

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

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ABSTRACT: An overview of sustainable development in Indonesia is a concept of sustainable development that is of concern to development actors, including the government. The problem of development in meeting the needs of many emerging impacts on the declining quality of the environment. Therefore, a sustainable development concept is needed. There are many problems related to sustainable development, but we can formulate these problems: what is the definition and concept of sustainable development in Indonesia?

Sustainable development is development that aims to meet the needs of current and future generations. To fulfill this concept, an implementation strategy is needed, there are 4 (four) things that need to be considered, namely: equity, participation, diversity, integration and long-term perspective.

Keywords: sustainable development.

INTRODUCTION

The concept of sustainable development has actually been a concern of experts for a long time. However, the term sustainability itself has only emerged in the last few decades, even though attention to sustainability has been around for a long time.

Sustainable development is a human effort to improve the quality of life while still trying not to damage the ecosystem that supports life. Today the problem of sustainable development has become an important issue that needs to be continuously socialized in the community.

According to Emil Salim, sustainable development aims to improve the welfare of the community, to meet human needs and aspirations. Sustainable development is essentially at seeking equal distribution of development between generations, both now and in the future.

The problem of poverty is not new to the people of Indonesia. Various government programs have been rolled out to overcome or at least reduce poverty. It is difficult for the poor to meet the needs of life, especially in cities and rural areas. The programs they carry out are not necessarily able to solve problems, sometimes even cause new problems that must be resolved in the future.

The existing independence is related to sustainable development, which is development that is not only in the growth of the economic sector but also in terms of human development and the environment. Indonesia has experienced a different development model for more than 77 years of independence, development is a thought that needs to be planned so that Indonesia becomes more advanced.

Development is very important to fulfill human needs and improve the quality of human life, on the other hand development must be based on efficiency and responsible use of the environment from all community resources, namely the environment, human and economic resources.

Therefore, a sustainable development concept is needed, namely a development process that has the principle of meeting the needs of the present without compromising the fulfillment of the needs of future generations. Thus, it is important to develop synergistic economic, ecological and social needs policies which reinforce each other. Sustainable development is also called development that has good quality, is strong, durable and efficient, quality development was first defined in 1987 by the World Commission on environment and development chaired by Norwegian Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland.

Currently, we live in a century known as the age of development. The era when an idea is able to dominate and influence the thoughts of nations globally, concerning the problem of poverty and underdevelopment for millions of people in the world, including Indonesia. The term development (development) has now spread and is used as a vision, theory, and process that is believed by the people in almost all countries, especially the Third World.

Even today, various development approaches have been raised as ideas to achieve and realize the development goals themselves, namely efforts to improve people's welfare.

On 27 September 2015, the United Nations (UN) declared a global development plan known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The declaration marks the start of a new development period for the next 15 years, starting from January 1, 2016.

In implementing policies, it is always a concern of many parties, especially as objects of research, because they often experience many problems. If the problem is not anticipated beforehand, it will have difficulty in achieving it. Indonesia as one of the countries that participate in implementing the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals or known as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which has been implemented since January 2016. Meanwhile, the current government has decided on the implementation of Nawacita since 2014. This Nawacita national program has development goals in accordance with the

interests of the Indonesian state, but not all of the development goals contained in the *nawacita* meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In order to fulfill its commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia, the Government feels the need for a balance between the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) and the National Long-Term Development Plan (RPJPN). Exactly on July 4 2017, President Joko Widodo has signed Presidential Regulation Number 59 of 2017 concerning

Implementation of the Achievement of Sustainable Development Goals. At that time, the President agreed directly at the G20 Summit at the Hamburg Messe Und Congress, Germany. In terms of implementing the Presidential Regulation, it requires a form of cooperation from each institution or ministry interest which includes the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas), civil society organizations, academics and experts. Cooperation between government and non-government institutions, academics requires certain pre-conditions in order to achieve maximum results.

The Millennium Development Goals are a concerted effort of the international community to define development goals and objectives. These Millennium Development Goals have been followed by the establishment and pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals. Cumulatively, these policy objectives have shaped a global strategy for development for the period 2000-2030 that absorbs the largest sources of financial funds in the process.

According to KLH (1990) development (which is basically more economically oriented) can be measured for its sustainability based on three criteria, namely: (1) There is no wastage of the use of natural resources or depletion of natural resources; (2) No pollution and other environmental impacts; (3) The activities must be able to increase useable resources or replaceable resources.

This marks a policy shift in international development because, at the same time, these goals establish a universal framework for pursuing development and eradicating extreme poverty.

Meanwhile, the reasons for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia during the administration of President Joko Widodo, namely because the achievement of the MDGs is still far from expectations, which is caused, among other things, by an inaccurate recording system, budgetary commitments, especially in the regions and low cross-sectoral and programmatic.

PROBLEM

Based on the above background, we can take the following problems: What is the meaning and concept of Sustainable Development in development in Indonesia?

DISCUSSION

Definition and Concept of Sustainable Development in Indonesia

The goal of Sustainable Development is essentially to improve the welfare and prosperity of the community. Meanwhile, "Sustainable development is development that aims to meet the needs of future generations, to achieve these goals an implementation strategy is needed, including four things that need to be considered, namely:

- a. even distribution
- b. Participation
- c. Diversity,
- d. Integration, and
- e. Long term perspective followed by an ideal approach.

Apart from this, Sustainable Development also has the following objectives:

1. Overcoming all forms of poverty in places such as villages, cities and others.
2. Adequate, quality and timely education and encourage lifelong learning opportunities for all.
3. Achieve gender and empower women.
4. End efforts by promoting sustainable agriculture, food security and improving nutrition.
5. Ensure access to water and sanitation for all.
6. Promote healthy living and promote well-being for all ages.
7. Access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy.
8. Reducing good infrastructure within and between countries.
9. Build strong infrastructure, promote sustainable industry and encourage innovation.
10. Promote inclusive and economic growth and decent work for all.
11. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
12. Make cities inclusive, safe, sustainable.
13. Take important steps to fight climate change and its impacts.
14. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
15. Protect and use the oceans, seas and marine resources in a sustainable manner.
16. Reviving global partnerships for sustainable development.
17. Promote a just, peaceful and inclusive society.
18. Manage forests sustainably, fight land conversion to deserts, stop and rehabilitate land degradation and stop biodiversity loss.

Sustainable development also covers various aspects of life, namely:

- Ecological sustainability
- Economy
- Socio-cultural

- Politics, as well as
- Defense and security.

The concept of sustainable development has long been a concern of experts. However, the term sustainable itself only emerged a few decades ago, although attention to sustainability has been started for a long time, which is more worried about the availability of land due to the rapid population explosion. A century and a half later, this concern for sustainability has deepened after economic growth was limited by the availability of natural resources. With the limited availability of natural resources, the flow of goods and services produced from natural resources will not always be carried out continuously (on a sustainable basis).

Although it received sharp criticism from economists because of the weak economic fundamentals used in The Limit to Growth model, this book is enough to make people aware of the importance of sustainable development. Therefore, attention to this aspect of sustainability resurfaced when in 1987 the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) otherwise known as the Brundland Commission published a book entitled *Our Common Future*. This publication then triggered the birth of a new agenda regarding the concept of economic development and its relationship to the environment in the context of sustainable development. This agenda is also a challenge to the concept of neo-classical economic development which is a conventional development concept that has been known so far, sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the right to fulfill the needs of future generations.

Sustainable Development Concept

Some of the Sustainable Development Principles from the Rio Declaration in 1992 (UNCED, *The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, 1992* in Mitchell et al, 2003) are as follows:

- Humans are the center of attention of sustainable development. They live healthy and productive lives, in harmony with nature.
- The state in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law, the right of rulers to exploit their resources equally from present and future generations.
- The right to development must be fulfilled in order to meet the same development and environmental needs of future generations.
- In the context of achieving sustainable development, environmental protection should be an integral part of the development process and cannot be considered as a separate part of the process.
- All countries and communities must work together to fight poverty which is an obstacle to achieving sustainable development.

- In order to achieve sustainable development and a better quality of life for people, countries should reduce or reduce consumption and production patterns, and promote appropriate demographic policies.
- Countries should strengthen their capacities for sustainable development through increasing scientific understanding by exchanging knowledge and technology, and by promoting development, adaptation, technology transfer, including new technologies and technological innovations.
- Handling environmental issues with the participation of the entire community who are responsive to the environment from various levels. At the national level, each individual should have access to information about the environment, including information about hazardous materials and activities in the community environment, as well as the opportunity to participate in decision-making processes.
- In order to protect the environment, the precautionary approach) must be applied as a whole by the state according to its capabilities. Where there is a serious threat or irreversible damage, lack of knowledge should not be used as a reason for delaying cost measurements to prevent environmental degradation.
- Environmental impact assessment as a national instrument should be carried out for the proposed activities, which may have a direct impact on the environment which requires a decision at the national level.
- Indigenous and local people have an important role in environmental management and development because of their traditional understanding and knowledge. States should recognize and fully promote their identity, culture and preferences and strengthen their effective participation in achieve sustainable development.

Sustainable Development Ideas

The initiation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGS) Program by the United Nations (UN) is certainly the result of a big idea about sustainable development. This idea emerged after humans both felt the negative impact of the development that had been carried out that had not taken into account the aspects of environmental sustainability.

Sustainable Development Strategy

From the various existing concepts, the basic principles of each element of sustainable development can be formulated. In this case, there are four components that need to be considered, namely equity, participation, diversity, integration, and a long-term perspective including:

- Development that ensures equity and social justice.
Development that is oriented towards equity and social justice must be based on such things as equal distribution of land resources and production factors, equal distribution of women's roles and opportunities, equitable economic distribution, which is achieved by balanced

distribution of welfare. But equity is not something that can be directly achieved. Equity is a relative concept and cannot be directly measured. The ethical dimension of sustainable development is comprehensive, the income gap between rich and poor countries is widening, although equity in many countries has increased. Another ethical aspect that needs to be a concern for sustainable development is the prospect of future generations which cannot be compromised with the activities of the present generation. This means that the development of the present generation needs to consider future generations in meeting their needs.

- Development that Values Diversity.

Maintenance of biodiversity is a prerequisite to ensure that natural resources are always available sustainably for the present and the future. Biodiversity is also the basis for ecosystem balance. Maintaining cultural diversity will promote equal treatment of everyone and make knowledge of the traditions of various peoples more understandable.

- Development Using an Integrative Approach.

Sustainable development prioritizes the relationship between humans and nature. Humans influence nature in beneficial or destructive ways. Only by utilizing the understanding of the complex relationship between natural systems and social systems. By using this understanding, a more integrative implementation of development is a possible concept of development implementation. This is a major institutional challenge.

- Development that Asks for a Long-Term Perspective.

Society tends to value the present more than the future. The implications of sustainable development are the challenges that underlie this assessment. Sustainable development requires an assessment that is different from the normal assumptions in the discounting procedure. The long-term perception is a sustainable development perspective. Until now, the short-term framework dominates the thinking of economic decision makers, therefore it needs to be considered.

The United Nations Commission on Environment and Development (UNCED) defines sustainable development as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising future generations to meet the needs of the future.

Support comes from those who see that the concept of sustainable development can be a challenge for neoliberal economics that pays attention to aspects of equitable distribution of welfare and environmental preservation.

From here, the idea of a Green Economy also emerged which is related to the idea of sustainable development, especially with the economic sector. Green Economy is a term introduced in 1989 in the UK by economists.

The idea of a Green Economy departs from the problems faced by many countries, both developed and developing. The problem is the gap between welfare and the environment. Referring to the term introduced by Scato, Green Economy is basically for people and the planet.

In order to better understand a Green Economy, it is useful to briefly explain the basic assumptions of the economy and then how it is "greened". Economics is a term that refers to efforts to fulfill human needs and wants from limited resources. Therefore, scarcity is the base from which the economy starts.

Sustainable Development Approach

Ideally, sustainable development requires an approach to achieving sustainability or the sustainability of various aspects of life which include; ecological, economic, socio-cultural, political sustainability, as well as defense and security sustainability include - Ecological sustainability is a prerequisite for development and sustainability of life. Ecological sustainability will ensure the sustainability of the bumf ecosystem. To ensure ecological sustainability, the following should be pursued:

- a. Maintaining the integrity of the environmental order so that the life support system on earth is guaranteed and the productivity, adaptability, and restoration system for soil, water, air and all life is sustainable.
- b. There are three aspects that must be considered to maintain the integrity of the environmental order, namely; carrying capacity, assimilative capacity and sustainable use of recoverable resources. the third is to carry out activities that do not disturb the integrity of the environmental order, namely to avoid natural conversion and ecosystem modification, reduce the conversion of fertile land and manage it with a high ecological quality book, and the waste that is disposed of does not exceed the assimilative capacity of the environment.
- c. Maintaining biodiversity in the diversity of life that determines the sustainability of ecological processes. The process that makes a series of services to humans today and in the future. There are three aspects of biodiversity, namely genetic diversity, species, and environmental order. To convert this biodiversity, it is necessary to do the following, namely "maintaining natural ecosystems and representative areas of the uniqueness of biological resources so that they are not modified, maintaining as large as possible the modified ecosystem area for species diversity and sustainability, conservative of agricultural land conversion".

Environmentally sound development management is important for ecosystem sustainability. This can be implemented through: prevention of environmental pollution; rehabilitation and restoration of damaged ecosystems and natural resources; increase the production capacity of natural and human-built ecosystems.

- Economic sustainability.

The development perspective has two main things, both of which are closely related to the objectives of other sustainability aspects. Macroeconomic sustainability ensures sustainable economic progress and promotes economic efficiency through structural and national

reforms. The three main elements for macroeconomic sustainability are economic efficiency, sustainable economic prosperity, and increasing equity and distribution of wealth. The above can be achieved through macroeconomic policies covering fiscal reforms, increasing public sector efficiency, mobilizing domestic savings, managing exchange rates, institutional reforms, effective market power, social measures for human resource development and improving the distribution of income and assets.

- Sectoral Economic Sustainability.

Policy adjustments that increase macroeconomic sustainability in the short term will result in sectoral distortions which in turn ignore ecological sustainability. This should be corrected through specific and targeted sectoral policies. Therefore, it is important to heed the sustainability of sectoral activities and economics. In order to achieve sectoral economic sustainability, various cases were carried out on economic activities. First, natural resources whose economic value can be calculated must be treated as tangible capital within the framework of economic accounting, second, in principle the price of natural resources must reflect extraction costs, plus environmental costs and utilization costs. Economists must identify and treat resources as recoverable, non-recoverable and environmental sources. Recoverable resources such as forests can provide sustainable benefits if they do not treat economic productivity as a passive function or flow of services; using sustainable management principles, while non-recoverable sources have absolute amounts and are reduced when used. Therefore, in this condition, the concept of sustainable yield should not be applied. Sustainable development in the context of non-recoverable resources means: efficient use so that it can be utilized by future generations and efforts are made to develop substitutions with recoverable resources; limiting the environmental impact of its use as small as possible, because environmental resources are biosphere, overall these resources do not shrink but vary according to their quality.

- Socio-Cultural Sustainability.

Overall, social and cultural sustainability is expressed in social justice, human dignity and improving the quality of life for all human beings. Social and cultural sustainability has four goals, namely:

- a. Population stability whose implementation requires strong political commitment, public awareness and participation, strengthening the role and status of women, improving the quality, effectiveness and family environment.
- b. Meeting basic human needs, by fighting poverty and reducing absolute poverty. Sustainability of development is impossible to achieve if there is a gap in the distribution of wealth or the existence of social class. Barriers to social sustainability must be removed by meeting basic human needs. The removed social class makes it possible to get equal access to education, equal distribution of land restoration and an increase in the role of women.

- c. Maintaining cultural diversity, by recognizing and respecting the social and cultural systems of all nations, and by understanding and using traditional knowledge for the benefit of society and economic development.
- d. Encourage local community participation in decision making. Some of the following requirements are important for social sustainability, namely: priority must be given to social spending and programs directed at mutual benefits, investment in resource development for example improving the status of women, access to education and health, economic progress must be sustainable through investment and technological change and must be in harmony with equitable and effective distribution of production assets, regional and rural disparities, and cities, need to be avoided through local decisions on priorities and resource allocation. Political Sustainability Political sustainability is directed at respect for human rights, individual and social freedom to participate in the economic, social and political fields, democracy that is implemented needs to pay attention to transparent and responsible democratic processes, certainty of food, water and housing supply.

- Defense and Security Sustainability.

Sustainability of security such as facing and overcoming challenges, threats and disturbances both from inside and outside, directly and indirectly that can endanger the integrity, identity, continuity of the state and nation needs attention.²⁷

CONCLUSION

Based on the description above, we can conclude that: Sustainable development is not a simple concept but a complex one, because in its operation there are many things that need to be considered and interrelated. Therefore, it is important to improve the understanding of sustainable development, especially for policy makers both on a macro and micro scale in order to achieve development goals properly. To understand the concept of sustainable development, in its implementation or application, a conceptual or theoretical basis is needed that can be used as a reference in the direction of development, therefore it is necessary to identify various concepts and considerations of sustainability aspects to help identify and formulate various strategies, and become a reference in achieving development goals, specifically in Indonesia, should pay attention to the following aspects:

1. Utilization of natural resources and ownership rights over future consumption must be determined to avoid overexploitation of natural resources today.
2. In a situation where the market is not functioning, non-market intervention is required.
3. Correct intervention is an important strategy to maintain sustainability.
4. As well as maintaining sustainability in development, it requires the government's commitment in determining development directions and policies, both in the short, medium and long term.

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