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THE ARCHIPELAGO OUTLOOK AS THE FOUNDATION FOR SUSTAINABLE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract:

Sustainable national development aims to improve the overall welfare of society without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. This study examines the challenges faced by Indonesia in realizing sustainable development using a literature review from various related journals. The results of the study indicate that the implementation of sustainable development in Indonesia still faces several major obstacles, including weak coordination between government agencies, limited funding, development inequality between regions, low public awareness of the environment, and the threat of environmental damage and climate change. In addition, the quality of human resources and the availability of environmentally friendly technologies are also inhibiting factors. This study emphasizes that the success of sustainable development requires synergy between the government, society, the education sector, and the private sector, as well as the implementation of the Archipelago Outlook as a guideline in planning fair, equitable, and ecological development. By overcoming these challenges, Indonesia has the opportunity to realize inclusive and sustainable national development.

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Government Coordination, Regional Inequality, Environmental Awareness, Archipelago Perspective.

INTRODUCTION

Nusantara is another name for Indonesia. The Nusantara Insight (Wawasan Nusantara) is the Indonesian people's perspective on their surroundings (Widayanti, 2009). This perspective serves as the foundation for the Indonesian people and government to manage and utilize Indonesia's wealth and achieve national goals rooted in the 1945 Constitution and Pancasila. It not only enhances wealth but also fosters the creation and implementation of sustainable national development. The Nusantara Insight will significantly assist the Indonesian people and government in working together to effectively realize national development because it can be adapted to existing local wisdom.

The Nusantara Insight encompasses not only Indonesia's geographical conditions, which consist of 17,000 islands, located along the equator, and between two oceans and two continents. It also encompasses the diverse conditions of its population, encompassing differences in ethnicity, religion, race, language, culture, and customs. The history of the struggles of the nation's past heroes is also included in the Nusantara Insight, which is essential for Indonesians to understand now and in the future. Given Indonesia's vast potential for development, sustainable development is essential, not just in infrastructure but also in education, social issues, economics, defense, and technology.

Furthermore, the Nusantara Insight plays a crucial role for the Indonesian nation in maintaining national unity in this era of globalization. With the Nusantara Insight, the Indonesian nation can easily filter out foreign cultures and ideologies entering Indonesia. In this era of globalization, the nation must maintain national unity and overcome external challenges. It must be supported by the Indonesian people's understanding of the role of the Nusantara Insight in the



dynamics of Indonesian society. Understanding and ideas within the community's mindset are the primary factors that must be developed, considering that the community is the key player in sustainable national development.

Problem Formulation.

1. What aspects must be developed in sustainable national development?
2. What challenges are faced in implementing sustainable national development?

Research Objectives.

1. Analyze the aspects that must be developed in sustainable national development.
2. Understand the challenges faced in sustainable national development.

The Nusantara Insight as a Foundation for National Development. The Nusantara Insight is the Indonesian nation's perspective on its territory and surrounding environment as a unified whole. This concept serves as a guideline for managing natural resource potential, maintaining national integration, and directing development to align with the nation's characteristics. This insight encompasses not only an understanding of Indonesia's geographical conditions, which consist of thousands of islands, but also the diversity of its population in terms of ethnicity, religion, language, and customs (Oktori, 2025). By understanding the Nusantara Insight, development aims not only to generate economic growth but also to maintain unity and equality among regions.

In the context of national development, the Nusantara Insight serves as a foundation of thought that ensures that development is directed towards improving the welfare of the community equally. This concept helps the state adapt development to local needs, thereby preventing regional disparities. In the era of globalization, the Nusantara Insight also plays a crucial role in filtering foreign cultures and ideologies to prevent the erosion of national identity. With a strong understanding of this insight, society can apply national values in everyday life, while simultaneously jointly maintaining the sustainability of national development (Nurdiansyah, 2025).

The Indonesian Archipelago Insight is taught through various educational channels and mass media to ensure its widespread understanding by the public. Public understanding of this insight is a crucial factor in successful development, as the community is the primary actor in the sustainable development process. When communities recognize the importance of unity, diversity, and regional potential, development can be implemented more effectively and harmoniously.

Sustainable Development from an Economic, Social, and Educational Perspective.

Sustainable development emphasizes meeting the needs of the present without compromising the capabilities of future generations. From an economic perspective, sustainable development is seen through the application of the green economy concept, which prioritizes wise environmental management. A green economy seeks to reduce poverty, improve the quality of life, and preserve natural resources. By implementing a green economy, economic growth is expected to avoid environmental damage and continue to provide long-term benefits to society (Annisa, 2021).

In addition to economic aspects, social development also plays a crucial role in supporting sustainable development. Social development focuses on improving the quality of life, providing equal access to education, health, and transportation, and meeting basic community needs. As a highly diverse country, Indonesia requires a social equity strategy to prevent disparities between regions. Remote areas require greater attention so that development is not concentrated solely in urban areas.

Good social development will strengthen social cohesion and create a more prosperous society. Education is another important aspect of sustainable development. Good education can foster critical thinking, strong character, and strong environmental awareness. Through education, communities can improve their ability to participate in the development process, understand the

importance of environmental protection, and foster mutual respect for diversity. Education takes place not only in schools but also within families and communities. However, schools remain a strategic formal platform for developing the next generation capable of continuing national development with a sound understanding of sustainability. The integration of green economic development, social welfare, and improving the quality of education is key to realizing sustainable development in Indonesia. These three aspects are interrelated and cannot stand alone. If any one aspect is neglected, the success of sustainable development will be hampered.

Challenges in Implementing Sustainable National Development. Although the concept of sustainable development has been widely introduced and planned, its implementation still faces various challenges. One major challenge is the disparity in development between regions. Indonesia's geographically diverse landscape makes equitable development difficult to achieve. Many remote areas still lack adequate access to infrastructure, education, and healthcare. This disparity can hinder the achievement of sustainable development goals, which should be enjoyed by all (Pringadhi, 2023).

Another challenge is low public awareness of the importance of protecting the environment and utilizing natural resources wisely. Many people prioritize short-term needs without considering long-term impacts, such as environmental damage or loss of natural resources. Sustainable development, however, depends heavily on active community participation in environmental conservation (Ratih, 2021). Therefore, education that can instill environmental awareness from an early age is needed. Furthermore, the rapid flow of globalization presents its own challenges in maintaining national identity. The unfiltered influx of foreign cultures can affect the values of unity and community character. To address this challenge, the Nusantara perspective needs to be strengthened so that the public maintains a solid understanding of national identity.

METHODS

This study employs a qualitative research approach using a descriptive-analytical method. The purpose of this approach is to explore, understand, and analyze the role of the Nusantara Insight as a foundation for sustainable national development, as well as to identify key aspects and challenges in its implementation, the type of data used in this study is secondary data, obtained from various relevant sources, including scientific journals, books, official government documents, and previous research related to sustainable development, the Nusantara Insight, and socio-economic and educational perspectives in Indonesia. These sources are selected based on their relevance, credibility, and contribution to the research topic.

Data collection technique applied in this study is literature review (library research), which involves systematically gathering and examining theoretical frameworks, empirical findings, and policy-related documents. This method allows the researcher to synthesize various perspectives and construct a comprehensive understanding of sustainable development within the Indonesian context.

Furthermore, the data analysis technique used is qualitative content analysis, where the collected data are analyzed through stages of data reduction, data categorization, and interpretation, the analysis focuses on identifying key themes, such as economic, social, educational, and infrastructural aspects of sustainable development, as well as the major challenges faced in its implementation, including institutional, environmental, and socio-cultural factors to ensure the validity of the findings, this study applies source triangulation, by comparing and cross-checking information from multiple references. This approach strengthens the reliability and consistency of the analysis. Through this method, the study aims to provide a comprehensive and contextual

understanding of sustainable national development in Indonesia based on the Nusantara Insight, as well as to offer analytical insights into the strategies and challenges involved in achieving sustainable development goals.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

What aspects must be developed, and how can they be developed in sustainable national development? Sustainable national development is necessary for every nation, including Indonesia. Sustainable national development in Indonesia is based on the existing Nusantara perspective. The Nusantara perspective has been taught to the public through various channels and mass media to be understood, internalized, and practiced (Budisantoso, 2016). Many aspects must be developed in sustainable national development, including:

a. **Green Economic Development.** Article 33, paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution states that the national economy is organized based on economic democracy with principles of sustainability, environmental awareness, and maintaining a balance between progress and national economic unity. This principle reflects the necessity of sustainable national development in the green economy aspect. Green economic development is economic development that balances economic growth with environmental sustainability and social justice. A sustainable green economy can address the environmental challenges posed by the rapidly growing influence of globalization. A green economy strives for sustainable development in the economic sector to eradicate poverty and improve the quality of life of the community, thus creating a better and more secure quality of life without impacting existing natural resources.

b. **Social Development.** Sustainable social development needs to be planned and designed with the aim of improving the standard of living and well-being of the community. Social development is aligned and implemented to complement the economic development process. There is a close relationship between social and economic development in society. Social development focuses on improving the capabilities of human resources, including individuals, communities, and society, in all aspects of life. In Indonesia, socio-cultural conditions within society are highly diverse. Equitable distribution of the population needs to be promoted in various areas, such as equitable education for all levels of society, adequate infrastructure and health facilities in every region, safe transportation routes in remote areas, and easy access to clothing, shelter, and food for those in need. Social development not only guarantees some individual rights but also develops all citizens into an enlightened civil society.

c. **Educational Development.** Education is crucial in sustainable development in Indonesia. Education can foster an inner drive within each individual to think and act constructively and support the environment. The character and disposition of each individual are shaped by the education they receive. Education is not only acquired in schools, but also in the community in which each individual lives. Education is not only about academic learning; morality and open-mindedness are essential for sustainable development. Education must be provided to individuals from an early age, as it serves as an investment in preparing the nation's future generations. While education is not solely accessible through schools, schools are the best gateway to creating a golden generation. Education in the form of schools must be provided to all Indonesians without exception.

d. **Infrastructure Development.** Infrastructure is key to achieving sustainable development and has a direct impact on sustainable development goals. Infrastructure development involves more than just constructing tall buildings in the city center, but also encompasses the development of facilities for the public's well-being. Facilities to support public welfare are divided into several aspects, including health facilities, regional food centers, clean water and irrigation systems, and



efficient public transportation. Indonesia's future development plan, in an effort to improve community welfare, places infrastructure development as one of the priority areas of the development plan as formulated in the RPJP (Long-Term Development Plan) and RPJM (Medium-Term Development Plan) (Sjafruddin, 2013).

What are the challenges faced in implementing sustainable national development?

Sustainable national development with an archipelago perspective is an effort undertaken to meet the needs of the current generation for the continued well-being of society. While ideal, the implementation of sustainable development faces various complex and interrelated challenges. Many studies have found that institutional fragmentation, overlapping authority, and weak inter-agency coordination mechanisms hinder the integration of sustainable goals into regional planning and budgeting. As a result, SDG programs are often out of sync between the central and regional governments, or between sectors (e.g., environment vs. economic development). Several researchers recommend a systemic approach and strengthening inter-agency coordination as crucial initial steps.

Sustainable development requires substantial upfront investment (green infrastructure, renewable energy, climate adaptation). Many regional governments face limited public budgets and struggle to attract private investment to sustainable projects due to risks, unclear regulations, or unattractive incentives. Global and local studies recommend blended finance, green bonds, and structured public-private partnerships to close the financing gap. The literature finds that disparities between regions (urban vs. rural; main vs. outer islands) widen the gap in access to basic services (health, education, infrastructure), resulting in unequal distribution of development benefits. This inequality undermines social sustainability and generates resistance to policies perceived as "unfair."

Climate change, land conversion, and natural resource degradation (deforestation, peat degradation, pollution) threaten the ecological capacity that supports development. Case studies in Indonesia show that extraction-based development models (mining, large-scale plantations) accelerate degradation and increase emissions, complicating the transition to a low-carbon economy. Mitigation and adaptation efforts require spatial policies, land restoration, and the cessation of destructive extractive practices. Low environmental awareness among the public (e.g., the use of single-use plastics, consumptive behavior, and lack of public participation in environmental governance) hinders the effectiveness of waste management, conservation, and energy efficiency programs. Local literature recommends educational programs, community participation, and behavioral incentives (e.g., waste reduction, circular economy) to change consumption patterns.

CONCLUSION

Sustainable national development is a crucial effort to improve the well-being of the people without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. This development must be grounded in the Archipelago Insight, the Indonesian nation's perspective on its territory, socio-cultural diversity, and natural resource potential. By understanding this insight, development can be directed equitably, tailored to local needs, while maintaining national unity. Based on the discussion, several key aspects must be developed in sustainable development: green economic development, social development, educational development, and infrastructure development. These four aspects are interrelated and must be developed in a balanced manner to create a self-sufficient, competitive, and environmentally conscious society.

However, the implementation of sustainable national development still faces several challenges. These challenges include weak inter-agency coordination, limited funding, disparities in development between regions, low public awareness of environmental conservation, and the threat



of climate change and natural resource degradation. These challenges demonstrate that sustainable development requires strong collaboration between the government, communities, the private sector, and educational institutions. Overall, the success of sustainable national development depends heavily on understanding and implementing the Indonesian Archipelago Outlook as a guideline, improving the quality of human resources, inclusive development planning, and responsible natural resource management. By addressing existing challenges and developing all aspects in a balanced manner, Indonesia can achieve just, equitable, and sustainable development for all its people.

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