allows for a dignified and prosperous, and he holds a sacred responsibility to protect and improve the environment for present and future generations. In this respect, policies promoting or perpetuating apartheid, segregation racial, colonial, and other forms of oppression and foreign occupation condemned and must be eliminated.
2. Principle 2: the earth's natural resources, including air, water, land, flora and fauna and especially representative samples of natural ecosystems, must be safeguarded for the benefit of present and future generations through the planning and management of carefully and according.
3. Principle 3: the Capacity of the earth to produce vital resources that can be renewed must be maintained and, wherever it is implemented, restored and enhanced.
4. Principle 4: the Man has a special responsibility to safeguard and wisely manage the heritage of wildlife and its habitat, which are now completely extinct by a combination of factors that harm. Nature conservation, including wildlife, must be received for its importance in planning for economic development.
5. Principle 5: the earth's resources that cannot be renewed should be used in such a way as to keep out of danger exhausted their future and to ensure that the benefits of that kind of work is also owned by the mankind.
6. Principle 6: the Disposal of toxic substances or other substances and the release of heat, in a large amount or concentration that exceeds the capacity of the environment which is safe and harmless, must be halted in order to ensure that the damage can not be repaired again no impact on the ecosystem. The struggle of mankind from the State that are prone to pollution should be supported.
7. Principle 7: the State should take all steps possible to prevent the pollution of the seas by substances that are liable to harm the health of human life and marine life, facilities undermine or conflict with the utilization of sea other lawful.
8. Principle 8: the economic and social Development is very important to guarantee a good life and working environment for man and for creating conditions on earth that are necessary for improved quality of life.
9. Principle 9: Defisiansi environment caused by conditions due to the development and natural disasters pose a problem deadly and the most good can be overcome by accelerated development through the transfer of financial and technological assistance in large quantities as a complement to the efforts of the State in developing countries and kind of timely assistance to the extent necessary.
10. Principle 10: For developing Countries, stability of prices and adequate income for primary commodities and raw materials is very important for the management of the environment, because it factors the economic as well as ecological processes must be considered.
11. Principle 11: the environmental Policies of all States should enhance and not be detrimental to the potential construction of the now or the future of the Country-a developing country, also should not hamper the achievement of better living conditions for all, and appropriate measures must be taken by nations and international organizations with a view to reaching an agreement on the possibility

of meeting national and generate economic consequences as a result of the application of environmental measures.

12. Principle 12: resources should be made available to preserve and improve the environment, taking into account the circumstances and particular requirements of developing Countries and the cost of the brethren may come from those who incorporate environmental protection into development planning and the need for supplies for them, after their request, additional international assistance in financial and technical for this purpose.
13. Principle 13: In order to achieve the management of the more rational and thus the resources to improve the environment, States should mengadopsipendekatan integrated and coordinated planning for their development to ensure that development is compatible with the need to protect and improve the environment for the benefit of their population.
14. Principle 14: the rational Planning constitutes an essential tool for reconciling any conflict between the needs of development and the need to protect and improve the environment.
15. Principle 15: the Planning must be applied to human settlements and urbanization with the aim to avoid adverse effects on the environment and benefit the social, economic, and environmental maximum for all. In this case the projects are designed curved to colonialist and dominasirasis should be abandoned.
16. Principle 16: Demographic policies which are without prejudice to the rights of man and are deemed appropriate by governments concerned should be applied in those regions where the rate of population growth excessive tend to have an adverse impact on the environment of human life and mengambat development.
17. Principle 17: national Institutions the right to be entrusted with the task of planning, managing or controlling the 9 environmental resources Countries with the intention of improving the quality of the environment.
18. Principle 18: Science and technology, as part of their contributions to economic and social development, must be applied to the identification, avoidance and risk monitoring of the environment and solving environmental problems and for the common good of mankind.
19. Principle 19: Education in environmental issues, for the young generation and also of the adults, giving consideration to the poor, it is important to broaden the base in the enlightenment opinion and responsible for individuals, enterprises and communities in protecting and improving the environment in the full dimensions of this man.. It is also important that the communication of the mass media contribute to avoid damage to the environment, but on the contrary, disseminates information of the nature of education on the need to project and improve the quality of the environment in order to allow the growing in all things.
20. Principle 20: Research ilmiah and development in the context of environmental problems, both national and multinational, must be promoted in all Countries, especially developing Countries. In this connection, the free flow of scientific information that follows the development and transfer of experience must be supported and assisted, to facilitate the settlement of environmental problems; environmental technologies should be made available for developing Countries in

the things that push spreader of the area without becoming a burden to the economy in developing countries.

21. Principle 21: the Countries have been in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and principles of international law, the sovereign right to exploit the resources of their own in accordance with the policy of their own environment, and the responsibility to ensure that activities within the jurisdiction or control they do not cause damage to the environment of other Countries or areas beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of the national.
22. Principle 22: the Countries will work together to develop further international law regarding liability and compensation for victims of pollution and other environmental damage caused by activities dalamyuridiksi or supervision of these Countries to the outside of the jurisdiction they are.
23. Principle 23: Without prejudice to such criteria can be agreed upon by the international community, or to standards which should be determined nationally, it will be important in all cases to consider the systems of values prevailing in each Country, and the extent to which the implementation of standards that apply to the Countries that are most advanced, but that may be a social burden improper and uncalled for developing Countries.
24. Principle 24: international Issues concerning the protection and improvement of the environment should be handled in a spirit of cooperation by all Countries, big and small, on an equal footing. Cooperation multilateral or bilateral through the settings or other means appropriate is very important in controlling, preventing, reducing, and eliminating effectively the adverse impact of the environment due to the activities carried out in all the fields, in such a way that the impact on the value of a is taken of the sovereignty and interests of all states.
25. Principle 25: Countries should ensure that international organizations perform the role of a coordinated, efficient and dynamic for the protection and improvement of the environment.
26. Principle 26: Humans and the environment must be spared the effects of nuclear of all kinds of mass destruction. The state should strive for the urgent achievement of the agreement, in organs relevant international, about the removal and completion of crusher such weapons [22]

The latter is self-reliance, as well as to maintain the balance of economic progress and national unity. Independence and balance economic progress and national unity is an absolute thing that menajdik economic influence tightly over the form of government [6]. Third it will be an important point of understanding the meaning of the economy where the authority to change it into the realm of the state.

### 3 Methods

This research is qualitative research and normative research. Where data related to the internal and external analysis of the legal drafter Major were obtained through survey to students, interviews with lecturers and the administration department and related documents from the legal drafter Major [25]

According to Joao Leite Ferreira-Neto, it should lead the researcher to the choice of strategies, instruments, and arrangements. Because of that, the method understood as the path towards a result is not an a priori of the research. On the contrary, it is something that can be reviewed, rectified, or changed during the research process [7]

So this research includes a conceptual study because the researcher conducted a normative study based on legal interpretation and data obtained through the Central Statistics Agency of the Republic of Indonesia [8]. This means that the acceptance of the method is not centered on normative legal studies or empirical legal studies. The importance of understanding legal research with data will result in conceptual studies with different novelties. This conceptual study must adapt to the written work [26]. It is wrong when the work adapts to the literature so that a conceptual study occurs that does not meet the newness of the latest information.

## 4 Results And Discussion

**Table 1.** SWOT Matrix

	<b>Strenght</b>	<b>Weakness</b>
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>knowledge of government</b></li> <li>2. <b>knowledge of economics from a legal perspective</b></li> <li>3. <b>knowledge of economic knowledge in economics perspective</b></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Government organizations</b></li> <li>2. <b>Community organizations engaged in government</b></li> <li>3. <b>Education</b></li> </ol>
<b>Opportunity</b>	SO	WO
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Accessible data</b></li> <li>2. <b>Accessible academic texts</b></li> <li>3. <b>Collaboration across government organizations</b></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encourage knowledge to take good knowledge</li> <li>2. Create legal drafter application for public with easy guideline</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve collaboration</li> <li>2. Improve reliable information</li> </ol>
<b>Threat</b>	ST	WT
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Fund</b></li> <li>2. <b>Technology</b></li> <li>3. <b>Community</b></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There are no guideline for legal drafter to implement knowledge of economic</li> <li>2. State can not keep up</li> <li>3. Community can not keep up</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The quality of online access</li> <li>2. Education for all community</li> </ol>

Sometimes the state to be closed because of the form of government is not in accordance with the development of the era. Sometimes also the form of government affects the development of the economy of a nation. In this case what the state must be transformed into a unity between society and the state [3]

Citing the opinion of Jean Jacques Rousseau, when people want to earn a good life then they do the deeds of the social contract. That is their inability to be incorporated in the form of the same. Most people can only refuse but they definitely need because of the problems of life always appear. When the happening of the social contract then it is not what is legal for example do the written agreement or any sanctions if violated. The absence of a written agreement or sanction actually shows that the social contract

is mengarahh to submission to the state. Many things are done in the social contract, among others:

1. Education is not fulfilled will become an obstacle to the progress of society. They believe that society should be equivalent to the leader because it can't always be in the line low.
2. Health remains must be maintained to prevent the destruction of mankind. When health becomes the main element then the human can be so homo homini lupus. Destruction of human health and is not the health in the actual sense but in the inability to control himself. Man will be free and no one has power over him except himself.
3. Relationships who want to be more narrow because of the absence of trust of other people. They form a group-the group that gave rise to the leaders in it.

The third thing above can actually be resolved when the state is able to choose the form of government proper. In Indonesia, a democratic election often happens according to the will. Anyone can give a definition of democracy for example when the state religion was in a state of complicated then it appears the flow of democracy religion. If religion can be compared with democracy? When that happens, then democracy will be the religion of the more chaotic because democracy has the meaning of bad in the thought of Socrates or Aristotle [10]

With the hope of creating a growing economy. Deliberative democracy [12] to be very fair when its inability to solve the problems of the group. The presence of small things is an excess of deliberative democracy. Democracy has similarities with deliberation typical of Indonesia. Democracy can only be applicable when the sound of one person to be interesting to be discussed. One man's desire to remain taken into account without harming the interests of the other. A legal perspective explains that democracy in Indonesia is not democracy that is rooted in relationships of power. Democracy in Indonesia is an absolute thing that shows that Indonesia has always solve the problem together [16]

The economic element in the formation of laws and regulations is very important because the development of the country leads to economic efficiency. This is also in line with the SWOT analysis where having knowledge related to governance and community participation will result in legislation that fulfills legal objectives.

## 5 Conclusion

The legal drafter major have the ability to form laws and regulations but do not have an analysis in a democratic economy. This results in a weakness in access to information related to academic text data, so collaboration with the community is needed so that the economic basis is to reduce the graph of ignorance in forming laws



## References

1. Akbulut, B., & Adaman, F. (2020). The Ecological Economics of Economic Democracy. *Ecological Economics*, 176. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2020.106750>
2. Aprita, S., & Adhitya, R. (2020). Penerapan “Asas Keadilan” Dalam Hukum Kepailitan Sebagai Perwujudan Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Debitor. *Jurnal Hukum Media Bhakti*, 3(1). <https://doi.org/10.32501/jhmb.v3i1.31>
3. Berisha, F., & Matoshi, S. (2020). The Relation between Society, State and Law. *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3521143>
4. Enarsson, T., Enqvist, L., & Naarttijärvi, M. (2022). Approaching the human in the loop—legal perspectives on hybrid human/algorithmic decision-making in three contexts. *Information and Communications Technology Law*, 31(1), 123–153. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13600834.2021.1958860>
5. Evdokimov, V. B., & Alimov, E. V. (2022). Genetic safety in Russia: threats and legal regulation perspectives. *SHS Web of Conferences*, 134, 00009. <https://doi.org/10.1051/shsconf/202213400009>
6. Ferdous, S. F., Affan Badar, M., & Lin, Y. (n.d.). Effect of Rising Cost and Worker Shortage on Industry. Retrieved August 8, 2022, from <http://ieomsociety.org/istanbul2022/proceedings-full-papers/>
7. Ferreira-Neto, J. L. (2018). Michel Foucault and qualitative research in human and social sciences. *Forum Qualitative Sozialforschung*, 19(3). <https://doi.org/10.17169/fqs-19.3.3070>
8. Gorobets, K. (2020). The International Rule of Law and the Idea of Normative Authority. *Hague Journal on the Rule of Law*, 12(2). <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40803-020-00141-3>
9. Hameršak, F. (2020). Modern Croatian encyclopedics between discipline, society and state. *Studia Lexicographica : Časopis Za Leksikografiju i Enciklopedistiku*, 14(27).
10. Held, D. t. D. (2005). Aristotle and the Philosophy of Friendship. *Ancient Philosophy*. <https://doi.org/10.5840/ancientphil200525115>
11. Langvatn, S. A. (2016). Legitimate, but unjust; just, but illegitimate. *Philosophy & Social Criticism*, 42(2). <https://doi.org/10.1177/0191453715615386>
12. Lewanski, R. (2020). Institutionalizing Deliberative Democracy: the ‘Tuscany laboratory.’ *Journal of Deliberative Democracy*, 9(1). <https://doi.org/10.16997/jdd.155>
13. Lewkowicz, J., Woźniak, M., & Wrzesiński, M. (2022). COVID-19 and erosion of democracy. *Economic Modelling*, 106. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.econmod.2021.105682>
14. Michael, T. (n.d.). MENERAPKAN AJARAN PURGE SEBAGAI WUJUD DEMOKRASI. *VYAVAHARA DUTA*, 15(2), 172–183.
15. Michael, T. (2014). Menceremati Tuhan Dalam Pasal 2 Huruf A Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 33 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perfilman (The Truthness Of God In Article 2 Letter A The Act Of Republic Of Indonesia Number 33 Of 2009 Concerning Film). *Jurnal Filsafat Hukum Fakultas Hukum UNIVERSITAS 17 Agustus 1945 Jakarta*, Volume I.
16. Michael, T. (2019). Humanity In The Enforcement Of Anti-Corruption Laws. *Jurnal Hukum Bisnis Bonum Commune*, 2(2). <https://doi.org/10.30996/jhbbc.v2i2.2597>
17. Nurul Hikmah. (2021). Hubungan Antara Demokrasi Dengan Pembangunan Ekonomi. *Journal Ilmu Sosial, Politik Dan Pemerintahan*, 2(2), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.37304/jispar.v2i2.359>
18. Petersen, K. L., & Rønn, K. V. (2019). Introducing the special issue: bringing in the public. Intelligence on the frontier between state and civil society. In *Intelligence and National Security* (Vol. 34, Issue 3). <https://doi.org/10.1080/02684527.2019.1553365>
19. Pickering, J., Bäckstrand, K., & Schlosberg, D. (2020). Between environmental and ecological democracy: theory and practice at the democracy-environment nexus. In *Journal*

- of Environmental Policy and Planning (Vol. 22, Issue 1). <https://doi.org/10.1080/1523908X.2020.1703276>
20. Prinós, L., & Manley, J. (2022). The Preston Model: Economic Democracy, Cooperation, and Paradoxes in Organisational and Social Identification. *Sociological Research Online*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/13607804211069398>
  21. Professor Abdun Noor. (2021). Equity and Social Justice. *Bangladesh Journal of Public Administration*. <https://doi.org/10.36609/bjpa.v18i2.190>
  22. Rembet, R. C. (2020). Pengaturan Hukum Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup Menurut Deklarasi Stockholm 1972. *Lex Et Societatis*, 8(4). <https://doi.org/10.35796/les.v8i4.30908>
  23. Renteria-Urriarte, X., & las Heras, J. (2022). Prefiguring communalism and economic democracy in the Basque Country. *Globalizations*, 19(1), 168–185. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14747731.2020.1863542>
  24. Santori, P. (2021). Thomas aquinas and the civil economy tradition: The mediterranean spirit of capitalism. In *Thomas Aquinas and the Civil Economy Tradition: The Mediterranean Spirit of Capitalism*. Taylor and Francis. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780429355240>
  25. Sugiyono. (2014). Teknik Pengumpulan Data. In *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D*. <https://doi.org/10.3354/dao02420>
  26. Suhaimi. (2018). Problem Hukum dan Pendekatan dalam Penelitian Hukum Normatif. *Jurnal Yustitia*. *Jurnal Yustitia*, 19(2).
  27. View of Unraveling the Importance of Democracy in Formation Legislation. (n.d.). Retrieved April 26, 2022, from <https://ijssrr.com/journal/article/view/254/191>
  28. Wesche, T. (2021). Democratic deliberation and economic democracy. *Philosophy and Social Criticism*, 47(1), 65–68. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0191453720984103>
  29. Zarins, G., Zvirgzdins, J., & Lapuke, S. (n.d.). Stakeholder Perspective Analysis: Factors for Sustainable Policy Development. Retrieved August 8, 2022, from <http://ieomsociety.org/istanbul2022/proceedings-full-papers/>
  30. Zibbri, M., Awwaliah, H., Lailussoma, L., & Nur, M. F. (2021). Dampak Pandemi Covid-19 Terhadap Sektor Riil: Telaah, Harapan dan Penentuan Arah Kebijakan Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) dan Ziswaf. *JES (Jurnal Ekonomi Syariah)*, 6(1). <https://doi.org/10.30736/jesa.v6i1.115>

**Open Access** This chapter is licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/>), which permits any noncommercial use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons license and indicate if changes were made.

The images or other third party material in this chapter are included in the chapter's Creative Commons license, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the chapter's Creative Commons license and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder.

