

Sustainable Growth and Development

PJP. Ginting¹

¹ Faculty of Economics, Mpu Tantular University, Jakarta

Corresponding email: pjpginting61@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The concept of sustainable growth and development has long been a concern of experts. But the term sustainability itself only emerged since a few decades ago, although attention to sustainability has begun since Malthus in 1798. The objective of development is essentially to improve the welfare and prosperity of the people. "Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the current generation without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs. To achieve these objectives, an implementation strategy is needed, which there are four things that need attention: equity, participation, diversity, integration, and long-term perspectives that are followed ideally. Growth and sustainable development covers various aspects of life namely; ecological, economic, socio-cultural, political sustainability, and defense and security.

Keywords: *Sustainable, growth and development.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development aims to improve the welfare of society, to meet human needs and aspirations. Sustainable development is basically intended to seek equitable distribution of development between generations in the present and the future.

The targets of sustainable growth and development include efforts to realize the occurrence of: [1]

1. Equal distribution of benefits of intergenerational development results (intergeneration 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 natural resources that are replaceable and emphasizes the lowest possible exploitation of natural resources unreplaceable.
2. Safeguarding or safeguarding the preservation of natural resources and the existing environment and preventing the occurrence of ecosystem disturbances in the context of ensuring the quality of life that remains good for generations to come.
3. Utilization and management of natural resources solely for the sake of pursuing economic growth in the interest of equitable distribution of sustainable use of natural resources between generations.
4. Maintaining the welfare of the people (community) which is sustainable both now and in the future (inter temporal).
5. Maintaining the benefits of development or the management of natural resources and the environment that has long-term or sustainable long-term benefits between generations.
6. Maintaining the quality or quality of human life between generations in accordance with their habitat.

The birth of the concept of growth and development is hard to believe, and the concept of *sustainable development* will continue to develop. The birth of the concept of development is also influenced by modernization, westernization, industrialization. Sustainable development is also often spelled out by improving the quality of life that is adjusted to the carrying capacity of the environment (*carrying capacity*). In general, sustainability is defined as continuing without lessening, which means continuing activities without reducing. [2]

Sustainable growth and development is often an elusive concept, even though it has become a development jargon throughout the world. There is still no exact measure of the level of sustainability of a development. The indicators carried so far are still partial and fragmented. There is still ample scope to discuss what measures can be used to state the level of sustainability of development. [3]

2. DISCUSSION

Before explaining about the topic in question of course the author wants to convey the problem of sustainable development. Sustainable development consists of three main pillars namely economic, social, and environment. And the three pillars are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. Development is closely related to economic growth, life expectancy, education level, poverty rates, and the disappearance of feudalism. [4]

"... the development includes the process and policies by which a nation improves the economic, political and social well being of its people ..."

The social pillar contains an understanding of social institutions and their role in change and development, as well as a democratic and participatory system that provides

opportunities for people to express opinions. Furthermore, aspects of sustainable development become very dynamic. These aspects will adjust to the goals and conditions of a country. Thoughts about the dimensions of development also continue to develop. But the most prominent thought used by many parties is sustainable development that carries three dimensions, economic, social and environmental. Although carrying the same dimensions, the views of the interrelationships between the three dimensions also appear to be quite varied. [5]

Basically, Sustainable Development emphasizes the importance of changing production and consumption patterns in current development that does not sacrifice the interests of the future.

Principles of Sustainable Development

The United Nations has provided political support since 1992 by developing the principles of Sustainable Development through the *UN Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)* in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, known as the *Rio Summit / the Earth Summit*.



Figure 1: Three Pillars of Sustainable Development

The Principles of Sustainable Development are as follows:

1. Building a city that is safe, comfortable, and livable and inclusive;
2. Building a green city that is compatible and balanced with the local environment, and has the resilience and resilience to the impacts of climate change and disasters;
3. Building a smart city with human resources, based on technology, information and communication, and able to build its competitiveness;
4. Building a city that stands on the geographical local character, socially and culturally; and
5. Cities that can build links with the surrounding area, including rural areas. National urban development policies and strategies are the basis for addressing urban strategic issues as well as preparing cities in Indonesia for future cities.

Economic, Social and Environmental Perspectives

Sustainable Development is seen from 3 perspectives, as follows:

1. Economic Perspective

Sustainable Development (*Sustainable Development*) covers economic, social and environmental aspects for present needs but does not reduce the needs of future generations. From an economic perspective, sustainable development is closely related to economic growth.

In achieving sustainable development from an economic perspective, people must find ways to advance the economy in the long run, without depleting natural capital. However, there are still many problems faced today from an economic perspective. One problem that occurs in many developing countries is poverty.

The three main elements that support economic sustainability are sustainable economic prosperity, equity and distribution of prosperity. Poverty occurs because of many things, one of which is the unequal distribution of prosperity. The large number of residents living in cities makes prosperity visible in urban areas. It is estimated that, in 2050, as many as 8 out of 10 Indonesians live in cities.

2. Social Perspectives

In addition to economic problems, sustainable development is also carried out to maintain social sustainability. Social aspects, which means development with dimensions in humans in terms of interaction, interrelation and interdependence. Social perspective covers many other aspects, one of which is culture. So, sustainable development is also to maintain the cultural sustainability of a society.

Socio-cultural sustainability has four objectives, namely:

- a. Population stability

Many problems that occur today, one of which is related to population. According to data obtained from the *World Bank*, the population in Indonesia continues to increase from year to year. The soaring population level in Indonesia is not only due to population and growth. But there are also many factors, including distribution and density factors, health level, education level, and income level.
- b. Meeting the Basic Human Needs

This can be achieved by fighting poverty and reducing absolute poverty. Poverty is not only an economic perspective, but also a social perspective. Sustainable development is not possible if there is a gap in the distribution of prosperity or the existence of social class.

Basic human needs, including clothing, food, and shelter. Clothing needs are clothing that humans need to protect humans from heat and cold. Food is a human need for food. Enterprises meet food needs in countries - developing countries carried out by expanding agricultural land. Another basic need is the human need for shelter. At first, the house serves as self-defences. However, these needs continue to increase including the need to beautify the house.

c. Defence of cultural diversity.

By recognizing and respecting the social and cultural systems of all nations, it is hoped that cultural diversity can be maintained. Traditional knowledge can also be used for economic development.

3. Environmental perspective

From an environmental perspective, ecological / environmental sustainability will guarantee the sustainability of the earth's ecosystem. Some of the problems faced today are air pollution, natural disasters, and climate change.

Efforts that can be taken include maintaining the integrity of the environmental order so that life support systems on earth are guaranteed and systems of productivity, adaptability, and restoration of soil, water, air and all sustainable life, maintaining biodiversity in the diversity of life that determines the sustainability of ecological processes.

Development was initially identified with the concept of development that prioritizes the highest economic growth. This concept becomes a stumbling block to promote sustainable development. How not, with the existing economic development concept, the development achieved must be passed through sacrifices *such as* ecological deterioration, depreciation of other natural resources, the emergence of social gaps or social gaps in society, where the rich will get richer and the poor will become poorer. They argue that within a century, the threshold of growth will be reached. This view which we can categorize as a *Neo-Malthusian Perspective* essentially proposes a theory of long-term integration between population, economic system and natural resources [6]. The main points are as follows:

1. Growth is the inherent nature of the population and the system of capital (population and material capital to grow exponential (double) through the process of reproduction and production);
2. There are limitations to the potential of planet Earth, which can be deduced from four basic assumptions, namely: limited reserves of non-renewable natural resources, limited environmental capacity to absorb pollution, limited arable land, and limited production per unit of land;
3. Delayed in a long time feedback (*feedback*), which controls the physical growth of the world;

4. A da two alternative responses provided: relieve symptoms of limitations that inhibit the growth or weaken the forces that drive growth; and
5. Choice should be given to the *equilibrium state*, ie a situation where the demographic situation has reached a certain degree of stability at the desired level, and where the material needs fulfilled by making use of non-renewable inputs and cause pollution to a minimum.

Environmentally sound development requires an order so that natural resources can continue to support development, in the present and future, generation after generation and especially in improving the quality of life of Indonesian people. The principle of sustainable development includes thinking about environmental aspects as early as possible and at every stage of development that takes into account the carrying capacity of the environment and development below the threshold value.

Sustainable development is not a new discourse in Indonesia. Even though it has been more than 30 years, Indonesia still places economic growth as an indicator of successful development. Yet we know that the background of the development is determined not only determined by their economic pillars of course, will be, but also determined by the social pillar and the environmental pillar. With the development paradigm adopted, economic growth, at least before the economic crisis, drove with a growth rate of almost 8% per year. However, it is very unfortunate that the rate of economic growth must be redeemed by severe damage to natural resources and the environment. It turns out that economic development alone does not cause an impact on the Human Development Index (HDI) based on health, education, and the economy.

Environmental damage (or factors that have the potential to cause environmental damage) does not decrease even tends to increase. This can be seen in several strategic sectors in Indonesia's development such as the forestry, agriculture and fisheries and mining sectors. This is as a result of natural resource and environmental management which tends to lead to short-term oriented management patterns. To anticipate worse conditions, the future direction of development must be emphasized that the empowerment of natural resources and the environment must be carried out in a planned, rational, optimal, responsible and in accordance with the carrying capacity of the people by prioritizing the greatest prosperity of the people and taking into account the preservation of environmental functions and balance life for sustainable development. In determining development strategies, environmental aspects must be taken into consideration. This concept basically contains aspects of environmental carrying capacity and intergenerational solidarity.

Environmental damage and natural resources are not only due to the development paradigm that emphasizes economic growth, but also because of the weak capacity of development institutions or institutions. This can be seen from the partial or fragmentative planning patterns. Weak coordination between departments or components of

development results in weak efforts to integrate development planning that links economic growth, social balance and ecological harmony. This condition is exacerbated by the lack of optimal functioning of the legislative body.

Legislative institutions which are expected to provide development direction to the government still do not have adequate planning capabilities. In addition, the still strong political scent in the existing legislative institutions can result in a biased development planning pattern with a political agenda for power. Meanwhile, the agency tasked to elaborate a national development program drawn up by the legislature still can't take over the task of integration that can be caused due to the nature of bureaucracy and a lack of understanding will be the concept of sustainable development.

The problem of degradation in the quality of the environment and natural resources is also caused by the absence of good governance or good governance. This can be seen from the inefficiency of representative institutions, corruption, and the powerlessness of the community. This is because there is not yet a mechanism that can bridge the interests of the community, business sector, and government, especially for matters relating to the life of the nation and state to achieve prosperity and equality, and to improve the quality of life. The existing development is felt to be unable to articulate the interests of stakeholders or bettors, in addition to being unresponsive in handling critical development issues.

In now, sustainable growth and development I Indonesia uses a variety of simple perspectives to describe poverty and require coordinated responses, especially the government. Local governments in now are in an normal position to be able to identify people living in poverty more closely and globally, and provide resources and good services to help free them from poverty on target.

Our responsibilities related to basic services that are local, such as water and sanitation, make us as the main partner to achieve that goal. [7]

Sustainable growth and development encompasses a variety of things, including in field of management of natural resources by local governments in rural areas or area that need special attention, especially land and water, supporting food security for the area around poverty and other side so requires coordinated responses is secure. Local governments this case can support agricultural production and regional economic growth by strengthening markets and transportation infrastructure to an empowerment or advance the local food chain. In urban areas, local governments must ensure that people are able to buy and cook food that is safe, affordable and good nutritious. Urban planning this case able to be a big part in reducing waste and food security by facilitating effective food transportation and storage or environmentally friendly, access to clean water and sanitation and others. Local governments can use schools and health services and social facility to identify and overcome malnutrition in children so that his health becomes better. Regional governments in rural areas can manage collective resources and improve land ownership to protect the rights of poor communities.

Education, especially at the elementary level, is a direct responsibility of local governments in many countries. This means that local governments play an important role in helping to achieve goal. And other side, the regional government is in a good position to identify and overcome obstacles faced by the public or community to attend school. Local governments can combine and integrate technical and vocational training programs into local economic development strategies, ensuring that the training provided can increase employment opportunities to public and certain increase their standard of living able to better from previously. The position held by local governments in particular makes it possible to increasing and reach vulnerable and marginalized individuals and communities and ensure that they have access to the education and training needed certainly better.

Basically ensuring access to clean water and sanitation is a responsibility that often falls under local government or central government, and is highly dependent on effective governance, resource management and urban planning. The challenges faced today by regions can vary, particularly between urban areas and rural areas. The biggest challenges in urban areas are often the lack of access to basic services in informal settlements, or high tariffs and lack of quality control by private water providers. While in rural areas, although water is freely available in nature and easy to get, the journey that must be taken to obtain water from its source is very long, and has the possibility to be polluted and this case endanger humans.

Local governments basically are in the best position to be able to identify gaps related to access to affordable energy for vulnerable groups in society and be hoped able to increasing human's civilization is better. Local governments can contribute directly to increasing energy efficiency by investing in energy-efficient buildings and renewable energy sources for public facilities is good. In urban areas, public transportation and urban planning policies, as well as new 'smart city' technologies can have a significant impact on energy efficiency and carbon emissions, the air is clean and health for humans.

Local governments can generate growth and jobs from the bottom through the development of local economies that utilize the opportunities and resources that each region has. Local governments can prevent the existence of child labor, and strive for them to receive education. Local governments can also work together with the informal sector to increasing and improving occupational health and social protection and encourage the formation of micro, small and medium enterprises where possible. Local governments can act as examples in providing a safe and comfortable work environment, as well as ensuring equality of workers' pay between genders for the same work. Local governments can also include this practice as part of procurement criteria when working with the private sector. And more important the thing that needs to be emphasized is the collaboration between the central and local governments.

The regional government of the metropolitan area in particular is very instrumental in the development and maintenance of infrastructure that serves the urban area and

the surrounding area. This will certainly be better if it runs. And other sides of regional governments can develop small and medium businesses and business start-ups as a strategy for developing the local economy, taking into account local markets, needs, and resources. Local governments can find gaps related to access to information and communication technology and the internet in society, and take steps to bridge them, especially through the provision of public spaces such as libraries.

Local governments have an important role in reducing economic inequality in a country. Distribution of resources to local governments in the areas that need it most is crucial, as is increasing capacity to identify and overcome poverty and alienation. Local governments basically have a special role to play in increasing inclusiveness at the regional level and increasing this sector able to increasing economy level to surrounding community or public. The government can encourage the participation of minority groups in the process of public consultation and elections. Local governments can apply the principles of equality and non-discrimination in government institutions and work practices, and make them the criteria for the procurement of public goods and services. Local governments are also obliged not to discriminate in providing public services.

Local governments, especially in urban areas, are often pioneers in dealing with the effects of climate change. Local governments need to increase their capacity to deal with the dangers of climate change and natural disasters in order to protect the people, especially the most vulnerable. Regional leaders are known for their ability to raise awareness of local communities and lead the fight against climate change with them.

In the aspect of the other, management concept for growth and developing sustainable consists of management rules as well as targets and indicators to provide a basis for continuous surveillance. The ten management rules in the document summarize the principles of sustainable development and related requirements. The basic rules read as follows: "Every generation is needed to overcome the challenges faced and not have to burden future generations. This also applies to future problems that come." Coupled with the rules of sustainability for each aspect. [1] Key indicators for 21 aspects (Resource Conservation, Climate Protection, Renewable Energy, Land Use, Biological Diversity, State Debt, Stable Economic Provision, Innovation, Education and Training, Economic Capacity, Mobility, Agriculture, Air Quality, Health and Nutrition, Crime, Labor, Family Prospects, Equal Opportunities, Overseas Integrity, Development of Cooperation, Market Opening) have been linked to 38 achievements, most of which can be calculated, they highlight the need for action and be an important milestone for measuring progress and success. Status indicators are displayed using symbols. Reports are presented regularly as part of continuous monitoring. Every two years, the Federal Statistics Office publishes Indicator Reports that reflect the development of sustainability indicators that have been met. Indicator analysis is made independently and without outside interference.

3. CONCLUSION

The development of several development indicators shows that economic, social and environmental development in Indonesia has not been balanced. Development shows more improvement in terms of economic and social, but gives pressure on the environment. In the end, this paper provides empirical evidence that the balance of development between dimensions (economic, social and environmental) is needed in growth and sustainable development. Development that focuses on just one dimension will eventually be corrected by other dimension degradation.

REFERENCES

- [1] Sutamihardja, *Perubahan Lingkungan Global; Program Studi Pengelolaan Sumber Daya Alam dan Lingkungan*, Bogor: Sekolah Pascasarjana; IPB, 2004.
- [2] Akhmad Fauzi dan Alex Oxtavianus, "The Measurement of Sustainable Development in Indonesia", *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan Volume 15, Nomor 1, Juni 2014*.
- [3] A Fauzi, "Economic of Nature's Non Convexity: Reorientasi Pembangunan Ekonomi Sumber Daya Alam dan Implikasinya bagi Indonesia [Orasi Ilmiah]." Disampaikan pada Orasi Ilmiah Guru Besar Ekonomi Sumber Daya Alam dan Lingkungan, Fakultas Ekonomi dan Manajemen, Institut Pertanian Bogor, 10 November 2007.
- [4] *Dokumen Nasional Jerman tentang Pembangunan Berkelanjutan : 10 Years of Sustainability "Made in Germany"- National Sustainable Development Strategy; disampaikan dalam kuliah di ILT : TVET, Climate Change and Green Jobs oleh Johannes Fleischle dari GIZ pada bulan April 2013*.
- [5] Sullivan, A. and Sheffrin, M. S. *Economics: Principles in action*. Upper Saddle River, New Jersey 07458: Pearson Prentice Hall, 2003.
- [6] Tusianti E, *Synergistic Development Performance In Indonesia Making Sustainable Development Practical*. [Tesis]. Bandung: Insitut Teknologi Bandung dan University of Groningen, 2013.
- [7] United Cities and Local Government (UCLG), "Tujuan Pembangunan Daerah yang Perlu Diketahui Pemerintah Daerah", <https://www.uclg.org/sites/default/files/tujuan-sdgs.pdf>, diakses 20 Agustus 2019