

Regional Development Management with Environmental Sustainability Perspective

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ABSTRACT

Environmentally friendly development must be oriented towards fulfilling basic human needs, social equity, improving the quality of life, and sustainability, with the vision of improving the quality of life of the community through the development of intelligence, technology, skills, morals, and art in managing natural resources wisely. The success of this vision depends on a development strategy that emphasizes increasing the potential of human resources in optimal use of natural resources through the application of clean technology, engineering science and appropriate technology to produce quality products, as well as supervision and monitoring that ensures development runs according to plans and goals.

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INTRODUCTION

The main ideas underlying the definition of PKMD emphasize the need for an integrated operational approach, including a systemic, cross-sectoral and inter-program, multidisciplinary, and educational approach. In fostering community participation, the educational approach must place community participation as a complementary element as well as the main support of the national health system. As an activity managed by the community itself, PKMD needs to be encouraged gradually and continuously to develop self-help potential through the equal distribution of the participation of each individual in the village. The Puskesmas as a local director is expected to increase activities outside the building to provide educational interventions that spur the preservation of PKMD activities under the guidance of LSD.

These community activities are expected to arise from the awareness and initiative of the community itself with guidance and guidance from the government across programs and across sectors. These activities are none other than an integral part of national development in general and village development in particular. Puskesmas as a health development center at the sub-district level takes the initiative to work together with the sectors concerned to mobilize community participation (human resource empowerment in the local community) in the form of PKMD activities.

The author uses the Theory of Regions/Core Regions (John Friedmann, 1964), he proposes that by analyzing aspects of spatial planning, location, as well as policy and regional development planning issues in a more general scope, Friedmann has presented the theory of the core region in an article entitled "A General Theory of Polarized Development", in N.M Hasen (ed), 1972, pp. 83-101. Some other articles/books in the field of regional development can be mentioned including: J. Friedmann and W. Alonso (eds), Regional Development and Planning: A Reader Cambridge, Massachusetts: the M.I.T. Press, 1975; J. Friedmann and M. Douglass, Agropolitan Development: Towards a New Strategy for Regional Planning in Asia,

METHOD

This study uses a qualitative approach that involves several steps. First, the author conducts a literature study to collect information from various sources, including books and scientific articles related to the management of environmentally sound development. Furthermore, relevant theories, such as the Region/Core Region Theory by John Friedmann, are applied to analyze the dynamics of regional development and policy. Observations and interviews with stakeholders, including the government and local communities, were also conducted to understand the challenges faced in natural resource management practices.

After collecting the data, the authors analyzed the information to identify patterns and opportunities in development management. Policy recommendations are prepared based on the results of the analysis, with the aim of improving the sustainability of development in the region. Evaluation of the implementation of recommendations is also carried out to assess their effectiveness in the context of environmentally sound development. This method aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of sustainable development management.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

It has been seen that the damage on land and in the sea is caused by the deeds of human hands, so that Allah may inflict on them some of their deeds, so that they may return (to the right path) (QS ar-Rum: 41).

Indonesia's natural resources are limited, on the contrary, the number of people and lifestyles is increasing, so the need for more natural resources is increasing. The development of available technology processes natural resources with by-products in the form of waste that is increasing. The development and advancement of modern science and technology has had a bad impact on the world's ecosystem and threatened the human environment, namely the earth as a place for mankind to live. The growing world issue of environmental damage with all aspects related to it, such as climate change, global warming, and others, has further encouraged scientists to find the right solutions (solutions) in reducing the impact of environmental damage. *Anthropocentric*, gluttonous, and hedonistic behavior towards the world turns out to have a bad impact on nature. This paradigm must be immediately shifted to the *Anthropocosmic* paradigm, that humans are part of nature, according to Alfred North Whitehead, even humans have a role and duty from God to maintain nature (the ecosystem of the human environment).

The role of humans in the Qur'an is called a caliph, in fact as a creature entrusted by Allah to prosper the earth, not to do damage to the earth. Therefore, the context of the human caliphate must be able to provide harmony between the world and the hereafter. Because humans are social creatures that are in direct contact with other creatures around them.

Although this nature was created for human life, it does not mean that humans are arbitrary in managing this nature, such as *illegal logging*, forest land burning, nuclear experiments on the seabed, war pollution, illegal disposal of industrial and household waste, and others. In interacting with nature, humans are obliged to pay attention to the teachings of the Qur'an and Sunnah. The principles of *monotheism*, *amanah*, *islah*, *rahmah*, *'is*, *iqtisad*, *ri'ayah*, *hirasah*, *hafazah*, and others are principles that must always be embedded in humans in interacting with nature as an ecosystem of human living environments created by Allah SWT.

The core of environmental problems is the relationship between living things, especially humans, and their environment. The science of the mutual relationship between hybrid creatures and their environment is called ecology. Therefore, environmental problems are essentially ecological problems (Haeckel: 1860s), which is literally also interpreted as the science of the household of living things.

Ethics can be interpreted as the rules/procedures of the game for an activity. Islam as a religion is essentially a regulation of God that has been revealed to regulate humans so that

they can achieve happiness in this world and the hereafter. Therefore, it can be said that Islam is basically an ethics of life for humans.

Thus, the development of local communities must pay attention to the preservation of a healthy environment and a healthy life of the local community in the sense that economic development that utilizes natural resources and human resources must be in line and balanced so that the environment is maintained properly and healthy in order to continue sustainable economic development in the future.

Joseph Schumpeter (1883-1950) wrote the books: *The Theory of Economic Development* (1934) and *the History of Economic Analysis* (1954). Schumpeter rejected the neoclassical notion of development as a gradual and harmonious process. On the contrary, he argues that the occurrence of important progress in the national product is due to the inconsistency and triggering of incoherent activities, due to the increased use of the new investment horizon. Furthermore, economic progress has always been accompanied by alternating periods of prosperity and short-term depression.

Preserving the environment is a need that cannot be postponed anymore and is not only the responsibility of the government or state leaders, but the responsibility of every person on earth, from toddlers to seniors. Everyone must make an effort to save the environment around us according to their respective capacities. No matter how small the effort we make, it will be of great benefit to the realization of a livable earth for future generations.

The government's efforts to realize a just and prosperous life for its people without having to cause environmental damage are followed up by developing a sustainable development program which is often referred to as environmentally sound development.

Environmentally friendly development, or sustainable development, is an effort to gradually improve human quality by paying attention to environmental factors through the optimal use of natural and human resources in harmony with the ability of the environment to support them. This concept, agreed at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992, contains two main ideas: the fulfillment of basic human needs to sustain life and awareness of the limitations of the environment's ability to meet current and future needs.

Economic growth also has a negative impact on the environment because the acceleration of economic growth is usually followed by an increase in the industrial sector. With the increase in the industrial sector, the level of pollution to the environment due to production process waste has also increased. The process of industrialization not only creates an increased total amount of production but also increases the amount of pollution from the rest of production. Pollution due to residual production if not handled properly will cause pollution to the environment.

In addition, economic growth also indirectly often brings problems to the community. As is known, economic growth is always positively correlated with the development of infrastructure to support economic activities, which of course requires land. However, the available land is increasingly limited, as a result of which much land that should be intended as a protected forest or as a water catchment area is converted into an economic area. The floods that occurred in Jakarta are one example due to the conversion of water catchment areas that are a problem for the community.

After knowing the negative impact caused by economic development that is negatively correlated with nature conservation, then the question arises, can there be harmonization between economic development and nature conservation? The answer is yes. One of the negative impacts of the economic development process can be prevented, one of which is through an environmentally friendly economic development implementation program.

The government, as the person in charge of people's welfare, has an important role in realizing environmental conservation through various policies, including issuing the Basic Agrarian Law No. 5 of 1960 concerning Land Use, issuing Law No. 4 of 1982 concerning the Basic Provisions of Environmental Management, and enacting Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 24 of 1986 concerning Environmental Impact Analysis (EIA). In 1991, the government established the Environmental Control Agency which is tasked with

tackling pollution, supervising hazardous and toxic materials (B3), assessing EIAs, and launching a movement to plant a million trees.

As good citizens, people must have a high concern for the preservation of the surrounding environment according to their respective abilities. Some of the efforts that can be carried out by the community related to environmental conservation include:

Soil conservation, both on flat and sloping soils, is important to prevent disasters such as landslides and floods that cause erosion, loss of soil fertility, and environmental damage. Landslides occur when there are no retaining elements in the soil layer, while erosion due to floods erodes the soil layer from the earth's surface, which if left unchecked can turn the environment into barren. Conservation efforts can be carried out through reforestation of bare land and the development of terraces or disputes in hilly areas to inhibit the rate of rainwater flow.

Air preservation is essential because air is a vital element that all organisms need to breathe, while pollution by dust and combustion fumes can lower oxygen levels and endanger life. Efforts to keep the air clean and healthy can be done by planting trees or ornamental plants to absorb harmful gases and produce oxygen, reduce emissions of combustion gases through the use of environmentally friendly materials and the installation of filters on factory chimneys, and avoid the use of chemical gases such as freon that can damage the ozone layer, considering that this layer functions to protect the earth from excess ultraviolet radiation that can damage health and trigger warming Global.

Forest conservation is very important because forests are the backbone of life on earth, not only providing food and production, but also producing oxygen, retaining soil layers, and storing water reserves. Forest destruction is generally caused by overexploitation and illegal logging without being compensated for by replanting. Conservation efforts can be carried out through reforestation, prohibition of illegal logging, the implementation of selective logging and logging systems, and the implementation of strict sanctions for violators of forest management rules.

Marine and coastal conservation is very important because they are both potential natural resources that are vulnerable to human damage, such as coastal sand and coral removal, as well as the destruction of mangrove forests that trigger abrasion and threaten coastal ecosystems. Conservation efforts can be carried out by reclaiming the coast through replanting mangroves, prohibiting the taking of corals as a habitat for marine life, prohibiting the use of explosives and chemicals in fishing, and prohibiting the use of tiger trawls that damage the balance of marine ecosystems.

The preservation of flora and fauna is an absolute necessity for human survival, because life on earth forms a system of dependency between humans, animals, plants, and the environment, where the breaking of one of the chains will disrupt the balance of life. Efforts that can be made include the establishment of nature reserves and wildlife sanctuaries, the prohibition of poaching, and the promotion of reforestation activities.

Relatively rapid population growth has implications for the availability of sufficient land to support the demands of livelihood demands. Meanwhile, the available land is fixed and cannot increase, increasing the burden on the environment. The carrying capacity of nature turns out to be increasingly unbalanced with the pace of demands to meet the residents' living needs. On this basis, systematic exploitation of the environment is continuously carried out in various ways and pretexts.

The number of people who needed land, water and air on this earth to live in 1991 amounted to 5.2 billion. The number of humans inhabiting planet earth in 1998 amounted to 6.8 billion. By 2000 it had swelled to 7 billion. If population growth is maintained as it is now, according to Paul R. Ehrlich, in 900 years (the year 2900) there will be one billion (eighteen zeros behind 1) people on this planet earth or 1700 people per square meter. If this number is continued until 2000 or 3000 years later, the weight of the existing number of people has exceeded the weight of the earth itself.

While the actual progress of science and technology is expected to provide prosperity for the lives of mankind, it also has to be paid very expensively, because of its negative impact

on environmental sustainability. Industrial growth, as a result of engineering, science and technology in many developed countries, has been proven to have made soil erosion and waste pollution on agricultural land which causes the process of salinization (soliniza) or desertification (desertification) on productive land.

According to Clarence J. Glick, the mastery of nature through science is more derived from modern philosophy put forward by Frances Bacon, Descartes and Leibnitz. Bacon argued in his work *in the New Atlantic* that science should be actively developed and advocated new discoveries to change and dominate nature according to human needs.

Descartes in *the Discourse of Method* argued that knowledge is the key to human success or progress. Humans need to know about fire, water, soil, space in order to become old and the regulator of nature. Similarly, Leibnitz, at the beginning of the 19th century AD the above view began to receive criticism and challenges. At the end of the 19th century AD, many other views were put forward. This can be read in Charles Darwin's book, *The Origin of the Species* (1859), George Perkin Marsh's book *Man and Nature* (1864), Charles Dickens's book, which is called *Hard Times* (1854).

Therefore, the planning and policy-making process by state institutions related to technological and environmental issues requires a comprehensive understanding of policy-making actors on related issues.

This understanding departs from academic knowledge and is strengthened by field data so that it can produce a scale of policies based on people in general and ecology in particular. The policy that can be carried out is an environmentally sound development policy related to efforts to utilize natural resources while maintaining aspects of environmental maintenance and preservation. Environmentally sound development is sustainable development that optimizes the benefits of natural resources and human resources by matching human activities with the ability of natural resources to support them.

The World Commission on Environment and Development defines sustainable development as development that meets the needs of the present without sacrificing the right to meet the needs of future generations. The goal of quality sustainable development is the achievement of decent standards of human welfare in the hereafter, adequate clothing, food, shelter, education for their children, good health, necessary employment, security and political freedom, freedom from fear and violence, and freedom to exercise their rights as citizens. This level of welfare is sought to be achieved by preserving the natural environment and maintaining the availability of the necessary resources.

Environment-Conscious Regional Autonomy

In the Perspective of Good Governance

The more progress a nation has, the more widespread the nation's aspirations. The conditions and circumstances of yesterday were quickly forgotten by people. Hopes and aspirations that grow in tomorrow are more considered.

If there is a wide gap between hope and reality and this gap tends to widen in development development, then this situation will foster an atmosphere of unrest and social conditions that are quickly sensitive and vulnerable to disruption of security, political, and socio-economic stability.

Therefore, it is important not only to realize the equitable distribution of development results, but also to be able to identify the expectations and aspirations that live in the community. The identification of these expectations is important to be channeled and developed so that it does not exceed the reality that can be achieved. Identifying these expectations is also important to direct the development process in accordance with the expectations and aspirations that live in the local community.

Poverty and the presence of people below the poverty line put great pressure on the environment. Poor people are forced to cut down forests to meet their energy needs. Soil and its natural resources are forced to be drained excessively, thus damaging existing natural resources. Residential conditions are difficult to maintain properly due to low income, so the residential environment becomes a source of disease. In such a situation, poverty eradication, reducing the number of people below the poverty line, is an absolute requirement for

environmental development efforts for local communities. In fact, poverty eradication activities are an integral part of environmental development activities.

In developing the quality of life of human beings and the Indonesian nation, it is very important to pay attention to the development of the social conditions of our society. In every development process, the initial condition is not the same for every human being or group of people, namely in *a historical vacuum* or a social *vacuum*. In such a society, there has been an influence of historical developments in the past that affect the social conditions of the community. Environmentally friendly and balanced development must be oriented towards the basic needs of human life, social equity, improving the quality of life, and sustainable development.

In order for this environmentally friendly development to run well, the development needs to have a foresight formulated as a development vision. And it can be implemented into long-term development ideally and oriented to the interests of all people. The development vision in question is the achievement of improving the quality of life of the entire community through: the development of intelligence, the development of technology, skills and morals of human resource development that are responsive to the development of science, as well as the art of managing natural resources wisely and sustainably.

Development must reflect the development and improvement of the quality of life of the community in an equitable manner, with its success highly dependent on the mission realized through the right strategy. The strategy aims to increase the potential of human resources in making optimal use of natural resources by considering existing opportunities and obstacles, including through the use of environmentally friendly clean technology with careful planning, the application of science and appropriate technology engineering to produce superior and high-quality goods and services, as well as the implementation of supervision and monitoring that ensures development runs according to plan and purpose.

To answer *the issues of good governance*, infrastructure and superstructures that are accommodating to the values of *good governance* are needed. The human resource development strategy is the main infrastructure that can support *good governance*. Meanwhile, the organizational structure is the focus for the development of *good governance*. Departing from the strategic value of both the structure and the strategy of human resource development, it needs to be improved. To obtain real human resource development benefits, there must be a structure that allows the *learning process to occur*.

"It has been seen that the destruction on land and in the sea is caused by the deeds of human hands, so that Allah may feel for them a part of their deeds, so that they may return (to the right path) (QS. Ar-Ruum/30:41)

CONCLUSION

Lately, there have often been natural disasters that hit cities, villages and villages, damaging buildings, property and even asking for a lot of casualties. Landslides, flash floods, overflowing rivers, forest fires, droughts and so on. If examined, it turns out that all disasters originate from the actions of a few people who are not responsible. Cutting down trees in forests that are so dense results in the forest becoming bare and arid. When it rains, there are no more trees that hold rainwater. In the past, all the water that came down was held by the trees, then permeated and stored in the ground. Now there are no more trees to hold back rainwater, the water continues to slide into the river flowing rapidly towards the sea. The existing rivers are not able to accommodate the overflow of water, as a result of which floods occur everywhere. The arbitrary felling of trees by a few people has caused damage and prolonged disaster. In the rainy season, there are floods everywhere. Summer is drought and it is difficult to get clean water. That is the key and essence of environmentally friendly regional autonomy from the perspective of *good governance*. *Good governance* has a broad and deep meaning if we want to realize *good governance* in order to realize the ideals of the Indonesian nation, namely educating the nation's life and advancing the general welfare as stated in the Preamble to the Constitution.

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