

25. Similarity The Policy Of Environmental And Sustainable Development In Indonesia

By I Made Jiwa

The Policy Of Environmental And Sustainable Development In Indonesia

I Made Jiwa Astika, Avando Bastari, Okol Sri Suharyo
Indonesia Naval Technology College, STTAL Surabaya Indonesia



Abstract – It is undeniable that development has a close relationship with the environment. It can be said that development that provides benefits is the development that in the process pays attention to the concept of environmental sustainability. If the development carried out ignores the concept, then the development risk that arises is the negative impact due to development. This study aims to formulate a sustainable Indonesian development policy that is environmentally sound that can improve the welfare of the Indonesian people. The method used is the approach. The method used in this paper is a descriptive research method. The descriptive analysis method is research that is intended to investigate the circumstances, conditions, or other things that have been mentioned, the results of which are presented in the form of a research report. This research does not change, add, or manipulate the object or research area. While the design used in this paper is a library studies design, where a literature search is carried out and then a review. The results obtained in this study are a concept of sustainable development policy which is a development concept to improve the quality of life of future generations and the concept of environmentally sound development that can ensure the survival of present and future generations.

Keywords – Policy, Sustainable Development, Environmental.

I. INTRODUCTION

No country does not do development for its country. Development is a process of change towards something better. Conditions that are better than the original state are the goals of the implementation of development. The development carried out should also pay attention to important things that support each process. The problem that arises is when in the implementation of development, some aspects feel disadvantaged. Here, the question arises whether development brings change for the better or the change for the better produced by development can also pose a risk that can be detrimental. In this regard, the author observes an important aspect that is also influenced by the sustainability of development, namely the environmental aspect (Nugroho, 2019).

It is undeniable that development has a close relationship with the environment. It can be said that development that provides benefits is the development that in the process pays attention to the concept of environmental sustainability. If the development carried out ignores the concept, then the development risk that arises is the negative impact due to development. This is in line with the statement of the Head of the Advocacy and Campaign Department of the Indonesian Forum for the Environment (WALHI), Suharyo (2017) in a public discussion on environmental policy in Surabaya stating that:

“Infrastructure development planning in Indonesia so far rarely considers environmental aspects. As one piece of evidence is an error in making an Environmental Impact Analysis in the construction of an overpass over an arterial road in Surabaya that connects south and north Surabaya”.

The statement above reaffirms that development activities, especially infrastructure development regarding the implementation of the Master Plan for the Acceleration and Expansion of Indonesian Economic Development (MP3EI) are still considered to ignore the concept of environmental sustainability by environmental institutions. Not only environmental institutions commenting on this environmental problem but also the Minister of Public Works (2009-2014 period) in Suharjo (2019) stated that so far the government has anticipated any environmental damage caused by infrastructure development. Not only that, in addition to economic growth, poverty reduction, and employment growth, efforts to preserve the environment are one of the important things in development. Unmitigated, this problem is included in the list of pillars of Indonesia's development.

The concept of long-lasting or sustainable development is also expected to facilitate environmental problems that occur. Sustainable development is a development paradigm that is directly related to the balance of nature or the environment. Keraf said that the paradigm of sustainable development was accepted as a political development agenda for all countries in the world. Meanwhile, according to Bastari (2020), the relationship between economy and ecology is an important thing in the discussion of sustainable development itself. Thus, environmentally friendly sustainable development should be something interesting to be discussed by the author.

Based on the above background, this paper focuses on the following problems:

- a. What is the relationship between development and the environment in Indonesia?
- b. How is the implementation of environmentally sustainable development in Indonesia?

II. MATERIALS AND METHODS

Definition of National Development

Etymologically, development means getting up, waking up means being aware, moving, getting up, and standing. In the sense of form (the science of waking up), wake up means to get up rectangular while in the sense of the verb, wake up is to make, establish or build. When viewed in terms of etymology, the concept of development includes anatomic form), physiology (life), and behavior.

Meanwhile, according to the opinions of several experts regarding the notion of development, Ahmadi et al (2018) define development as a process of change that is carried out through conscious and planned efforts; While development is a process of change that occurs naturally as a result of development. Bandonono et al (2019) defines development as a wider change of society from a less valuable life situation to a more valuable one. Bastari (2019) concludes several meanings of development as follows:

- a. Development as a process of social change towards a better order of community life.
- b. Development is a conscious, planned, and institutionalized human effort.
- c. Development as a value-free social process.
- d. Development acquires transcendental characteristics and concepts as a meta disciplinary phenomenon and even takes the form of an ideology, the ideology of development.
- e. Development as a value-loaded concept concerns the process of achieving the values that are embraced by a nation increasingly.
- f. Development is culture-specific, situation-specific, and time-specific.

Based on the various definitions of development that vary above, we can conclude that development is conscious, planned, and sustainable activity or effort to change the condition of a society towards a better condition regarding all aspects of physical-non-physical, material-spiritual life, including various areas of community life.

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Definition of Sustainable Development

Sustainable Development is a paradigm in development. Sustainable development emerged in the early 1970s which was expected to be a solution in solving the problem of pollution due to industrial development carried out. It was on this basis that the Stockholm Conference was held in 1972 followed by the establishment of The First Governing Council in Nairobi. The conference that was formed aims to solve the problems of the global physical environment both in developed and developing countries.

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Sustainable development is the development that meets the needs 11 the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Meanwhile, Mannion stated that the concept of sustainable development is a necessity to reconcile economic development, quality of life, and the environment in various political frameworks that are interrelated at the international and global levels.

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Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the meaning of sustainable development cannot be separated from environmental sustainability. 19 stainable environment is expected to support human life. Thus, environmentally sound sustainable development can improve the quality of life of present and future generations.

Methods of Research

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The method used in this paper is a descriptive research method. According to Arikunto, descriptive research is intended to investigate the circumstances, conditions, or other things that have been mentioned, the results of which are presented in the form of a research report. In research, researchers do not change, add, or manipulate the object or research area. In this research activity, the researcher only takes pictures of what happens to the object or area under study, then describes what happened in the form of a research report straightforwardly, as it is.

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Furthermore, Moleong (2000) states that the implementation of the descriptive method is not limited to collecting and compiling data, but includes analysis and interpretation of the meaning of the data. While the design used in this paper is a library studies design, where the author conducts a search on the literature and then conducts a study.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Development and Environment Relations

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In essence, the implementation of development affects and is influenced by the environment. Like a system, the two cannot be separated from each other. 20 eneral, development aims to improve the quality of life of the people and better fulfill the basic human needs of the people. To improve the quality of life of the people, as is the goal of development, the ability of the environment to support life at a higher level should be protected from damage. Environmental care is sought to avoid the extinction of life. In other words, if there is damage, a severe decline in the ecosystem in which humans live, then in the future human life will experience many difficulties. Thus, it can be said that sustainable development does not occur.

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Several things should be considered in the implementation of development and utilization of renewable natural resources, namely as follows:

- a. Generations to come must continue to inherit a nature that is still full of sources of prosperity to be able to give life to them
- b. There is a dynamic balance between the elements found in nature
- c. In extracting natural resources, natural preservation must be guaranteed, meaning that the harvest does not damage the auto regeneration of these natural resources.
- d. Planning for human life should remain with the environment and create satisfaction for both physical, economic, social, and spiritual needs.

In addition, the planning and implementation of development projects and the extraction of natural resources for life must be accompanied by:

- a. A development strategy that is aware of environmental problems, with the smallest ecological impact.
- b. An environmental policy throughout Indonesia that aims to realize the requirements of a better life for the Indonesian people for decades to come (if possible forever).

- c. Exploitation of biological resources is based on the aim of sustainability or environmental sustainability with the principle that harvesting the produce will not destroy its auto regeneration power
- d. Development planning to meet livelihood needs should aim to achieve a dynamic balance with the environment to provide physical, economic, social, and spiritual benefits.
- e. Make sure that some of the results of development can be used to repair environmental damage caused by development projects, to preserve the environment
- f. The use of natural resources cannot be replaced, it must be as economical and efficient as possible.

Sustainable Development Issues

Several issues in sustainable development have been described in detail by Astika (2021), namely:

- a. Global climate change;
- b. Ozone layer depletion;
- c. Decreased biodiversity;
- d. Declining environmental quality;
- e. Poverty problem.

In addition to the issues above, some examples of environmental problems caused by the development include:

Table 1. Environmental Problems Due to Development.

No.	As a result of	Environmental Issues
1.	Agricultural, Plantation and Livestock Development	- Creating the carbon cycle of earth warming, climate change.
2.	Industrial development produces solid waste, liquid waste, waste gas, odor, and noise.	- The water system is disturbed (erosion,

The Concept of Environmentally Sustainable Development in Indonesia

Development is a process that is generally planned deliberately in society to lead to better living conditions. In discussing sustainable development, two important aspects influence each other, namely environmental aspects and development aspects. The basic concept of sustainable development begins with the unlimited number of human needs that are not in line with the existence of limited natural resources. Therefore, the preservation of natural resources must be considered. To balance the existence of natural resources with economic activities, an environmentally sound development is required. The realization of harmonization between economic development and preservation of the environment and resources are two main things that need attention. Thus, the development carried out is not only useful for the present but can be sustainable for the future.

In line with that, The Global Tomorrow Coalition mentions that four things are the basic reasons for sustainable development.

Table 2. Basic reasons and Aspects of sustainable development.

No.	Sustainable Development Aspect	Basic Reason
1.	Economic Development	- Economic development and environmental health are two main things that are interrelated. The process of decision-making or policy

		formulation initiates the integration that occurs between the environment and the economy.
2.	Industrial Development and Environment	- Environmental and industrial issues are interrelated.
3.	Economic Development, Environment and related aspects	- Economic and environmental problems are also related to social and political factors.
4.	International Cooperation and Communication	- The importance of international cooperation and communication is caused by economic factors, pollution, and ecosystems that do not care about national boundaries

Nugroho (2020) defines environmentally sound development as a conscious and planned effort to use and manage natural resources wisely in sustainable development to improve the quality of life. Emil Salim believes that sustainable development aims to improve people's welfare, to meet human needs and aspirations. In general, sustainable development is essentially carried out to ensure the survival of future generations through equitable development. In line with the equitable distribution of development, Sutarnihardja (2004), states six sustainable development targets, namely:

- a. Equitable distribution of the benefits of intergenerational development results (intergenerational equity) which means that the use of natural resources for the sake of growth needs to pay attention to reasonable limits in the control of ecosystems or environmental systems and is directed at replaceable natural resources and emphasizes the lowest possible exploitation of natural resources that are unreplaceable.
- b. Safeguarding or safeguarding the preservation of existing natural resources and the environment and preventing ecosystem disturbances to ensure a good quality of life for future generations.
- c. The use and management of natural resources are solely for the sake of pursuing economic growth in the interest of equitable distribution of sustainable use of natural resources between generations.
- d. Maintaining the welfare of the people (society) that is sustainable both now and in the future (intertemporal).
- e. Maintaining the benefits of development or management of natural resources and the environment that have long-term or sustainable impacts between generations.
- f. Maintaining the quality or quality of human life between generations under their habitat.

Meanwhile, environmentally friendly development is a pattern of development policies that aim not to disturb the balance of the ecosystem, namely development that is oriented to the management of natural resources while at the same time making efforts to protect and develop them. Environmental management is based on the preservation of a harmonious and balanced environmental capability to support sustainable development for the improvement of human welfare. In implementing environmentally sound development, Lonergan emphasized that three important dimensions must be considered. The three dimensions are:

- a. The economic dimension that relates the effects of macroeconomic and microeconomic elements on the environment and how natural resources are treated in economic analysis.

b. The political dimension includes the political process that determines the appearance and character of development, population growth, and environmental degradation in all countries. This dimension also includes the role of community agents and social structures and their effects on the environment.

c. The Socio-Cultural Dimension that links tradition or history with the dominance of western science, as well as patterns of thought and religious traditions.

These three dimensions are integrated to encourage the creation of environmentally sound development.

According to Suharyo (2020), sustainable development does not have a greedy nature that is concerned with self-interest, but sustainable development also thinks about the needs of the next generation. Based on the description above, it can be seen that there is a close relationship between sustainable development and environmentally sound development. It can be said that environmentally sound development is the key to creating sustainable development. Furthermore, responding to the relationship between the two, M. Daud Silalahi emphasized that environmentally sound development and sustainable development can be likened to two sides of the same coin where both are interrelated. Therefore, the concepts of sustainable development and environmentally sound development are integrated in Law Number 32 of 2009. In-Law Number 32 of 2009, it is explained that:

"Sustainable development (environmentally friendly) is a conscious and planned effort that integrates environmental, social, and economic aspects into a development strategy to ensure the integrity of the environment as well as the safety, capability, welfare, and quality of life of present and future generations. ."

Broadly speaking, environmentally sound and sustainable development is the development that does not ignore environmental sustainability, maintains the harmony of the environment and resources so that sustainable development for present and future generations can be supported by the existence of a sustainable environment and resources. In this case, environmentally sustainable development means managing resources to improve the welfare of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to manage resources to improve their welfare.

17 Concerning the implementation of sustainable development in Indonesia, the government has made efforts to enact the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management. In its implementation, instruments or tools for controlling environmental damage are indispensable. Following up on this, Hadi and Samekto stated that there are several instruments for controlling environmental damage. The instruments are:

- a. Pre-emptive actions, such as spatial planning, preparation of Environmental Impact Analysis documents, Environmental Management Efforts and Environmental Monitoring Efforts documents;
- b. Preventive actions, such as monitoring of environmental quality standards, implementing a company rating assessment program (Proper Program);
- c. Action is proactive. Such as ISO 14001 certification, self-initiated environmental audits.

Based on the description above, one of the most important instruments to be carried out at an early stage to prevent environmental destruction and pollution is the Environmental Impact Analysis (Amdal). Amdal is a mandatory document for development implementers if the development carried out has a major and important impact on the environment. The EIA document contains the main procedures or stages that must be passed by development implementers. The businesses and/or activities that may have a major and significant impact on the environment include the following:

- a. Changing landforms and landscapes
- b. Exploitation of both renewable and non-renewable natural resources
- c. Processes and activities that have the potential to cause waste, pollution, and environmental damage, as well as deterioration of natural resources in utilization
- d. Processes and activities whose results can affect the natural environment, the artificial environment, as well as the social and cultural environment
- e. Processes and activities whose results will affect the preservation of natural resource conservation areas and/or the protection of cultural heritage

- f. Introduction of plant species, animal species, and micro-organisms
- g. Production and use of biological and non-biological materials
- h. The application of technology that is estimated to have great potential to affect the environment
- i. Activities that have a high risk, and or affect national defense.

Meanwhile, the criteria regarding the major and significant impacts of a business and or activity on the environment are:

- a. Number of people who will be affected
- b. Area of impact spread
- c. Intensity and duration of impact
- d. The number of other environmental components affected
- e. The cumulative nature of the impact
- f. Reversible or irreversible impact.

Efforts That Can Be Done In Implementing Environmentally Sustainable Development.

Over time, the implementation of development in Indonesia is expected to be sustainable. Although, in reality, development in Indonesia is often still negligent in paying attention to environmental sustainability. Therefore, given the importance of sustainable development, efforts are needed which are expected to pave the way in supporting and preserving environmentally sustainable development in Indonesia.

Several main and important things should be considered in the policy of implementing development and utilization of renewable natural resources, as shown in the following table:

Table 3. Policies and Aspects of sustainable development.

No.	Sustainable Development Aspect	Government Policy
1.	Generation Development	- Generations to come must continue to inherit a nature that is still full of sources of prosperity to be able to give life to them.
2.	Natural Balance Development	- There is a dynamic balance between the elements found in nature.
3.	Environmental Sustainability Development	- In extracting natural resources, natural preservation must be guaranteed, meaning that the harvest does not damage the auto regeneration of these natural resources.
4.	Humanism Needs	- Planning for human life should remain with the environment and create satisfaction for both physical, economic, social, and spiritual needs.

Apart from the things above, several things that must be included in planning and implementing development projects and extracting natural resources for life are as follows:

- a. A development strategy that is aware of environmental problems, with the smallest ecological impact.

- b. An environmental policy throughout Indonesia that aims to realize the requirements of a better life for the Indonesian people for decades to come (if possible forever).

- c. Exploitation of biological resources is based on the purpose of sustainability or environmental sustainability with the principle that harvesting the produce will not destroy its auto regeneration power.

- d. Development planning to meet livelihood needs should aim to achieve a dynamic balance with the environment to provide physical, economic, and social spiritual benefits.

- e. Make sure that some of the results of the development can be used to repair the environmental damage caused by the development project, to maintain the environmental sustainability.

- f. The use of non-replaceable natural resources must be as economical and efficient as possible.

Bandonno (2018) emphasized that five main efforts need to be made to carry out environmentally sound development, namely:

- a. Cultivating a work attitude based on the awareness of the mutual need for one another.

- b. The ability to match needs with the ability of natural resources to produce goods and services.

- c. Develop human resources to be able to respond to development challenges without damaging the environment.

- d. Develop environmental awareness among the community so that it grows into awareness of action.

- e. Growing non-governmental organizations that can empower themselves to promote community participation in achieving environmental management goals.

Furthermore, in realizing the concept of sustainable development, Emil emphasized that there is a need for a partnership triangle between the government, the business world, and civil society in a relationship of equality without ignoring the laws of economy, nature-ecology, and civilization. In addition to the descriptions above, what is no less important is the government's focus on enforcing environmental law. Enforcement of environmental law is the last process in the environmental policy planning cycle after legislation, setting standards, issuing permits, and implementing. Enforcement of environmental laws that What is meant is the provision of punishment to the initiator or implementer of development who violates the provisions in the building. Both in the form of administrative, civil, and criminal penalties as written in the legislation.

In addition, it is necessary to have an inspection as well as supervision that is carried out by authorized officials. Inspections and supervision are carried out before construction takes place. In this case, the role of EIA is very much needed for inspection (granting permits), monitoring, and enforcing environmental laws. In essence, Amdal is carried out to reduce the negative impacts that will be caused by development. In line with the role of the Amdal, Hadi stated that Amdal is carried out as a tool that completes a development project planning process that not only pays attention to the social aspects of the project but also aspects of the impact of the project. to social culture, physics, chemistry, and others. Technically, the agency responsible for formulating and monitoring the preparation of Amdal in Indonesia is the Environmental Impact Controlling Agency. In carrying out its role, the government should be able to conduct a Strategic Environmental Study to pay attention to sustainable development that does not ignore environmental sustainability.

Furthermore, in addition to some of the main points and the role of the government above, the community also has a role in sustainable development that is environmentally sound. The public can provide suggestions or opinions on the EIA document. In addition, the community is also expected to actively participate in maintaining environmental sustainability. In line with this, natural resources belonging to the community will be more sustainable when the whole community understands and maintains them.

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IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, it can be concluded some basic things as follows:

- a. Development has a close relationship with the environment. The environment is the supporter of every development activity. However, if the development carried out does not provide benefits to the environment, it can be ascertained that in its implementation, development does not pay attention to environmental sustainability. A damaged or unsustainable environment can have an impact on the extinction of life. Therefore, sustainable development is very much needed.
- 3 b. The concept of sustainable development is development carried out to improve the quality of life of present and future generations. While environmentally sound development is development in its implementation that does not ignore environmental sustainability. Thus, a sustainable environment can not only ensure the survival of the present generation but also future generations.

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