

Sustainable Development in Indonesia: Current Problems and Future Challenges

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Abstract—Indonesia adopted sustainable development as a paradigm of development since the beginning of 1970s. The Broad Outline of State Policy of 1973 stated that the natural resources must be utilized rationally and should consider the need of the next generation. In 1982, the government promulgated the Environmental Management Act. Since then, the government regulations and other provisions related to environment have been enacted. However, under the new order government, the natural resource depletion and environmental degradation was so massive. This was because the orientation of development more toward economic growth. The government policy was characterized by centralistic and did not incorporate local interest. During the regional autonomy started in 2001, the natural resource and environment condition became worse. Forest depletion escalates from 1.6 million hectare per year during the new order government to be 2.5 million hectare per year during the regional autonomy era. Regional autonomy leads local government to excessively exploit natural resources to generate local income. In addition, there has been a strong tendency among local government to manage their autonomy within their own administrative boundaries. The future challenges are the fact there is no change of paradigm in which natural resource has been treated as source of income. In addition, high political cost of regional and local head election suspected to stimulate issuing many mining and plantation permits for private sectors. This leads to excessively natural resource depletion and environmental degradation. To develop an environmentally sustainable development, comprehensive measures including improvement of political system are required.

Keywords; *natural resource depletion; environmental degradation; income source; sustainable development*

I. INTRODUCTION

Since the year of 2000 sustainable development has been broadened to be the concept of sustainable development goals (SDGs) and to be updated in 2015 [1]. The 2015's SDGs consist of seventeen goals covering three pillars namely human development: health, education and, gender equity, socio-economics: social disparity, poverty, infrastructures availability and economic growth, environment development: maintaining natural resources availability and good environment quality. This paper observes the social and

environment dimensions of development policy and implementation [2]

II. METHODOLOGY

The type of research is descriptive analysis. The data gathered mainly through literature review and content analysis from mass media. Effort to improve the natural resource management was done by promulgating a Consultative Assembly's Decree number IX of 2001 on Agrarian Renewal and Natural Resource Management [3]. There are 11 principles mandated by this decree including maintaining NKRI (the unitary state of Republic of Indonesia) respect to human right, respect to law supreme, social welfare, democratic, justice, sustainability, social and ecological functions, integrity and coordination, recognition of customary law community, balance between the right and responsibility and decentralization. This decree also governed to People's representative Council and President of Republic of Indonesia to consider these principles as basis for any policy and formulation of law and regulations.

However, this decree was not fully implemented. Based on research done by Corruption Eradication Commission, from 2000-2012 deforestation reach to 840 000 hectare causing poverty and ecological degradation [4]. Based on data issued by Statistics Central Bureau (2014) there are 8.643 228 families rely on forest resource and mostly they are in poor condition and live at the forest area, concessions of plantation and mining areas. Number of social conflicts steamed from natural resource exploitation in 2017 reached to 659, escalating more than 50 percent compared to the previous year [4].

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

One indicator of environmental quality is environmental performance index (EPI) consisting of air, water and land cover quality index [5]. At national level, water quality index tend to decline which is 65, 86 (2015), 60,38 (2016) and 53,15 (2017); while land cover quality index was fluctuated and at low level 58,30 (2015), 57,83(2016) and 60,31 (2017). At the main island specifically at the provinces of Java, some parameters show in a critical condition as shown at the next following table [5]:

TABLE I ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY INDEX 2017

NO	PROVINCE	WATER QUALITY INDEX	AIR QUALITY INDEX	LAND COVER QUALITY INDEX
1	ACEH	68.29	89.84	77.89
2	SUMATERA UTARA	50.00	87.32	49.25
3	RIAU	53.08	90.90	51.89
4	KEPULAUAN RIAU	55.33	95.47	58.46
5	JAMBI	51.25	89.39	54.46
6	BENGKULU	54.07	92.55	55.84
7	SUMATERA BARAT	54.32	89.87	67.50
8	SUMATERA SELATAN	63.81	88.88	42.55
9	KEPULAUAN BANGKA BELITUNG	66.25	94.97	41.56
10	LAMPUNG	48.77	85.02	33.75
11	BANTEN	47.67	75.36	40.11
12	DKI JAKARTA	35.00	53.50	22.86
13	JAWA BARAT	41.43	77.85	38.39
14	JAWA TENGAH	60.00	83.91	43.47
15	DIY	35.95	88.08	35.60
16	JAWA TIMUR	49.17	85.49	50.70
17	BALI	60.00	91.40	40.29
18	NTB	50.00	88.02	69.10
19	NTT	41.48	91.18	59.3

20	KALIMANTAN BARAT	57.50	89.12	60.16
21	KALIMANTAN SELATAN	52.25	89.02	49.21
22	KALIMANTAN TENGAH	55.26	92.25	74.76
23	KALIMANTAN TIMUR	57.79	88.87	88.54
24	KALIMANTAN UTARA	51.00	95.83	88.54
25	SULAWESI SELATAN	54.29	88.66	54.81
26	SULAWESI TENGGARA	70.00	91.04	75.12
27	SULAWESI TENGAH	50.00	94.38	84.32
28	SULAWESI BARAT	56.91	91.45	70.97
29	GORONTALO	48,57	94.79	78.92
30	SULAWESI UTARA	54.62	94.32	59.96
31	MALUKU	49.83	85.64	86.37
32	MALUKU UTARA	50.62	96.00	82.60
33	PAPUA BARAT	50.00	95.63	100.00
34	PAPUA	62.50	90.01	94.86
	NATIONAL	53.15	87.03	60.31

From the above table show that water and land cover quality index at provinces of Java (Jakarta, West, Central and East Java and Yogyakarta) are at the low level indicating that waste water both come from domestic and industries are not controllable. The low level of land cover quality index indicate the land use change from green open space including forest, agriculture, fisheries, plantation converted to be various infrastructures such as housing, industries and other

commercial uses have been so massive. Land use change reach to 100 000 hectare per year

In the case of Central Java province in which the land cover ratio is at the low level which is 43,47 parallel with the vulnerability of an area in which 23 regencies and cities out of 35 are vulnerable to occur flood and landslide. In 2017, 95 percent of 2175 disaster was hydro-meteorological type of disaster indicating that Indonesia is at ecological emergency.

In Kalimantan and Sumatera islands, local and provincial governments issued many concession permits for plantation and mining [6]. In West and South Kalimantan, plantation concession permit is 5,5 million hectare for 515 enterprises, mining concession permit is 6,4 million hectare for 813 enterprises, industrial plantation permit is 2,4 million hectare for 52 enterprises, forest concession permit is 1,2 million hectare for 52 enterprises. Environmental Performance Index for South Kalimantan was the lowest compared with other provinces and at the rank of 26 among 34 provinces in Indonesia. In East Kalimantan, with the area of 12, 7 million hectare, 5,2 million hectare (46%) is allocated for mining, 3, 37 hectare for plantation. Number of mining permit holders are 1400 enterprises and karst conserved is only 307 thousand hectare (15%) out of total karst area. In 2017, Environment Forum (WALHI) noted that there were 389 500 industrial plantation permits and there are 2509 natural resource exploitation permits considered not clear and clean[1]. Forest area in Kalimantan is 40,8 million hectare, between 2000-2005 deforestation reached to 1,23 million hectare. Degradation rate reach to 600.000 hectare per year. According to Khalid (2018) transactional politics causes high cost politics and stimulate pawnshop of natural resources by concession permit sale. Selling natural resources is the easiest way to compensate the political cost [7].

IV. CONCLUSION

Broad outline of State Policy and Decree of Consultative Assembly mandates to utilize natural resources rationally by considering the need of the next generation and the principles of democratic, justice and sustainable. However during the new order government and regional autonomy, natural resources has been treated as source of income This is exacerbated by the practice of democratic transactional stimulating high political cost and sacrificing natural resource. Natural resource depletion and environmental degradation

indicated with the low level of environmental performance index stimulate environmental disaster such as flood, landslide and drought. It is recommended that [1] to change the system of *pilkada* (regional and local head election) to a substantial democratic and to eliminate high political cost [2] In dealing with flood and landslide as result of exceeding environmental carrying capacity, it is required to proactively respond by dealing with the source of the problem for instance building a dam, retention tank, bio Pori [3]in relation with point 2, it is required to revise spatial planning by mapping critical areas and to determine which area for conservation and for utilization.

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