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Inclusive Growth in Indonesia: An Environmental Sustainability Approach

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyse inclusive growth in Indonesia using an environmental sustainability approach. The approach used in this research is descriptive analysis. The data collection technique used a literature study. The data used is secondary data sourced from books, journals, reports and official information from BPS-Statistics Indonesia. Poverty-Equivalent Growth Rate (PEGR) is a method developed to measure the inclusive growth coefficient in Indonesia. The measurement of inclusive growth has mostly been done using poverty, income distribution inequality and employment approaches. This study introduces a new concept in measuring the inclusiveness of economic growth using the environmental sustainability approach. The results showed that during the period 2001-2022 Indonesia's economic growth has not been inclusive. The inclusive growth coefficient (IG_{en}) is smaller than the economic growth coefficient ($\hat{G}_g$). This phenomenon occurred in most provinces and islands during the observation period. High economic growth has not been accompanied by environmental sustainability. Increased population growth and high economic activity contribute to environmental degradation. Government strategies and policies are needed as well as the commitment of various parties for sustainable development.

INTRODUCTION

Economic growth and economic development have attracted the attention of global researchers in making complex interpretations in the application of policies to the development agenda in several underdeveloped and developing countries. Over the last decade, the use of the concept of inclusive growth has emerged alongside the concept of pro-poor growth. There is no universal agreement on the approach, definition, and indicators for inclusive growth (Krysovatyy et al., 2023);(Ghandour, 2024). Inclusive growth was born as a challenge to the

general concept of economic growth, which increases inequality and does not bring positive change in countries with low levels of development (Saher et al., 2024). The concept of inclusive growth has attracted attention for its central role in a country's economic development. Several countries are implementing inclusive growth policies to eradicate poverty and income inequality while promoting long-term development. This is important in a country's development pattern because it requires a sustainable, comprehensive and gradual growth process (Mamman et al., 2023).

The study of the inclusiveness of economic growth has been the concern of many researchers from various countries. In general, the approaches that are often used are poverty, income distribution inequality and employment.. Inclusive growth is not only focused on economic and social aspects. To achieve inclusive growth, countries need to consider various economic, social and environmental factors (Stojkoski et al., 2023). Inclusive growth requires sustainability (Cerra et al., 2022). Sustainable economic growth seeks to achieve goals that support the economic development process. Inclusive growth seeks to support the process of economic growth and economic development so that future generations do not experience resource depletion. Achieving inclusive growth is in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Anindyntha, 2023). Islamic concepts are in line with the SDGs. Islam also has ways to reduce poverty through zakat, a simple and healthy lifestyle, promoting equitable rights between women and men and ensuring an equal position between the two as well as commanding humans to manage the environment wisely and maintain the balance of nature.

Geographically, the Indonesian archipelago is located between the Asian Continent and the Australian Continent, and between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. Indonesia consists of 34 provinces located on five major islands and four archipelagos. Indonesia's average population growth in 2021-2022 reached 1.34% per year. Indonesia has the largest Muslim population in the world. The number of Muslims in Indonesia in 2022 will reach 87.02% of the total population. Most of the population is concentrated on the island of Java, reaching an average of 57.35% per year. The achievement of economic growth is 4.89% per year. As a result of economic growth and population increase, Indonesia's environmental quality is one of the most important issues amid increasing pressures that have the potential to change environmental conditions. In the forestry sector, 80% of carbon emissions are released as a result of deforestation, while the remaining 20% is caused by forest degradation. The area of forests and waters in Indonesia in 2001 reached 127,677,418 hectares, decreasing to 125,823,000 hectares in 2022.

Although literature on inclusive growth with several approaches has been done before, there are still few studies that examine its complex relationship with environmental quality (Aslam & Ghouse, 2023). This paper introduces a new concept in measuring the inclusiveness of economic growth using an environmental sustainability approach. This approach implies that development and environment are interdependent and economic growth can be sustained only if it is inclusive and environmentally friendly. The idea of inclusive development by addressing environmental issues is still very rare (Arts, 2017). Therefore, the study of inclusive growth using an environmental sustainability approach is an important agenda. This is a new innovation in the study of inclusive growth. Inclusive growth using an environmental sustainability approach is economic growth that provides benefits or impacts on the realization of environmental sustainability.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Concept of Inclusive Growth

Inclusive growth provides a broader concept. People are not only the beneficiaries of growth, but also participate and contribute to the growth process (Goyal, 2015); (Rahman Kazi,

2015); Prasanna, 2016). Moreover, inclusive growth creates economic opportunities for all segments of the population and ensures equal access to them (Migap et al., 2015).

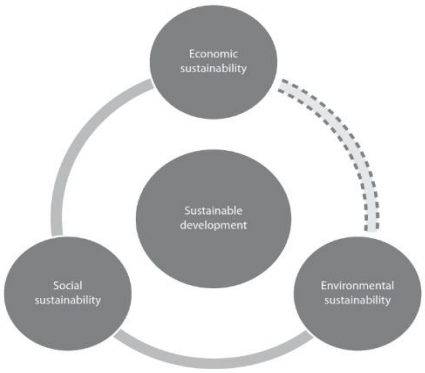
Inclusive economic development is an approach that emphasizes improving the well-being of all people in a country and increasing equality of opportunity. It involves empowering vulnerable people, including women, children, the elderly, local communities, and marginalized people. It focuses on structural changes and innovations in the economic, social, and cultural spheres that improve people's quality of life and shift traditional economic policies towards more sustainable ones. Inclusive economic development emphasizes the wise and sustainable management of resources and ensuring that vulnerable people are involved and take advantage of opportunities (Seto et al., 2023).

Sustainable and rapid poverty reduction is one of the inclusive growth agendas that enables people to benefit from and contribute to the country's social, economic and structural growth. This kind of growth ensures that everyone in an economy is a beneficiary and partner in the process of economic growth. Inclusive growth plays a key role in creating economic opportunities and ensuring equal access to them. Inclusive economic growth requires multiple and sustained efforts. Despite the great attention and calls on the importance of applying inclusive growth to the global economy, the concept remains ambiguous without a universally agreed or unified definition and measurement strategy among academics and researchers. The measurement and definition of economic growth is widely recognized and common among many practitioners, but the description of what would transform it into inclusive and how to measure inclusive growth is still controversial and debatable (Ghandour, 2024).

The Three Pillars of Sustainable Development

Economic and social sustainability, on the one hand, and social and environmental sustainability, on the other, have been found to be not only compatible, but also largely complementary. This is not the case with economic and environmental sustainability, as growth is largely at the expense of the environment, hence, there is a dotted line in figure 1, which is why green growth aims to ensure that economic and environmental sustainability are compatible (World Bank, 2012).

Figure 1. The Three Pillars of Sustainable Development



An Economic Framework for Green Growth

Classical growth theory (Solow 1956) assumes that output (Y) is produced using technology (A), physical capital (K), and labor (L). The relationship can be written Y = f (A, K, L). Output growth results from improvements in factors of production (physical capital and labour) and productivity, which increases as a result of technological change, including changes in organization and practices. In this approach, the environment plays no productive role. The idea that economic production depends directly on the stock of natural resources and the quality of the environment that the environment is an argument in the production function has been

around at least since Malthus (1798). The idea was further developed in the environmental economics literature that began to flourish in the early 1970s.

In this approach, the environment becomes "natural capital", an input into production and economic growth. Thus, the production function can be rewritten Y = f (A, K, L, E), where E represents the environment (natural capital). However, to analyze the impact of green growth policies, the growth model needs to be modified to incorporate market failures and the fact that the economy is not at its optimal equilibrium. The first modification replaces the production function with a production frontier-the maximum production level possible with the available technology, physical capital, labor, and environment, assuming maximum efficiency. Actual production is given by Y = y f (A, K, L, E), where E represents the environment (natural capital). However, to analyze the impact of green growth policies, the growth model needs to be modified to incorporate market failures and the fact that the economy is not at its optimal equilibrium. The first modification replaces the production function with a production frontier-the maximum level of production possible with the available technology, physical capital, labor, and environment, assuming maximum efficiency. Actual production is given by Y = y f (A, K, L, E), where y (a value between 0 and 1) measures the efficiency of the production process.

The second modification introduces P, which can be thought of as the effort dedicated to environmental policy Y = y (P E) f [A (P E), K (P E), L (P E)]. In this case, environmental policies can create synergies with economic output by increasing productive capital (K, L, and E), improving efficiency, and accelerating technological change by increasing A. Ultimately, it is welfare that matters, not output. This means that the model needs to account for the impact of output on welfare (or utility, U). Since investment does not increase welfare directly, utility can be modeled as depending only on the current level of consumption, C, plus the direct effect of the environment, E: U = u(C, E). In practice, environmental policies may affect utility directly (positively or negatively), with effects that are not mediated by aggregate consumption or environmental circumstances such as distributional impacts or increased resilience. The utility function can thus be written U = u(C, E, P). Distribution (how total consumption is distributed across individuals) and volatility (how total consumption is distributed over time) affect welfare and can be directly affected by environmental policies (World Bank, 2012).

METHODS

The approach used in this research is descriptive analysis. The data collection technique used a literature study. The data used is secondary data sourced from books, journals, reports and official information from BPS-Statistics Indonesia. The measurement of inclusive growth (IG) in this study uses the $IG_{ij} = \left(\frac{G_{ij}}{G_j}\right) \bar{G}_j$ by Klasen (2010). Poverty-Equivalent Growth Rate (PEGR) was

developed to measure the coefficient of inclusive growth in Indonesia. Define environmental sustainability (klh) as a function of forest and water area (LH) and population (JP), which is written as follows:

klh = klh (LH, JP).....(1.1)

Then the change in forest and water area for period 1 and period 2 can be calculated as follows:
$klh_{12} = klh_2 - klh_1 = Ln [klh (LH_2, JP_2) - Ln [klh (LH_1, JP_1)]$ .....(1.2)

Meanwhile, the percentage change in population can be calculated as:
$JP^* = Ln (JP_2) - Ln (JP_1)$ ..... (1.3)

Therefore, the elasticity of environmental sustainability with respect to population (E_{en}) can be calculated as follows:

$E_{en} = klh_{12} / JP^*$ ..... (1.4)

Based on the equation $\hat{G}_g = Ln\ (PDRB_2) - Ln\ (PDRB_1)$ that calculates economic growth, elasticity of environmental sustainability to economic growth ($E_{en.g}$) can be calculated as:
$E_{en.g} = klh_{12} / \hat{G}_g$ ..... (1.5)

Inclusive growth in improving environmental sustainability, the coefficient is:
$IG_{en} = (E_{en.g} / E_{en})\ \hat{G}_g$ .....(1.6)

Description:
IG_{en} : coefficient of inclusive growth in improving environmental sustainability
E_{en} : elasticity of environmental sustainability with respect to population
$E_{en.g}$: elasticity of environmental sustainability to economic growth
$\hat{G}_g$: economic growth

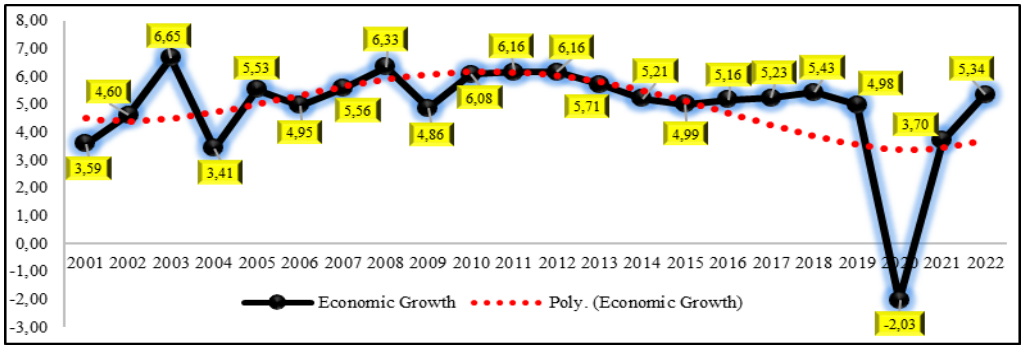
IG_{en} expresses the inclusiveness of economic growth in improving environmental sustainability, so that growth is declared inclusive if the value of $IG_{en} > \hat{G}_g$ (Klasen, 2017).

RESULTS

Indonesia's Economic Growth Performance

Economic performance between regions contributes to the performance of the Indonesian economy. Figure 2 shows that during the period 2001-2022, Indonesia's economic growth fluctuated and tended to experience a downward trend. Indonesia's average economic growth was 4.89% per year. The average economic growth of the Western Region of Indonesia (KBI) consisting of the islands of Sumatra and Java amounted to 4.84% per year. While the average economic growth of Eastern Indonesia (KTI) consisting of Bali & Nusa Tenggara, Kalimantan, Sulawesi, Maluku & Papua is 4.80% per year. In terms of islands, Sulawesi island has the highest average economic growth of 6.75% per year. This is inseparable from the contribution of the economic performance achievements of the provinces in the region. All provinces on the island of Sulawesi have average economic growth above the national average. Meanwhile, Kalimantan is the region with the lowest average economic growth of 3.63% per year. 60% of provinces on this island have average economic growth below the national average. Economic performance between provinces shows that Central Sulawesi is the province with the highest average economic growth reaching 9.16% per year. Meanwhile, the province with the lowest average economic growth is Aceh with an average growth of 1.42% per year.

Figure 2. Indonesia's Economic Growth Performance



Source: Data is processed, 2024

During the observation period, Indonesia's highest economic performance occurred in 2003 with economic growth reaching 6.65%. Meanwhile, the worst economic growth

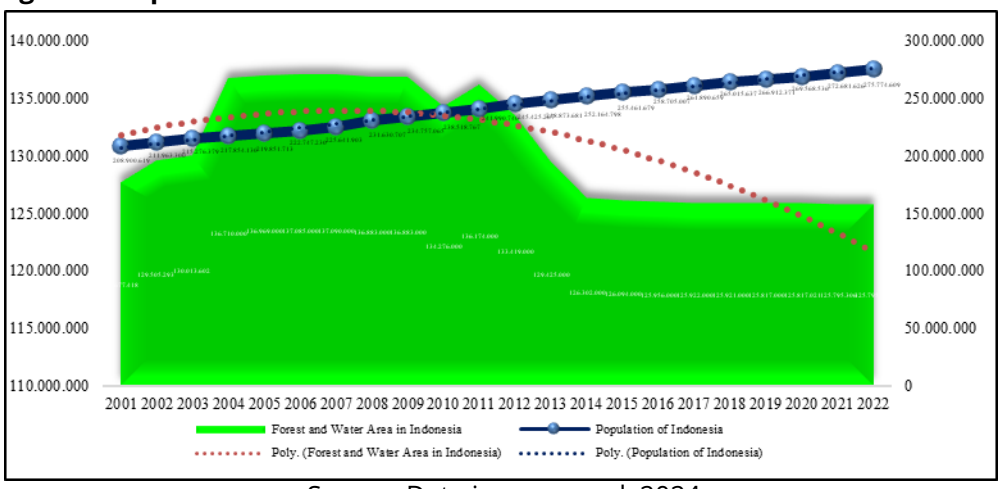
performance occurred in 2020. The covid-19 pandemic has an impact on the decline in Indonesia's economic performance. 91.18% of provinces in Indonesia experienced negative economic growth. This contributes in aggregate to the performance of the national economy to experience negative economic growth of -2.03%. Bali & Nusa Tenggara, which are islands with regional income sourced from the service and tourism sectors, are most affected by the covid-19 pandemic. This region has negative economic growth of -5.02%. Other regions that also have negative economic growth above the national level are Java (-2.51%) and Kalimantan (-2.30%). As the covid-19 pandemic begins to end and the economy improves between regions, Indonesia's economic growth begins to increase to reach 5.34% in 2022.

Population and the Phenomenon of Indonesia's Forests and Waters

Indonesia is the 4th most populous country in the world. Figure 3 shows that by 2022, Indonesia's population will reach 275,774,609 people. Most of Indonesia's population is concentrated on the island of Java. The population of Java island reached 154,283,067 or 55.95% of the total population of Indonesia. The average population growth of Indonesia is 1.34% per year. Economic activity and population increase have a long-term impact on environmental balance. Indonesia has the largest tropical forest in the world, rich forest resources, and diverse biodiversity. So far, the wealth and diversity of tropical forests have been utilized directly or indirectly to meet the various needs of humans, communities and the Indonesian state. The utilization of Indonesia's forests, especially to meet market needs, has resulted in a reduction in the area of forest cover (deforestation).

The area of Indonesia's forests and waters from 2008-2016 tended to decrease. Increased population growth and high economic activity are thought to be contributors to the decline in the area of forests and waters in Indonesia. The reduction in the area of forests and waters in Indonesia reached 13,190,147 hectares. The largest contributor to the decrease in the area of forests and waters in Indonesia from 2008-2016 is the island of Sumatra with a decrease of 4,845,031 Ha. Next is the island of Kalimantan with a decrease of 4,224,877 Ha. Proper and fundamental identification of forestry problems using accurate information will determine the achievement of forestry performance improvement. Resolving these forestry problems is not only about determining what the problems are, but also requires a strategy on how the solutions to these problems can be implemented.

Figure 3. Population and the Phenomenon of Indonesia's Forests and Waters



Source: Data is processed, 2024

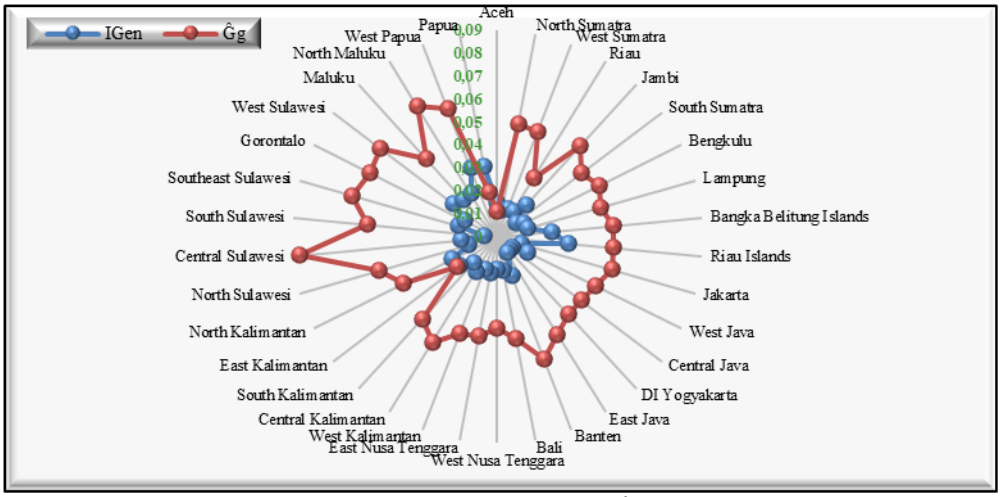
DISCUSSION

Inclusiveness of Economic Growth (IG_{en}) in Indonesia's Provinces

As a result of economic growth and population increase, the quality of Indonesia's environment is one of the most important issues amid increasing pressures that have the potential to change environmental conditions. Realizing inclusive growth needs to be accompanied by pro-environmental and sustainable growth. Growth is not only pursuing high growth targets, but more on efforts to reduce environmental damage, pay attention to environmental balance and ecosystems in the long term. Using the environmental sustainability approach, inclusive economic growth is when the inclusive growth coefficient (IG_{en}) is higher than economic growth ($\hat{G}_g$). The value of the coefficient of inclusive growth (IG_{en}) and economic growth ($\hat{G}_g$) of provinces in Indonesia for the period 2001-2022 is presented in Figure 4. Most provinces in Indonesia have a coefficient of inclusive growth (IG_{en}) lower than economic growth ($\hat{G}_g$). Thus, the average inclusive growth coefficient (IG_{en}) of provinces in Indonesia of 0.017 is lower than economic growth ($\hat{G}_g$) of 0.049. This shows that in general, the economic growth of provinces in Indonesia has not been inclusive. This phenomenon also indicates that along with the achievement of economic growth, efforts to maintain environmental sustainability have also been made. However, the increase in economic growth occurred faster than efforts to maintain environmental damage.

During the observation period, inclusive economic growth occurred in 2020. The inclusive growth coefficient (IG_{en}) of 0.010 is greater than the economic growth coefficient ($\hat{G}_g$) of -0.021. The covid-19 pandemic has an impact on the decline in economic activity and economic growth achievements. This condition contributes to the balance of natural sustainability. However, after economic activity recovered, Indonesia's economic growth became non-inclusive again. The inclusiveness of economic growth on average occurs in the province of Aceh. The inclusive growth coefficient (IG_{en}) of 0.015 is greater than the economic growth coefficient ($\hat{G}_g$) of 0.011. This condition also occurs in Papua province. The inclusive growth coefficient (IG_{en}) of 0.031 is greater than the economic growth coefficient ($\hat{G}_g$) of 0.020. These two provinces are located in the westernmost and easternmost regions of Indonesia with relatively preserved forest and water areas. Figure 4 shows that Central Sulawesi is the province with the highest inequality between the inclusive growth coefficient (IG_{en}) and the economic growth coefficient ($\hat{G}_g$), reaching -0.071. This phenomenon indicates that the achievement of economic growth is much higher than the preservation of environmental sustainability or the least inclusive region.

Figure 4. Average Inclusive Growth Coefficient (IG_{en}) and Economic Growth Coefficient ($\hat{G}_g$) Between Provinces in Indonesia 2001-2022



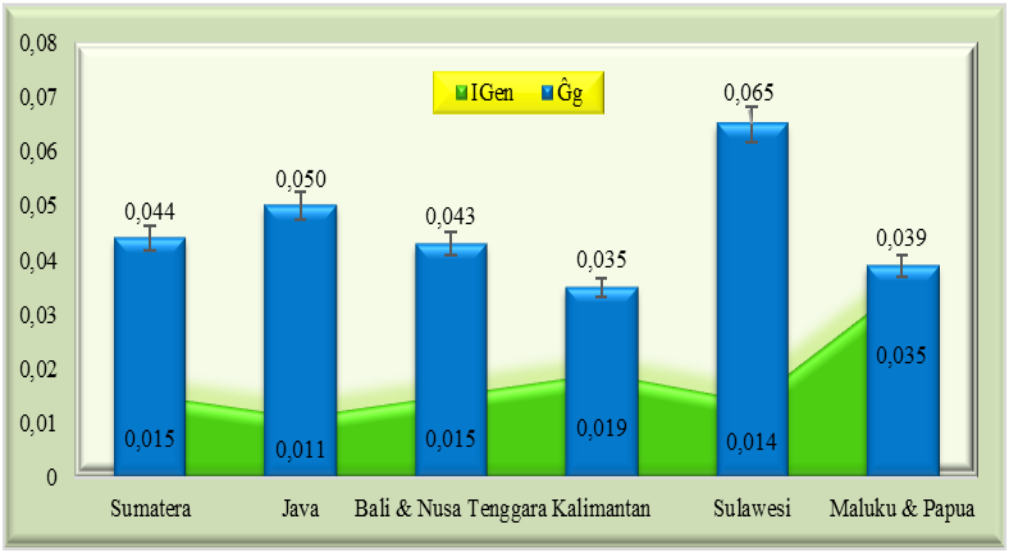
Source: Data is processed, 2024

Inclusiveness of Economic Growth (IG_{en}) in Indonesia's Islands

It is important to study the inclusiveness of economic growth (IG_{en}) between islands in Indonesia. Increased population growth and high economic activity between provinces contribute to the achievement of the inter-island inclusive growth coefficient. Figure 5 shows that during the observation period, the average value of the inter-island inclusive growth coefficient (IG_{en}) (0.018) is lower than the average economic growth coefficient ($\hat{G}_g$) of 0.046. This indicates that on average, economic growth between islands in Indonesia has not been inclusive.

Sulawesi Island is the region with the highest inequality value between IG_{en} and $\hat{G}_g$ of -0.051. This indicates that the achievement of economic growth is faster than efforts to preserve the environment. Meanwhile, the regions with the lowest inequality between IG_{en} and $\hat{G}_g$ are Kalimantan island and Maluku & Papua island. These two regions have the highest forest and water area compared to other islands in Indonesia. The forest and water area of Maluku & Papua island reaches 46,535,000 Ha while Kalimantan island reaches 36,746,000 Ha or 66.19% of the total forest and water area of Indonesia. Economic activities and population growth are relatively good at threatening environmental damage when compared to other islands in Indonesia.

Figure 5. Average Inclusive Growth Coefficient (IG_{en}) and Inter-island Economic Growth Coefficient ($\hat{G}_g$) in Indonesia 2001-2022



Source: Data is processed, 2024

Inclusiveness of Economic Growth (IG_{en}) in Indonesia

Sustainable development is often defined as the process of fulfilling human development goals while preserving the natural environment. This approach implies that development and the environment are interdependent and economic growth can be sustained only if it is inclusive. Inclusive growth needs to be accompanied by environmentally sustainable growth. Environmentally sustainable growth is defined as growth that takes into account the balance of the environment and ecosystems in the long term. This growth does not only pursue high growth targets, but focuses more on reducing environmental damage. The goal of this paradigm is to ensure sustainability. Forest and water area is one of the environmental indicators. Indonesia is one of the countries that has environmental problems, including the decreasing forest area due to increasing human activities.

Indonesia's economic growth is inseparable from the contribution of economic performance between provinces and islands in Indonesia. Figure 6 shows the comparison of the inclusive growth coefficient (IG_{en}) to the economic growth coefficient ($\hat{G}_g$). During the observation

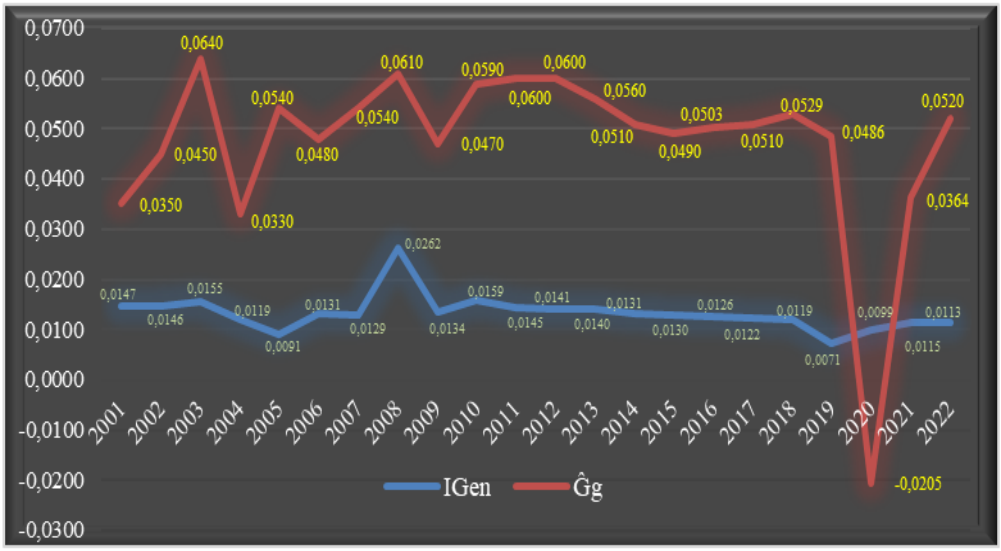
period, most of the IG_{en} coefficient has a lower value when compared to the $\hat{G}_g$ coefficient with an average value (0.013 < 0.048). This result shows that the average economic growth of Indonesia in 2001-2022 has not been inclusive. Increasing population growth and high economic growth have not been able to maintain environmental sustainability. The results of this study are in line with several previous researchers. A study showed that most provinces in Indonesia experienced a decline in the pillars of environmental sustainability in 2015-2019 (Aminata et al., 2022).

The average achievement of the environmentally inclusive economic development index of each province in Indonesia in 2019 was relatively low, which was only 48.57 (Wasudewa, 2022). On average, the inclusive growth index for 2015-2019 in Indonesia still shows a negative value. This means that there are still many districts and cities that have not experienced inclusive growth (Hazmi et al., 2023). Several studies also show that Indonesia's economic growth has not been fully inclusive (Rini & Tambunan, 2021; Afriliana & Wahyudi, 2022; Soleh & Suwarni, 2023).

The Ministry of Environment and Forestry explained some of the problems and challenges faced by Indonesia are: 1) problems related to the quality of the environment that has not yet reached the good category and the preservation of ecosystem functions in sustainable development; 2) problems related to the declining percentage of the contribution of Forest Resources and the Environment to the national economy; 3) problems related to the unachieved target of access to management and distribution of forest benefits for community welfare; 4) problems related to the lack of strengthening governance and institutions in the field of Environment and Forestry.

Furthermore, the Ministry of Environment and Forestry determines the strategic goals to be achieved in 2020-2024 are: 1) the realisation of a quality environment and forests that are responsive to climate change; 2) the achievement of optimised utilisation of forest and environmental resources in accordance with the carrying capacity and capacity of the environment; 3) the existence, function and distribution of forest benefits in an equitable and sustainable manner; and 4) the implementation of good governance and innovation in environmental and forestry (LHK) development and the competence of competitive LHK human resources (Kementerian Lingkungan Hidup dan Kehutanan, 2020).

Figure 6. Inclusive Growth Coefficient (IG_{en}) and Economic Growth Coefficient ($\hat{G}_g$) in Indonesia 2001-2022



Source: Data is processed, 2024

CONCLUSION

Inclusive growth in this study is economic growth that is environmentally friendly and sustainable. Growth does not only pursue high growth targets, but focuses more on reducing environmental damage, paying attention to the balance of the environment and ecosystems in the long term. Developing the Poverty-Equivalent Growth Rate (PEGR) method, it is known that during the period 2001-2022 Indonesia's economic growth has not been inclusive. This is indicated by the value of the inclusive growth coefficient (IG_{en}) which is lower than the economic growth coefficient ($\hat{G}_g$). This phenomenon occurs in most provinces and islands in Indonesia. Efforts to preserve the environment have been made, but the increase in population activity and economic growth achievements occurred faster. This indicates that economic growth performance tends to be at a high level of target achievement compared to environmental sustainability. Policies and strategies are needed to realise quality growth in favour of environmental sustainability and sustainability.

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