INDONESIA TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: As a threat

Indonesia is an archipelagic state, he's made up of many islands and often call a thousand islands. But among of the many islands are not inhabited and population density among island islands are very big different. Java, Bali and Sumatra islands are the three most densely population. This is because the center of economic growth located in these three islands. Java is a center of industry, Bali is a center of tourism and almost all types of mining activities, particularly natural gas, coal, tin and bauxite on the island of Sumatra. Two other large well which is also rich in mineral resources, i.e. Sulawesi and Papua. Sulawesi is rich in mineral resources, especially coal, tin and tropical forests. While Papua is rich in gold mines and tropical forests. Freefort is one of the major American companies to invest in this island, and also located on Sumbawa Island in Eastern Indonesia. In the economic site, Indonesia face many problems, namely low income per capita, unemployment, inflation, a good governance and political issues. Presently corruption is a big issue in Indonesia.

The average of education Indonesia people is low and unemployment level is high (37 %) with majority of Indonesia people involve in agricultural sector (60%). The average income level per capita approximaly $ 2,590 (US : $41,300). Due to lack of job opportunity in country, many Indonesian people are working abroad such as in Malaysia and in many Middle Eastern countries.

Reformation era undertaken in 1998, with the fall of President Soeharto provide improvements in governance system. From the governance side, reformation was change centralism to desentralism system. Prior reformation, we only have one election in each five year elected parlement (legislative) and parlement will pointed a president and vice president. Upon reformation, we have many-many election. There are election which organized by central government for electing central parlement and president, and the election which is conducted by local government for electing regional and local parlement and so election for governor (head of regional) and mayor (head of city). Totally, the people will go to “election room” 6 times in each 5 year because election is done in separate time. The candidats which are following in elections is spend a lot of money for wining the game (election). Money politics is very-very determine a successfull or not of candidate to be as.
What is a person think when they become as a parlament or leader? They think, how to get money back whichs is spend out during election time. Some policies does not in people hopely (pro-people) and not pro-environmental. More leaders to promote economic growth through exploiting of natural resources and ignore of conservation. That is a reason why environmental quality in Indonesia goes down.

For increasing the income level policy, economic growth oriented is more dominant than the preservation of the environment. Many cases pointed damage of natural resources caused by the behavior of people and companies. Tropical forestry damage as an example that occurs due to fire, extended of palm plantation by developer, illegal logging and over-capacity. Also industrial pollution, conflict interest, and poverty have been making rapidly degradation of environmental.

In energy utilization, Indonesia has an abundant fuel both fossil fuels and renewable energy. Indonesia is one of the largest coal exporter to neighboring countries such as China and others country. Indonesia is rich in renewable energy resources such as solar, wind, hydro, waves and biofuel, but unfortunately Indonesia is still have crisis energy. Energy shortages caused by lack of capacity than demand. Private parties are not interested in investing in this field. The main reason is electricity price whichs is purchased by government (PPA) is low and it take along time for returning of investment. On the other hand, the electricity price which are sold to consumers, both households and industry are still subsidized by government.

Regarding on renewable energy, Indonesia has not been serious for developing althougth has a huge potential. The developer is not interested in invest here, the reason is also the same, the price of electricity purchased by government which are generated from renewable sources is very low (less than $ 0,10). We have done development of biodiesel energy (jatropa tree) when the world oil prices is rising, but as soon as world oil prices drop, the research and development on renewable energy to be lost.

In sanitation problems, Indonesia has had the law on waste management. There are 3 R concept of waste management, namely : reduce, reuse and recycle. But in the implementation is very hard to do, caused by the less awareness, limited funds for providing garbage bag, container and transportation, less law of enforcement as well as.
Indonesia is an agrarian country still face food problem. We still imported rice from Vietnam and others country although we have a very-very huge agricultural area. Indonesia is rich in natural resources, but we still have crisis energy ... who is at fault set this country?

Political problems are very-very influential to government policy (the president). The strengness and dominance of parliament was make the govermence policy more pro-politician interests, rather than to increase society welfare and environment protection.

Based on description above, Indonesia need time to achieve sustainable development. It is impossible to talk about saving the environment if people are hungry, high jobless, proverty, and the budget is allocated for paying of the debt. Very hard to make economic development and environment are harmonize and in balance track. The policies whichs are pro poor, pro growth, pro-environment it will quickly be realized if Indonesia has a good and clean government. Indonesia already has enough rules for the protection and management of environment, but the law enforcement is very weak. And the last but not late, Indonesia has very strong commitment to sustainabity development. For Indonesia, local genious as a heritage which must be explored and supported to conservation and protection environment to sustainabity development.

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