
GREEN ECONOMY POLICY AS A WAY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

This research intends to find out green economy policies as a way to drive sustainable development. This study uses a systematic literature review method. Sources of research data come from journals and other literature. The findings in this literature review study conclude that this nation has several obstacles when trying to shift its economy to a more environmentally friendly direction. The efforts to quickly integrate environmental considerations into economic development should not be hampered. On the other hand, to assist efforts to support sustainable development, various obstacles must be overcome and international cooperation must be adopted. It is important to be careful not to diminish or deviate from sustainable development when dealing with a green economy in a way that is consistent with sustainable development ideas, values and frameworks. The idea of a green economy is also considered to include social, equity and development aspects and necessary global economic reforms.

Keywords: Green Development, Green Economic, Sustainable, Sharia Economic

INTRODUCTION

One of the Southeast Asian countries included in the category of developing countries is Indonesia. The government is actively carrying out multifaceted national development in this development or covering various sectors. Development is an effort to actively use the environment to meet human needs and improve the quality of life. Thus, there is a link between economic activity and the environment. However, there is an imbalance in its growth between economic activity and the environment. Exploitation of natural resources often follows economic progress. The effects of increasing environmental degradation are increasingly recognized by the global community.

Either directly or indirectly, a polluted environment damages the ecosystem. Natural disasters cause ecosystems to become unbalanced and powerless, thereby disrupting human life and the lives of other living things. Humans must prioritize protecting the environment because environmental problems are part of the many problems that are rampant in this nation. As a result, not only is everyone in a country responsible for solving this problem; so is all mankind. Everyone must realize the need to protect the environment from irresponsible individuals, especially the Indonesian people who are known as the lungs of the world. Therefore, it takes personal awareness from everyone, especially government officials, to promote and maintain environmental sustainability. This is because the government plays an important role in environmental protection. The United Nations Sustainable Development Conference Rio+20, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, is one of the venues worldwide for discussing this topic. It creates two main themes: a green economy and an institutional framework for sustainable development.

Environmental disasters due to changes in human life that demand convenience and speed are the main issues driving green economic growth. One of the impacts of changes in human life is the increasing amount of single-use packaging materials that are immediately wasted. This product packaging waste is known to be environmentally unfriendly and takes tens of years or even centuries to degrade. Human health is also affected by the problem of how to properly dispose of household and industrial waste that pollutes rivers and seas. Marine catches have an impact on consumer health because they often contain heavy metals. Due to the high demand for wood-based industrial raw materials and the lack of reforestation efforts, many forests have been destroyed. Due to pollution and growing greenhouses which increase carbon dioxide emissions, air quality became very bad. As a

result, ecosystem damage, forest destruction and global climate change are currently spread evenly in various locations.

According to Indonesia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the country has been actively participating in measures to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to prevent an increase in GHG emissions. In July 2021, Indonesia amended their NDC and submitted it to the UNFCCC. In accordance with the "Long-term Strategy on Low Carbon and Climate Resilience 2050 (LTS-LCCR 2050)" long-term plan for low carbon and climate resilience, Indonesia also has a roadmap to become carbon neutral by 2060 (or earlier). The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change has accepted the Paris Agreement as Law Number 16 of 2016 Concerning Ratification of the Paris Agreement.

The transformation of the world economy towards a "green economy" is a concept that seeks to advance the economy and improve human welfare without endangering the environment. Studies related to green economy are often associated with sustainable growth. Through the SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals) program, sustainable development is currently a global achievement goal that every country wants to achieve together. To achieve sustainable development, it is necessary to continue to talk about the existence and concept of a green economy. Sustainable development is the practice of advancing society without compromising the capacity of present or future generations to advance and meet their needs. In other words, progress does not destroy the preservation of nature (Sa'idah et al., 2023).

Based on the background as described, the study of green economy policies as a way to drive sustainable development. This article is in line with the spirit of the current government which is intensifying the green economy.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Green Economy

The term "green economy" does not have one definition. Each has the same meaning while having a different translation. Scholars have proposed a number of definitions of a "green economy", among them (Ospanova et al., 2022): An economy that supports environmental regulations is known as a "green economy". Edward Barbier, Enil Markandia, and David Pierce. UNEP, the United Nations Environment Programme, claims the term "green economy" refers to economic activities that involve the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services that enhance the long-term well-being of society while minimizing the risks to present and future generations of significant environmental problems. . A green economy, according to UNEP, is a low-carbon, resource-efficient, and socially inclusive. A green economy is one that prioritizes long-term social benefits over short-term gains, increasing well-being for all while reducing inequality, and doing so without harming the environment or harming future generations. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). A sustainable economy known as a "green economy" improves the quality of life for everyone while respecting the environment. An economy that emphasizes exploiting possibilities to promote economic and environmental objectives simultaneously is known as a "green economy". United Nations Sustainable Development Commission. According to the OECD (2013), a green economy is a sustainable global economic model.

According to some of the concepts above, a green economy is an approach to economic growth that emphasizes environmental sustainability, offers immediate and long-term (sustainable) benefits, and reduces inequality both now and in the future (Firmansyah, 2022).

Green Economy Indicator

One of the most important macroindicators for improving human welfare is economic growth. Economic expansion is very important for society because it has an impact on increasing the availability of products and services that can make strides people's quality of life . The point of financial development is to extend national salary, which is able increment the welfare of society as a entire . Therefore, positive and sustainable economic growth must be the goal of every government. Indonesia is a country with stable and good economic growth.

Positive and consistent economic growth means that this expansion does not benefit those who will live in the present or the future. The Gini index grew from 0.36 in 2010 to 0.38 in 2021, providing evidence of the overall and uneven impact of economic growth (BPS, 2022). The findings of the PISA study also point to inequality, showing that there is still little socioeconomic status-based segregation in Indonesian education, with the amount of segregation falling from 45% to 39% between 2015 and 2018. To create human capital, which can contribute to the convergence of Indonesia's economic situation, equitable education is very important. Various studies that have been conducted also show signs of the impact of uneven economic growth. The Williamson Indonesia index rose from 0, 72 in 2011 to 0.76 in 2019, according to Warsito. Ilham and Pangaribowo also claim that Theil's Entropy Index for Indonesia highlights significant inequalities among its provinces. This shows that the previous economic expansion was not inclusive or did not have a beneficial impact on everyone equally.

Future society must also be measured to determine how economic expansion will affect it. According to the Brundtland Report, future economic expansion will place undue pressure on the environment. Remember that the environment has given us with different assets that can back the creation of items and administrations for society, measuring the financial affect on the environment gets to be exceptionally vital. Internalizing the notion of green growth is one technique for measuring and assessing the impact that future economic expansion will have on society. The term "green growth" is appropriate because it describes an increase in economic activity that minimizes negative environmental impacts while maintaining efficient use of resources (Anwar, 2022).

Green Economy Principles

The idea of green economy based on minds present in the economic fields, social, and environment. The principles of the green economy are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1. The Principal of Green Economy

Economic	Natural capital (Adamowicz, 2022) Green marketing (Babu et al., 2024; El-Bassiouny, 2016) Sharia economic (Mursid et al., 2019, 2024; Mursid & Aziz, 2020) Green investment (Saputro & Sidiq, 2020) Green finance (Hua et al., 2024; Vishnani et al., 2024; Vukovic et al., 2019) Green policy and regulations (Ali et al., 2021; Farooq et al., 2024; Loiseau et al., 2016; Mealy & Teytelboym, 2022; Mikhno et al., 2021; Y. Zhang et al., 2024)
Social Sustainability	Green culture (Lee et al., 2022) Green tourism (Toubes & Araújo-Vila, 2022) Green social media (Ali et al., 2021; Beck et al., 2021; Crapa et al., 2024; Ktisti et al., 2022; J. Li et al., 2024; Nekmahmud et al., 2022; Pop et al., 2020; Ummar et al., 2023; Wu & Long, 2024)
Green Environment Development	Urban green space (Mariana & Sofyan, 2022; W. Zhang et al., 2024) Maintain a green environment (Shao et al., 2024; Tian et al., 2024; Zheng et al., 2022) Sharia eco-ethics (X. Li & Wei, 2023; Mohamed, 2014; Mustofa et al., 2022; Verma & Dwivedi, 2023)

The significance of normal capital, appropriate control and money related motivating forces, fitting natural controls, maintainable designs of generation and utilization, evenhanded pay and social measures, and speculation in natural instruction and preparing are key component of the move to a green economy. Natural capital is valued, demonstrating that protecting environments is imperative for maximizing their financial potential. The destitute in creating nations, who are exceedingly subordinate on normal assets for their employments and are more helpless to contamination and natural harm, ought to pay uncommon consideration to this. These characteristics too show that a green economy points to create motivations for commercial exercises that guarantee social consideration and natural supportability. Subsequently, this appears that the elemental objective of this move is to back a alter from the current financial advancement worldview to an economy that produces budgetary benefits whereas keeping up social consideration and natural maintainability. In spite of the fact that the term "green economy" highlights the relationship between the environment and the economy, the term has been broadened to incorporate "comprehensive green development" to superior depict the social component. this appears that the basic objective of this move is to bolster a alter from the current worldview of financial improvement to an economy that creates monetary returns whereas keeping up social consideration and natural maintainability. In spite of the fact that the term "green economy" highlights the relationship between the environment and the economy, the term has been broadened to incorporate "comprehensive green development" to superior portray the social component. this appears that the basic objective of this move is to back a alter from the current worldview of financial improvement to an economy that creates budgetary returns whereas keeping up social consideration and natural supportability. In spite of the fact that the term "green economy" highlights the relationship between the environment and the economy , the term has been broadened to include "inclusive green growth" to better describe the social component (Makmun, 2011).

Green Economy concept

Discusses the green economy, which is an economic strategy centered on preservation and environmentally friendly practices while implementing an economic strategy. The real world economy, human demand for the earth's resources, and how these coexist under a green economy. Looking at the current situation, a green economy can be seen as a development strategy that does not solely rely on economic growth based on natural resource exploitation and environmental degradation. A green economy can also be seen as a significant step away from an economy that only considers short-term profits.

It can be argued that a green economy is about use value rather than exchange value or in terms of money because it is implemented by balancing the relationship between labor processes and activities, the needs of the masses, and the appreciation of raw materials and natural resources. In addition, the definition of the term "green economy" covers a wider range of activities than the terms "low carbon economy" (LCH) or "low fossil economy", where the term "grant economy" refers to economic activities that have a low GHG (Green House) output. gas) released into the atmosphere.

There are two key components to progress in a green economy; (1) To be created and run, an economy must be able to combat climate change and halt the growth of greenhouse gas emissions, (2) The Great Economy became the norm in the world and in countries where natural resources were not improperly managed in any activity. In addition, there are 3 (three) more factors that need to be considered in assessing the success of a green economy; (1) Low Carbon: How is the disposal of carbon as industrial waste in industrial operations handled, and is it within established norms for exceeding standards, resulting in low carbon waste management, (2) Resource Efficiency: Considering the relationship between investment in natural, human, and economic capital, the fact that greenhouse emissions are reduced, and the extraction and use of natural resources, how resource efficient is a process or industrial activity when it uses resources? (United Nations Environment Programme, 2009) A green economy is the process of reorganizing businesses and infrastructure to produce better results. Economics in use or not being

effective and efficient is another way of defining a "green economy", (3) Socially inclusive: In this situation, it is stated whether the entire community can benefit from this industrial process or activity. Instead, it actually increases the level of injustice, inequality, or poverty. The application of green economy concept policies must be in accordance with development priorities and policies because they affect the future of the environment and other ecosystems related to the industrial world. Green economy is a policy regarding sustainable development, which is a very important policy to implement. sustainable future (Oktiani, 2012).

Development

Development is a deliberate attempt to use the environment for the purpose of enhancing human existence. Law on Environmental Management No. 23 of 1997. According to Article 1 Paragraph 3, ecologically sustainable development is a deliberate and planned effort that incorporates the environment, especially resources, into the development process to guarantee the capability, welfare and quality of life of the people. present and future generations (Sari et al., 2012).

Sustainable Development

The idea of sustainable development states that to achieve long-term sustainability, economic, social and environmental growth must be carried out in a balanced way. The term "green economy" refers to economic development that is environmentally conscious and sustainable. Sustainable economic growth must be accompanied by efforts to protect the environment and minimize ecosystem damage. The idea of sustainable development plays an important role in the green economy framework in ensuring sustainable economic growth does not damage the environment. For example, according to the theory of sustainable development, it is very important to use natural resources in a sustainable manner and ensure that neither production nor consumption generates waste that is harmful to the environment. The philosophy of sustainable development promotes inclusive and long-term social and economic growth in a green economy. To ensure that environmental concerns are taken into account, this requires expanding access to education and training, good jobs, and health care, as well as expanding community participation in decision-making. In general, the philosophy of sustainable development is essential to guide a green economy towards long-term economic expansion. and ethical, which in turn can improve people's welfare and protect the environment (Susila & Hukom, 2023).

METHODS

In this study used a qualitative research methodology with a descriptive approach to the type of literature review research. Literature review is the collection of data or literary themed works. 4 Researching various textual materials, including books, journals, and other sources that are clearly relevant to the topic of study is how the information is collected.

RESULTS

Green Economy Policy

Although a fairly straightforward idea, a "green economy" is an outgrowth of sustainable development. environmental sustainability through sustainable development, a relatively common practice in Western countries. The phrase "Environmentally Friendly Sustainable Development" is used in Law no. 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management, although the word "Sustainable Development" is used in MPR Decree No. IV/MPR/1999 concerning GBHN. In addition, previously it was more common to translate "Eco-development" into "Environmentally-oriented Development," the term "environment and development" is now well recognized.

Indonesia is presently actively participating in the Rio de Janeiro Earth Summit, also known as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), which took place in 1992. Indonesia's National Agenda 21 document, issued in 1997, refers to the incorporation of the idea of sustainable development into national development planning. After National Agenda 21, followed Sectoral Agenda 21, which addressed the mining, energy, housing, tourism, and forestry sectors. A number of local governments have already begun work on Local Agenda 21, which will serve as a guide for establishing action plans. by many stakeholders and become a suggestion for sub-district development planning. Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), Basel Convention on Hazardous Wastes, Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol, United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (UNCBD) and Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, and United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) are several multilateral environmental agreements that have also been signed, ratified, and approved by Indonesia. Law Number 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management which replaced Law Number 4 of 1982 concerning Basic Provisions for Environmental Management is one of the laws and regulations issued by Indonesia since 1992 to assist the implementation of sustainable development. According to the new 1999 Forestry Law, plantation forest concession holders are responsible if a fire occurs inside the plantation area. In addition, the Indonesian government has enacted laws that prohibit the practice of using fire to clear land. Indonesia places a strong priority on prevention when dealing with forest fires and traffic-related haze pollution. Law Number 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management which replaced Law Number 4 of 1982 concerning Basic Provisions for Environmental Management is one of the laws and regulations issued by Indonesia since 1992 to assist the implementation of sustainable development. According to the new 1999 Forestry Law, plantation forest concession holders are responsible if a fire occurs inside the plantation area. In addition, the Indonesian government has enacted laws that prohibit the practice of using fire to clear land. Indonesia places a strong priority on prevention when dealing with forest fires and traffic-related haze pollution. Law Number 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management which replaced Law Number 4 of 1982 concerning Basic Provisions for Environmental Management is one of the laws and regulations issued by Indonesia since 1992 to assist the implementation of sustainable development. According to the new 1999 Forestry Law, plantation forest concession holders are responsible if a fire occurs inside the plantation area. In addition, the Indonesian government has enacted laws that prohibit the practice of using fire to clear land. Indonesia places a strong priority on prevention when dealing with forest fires and traffic-related haze pollution.

Recognizing the importance of a green economy, Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono highlighted 10 directives to support national economic growth in 2010–2014 at a working meeting held at the Tampak Siring Palace in Bali on 19–21 April 2010. In the next five years, there will be a spirit of sustainable development, which would be defined by the notion of the "triple bottom line".

Expect weak political support for the declaration (from parliament). This is because Indonesia has a relatively large regime transition potential, whereas directives are short-lived and still need to be implemented through rules, regulations and instructions. However, because (i) it is focused on sustainable development or uses a development model that is pro-growth, pro-people (pro-poor), provision of labor (pro-jobs), and development, the declaration will undoubtedly have support at the national and international levels . Environment (pro-environment), (ii) in accordance with Indonesia's international commitment to reduce carbon emissions by 26% (derived from 14% from the land use and forestry sector, 6% from the energy sector, and 65% from the waste sector),

The Indonesian Cabinet has decided that in order to ensure the adoption and implementation of a comprehensive and targeted green economy, government policies must be in place to support it. The foundation for Indonesia's sustainable economic growth was outlined by Bersatu II in the 2010 to 2014 National Medium-Term Development Plan

(RPJMN), which was carried out among others by using a green budget to manage the government. budget finance. Adopting green procurement in public policy is part of adopting green budgeting (Makmun, 2011).

Green Economy as a Step Out of Crisis

It was Pearce, Markandya, and Barbier who first used the term "Green Economy" in their 1984 book "Blueprint for a Green Economy." The book defines a green economy as "a system of economic activities related to the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services that result in increased long-term human well-being without placing significant environmental risk and ecological scarcity on future generations." The economy and the environment today interact highly because society takes into account the harm that productive activities inflict to the environment. The dynamics of civilization are impacted by the processes of biodiversity, soil, air, and water contamination that these activities cause. It is possible to work toward more environmentally conscious and sustainable alternatives by enacting various laws and regulations and by working with society to control, lessen, ameliorate, and stop the detrimental effects of economic activity on natural systems. This wave of activity is dubbed the "green economy" by the media. The concept of "green economy" is associated with the term "ecological economy," which was coined from the Spanish translation of "green economy." A green economy, according to the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) in late 2008, is a mechanism that works holistically and advantageously by aiding policy analysis and investment to boost the green sector and alter the economic sector's hostility toward the environment.

According to current definitions, a green economy is one that achieves social justice and improves human well-being by utilizing sustainable ecological services and drastically reducing environmental harm. The economy aspires to resource-efficient, socially inclusive, and low-carbon development. The three primary pillars of a green economy are lowering carbon emissions, using energy and natural resources more wisely, and protecting biodiversity and ecosystem services.

The execution of this plan necessitates regulatory reform, political reform, and investment from the public and private sectors. For this reason, safeguarding, enhancing, and rebuilding natural capital is crucial for both societal well-being and the preservation of this priceless resource. A higher standard of living without depleting natural resources is one of the main goals of the green economy in sustainable development. It is incorrect to advance the idea of a "green economy" while ignoring the needs of marginalized communities and the damage inflicted by natural catastrophes, particularly in light of the uncertain nature of the short-, medium-, and long-term recovery of social and environmental dynamics.

In a green economy, wealth-building capital is created at the expense of excessive reliance on fossil fuels, the depletion of natural resources, and harm to the environment. Conversely, a green economy is designed to support thriving natural capital. Eight key economic sectors should be given priority when moving toward a green economy: those that may reduce poverty, finance the restoration of natural capital, create jobs and increase social justice, and advance energy efficiency and renewable energy. The sector's ambitions for energy, mobility, and urban sustainability may be observed in the UNEP book "towards a green economy." (Anwar, 2022).

Projection of Green Economy Policy Implications

Green growth policies have the potential to improve resource management and productivity in the long term, stimulate economic activity in areas that benefit society most in the long term, and provide new and creative approaches to achieving these goals. Among the steps that could be taken are the creation of rules to reduce emissions of air pollution, restrict the energy and carbon intensity of the economy, restrict fresh water abstractions, and expand the number of protected areas. It also happens less frequently than relative decoupling (when emissions increase more slowly than growth), however there is evidence that

economic growth and CO2 emissions are completely separable in some countries. Governments should incorporate green growth into overall development planning and economic policy formulation. Energy and climate change issues are frequently the only topics covered by frameworks, and it's probable that these issues will take precedence over other crucial environmental and development issues like biodiversity and water.

An analysis of the effects of green growth on poverty and inequality is frequently neglected, and many nations lack comprehensive plans for green growth in vital industries like agriculture. The necessity of integrating environmental concerns into development or poverty alleviation programs is becoming increasingly apparent in emerging nations. Energy and climate change issues are frequently the only topics covered by frameworks, and it's probable that these issues will take precedence over other crucial environmental and development issues like biodiversity and water. Comprehensive strategies for green growth are lacking in many nations for vital industries like agriculture, and studies examining how green growth affects inequality and poverty are frequently disregarded. The necessity to integrate environmental concerns into development or poverty alleviation programs is becoming increasingly apparent in emerging nations.

Frameworks frequently focus only on energy or climate change issues, and it's probable that these concerns will override other crucial environmental and development concerns like water and biodiversity. Comprehensive strategies for green growth are lacking in many nations for vital industries like agriculture, and studies examining how green growth affects inequality and poverty are frequently disregarded. The necessity to integrate environmental concerns into development or poverty alleviation programs is becoming increasingly apparent in emerging nations. It's likely that concerns about the climate will trump other significant environmental and development concerns, like water and biodiversity. Comprehensive strategies for green growth are lacking in many nations for vital industries like agriculture, and studies examining how green growth affects inequality and poverty are frequently disregarded. The necessity to integrate environmental concerns into development or poverty alleviation programs is becoming increasingly apparent in emerging nations.

There's a chance that concerns about climate change will trump other significant environmental and development concerns, like water and biodiversity. Comprehensive strategies for green growth are lacking in many nations for vital industries like agriculture, and studies examining how green growth affects inequality and poverty are frequently disregarded. The necessity of integrating environmental concerns into development or poverty alleviation programs is becoming increasingly apparent in emerging nations. Green growth depends on institutional and governance capacity to make significant policy adjustments. Green growth policies are currently being developed and implemented by several ministries. Uncertain duties between the national and regional levels as well as a lack of resources and assistance at the local level can impede the implementation of policies. If reform is to be implemented in a way that is both economical and sustainable, coordination between the public and government entities involved in policy formation must continue. Green growth policies won't really make an impact until they are carried out cooperatively, closely watched, and with a person in charge detailing their execution. (Sari et al., 2012).

CONCLUSION

The nation has had several hurdles while trying to shift its economy in a more environment friendly direction. The efforts of quickly integrate environmental considerations into economic development should not be hampered by this. On the other hand, to assist efforts to support sustainable development, various obstacles must be overcome and international cooperation must be adopted. It is important to be careful not to diminish or deviate from sustainable development when dealing with a green economy in a way that is consistent with sustainable development ideas, values and frameworks. The idea of a green economy is also considered to include social sustainability, green environment development, equity, and development aspects, as well as necessary global economic reforms.

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