

The Optimalization of Human: A success way for sustainability of the Indonesian Development

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Abstract-The action of development which is integrated with the preservation of environment, the worthy of the social live in the field of economy and education and health, social justice and the cultural life is a sustainable development by using optimal variety resources, support the innovation for its social and the use of appropriate technology will improve efficiency. This study will employ the description of the important of human capital (knowledge, skill and health) which in line with the plan of sustainable development in Indonesia by using descriptive method. The result shows that Indonesia has made planning and implementing the development by paying attention to the sustainable development through the planning steps and planning document. However, there is no appropriate program in preserving environment and optimalization of resources. Recently, the development in Indonesia is only focused on the improvement of (economic indicator) and human index (health, education and buying power), however, the improvement of social justice and environment preservation were not raising. One of the way of Indonesia to get the success of sustainable development is by the use of potential demography as human capital (which has knowledge, skill and health) to plan, to implement, to control and to continue the sustainable development.

Keywords: *Human Capital, Optimalization, Sustainable Development.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Human as a subject and an object of development have a big influence in planning and sustaining development. A big part of damage in environment is happened because of human act to fulfill their needs through the development. There are some people when they fulfillment their needs, without thinking about tomorrow and thousand years later. This case was happened as a human characteristic that want to make easier their needs without think life extend in the future or less of knowledge the important of sustainable development

Sustainable development as a concept is a response to the challenges facing urban areas, such as globalization, decentralization, and rapid population growth. These changes affect such matters as the economy, the social conditions, and the environment, and bring about problems recognized as social inequalities, slums or

informal settlements, and climate change [1]. According this definition, sustainable development is challenges of globalization, decentralization, and environment changes which cause informal settlements, social inequalities, and climate change. Sustainable development has a relation to how the development held by a country care about environment and extend. The natural environment efficiency that can not recycle, energy exchange from fossil become new energy or bioenergy, the main point is how to produce product and service to meet needs with the protection of the natural environment inherited for the next generation will be better. Sustainable development is to harmonize the fulfillment of human needs with the protection of the natural environment, so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but in the indefinite future [2]. Sustainable development concep grow toward integration of natural environment protection, suitable society in economic, education, healthy, social, and culture. And other opinion that is "*Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.*" from the World Commission on Environment and Development's (<http://www.worldbank.org>). There are efforts which can do by a country to held sustainable development such as: the increasing capability of human, science, and technology. Indonesia has high quality in demography with rapid 1,49 since 2000 until 2010 based on Badan Pusat Statistik report should motivate sustainable development in Indonesia. In fact, based on the data age society up 15 which complete senior high school only 30%, this will be obstacle for sustainable development program, because less of knowledge and social capability on sustainable development

II. METHODOLOGY

This study used descriptive method by analyzing and concluding the data continuously. By this method, the conclusion from the field can be reach to give the profitable information about the sustainable development in Indonesia and the efforts that can be done by the whole parts of the Indonesian people.

III. RESULTS

The program of the sustainable development in Indonesia is documented in MP3EI (the master plan of the acceleration, exploration of Indonesian economic development 2011-2005) through the mastery of transformation in economy development and the government commitment to ensure the policy in balancing the economic growth and environment preservation [3]. There are 3 (three) foundation of sustainable development in this document, namely the strategy of improvement of geographical potency through the development of central development in the corridor of economy, national connectivity, human resource, knowledge and technology.

The real condition of the sustainable development in Indonesia during 5 years from 2008 up to 2012 can seen from result of the indicator economy, social, environment and IPM as follows.

TABEL 1
CONDITION OF THE SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIA

Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Economic Objectives					
Growth*1)	6,01%	4,63%	6,22%	6,49%	6,26%
Efficiency*2)	0,92	0,93	0,95	0,94	0,91
Stability*3)	11,06	2,78	6,96	3,79	4,30
Social Objectives					
Full Employment	67,18%	67,23%	67,72%	68,34%	67,88%
Percentage of poor	13,33	12,49	12,36	11,96	11,66
Security*4)	63,91	64,70	49,72	52,37	52,05
Education*5)	27,46	28,49	29,69	29,50	30,91
Health*6)	33,24	33,68	30,97	29,31	28,59
Environmental Objectives					
Healthy Environment for Human*7)	86,0%	-	67,5%	67,50%	41,66%
Human Development Index (IPM)	71,17	71,76	72,27	72,77	73,29

*1) constant top price of the year 2000

*2) the input data of basic material per out put in big and middle industry

*3) inflation level

*4) resolution action of justice

*5) level of education done by citizen up to 15 years

*6) citizen percentage of having health problem one moth ago

*7) good access to the qualified of clean water

Sources:

<http://www.bps.go.id>

<http://www.migas.esdm.go.id>

Economy indicator consists of the rapidity of economic growth from the constant price in years of 2000, level of efficiency which is gained from the comparison of input level of basic material in big and middle industry, and the stability of economy which is gained from the

annual inflation. Social indicator is gained from the use of workers, poor society percentage, safety from criminal action, education that can be seen from citizen that has finished the school level up to 15 years and health that can be seen from the citizen percentage of having health problems a month ago. The indicator of live environment is gained from the percentage of good access toward qualified of clean water. Additional indicator is gained from the human resource index nationally.

IV. DISCUSSION

The table 1 shows that Indonesia had a sustainable development in the progress of economic growth and monetary stability, however, the activity in the big and middle industry was not efficient. The average is 93 for the indicator of the efficiency of the use of basic material was too low. It means that the result production is in line with the use of input, however the efficiency of resource is important to preserve environment and becoming the requirement of sustainable development. In the social indicator is still a lot of unemployment, poverty level is still over 11%, health level is not maximum, the citizen that has graduated for 15 years school level is still low. For the health of environment is only measured by the access of clean water tend to be reduced annually. If it seen from the Human resource index from the expected life, literacy, the duration of school level and real expense of planning, the average of the 5 years is in the category of middle to high. It means that the development that is just implemented is in the level middle to high.

The benefit of Indonesia in the demography growth has not become the human capital that can improve the suitable development. It because the knowledge, skill, and physic or health is not maximum. The population growth that has no enough knowledge and skill and health will not be enough to support the economy development in a country. Roy Kartik in his study about the education and knowledge in economic growth models criticized that the average of school level graduation and the average of education is not appropriate to measure the economic growth of a country and it cannot make the human capital. To form a human capital can only be created through higher education. 16.5 % of citizen participation of 19-24 years of formal and informal school according to BPS. It is very low to form human capital in term of the sustainability of development succession in Indonesia. The society awareness of the important of knowledge and skill are need to be improved. These improvement can be done by formal and informal education, however, how far it can be done it need the government role to improve the awareness of the society of the important of human capital in sustainable development.

V. CONCLUSION

The human capital optimization can be done through education either informal or non formal that can improve the knowledge, skill, power and health in attempt to develop sustainable development succession. The growth of the population that in line with the decreasing of unemployment and human capital is a responsibility of the government and the Indonesian society to develop this country either physically (physics and health) or mentally (knowledge and skill) which in line with the objective of this country. By this effort, the Indonesia country and all wealthy in it can be inherited towards the next generation.

The low of the use in basic material, the high of the unemployment level, the low of safety level, the poverty and the damage of the life environment has not been studied for the cause of the low of the knowledge and skill as the human capital.

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