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Conventional Development: Between Economic Progress and Environmental Damage

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Economic development in Indonesia has experienced rapid growth in recent decades. However, conventional development models that focus on the exploitation of natural resources often neglect aspects of environmental sustainability. This study aims to examine conventional development patterns that have an impact on environmental degradation and evaluate the effectiveness of policies that have been implemented to reduce their negative impacts. The method used in this study is a literature study with a qualitative approach based on data analysis from scientific journals, research reports, and policy documents in the last five years. The results show that development based on industry and natural resource extraction has caused significant deforestation, pollution, and ecosystem damage. Although the government has adopted various environmental policies such as a moratorium on oil palm plantation permits and a reforestation program, the implementation of these policies still faces various challenges, especially in aspects of supervision and law enforcement. Therefore, a more comprehensive strategy is needed, including the integration of a green economy, environmental economic implementation instruments, and increased public awareness and participation in maintaining environmental sustainability. With the right steps, Indonesia can achieve a balance between economic growth and environmental conservation to achieve sustainable development.

Keywords: Economic Development, Environmental Degradation, Environmental Policy, Sustainable Development, Green Economy.

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1. Introduction

According to the Central Statistics Agency (BPS, August 5, 2025), Indonesia's GDP expanded strongly. In the second quarter of 2025, the national economic aggregate reached a nominal value of IDR 5,947.0 trillion. Real growth performance was recorded at 5.12% annually (Year-on-Year), reflecting the resilience and structural recovery capability of the domestic economy. Compositionally, this growth was driven by the Others sector which led with a rate of 6.47%, as well as the Manufacturing Industry sector which grew solidly by 5.68%, indicating that the diversification of production and service bases is the main engine driving the economy. However, moderate growth in the natural resources sector and contraction in Government Consumption (-0.33%) indicate potential obstacles that need to be overcome to maintain this momentum (BPS 2025) .

From an aggregate demand perspective, growth dynamics in Q2 2025 were dominated by foreign trade and domestic investment. Export and import activity recorded substantial acceleration, growing above 10%, indicating strong integration with global supply chains. Furthermore, the 6.99% increase in Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) reflects optimism and expansion of private investment. The combination of strong trade

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growth and increased investment is a key marker in the economy's transition to a more productive and competitive structure.

Although the national GDP growth rate is quite satisfactory, this data highlights persistent spatial discrepancies . Java Island still dominates the national GDP contribution (56.94%), creating a concentration of economic activity and the risk of regional imbalances. On the other hand, regions outside Java, such as Sulawesi and Maluku & Papua, recorded higher GRDP growth rates. Therefore, this article aims to elaborate on the sectoral and demand determinants underlying this 5.12% growth, while analyzing the implications of regional disparities for the formulation of inclusive and sustainable economic development policies and strategies.

However, despite these achievements, environmental impacts remain a significant issue. Statistics Indonesia (BPS) data shows that Indonesia's forest area has changed significantly. In 2017, according to the Decree of the Minister of Environment and Forestry, the forest area was recorded at 94.1 million hectares.

Figure 1. Indonesia's Economic Growth in Quarter II of 2025

Furthermore, commodity exports from the agriculture, forestry, and fisheries sectors also play a significant role in the Indonesian economy. During the 2019–2023 period, Indonesia's non-oil and gas exports, which include these sectors, contributed an average of 94.20% annually to total exports. However, the expansion of these sectors, particularly plantations and mining, often contributes to deforestation and other environmental degradation.

However, despite Indonesia's positive economic growth, special attention is needed to address its environmental impacts. Striking a balance between economic development and environmental preservation is a challenge that must be addressed to achieve sustainable development.

Forest Data Watch (2023) revealed that Indonesia has lost 10.8 million hectares of primary forest since 2001, with an average loss of 684,000 hectares per year in the last decade. Furthermore, carbon emissions from deforestation reached 1.47 gigatons of CO_2 in 2022, making Indonesia one of the largest contributors of carbon emissions from the forestry sector. A study by the World Resources Institute (2021) shows that 58% of Indonesia's 269 million population live in areas vulnerable to environmental disasters due to unsustainable development. Therefore, this study aims to identify conventional development patterns in Indonesia and their ecological impacts, which are often overlooked in economic growth policies. Thus, this research contributes to academic and policy discussions on how development can be oriented towards environmental sustainability

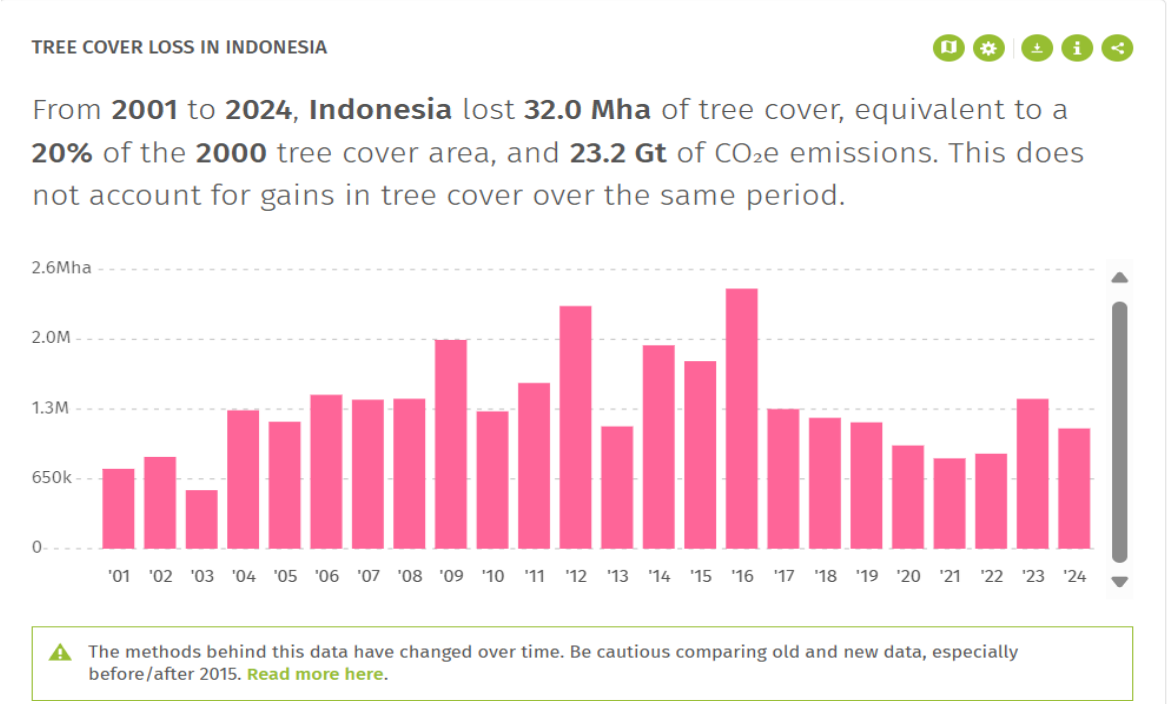

Figure 2. Tree Cover Loss in Indonesia (2001–2024)

Numerous studies have been conducted on economic development and environmental degradation in Indonesia. Several studies highlight the impact of industry on the environment, and research examines the negative impacts of deforestation due to the expansion of oil palm plantations in Sumatra and Kalimantan (Rani 2025) · Furthermore, research by Nugroho (2021) discusses water pollution from industrial waste in the Citarum River , which has been named one of the most polluted rivers in the world.

Although various studies have addressed the negative impacts of development on the environment, there is a gap in the study of effective mitigation mechanisms and economic policies that can reduce environmental degradation. Previous studies tend to focus on descriptive aspects rather than providing solutions based on existing policies. For example, research found that environmental regulations in Indonesia remain weak in implementation and oversight (Tindaon and Hidayati 2024) . This suggests the need for further research on how economic development can align with environmental protection through more effective policies. Therefore, this research aims to fill this gap by exploring sustainable development policy strategies that can balance economic growth and environmental conservation.

This study attempts to examine how conventional development models in Indonesia impact environmental degradation and how economic policies can be optimized to create a balance between economic growth and environmental sustainability. There are several research questions that this study aims to answer: How do conventional development patterns in Indonesia impact environmental degradation? What factors cause environmental degradation in the development economy in Indonesia? How effective are current environmental policies in mitigating the negative impacts of development? What strategies can be implemented to integrate development economics with environmental sustainability? By answering these questions, this study aims to provide insight into the relationship between economic growth and its ecological impacts. This study will also identify more effective policy models in maintaining a balance between development economics and environmental protection in Indonesia.

Based on preliminary reviews, conventional development in Indonesia tends to be oriented toward economic growth without seriously considering environmental impacts. This is evident in the uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources, weak enforcement of environmental regulations, and a lack of incentives for industry to adopt sustainable practices. According to a World Bank report, over 60% of deforestation in Indonesia

is related to economic growth, while existing policies have not been able to significantly reduce these impacts (Gamatara, Banase, and ... 2025) .

Studies show that a green economy-based approach and tax incentives for environmentally friendly industries can be an effective solution in balancing economic growth and environmental protection. (Karim et al., 2024) Therefore, this study tests the hypothesis that sustainable development can reduce environmental degradation without hindering economic growth. With a more rigorous policy approach and appropriate incentive mechanisms, Indonesia can move towards a more environmentally friendly development model.

In conclusion, this study provides an academic and practical basis for policymakers to develop sustainable development strategies. With in-depth empirical analysis and policy studies, this study is expected to serve as a reference for governments, academics, and industry players in designing development models that focus not only on economic growth but also on environmental sustainability.

Literature review

Conventional development

Conventional economic development is an approach that emphasizes economic growth as the primary indicator of a country's progress (Amsari, Harahap, and ... 2024) . This approach focuses on increasing the production and consumption of goods and services, with the primary goal of increasing national and per capita income. Economic development can be measured through long-term increases in real national income, increases in real per capita income, and improvements in general economic welfare (RAHAYU 2023) .

In practice, conventional economic development is often associated with industrialization and modernization (Suhaedi et al. 2025) . This approach assumes that religious, moral, and spiritual elements are not directly related to economic, social, political, or cultural activities, making it more secular or materialistic. This differs from the Islamic economic development paradigm, which emphasizes a balance between material and spiritual aspects in achieving the overall well-being of the community.

Conventional economic development has long been the dominant paradigm in efforts to improve social welfare. This approach emphasizes economic growth through increased production and consumption of goods and services. However, over time, this model has drawn criticism for its inadequate attention to environmental impacts and social inequality. Studies show that unsustainable economic development can lead to environmental degradation and increased social inequality. (Syamhari 2023)

In the Indonesian context, conventional economic development often focuses on sectors that contribute significantly to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), such as manufacturing and extractive industries. However, this approach often neglects the equitable distribution of economic benefits across all levels of society. Research highlights that despite economic growth, disparities between regions and social groups remain wide. (Lestari and Ainulyaqin 2022)

Furthermore, the COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the weaknesses of conventional economic systems. This global health crisis has led to an economic recession and rising unemployment rates. A study revealed that the informal sector, the backbone of many families' economies, was hit hard by the pandemic (Telaumbanua and Ndraha 2023) . This suggests that reliance on conventional economic models can leave communities vulnerable to external shocks.

In response, some economists and policymakers have begun exploring alternatives such as the green economy and sustainable development. These approaches not only target economic growth but also ensure that development processes do not harm the environment and reduce social inequality. One report emphasized the importance of integrating economic growth and environmental sustainability to achieve long-term development goals (Depari 2024) . Thus, a transformation towards a more holistic and inclusive development model is crucial for the future of the Indonesian economy.

Economic progress

To achieve sustainable economic progress, a balance between economic growth and environmental sustainability is necessary. In this context, a green economy and sustainable development are relevant approaches, as they focus not only on increasing GDP and per capita income but also consider social and

ecological aspects (Anwar 2022) . By ensuring that economic growth goes hand in hand with environmental conservation and inequality reduction efforts, Indonesia can build a stronger foundation for long-term prosperity.

Economic progress is defined as an increase in the overall economic well-being of a society. According to the World Bank (2023), economic progress includes GDP growth, increased per capita income, and improved social welfare (Claudia, Ramadhani, and Fitriana 2024) . A study from the Journal of Economic Perspectives (2022) states that countries with stable economic growth above 4% per year tend to have higher levels of social welfare (Meiditambua, Centauri, and ... 2023) . A report from the OECD (2023) shows that investment in infrastructure and technological innovation contributes to sustainable economic growth. Economic progress is measured not only by GDP growth but also by social welfare and environmental sustainability.

Key indicators of economic progress include economic growth, unemployment rates, and purchasing power. According to the IMF (2023) report, countries with controlled inflation and low unemployment rates demonstrate healthy economic growth. A study from the Economic Development Journal (2022) shows that a 15% increase in purchasing power in developing countries over the past five years is correlated with more stable economic growth (Simarmata and Iskandar 2022) . Research from Cambridge Economic A 2023 review also showed that investments in education and health contribute significantly to long-term economic growth. Economic indicators reflect development success and overall societal well-being (HARSONO et al. 2024) .

Economic progress must be in line with the principles of sustainable development to avoid environmental damage. A report from the United Nations Development Program (2023) shows that unsustainable economic development increases carbon emissions and social inequality. A study shows that countries that adopt green economic policies experience economic growth that is 3% higher on average than countries that still rely on fossil fuels (Galuh, Manzilati, and ... 2024) . Research from the Journal of Environmental Economics (2023) also notes that the transition to renewable energy increases a country's economic competitiveness. (Rahmandani and Dewi 2023) . Sustainable economic progress must consider social and environmental impacts for long-term well-being.

Technological innovation plays a key role in increasing productivity and economic competitiveness. According to a 2023 World Economic Forum report, countries with high investments in digital technology and artificial intelligence experience faster economic growth. A study by the Harvard Business Review (2022) showed that the adoption of digital technology increases production efficiency by up to 25%. Research by the MIT Technology Review (2023) noted that digitalization of the financial sector increases economic inclusion and accelerates the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). Technology is a key driver of sustainable and inclusive economic progress (Lase et al. 2024) .

While technological innovation has a positive impact on economic growth and financial inclusion, rapid industrial development and digitalization also have the potential to accelerate environmental degradation if not managed wisely. Increased productivity and economic sector expansion are often accompanied by overexploitation of natural resources and increased emissions and waste. Therefore, a balance is needed between the use of technology for economic progress and the implementation of strict environmental regulations to prevent negative impacts on ecosystems.

Environmental damage

Environmental degradation is defined by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as the reduction in the environment's capacity to meet social and ecological needs due to human activities (UNEP, 2023). This degradation includes deforestation, air and water pollution, and biodiversity loss. According to the Global Environmental Outlook (2022), approximately 75% of the world's terrestrial ecosystems have been degraded due to population growth and industrialization. A study from Science of The Total Environment (2023) also shows that air pollution is responsible for over 4.2 million premature deaths annually. With increasing economic activity without strict regulations, environmental degradation will become more widespread (Dinilhaq and Azhar 2024) .

In ecological studies, environmental degradation is defined as negative changes in an ecosystem due to the overexploitation of natural resources (IPCC, 2023). Deforestation in Indonesia has resulted in habitat loss for endangered species, as reported in a study in the journal Nature. Sustainability (2021). Data from the World Bank (2023) shows that 30% of natural ecosystems have been severely damaged by human activities. Furthermore, research from the Environmental Research Letters (2023) shows that carbon emissions from burning fossil fuels have increased by 12% since 2018. This shows that environmental degradation is increasing due to uncontrolled human activities (Jainuddin 2023) .

Environmental degradation can also be understood from an economic perspective as the loss of economic value due to the decline in the quality of natural resources (OECD, 2022). According to a study from the Journal of Economic Policy (2022), environmental degradation causes global economic losses of 8% of world GDP annually. Research from the International Journal of Sustainable Development (2023) shows that water pollution has reduced agricultural productivity by up to 20% in some developing countries. Meanwhile, a report by the Asian Development Bank (2023) notes that climate change due to environmental degradation increases infrastructure development costs by up to 25% compared to initial projections (Sihite and Syafei 2025) .

In social studies, environmental degradation is associated with impacts on Human Health and Social Well-being (WHO, 2023). Report from the Journal of Environmental Management (2022) shows that 60% of the world's population experiences the direct impacts of water and air pollution. Furthermore, research from Renewable Energy (2023) notes that the use of fossil fuels causes global warming, which threatens the lives of coastal communities (Ainurrohmah and Sudarti 2022) . The impacts of socio-environmental degradation also include increased natural disasters, food crises, and migration due to climate change, as revealed in the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change report. Climate Change (IPCC) 2023. Therefore, environmental degradation is not only an ecological problem, but also a social crisis that must be addressed immediately. (Najeha and Vitrianto 2024)

2. Method

This study uses a literature review method with a qualitative approach. This qualitative approach was chosen to explore and understand how conventional economic development relates to environmental degradation in Indonesia. With this approach, researchers can gain more comprehensive insights into the impacts of development on the environment and how economic policies can affect ecosystem sustainability. Literature review is a method used to collect and analyze previously published data and information, thus providing a deeper understanding of the phenomenon being studied (Sari, Susmita, and Ikhlas 2025) .

The literature review in this study involved collecting data from various reliable sources, such as books, scientific journals, research reports, government documents, and articles relevant to the topics of economic development and the environment. The information sources used were from the last five years to ensure relevance to current conditions. Additionally, reports from international organizations such as the World Resources Institute (WRI) and Global Forest Watch (GFW), and the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) are also used to provide a broader perspective on environmental degradation trends and their developments in Indonesia.

This method provides a strong theoretical foundation for understanding the dynamics of conventional development and its impact on the environment. By examining various available references, this research attempts to identify patterns in the relationship between policy development and natural resource utilization. Analysis of the source literature is also expected to provide a more detailed picture of sustainability-oriented policy strategies and mitigate the negative impacts of development on the environment in Indonesia.

3. Results & Discussion

Conventional development in Indonesia has contributed significantly to economic growth. Infrastructure improvements, industrial expansion, and natural resource utilization are key drivers. Data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) shows that Indonesia's economic growth has averaged 5% per year over the past decade.

The industrial and plantation sectors contribute significantly to Gross Domestic Product (GDP), demonstrating the economy's dependence on natural resource utilization.

Conventional development plays a crucial role in boosting the Indonesian economy. According to Statistics Indonesia (BPS) data (2023), the industrial and plantation sectors contribute more than 30% to national GDP. A World Bank study (2022) shows that infrastructure development has increased industrial productivity by 15% in the last decade. Research by the Asian Development Bank (2023) also notes that the expansion of the manufacturing industry has created employment for up to 10 million people since 2015. Conventional development has contributed significantly to the economy, but requires a sustainability strategy to avoid environmental damage (Hutajulu et al. 2024) .

However, the exploitation of natural resources in conventional development has led to significant environmental degradation. Data from the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) shows that Indonesia loses approximately 684,000 hectares of forest per year due to plantation and mining expansion. This results in biodiversity loss, increased carbon emissions, and more extreme climate change.

Land exploitation has led to massive deforestation in Indonesia. The Ministry of Environment and Forestry reports that in the past five years, 3.4 million hectares of forest have been lost due to industrial and plantation expansion. A study by Nature Sustainability (2021) shows that deforestation in Indonesia contributes 5% of total global carbon emissions. Another study by Science Advances (2022) states that 40% of Indonesia's endemic species are threatened with extinction due to the loss of their natural habitat. If left unchecked, deforestation will negatively impact biodiversity and the global climate.

Besides deforestation, the manufacturing and mining industries are major contributors to environmental pollution. Industrial waste pollutes rivers and oceans, threatening ecosystems and public health. According to the 2023 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) report, Indonesia ranks 116th out of 180 countries in terms of environmental quality, indicating serious problems related to air, water, and land pollution.

Air and water pollution are increasing due to industrial activity. The Environmental Impact Assessment (EPI) (2023) ranks Indonesia 116th in environmental quality, primarily due to carbon emissions and river pollution. A study by Environmental Impact Assessment (EPA) Science & Technology (2023) shows that air pollution in Jakarta has increased by 25% in the past five years due to the burning of fossil fuels (Wahiddiyah, Fadilah, and ... 2024) . Another study found that 70% of Indonesia's major rivers contain toxic industrial waste . The government needs to improve environmental regulations to reduce the impact of pollution and the consequences of development. (Haifa, Oktaviana, and Kamal 2024)

The impacts of conventional development are not limited to environmental aspects but also social ones. Indigenous peoples and local communities often experience displacement due to industrial and plantation expansion. One study reported that more than 1.5 million people have lost access to their land in the past two decades due to infrastructure development and industrial projects (Fahrurrozi et al. 2025) .

Local communities are being displaced by industrial expansion. Human Rights Data Watch (2022) shows that more than 1.5 million people have lost access to their land. A study from Land Use Policy (2023) revealed that 60% of agrarian conflicts in Indonesia are related to industrial expansion. Research from the Journal of Peasant Studies (2022) also note that large infrastructure projects lead to greater social inequality. More inclusive and equitable policies are needed to protect public and local rights.

The government has adopted several policies to mitigate the negative impacts of development, such as a moratorium on oil palm plantation permits and a reforestation program. However, the implementation of these policies remains challenging, particularly in terms of industry oversight and compliance. A study by the World Resources Institute (2023) revealed that despite the implementation of conservation policies, deforestation rates remain high, resulting in weak law enforcement (Putri, Saepudin, and... 2025) .

Government policies play a crucial role in mitigating the impacts of development. A moratorium on oil palm plantation permits has helped reduce the rate of deforestation. A study by Forest Policy and Economics (2023) noted that deforestation has decreased by 15% since this policy was implemented. Strong policy implementation can help achieve a balance between the economy and the environment.

Several innovations have been implemented to mitigate the impacts of conventional development, such as the adoption of renewable energy and environmentally friendly technologies in industry. Indonesia has increased its solar and wind power generation capacity by 20% in the past five years. However, the adoption of green technologies remains limited compared to developed countries due to limited investment and suboptimal policies.

Indonesia needs to shift to a sustainable development model. Developed countries have proven that a green economy can succeed without harming the environment. One study showed that green energy investments in developed countries reduced carbon emissions by up to 30%. Indonesia should adopt a similar strategy to maintain economic and environmental balance (Pratama and Firmansyah 2024) .

Large-scale infrastructure development, such as toll roads and dams, often clashes with environmental sustainability. A study by the University of Indonesia (2022) showed that infrastructure projects on Java Island have caused over 50,000 hectares of deforestation in the past decade (Purnomo et al. 2023) . While these projects increase connectivity and economic growth, they exacerbate environmental degradation in surrounding areas.

Several countries, such as Norway and Germany, have successfully implemented more environmentally friendly sustainable development models. Norway, for example, has achieved carbon neutrality in its industrial sector through stringent policies and green economy incentives. Indonesia can learn from this approach to mitigate the negative impacts of conventional development. (Mansbach et al. 2021)

Conventional development in Indonesia has had a positive impact on the economy, but on the other hand, environmental degradation poses a serious threat. A balance is needed between economic growth and environmental sustainability through stricter policies, innovation in environmentally friendly technologies, and public awareness of the importance of sustainable development.

4. Conclusion

Conventional development in Indonesia has contributed significantly to economic growth, particularly through the industrial, mining, and plantation sectors. However, uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources has led to serious environmental degradation, including deforestation, air and water pollution, and biodiversity loss. Government policies, such as the moratorium on oil palm plantation permits and the reforestation program, represent positive steps in mitigating the negative impacts of development. However, challenges in implementation, such as weak oversight and lack of industry compliance, remain major obstacles.

To achieve sustainable development, Indonesia needs to implement more effective strategies, such as implementing environmental economic instruments, developing environmentally conscious industrial estates, and increasing investment in renewable energy and green technology. Furthermore, education and public participation in environmental protection are also crucial factors in creating collective awareness of the importance of balancing economic growth and environmental sustainability. By adopting a more holistic and inclusive approach, Indonesia will help ensure that economic development not only improves people's well-being but also maintains environmental sustainability for future generations.

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