Increasing the Development of Environmental-Based Regional Economy: Build and Save the Nation’s Future

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Abstract. Environmental issues have become global issues that must be addressed by all levels of society in a responsive and focused manner. Since the 1970s, the world community began to pay great attention to the problems of nature and the environment. The discourse on environmentally sound economic development is of particular concern in order to maintain the sustainability of life throughout the world, including the regions in Indonesia. To achieve environmentally sound development is not enough to only enhance economic development and forget about the sustainability of the ecosystem and social environment of the community, both must be mutually integrated until finally a strong national economic development is achieved in order to save the nation's future. This study aims to find out how the implementation of regional economic development in Indonesia has applied the principles of environmental economic development that is environmentally sound as an effort to build and save the future of the nation or just become a slogan on its journey. The type of research used in this study is descriptive using literature studies. The result is known that Indonesia has not been able to carry out the improvement of regional economic development with an environmental perspective. The development carried out in Indonesia since the 1970s still tends to focus on economic development, even on economic growth which tends to be short-term orientation so that the problem of sustainability development has not become a top priority. For this reason, in the context of aspirational environmentally sound development, the implementation of development must rely on the principle of benefits and sustainability, community, justice, togetherness, openness, and integration.

Keywords: Regional Economic Development, Environment, Future of the Nation

1. Introduction

Regional economic development is continuously carried out in various aspects, both economic, social and other aspects. One of the issues of concern in regional economic development is the environmental aspect caused by business activities that exploit existing natural resources. It is about the issue of natural resources management which is done on behalf of Local Ownership Revenue (PAD) expansion. It was known as a massive case during the implementation of regional development.
Environment is one of the important things to consider, because the environment reflects and describes the physical and non-physical conditions of a particular region, so that it can reflect the sustainability of future activities, both the behavior of the community in the area or the economic activities that exist in the region itself. Strong criticism that the implementation of regional development does not have an impact on better change is a debate between the central and regional governments in order to create an environmentally sound economic development.

Previously, the central government was accused of depleting natural resources and careless of the environmental protection then, this time, local government has been accused of increasing environmental degradation. The environmental degradation, the high rates of deforestation and the excessive ecological destruction were continually accepted as a domino effect to the implementation of regional development which was not insightful to the sustainable development. The center officials pointed to the environmental degradation as a bad side of regional development. On the other hand, the local government argued pragmatically by stating that the central government was the one who depleting the region's natural resources and it is time for regional people to enjoy their natural resources.

Development of both economic, social and environmental development has interrelated, reciprocal relationships and has very close interactions. It cannot be denied, that development can affect the environment and the environment can also affect development. And both are interrelated and interconnected. However, both development and the environment cannot necessarily support each other. Because it is possible that development is less optimal so as to create an environment that is less conducive and can also be a less supportive environment.

Natural resource-based economic development that does not pay attention to environmental sustainability aspects will ultimately have a negative impact on the environment itself, because basically natural resources and the environment have limited carrying capacity. In other words, economic development that does not pay attention to the capacity of natural resources and the environment will cause development problems in the future. It will create its own problems for life in the future, for the sustainability of the children of the Indonesian Nation.

Liberal Globalization Policy and market integration have encouraged an increase in exploitation of natural resources such as oil and gas, forests and marine so as to encourage the acceleration of serious environmental damage both in cities and villages. In addition, this Globalization era helped encourage the exploration of natural resources that exceeded the limits which resulted in the sustainability of the availability of natural resources such as water, soil, oxygen, food and energy sources which were depleting and had a lot of damage to the environment around us. That is, the benefits of globalization are lower than the claims that have been believed. Because the price that has to be paid is more expensive, because the environment is also increasingly damaged, corrupt politics that is increasingly growing rampant, and the rapid changes in various lives that are happening make people unable to adjust their culture at this time.

In its development, it was realized that sustainable development was not only related to environmental aspects alone, but also economic and social development known as "The Living Triangle". It is not possible, the environment can be maintained properly if the social and economic conditions of the community are bad.
2. Methodology
The type of research used in this study is descriptive research with a literature study research approach. The purpose of this study is to find out and explain how regional economic development in Indonesia is in an effort to preserve the environment with the aim of building and saving the future of the nation. By looking at the phenomena that have occurred in the development of regions in Indonesia, both long-term or short-term since Indonesia's independence 73 years ago. In conducting this research the first was to study literature on books, journals and print or online media that discussed regional economic development using environmental principles. Furthermore, the data obtained is used as a reference for making research questionnaires distributed through social media, e-mail and other media (internet). Data collection is carried out through direct surveys and literature, where there are 2 (two) types of data used, namely primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained from questionnaires in various media regarding regional economic development in Indonesia with an environmental perspective and steps to resolve the problems that occurred. Whereas secondary data is obtained from literature supporting data and existing references. After carrying out the survey and obtaining the data obtained from the questionnaire dissemination, the data processing process is then carried out. Data processing aims to facilitate data analysis. The data analysis technique used is descriptive analysis.

3. Findings
3.1 Failure of the Development of an Environmental-Based Regional Economy in Indonesia
Regional economic development carried out in Indonesia since the 1970s until now still tends to focus on economic development, even on economic growth which tends to be short-term orientation so that the problem of sustainability development has not become a top priority. Not surprisingly, policy makers in this country prefer shortcuts, which are quick to see results, and pay less attention to environmental sustainability. Especially in the field of exploiting natural resources, or providing greater concessions to economic activities that have the potential to damage the environment both from domestic or foreign industrialization. So that it can be seen that infrastructure damage is getting worse, environmental conditions are also deteriorating, and the Human Development Index (HDI) is getting worse. The implementation of sustainable economic development in Indonesia should be noted in the assessment of D. Pearce & G Atkinson in his writing "A Measure of Sustainable Development". As quoted by Soerjani, these two authors assess that Indonesia's economic development is still considered unsustainable. This is because the depreciation of Indonesia's natural resources is 17% of GDB, while the investment is only 15%. The development is only considered sustainable in utilizing natural resources through technology and art engineering, so that if we consume the added value, it is very possible to save for investment worth 17% or even more. So it is clear that the ability of human resources to provide "added value" to supporting development resources through the application of science, technology and art is key whether the economic development carried out is "sustainable" sustainable, sustainable or not.

The prolonged process of political transition after reform brought various legal uncertainties which resulted in the difficulty of implementing various environmental policies consistently. Although formally the government is committed to managing natural resources in a sustainable manner, it turns out that the situation on the ground seems to be far from the fire. Overlapping rules of regulation, social conflicts involving various elements of society with employers, communities with local governments, bureaucratic arrangements that do not reflect good governance, inaccurate environmental management planning, lack of coordination of each state hierarchy, lack of transparency and accountability, and rampant The practice of Corruption, Collusion and Nepotism (KKN) that is evenly distributed in all fields has resulted in the reality of environmental management in Indonesia being further removed from the
normative commitment of "environmentally sound development" that was proclaimed. The implementation of Sustainable Development in Indonesia is stated in the National Development Program (PROPENAS) which is scheduled by the National Development Planning Agency (BAPPENAS) as a guide for the implementation of development in Indonesia. PROPENAS is scheduled to be held every 5 years since 1999, 2004, 2009 and 2014. In the PROPENAS, in general, the government's commitment to environmental care is outlined. The implementation of PROPENAS has resulted in an increase in industry and services, but a decline in agriculture and the environment. Forest damage is also still very concerning. In fact, according to WALHI data, every hour of Indonesian forest is lost on three football fields. At the moment it can be said, the economy minister pursues economic growth without looking at environmental sustainability. Vice versa, the environment minister continues to improve the environment without looking at indicators of economic growth. "The development agenda should look at the three elements of sustainable development, not separate," so that the economic growth that occurs can be a good economic growth and remain environmentally sound for the future of the nation's life.

In addition to the government's half-hearted understanding of sustainable development, we can see that the failure to implement sustainable development in Indonesia is also caused by strong market penetration in Indonesia so that economic growth takes precedence over environmental sustainability and often there is a negative relationship between the two elements. For example what happened in Lapindo. It is very clear that there is a very prominent economic interest in the case and ignores the environment. The drilling carried out in Sidoarjo brought about a muddy crippling community production source and eventually resulted in the inhibition of the social welfare of the community. Besides Lapindo, there is also PT. Freeport, which has been conducting gold exploration in Indonesia for almost half a century since 1967, has disposed of 300,000 tons of waste per day, causing three rivers around the mine to be polluted. There are no fish and other living things on the river because of pollution by the waste disposal. Besides that hundreds of kilometers of forest around the Freeport are also bare. This fact reminds the government not to market that controls the environment for the survival of the nation's future. The failure of the government in understanding and fulfilling the aspirations of the people also triggered a vertical conflict between the central and regional governments and horizontal conflicts between elements of society which ultimately led to the action of anarchism and claimed lives, still not remembered by the Indonesian people in the case of Padang (Riau), Bima (NTB) and Mesuji (Lampung) after the reformation period.

### 3.2 Environmental-Based Economic Development Policy

The existence of the environment is very important for the sustainability of all aspects of living things, especially humans for their welfare. For this reason, it is necessary to have an environmentally sound policy so that the balance of natural ecosystems is maintained so that people can prosper, not only look at aspects of economic growth by putting aside existing ecosystems. First, in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (PPLH). Secondly, in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No.23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management (PLH), then in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (PPLH), and then as for the purpose of protection and environmental management, where this is in accordance with what is stated in the Act. RI. No.32 Article 3 of 2009 (PPLH). Third, article 4 of Law No. 25 of 2004 concerning the National Development Planning System, then renewed in Law No.17 of 2007 concerning the National Long-Term Development Plan. Fourth, Opening of the 1945 Constitution.
Thus, the vision of the development of the State of Indonesia is development that can fulfill the aspirations and needs of the community without reducing the potential for fulfilling the aspirations and needs of future generations. The concept of sustainable development arises and develops because of the emergence of human consciousness that economic and social development cannot be separated from the surrounding environmental conditions. Then the development of environmentally sustainable sustainable economy has been realized in a more concrete form of law through Law No. 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Impact Analysis (AMDAL), where AMDAL is a careful and in-depth study of the important impacts of a planned activity. Second, AMDAL is the result of a study on the impact of a planned activity on the environment, which is needed for the decision making process. Third, AMDAL is the study of the important impact of a business and / or planned activity on the environment that is needed for the decision making process concerning the operation of a business and or activity. But unfortunately, AMDAL in various other economic development and development projects has not achieved the desired environmental conservation targets due to lack of law enforcement and there are still many irregularities in the implementation of the AMDAL.

Sustainable economic development that is environmentally sound which is used here is a translation of sustainable development which is very popular in Western countries. The term sustainable development is officially used in MPR Decree Number IV/MPR/1999 concerning GBHN, while the term sustainable development with environmental insight used in Law No. 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management. In addition, there are also known as Environment and Development, while previously it was more popular to be used as an Environmental Development term as a translation of Eco-development. According to Sonny A. Keraf, Since the 1980s the environmental political agenda has begun to focus on the paradigm of sustainable development. From the first time this term appeared in the World Conservation Strategy of the International Union for the conservation of nature (1980), then used by Lester R. Brown in his book Building a Sustainable Society (1981). The term then became very popular through the Bruntland report, Our Common Future (1987). In 1992 was the culmination of the political process, which finally at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, the sustainable development paradigm was accepted as a political development agenda for all countries in the world. The development of environmental policy is driven by the work of the World Commission on Environment and Development (WEC). The WEC was formed by the United Nations to fulfill the decision of the UN General Assembly in December 1983 No.38/161 and was led by Mrs. Gro Harlem Bruntland (Norway) and Mansour Khalid (Sudan). A member from Indonesia, Emil Salim.

3.3 Building and Saving the Future of the Nation

Environmental conservation and accelerated development can be simultaneously carried out, what is needed is a strategy in giving priority to the implementation of the development. Apart from that, there are many sectors that are closely related to the environment but can be the basis of fundamental economic development acceleration. The development of an environmentally sound regional economy is carried out by the government together with the community and the business world to maintain a natural balance and apply the concept of environmentally friendly. This also means that the movement of economic development must be oriented, consider and pay attention to the benefits and impacts of quality, quantity, continuity and efficiency of the use of space and the environmental ecosystem itself. In another sense, the implementation of aspirational environmentally sound economic development, the implementation of economic development must be based on the principle of benefits and sustainability, community, justice, togetherness, openness and integration. Media Socialization to the community must be encouraged again, because considering the importance of environmental conservation and the need for incentives for business actors who implement environmental conservation. This must be immediately formulated as a
government stimulus to business people in order to develop concern for business actors to maintain natural balance and apply the concept of environmentally friendly in every business activity. Infrastructure development should also really pay attention to the values of the balance of life with nature to safeguard all forms of impacts on excessive environmental exploitation. So from that, there needs to be a policy from the government that is integrated in economic and social development in order to provide optimal results for all Indonesian people and generations in the future.

In order to carry out aspirational environmentally sound development, the implementation of development must rest on the principle of benefits and sustainability, community, justice, togetherness, openness, and integration. The practice of development is based on "Justice" and "Equity" with a manipulative and discriminatory framework, ultimately resulting in a demand for a new development paradigm that is fair and proportional development, not "fair and equitable" anymore, because the concept of "equity" is felt to have long hurt the sense of justice towards local communities. Therefore, local communities and producing regions should be able to obtain the greatest distribution of benefits from the management of natural resources themselves. That is, attention to local aspirations that are fair should be the foundation of the central and regional governments in making every policy and implementing "proportional" and "participatory" environmentally sound development. Various other approaches should continue to be explored to try and be pursued to the maximum extent possible in implementing the concept of environmentally sound development that is fair and prosperous, as well as promoting the principles of a more proportional and participatory financial balance. In addition, political aspects also play an important role in carrying out sustainable development. Political will of all parties to implement sustainable development is expected to have an important role, participating in realizing "proportional" and "participatory" environmentally-oriented development, including political stability also plays an important role in this matter. Finally, the ethical and cultural and social aspects of society are equally important to play a role in the implementation of the "proportional" and "participatory" sustainable development policies.

4. Discussion

The term 'sustainable development' or sustainable development is not a new concept related to the concept of development. This means that the concept of sustainable development has relevance if it is associated with efficient and fairness problems. Efficiently to enlarge the development cake, and equity (equity) for proper distribution and maintain sustainable use. The results of the implementation of Sustainable Development (SD) in Indonesia which shows that there has been a decline in agriculture and the environment due to the government's understanding of sustainable development is still halfway through. The implementation of the three elements in sustainable development is not carried out in an integrated manner. This means that these three elements are still carried out individually, the three elements are economic, social and environmental.

According to Santoso in Zaini the term sustainable development contains a variety of different interpretations because the terminology of sustainable development is very open to be interpreted in various senses. In addition to the concept of sustainable development originating from WCED, there are also constraints on development that are supported by the World Bank, the World Conservation Society (IUCN) and IUCN with UNEP and WWF which emphasize the improvement of socio-economic, conservation, natural resources and attention to power. Support long-term natural resources and diversity. This concept is formulated in what is called Caring for the Earth: The Strategy for Sustainable Living replaces the World Conservation Strategy (WCS). In the formulation of Caring for the Earth abbreviated CE (1991) the formulation of sustainable development is outlined as follows:
improving the quality of human life while living within the carrying capacity of supporting ecosystem. A sustainable economy is the product of sustainable development. It maintains its natural resources base, it can continue to develop by adopting and through improvement in knowledge, organization, technical efficiency and wisdom.

There is something interesting in this connection, which here recognizes the importance of the legal role to sustain the implementation of sustainable development. As stated by Soemartono states that, sustainable development is a perspective on activities carried out systematically and planned in the framework of increasing the welfare, quality of life and environment of humanity without reducing access and opportunity to future generations. Tomorrow's Generation Today's Generation North to enjoy and use it. Furthermore, according to Law No. 23 of 1997 defines "environmentally sustainable development is a conscious and planned effort that integrates the environment, including resources, into the development process to ensure the ability, welfare, and quality of life of present and future generations.

According to Sugandi in Zaini, M, Agus Tri Darmawanto the model of sustainable development is based on three main pillars, the three of which are interrelated, namely first, society, relating to the role of society, responsibility, social interaction, community behavior and social conditions community that exists in an area, secondly, the environment, which is related to the natural environment, including the physical environment and the existence of a set of institutions as a result of man-made in order to use it, third, economy, namely the economic welfare of the community and the utilization of the natural environment to meet the needs of the community including order to make a profit. The three pillars are interrelated, if the three in the current generation are interrelated and mutually supportive, then the results of the present generation will be able to be enjoyed by the next generation. Sustainable development by conserving the environment will only succeed if all technical aspects and all supporting elements are integrated and supported with sustainable economic and social development because the Indonesian people are in dire need of a competitive establishment, especially in the economic field. Regional economic development through progressive and aggressive economic development in all fields needs to be encouraged to achieve this level of competitive stability. Thus, it is felt that from now on we have a great responsibility so that in an effort to meet current needs, we will not reduce the ability of future generations to meet their needs and the hopes of the nation's future grandchildren will be brighter, because they will not be inherited problems due to environmental damage. However, they will inherit an asset that is very valuable to humanity in the future.

5. Conclusion
Sustainability is not a simple concept but a complex, because in its operations there are many things that need to be considered and interrelated. Therefore understanding of sustainable economic development is important to be improved, especially for policy makers both macro and micro scale in order to achieve development goals and as an effort to build and save the life of the nation.

Sustainable development by preserving the environment will only succeed if all technical aspects and all supporting elements are integrated in an integrated manner with sustainable economic and social development because the Indonesian people are in dire need of a competitive and aspirational environment, especially those related to the economy. For this reason, in the context of aspirational environmentally sound development, the implementation of development must rely on the principle of benefits and sustainability, community, justice, togetherness, openness, and integration.
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