

Islam, Oligarchy and Sustainability in Local Indonesia: A Case Study on Polluted Rivers in Banten Province

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Keywords: Formal political rights, official positions, mobilization, coercive power, material power, wealth power, elite, oligarchy, democracy, and sustainability.

Abstract: This study discusses the issue of polluted rivers in Banten Province in relation to the implication of policies of the local administration. Some argue that the pollution resulted from the decision processes which were not transparent and the abuse of industries in environmental policies. By applying a descriptive-analytic method, the study discusses how the accused oligarchic local government of Banten had relation to the issue of polluted rivers. The study finds that some permits of establishing industries in the province were not examined rigorously, openly and objectively. This became possibly happened due to the agencies behind the personals of the local government were from cronies who have a close relationship with the local authorities or the oligarchies. These factual situations brought about less control over the industries' sustainability management.

1 INTRODUCTION

By referring to *the Report of the World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future*, well known as The Brundtland Commission Report 1987, sustainable development is defined as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (The Brundtland Report, 1987). The global community has started to talk about environmental issues since the UN Conference on Environment in Stockholm, Sweden, on June 15, 1972. However, throughout its history, the main motive for oligarchic power is the accumulation of wealth and lack of attention to such environmental conservation issues.

In the context of local Indonesia, Tangerang City, Tangerang Regency, and South Tangerang City are the main areas in Banten Province which are the buffer of Jakarta as the capital city of the country. The three regions are filled with factories and industrial centers so that their position is very strategic. The availability of infrastructure facilitates the ongoing economic transactions between provinces so as to provide added value in accelerating economic growth in Banten (Dinas LHK, 2013).

However, the rapid development in Banten Province as one of the largest industrial estates in Indonesia, has two contradictory impacts. On the one

hand, it produces significant economic growth and on the other hand produces the potential for environmental pollution which will damage the balance of natural resources. In turn, it causes global warming and climate change (Dinas LHK, 2013).

This study elaborates on three major themes in an interdisciplinary manner, namely religion, politics, and sustainability. Religion includes both actors and doctrines, such as kiai (Islamic cleric) and verses of the Holy Qur'an that are related to environmental sustainability issues; Meanwhile, political aspect includes oligarchic actors and their policies on environmental preservation; and sustainability which covers environmental sustainability issues and their relationship with social, economic and political aspects.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Researchers on sustainability, such as Grossman and Krueger (1995), Lim (1997), Saboori and Sulaiman (2013), Panayotou (2016), Li et al (2018), and Raza and Shah (2018) find economic growth activities always proportional reversed with the quality of the environment -- the economy grows but the environment is degraded. However, Grossman and Krueger (1995) found that the phase of

environmental improvement before a country's per capita income reached US\$8000. Likewise with Lim (1997) and Li et al (2018) who also find a turning point in environmental improvement occurs when regulations and policies become more stringent.

Meanwhile, Hu (2017) found that both industrial wastewater and industrial solid waste have a negative impact on economic growth, but not industrial gas waste. Weiwei Mo (2018) found, ".development of high tech to be the best strategy to increase GDP while imposing the least additional environmental impacts."

In the Banten context, research on sustainability in the province has been carried out by Apriyanto et al. (2015). By using the Key Performance Indicators (KPI), they found that the status of South Tangerang City is still not fully sustainable but is still in the starting stage. The contribution of each pillar (economic, social and environmental) that exists begins to show a balance.

However, based on a more detailed analysis, it is known that the environmental pillars in this city are vulnerable. If a scenario for protecting this pillar is not carried out, especially in water and land resources it is not impossible that the development of this city can become unsustainable due to limitations. The more land that is built, while the area of vegetation is far from the standard. Waste generated by the community and economic activities is increasing but the management has not been carried out optimally (Apriyanto et al., 2015).

These studies are concerned with economic and environmental themes and have not connected them yet with oligarchic power. This research will try to contribute to the gap.

3 METHODOLOGY

By applying a descriptive-analytic method, The methodology of this research is qualitative with emphasis on the study of literature and documentation. The primary data source in this study was interviews with environmental experts. While the secondary data sources are Banten Province Environmental Status Data Book (SLHD) 2013-2017 issued by the Banten Provincial Environment and Forestry Service and the Environmental Statistics of the Central Statistics Agency (BPS). Other data sources are books and journals. The data produced from these sources is read using the "four spheres" framework for sustainability theory which covers four domains, namely economic, social, environmental, and political. The political sphere plays a role at the level of political-economic, political-environmental, and social-political policies.

Finally, there is what is called the system interfaces that include the environment-economy, social economy, and social-environment (O'Connor, 2007).

In the political sphere, to distinguish the system of oligarchic government from the elite in democracy, researchers add power resource theory (Winters, 2011), namely formal political rights, official positions, coercive power, mobilization, and material power. Only the latter is a resource of oligarchic power. The other four are elite power resources in the democratic system.

4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the researcher explained the transformation of the power resources of both the *kiai* (Islamic cleric) and the *jawara* in Banten briefly from the colonial era to the reform era. The clerics survived the status of their elite power while the Jawara transformed their power resources from elite power to the oligarchy. This wealth power at the end turned to control the *kiai's* power resources, such as official positions and mobilization.

4.1 *Jawara* Transformation from Elite to Oligarchy

In the colonial era both *kiai* and *jawara* were elite for the Banten community (Tihami, 1992). In the social sphere (O'Connor, 2007), the two entities are informal leaders (Argyres and Mui, 2000) who have traditional authority and legitimacy (Budiardjo, 1991). In the political realm (O'Connor, 2007), their most prominent elite power is mobilization (Winters, 2011). Among the indicators are the period of mobilization by *kiai* and *jawara* to carry out several rebellions (Darmadi, 2015).

The first, the rebellion opposed colonialists in the 19th century. The *Kiai* succeeded in mobilizing the community to revolt like the peak of the peasant uprising in Cilegon in 1888 led by *Kiai* Haji Wasid (Tihami, 1992); The second, in 1888, several very influential *kiai* controlled anti-Western sentiment through their studies in Mecca. They led a large-scale rebellion. According to Kartodirdjo (1966), the *kiai* prepared and organized rebellions through networking with their *santri* (students); and the third, the *kiai* also played an important power in mobilizing communist rebellion in Banten in 1926 as in Hamid (2010) and Williams (1990).

While the official position of power in the colonial era was shared by both the *kiai* and the *jawara*. Among the evidence was the *kiai* as religious leaders and champions as profane leaders, namely the village government. Meanwhile, more coercive power is

owned by *jawara*. One reason is that *jawara* have a kind of social power that allows them to violate the rules of society at any time and bully by using their powers when needed. All of that, is an elite power resource for *kiai* and *jawara* (Munjin, 2018). Therefore, in the colonial era, for oligarchic power resources, both *kiai* and *jawara* did not have it. The seeds of the oligarchy especially in the *jawara* had indeed emerged since the colonial era because they were anthropologically the richest group in society. However, this wealth is not yet in the oligarch category (Munjin, 2018).

The dynamics of the power of the *kiai*'s power and *jawara* in the Soekarno era (the Old Order) were not much different from the conditions in the colonial era. That is, the two informal leader entities both have elite power resources and the seeds of oligarchic power. The different ones are actors who face *kiai* and *jawara*. In the colonial era, *kiai* and *jawara* faced off with invaders who became common enemies, in the Soekarno era they were dealing with the central government. Results, *kiai*, *jawara*, and the central government were more of a dialectical representation of elite power than oligarchy (Munjin, 2018).

In the Soeharto era (the New Order), elite power from *kiai* and *jawara* was actually co-opted and utilized by the New Order regime with prominent material and coercive power of the regime. In one hand, the *kiai* elite power resource such as mobilization was co-opted by the regime. In other hand, the relationship of the regime with the *jawara* was more economically profitable. This happened because of the nature of the *kiai* as an elite while the *jawara* acted as an oligarch. So, if the New Order relationship with the *kiai* was limited to the context of elite interests while the relationship with the *jawara* also included the business context which is not for *kiai* (Munjin, 2018).

In the era of the Reformation, both *kiai* and *jawara* had the same power of mobilization. However, the magnitude of the power of mobilization of the *kiai* is still being used by politicians as happened in the New Order era. Therefore, the power of the *kiai* was fragmented into several political parties. The power of mobilization of the *kiai* which is actually large is weakened. Meanwhile, the power of *jawara* mobilization actually gets an additional 'ammunition' from three other power resources, namely: official position, coercive and material power. The last two powers of the *jawara* which have turned around to co-opt the power of the *kiai* mobilization. One of the concrete proofs is the co-optation of *jawara* against Satkar Ulama. Above all, the *kiai* who were originally teachers of the *jawara* were degraded along with the magnitude of the *jawara*'s oligarchic powers and undermined the interests of politicians and their parties (Munjin, 2018). The *jawara* oligarchic power

represents the economic and political realm (O'Connor, 2007).

4.2 The Family of *Jawara* as Oligarchs

Oligarchy is the power carried out by the richest citizens (Winters and Page, 2009). According to Jeffrey A. Winters, oligarchs are formed and defined when extreme wealth stratification occurs and is maintained by oligarchs. There are two types of defense, namely property defense and defense of income through political channels. The term then emerges, the politics of wealth defense. If you are in direct power, the motive for the defense of wealth becomes wider to other non-military power resource motives. If power is behind the scenes, the motive for power is merely the defense of wealth. If the oligarchy is not tamed by law in a democratic system, its power will lead to extreme material inequalities and extreme political inequalities (Winters, 2011).

The government system that took place in Banten province showed almost complete operation of the oligarchy theory. The first, oligarchy is formed when there is extreme material inequality (material stratification). All data show these inequalities, such as Gini Coefficient Ratio; Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) based on current prices according to regencies/cities in Banten province (trillion rupiah) in 2012-2016; GRDP without industrial components based on current prices according to regencies/cities in Banten province (trillion rupiah) in 2012-2016; Adjusted per capita expenditure according to regencies/cities in Banten province (million rupiah/year), 2013-2016; Per capita GRDP (million rupiah) in Banten province in 2016; and the number of poor people according to regencies/cities in Banten province (thousand people) from 2013 to 2016. The most extreme material stratification occurs between Banten in the northern region, especially Tangerang regency and Tangerang city and southern region, Lebak regency and Pandeglang regency (Munjin, 2018).

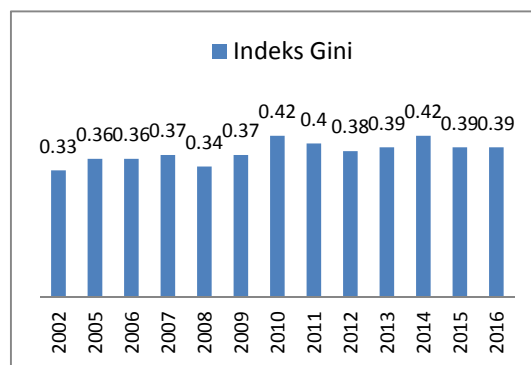


Figure 1: Banten Province's Gini Index shows an upward trend in inequality 2002-2016

The second, material inequality creates oligarchs and the oligarchic system. The family members of Tb. Chasan Sochib was confirmed as oligarchs in Banten.

Table 1: The extended family of Tubagus Chasan Sochib as Oligarchs in Banten

No	Names	Positions
1	Ratu Atut Chosiyah (daughter)	Deputy Governor of Banten 2002-2007; Governor of Banten 2007-2012 and 2012-2017
2	Tubagus Haerul Jaman (son)	Deputy Mayor of Serang Period 2008-2013; Mayor in Remaining Period 2008-2013; Serang Mayor of 2013-2018.
3	Ratu Tatu Chasanah (daughter)	Member of Banten Province DPRD 2009-2014; Serang Deputy Regent 2010 - 2015; and the Serang Regent 2016-2021.
4	Heryani (wife)	Member of Pandeglang DPRD 2009-2014; Deputy Regent of Pandeglang 2011-2016.
5	Airin Rachmi Diany (daughter in law)	Mayor of South Tangerang 2011-2016 and 2016-2021
6	Hikmat Tomet (son in law/Ratu Atut Chosiyah's husband)	Members of Parliament 2009-2014
7	Andika Hazrumy (grandchild)	Members of the 2009-2014 DPD; 2014-2019 DPR Members; and Deputy Governor of Banten 2017-2022.
8	Aden Abdul Khaliq (son-in-law, husband of Ratu Lilis Karyawati)	Member of Banten Province DPRD 2009-2014; Tangerang Regent Candidate Period 2013-2018.
9	Ratna Komalasari (Wife/Stepmother of Atut Chosiyah)	Members of the Serang City DPRD 2009-2014
10	Ade Rossi Chairunnisa (Granddaughter of daughter-in-law, wife of Andika Hazrumy)	Members of the Serang City DPRD 2009-2014; Deputy Chairperson of Banten DPRD.
11	Tanto Warsono Arban (The grandson of the son-in-law, Atut Chosiyah's son in law)	Member of Banten Province DPRD 2014-2016; and Deputy Regent of Pandeglang 2016-2021
12	Andiara Aprilia Hikmat (Granddaughter, Son of Atut Chosiyah, wife of Tanto Warsono Arban)	DPD member from Banten 2014-2019

The total family wealth as reported in the State Organizers' Assets Report (LHKPN) to the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) divided by Banten Province's 2016 per capita GRDP. This family achieves oligarchy levels as evidenced by the material power index (MPI) (Winters, 2011) amounting to 6,355 times. Ratu Atut Chosiyah is the largest material power holder with MPI at 5,943 times (2006), 4,146 times (2011), and 3,487 times (2002); The second rank is occupied by Airin Rachmi Diany with MPI 4,421 times (2010), 2,489 times (2009), and 2,314 (2015); The third ranking was held by Heryani with MPI 3,505 times (2010) and 1,550 times (2015); Hikmat Tomet ranked fourth in 2,489 times (2009); In fifth place, Andika Hazrumy 2,372 times (2009) and 539,51 (2015). The names are in the category of oligarchs because the index of material power is above 2000 times compared to the average community in their respective regions (Munjin, 2018).

The rest are under 1000 times so that they are not defined as oligarchs, like Aden Abdul Khaliq in the number 613.3 times (2012); Aprilia Andi Hikmat in the position of 489.61 times (2014); Tanto Warsono Arban at position 415.8 times (2014); Tubagus Haerul Jaman at 282.31 times (2008), 78.51 times (2013), 407.19 times (2016) and 407.01 times (2016); and Ratu Tatu Chasanah at 378.16 times (2010) and 200.9 times (2015). So, of the 12 members of the Chasan Sochib family, two of them did not fulfill their obligation to report the LHKPN to the KPK so that only 10 of them could trace the amount of their material power resources. Of these 10, five were confirmed and defined as oligarchs. While the rest, do not qualify to be defined as the oligarchs (Munjin, 2018).

However, if the total is the result of the total nominal value of the last LHKPN of each Tubagus Chasan Sochib family member, excluding Ratna Komalasari and Ade Rossi Chairunnisa, the wealth of Tubagus Chasan Sochib's extended family reported to the KPK reached Rp268,920,388,401. After being divided by Banten province's GDP per capita in 2016 valued at Rp. 42,310,000, the champion family's material power index was 6,356 times (Munjin, 2018).

In this context, Chasan Sochib's family is categorized as an oligarch because of the material stratification compared to ordinary people far above 2000 times. Thus, if seen by individuals, almost half are in the category of oligarchs. But, if generalized, namely one large family, they are all defined as oligarchs. The oligarchs are certainly not just those families in Banten. In this study, the Ratu Atut Chosiyah clan was only one sample. They were proven to create an oligarchic system of government because their resources were supported by wealth

power that had been built since the beginning of the New Order regime (Munjin, 2018).

The third, they are also confirmed as politico business oligarchy (Robison and Hadiz, 2004) and carry out property defense politics (Winters, 2011). After the company of Tb. Chasan Sochib has a network with power in the New Order era, the project was abundant so it became a money machine. The money was used to build a network of both business and politics. The arrival of the reform era, both money and network capital provided space for family members of Tb. Chasan Sochib to rule through democratic channels. It is here that there is a political defense of wealth. Through their power they get the projects of their company, and the money produced is used for political mobilization. Likewise the opposite. Unmitigated, they also intervene in the law. There is what is called the treasure defense regime because the motive for oligarchic power is wealth based on the enforcement of claims against property rights.

The fourth, the Banten case proves the effect of oligarchy, in which extreme material inequality creates extreme political inequality as well. The material power index of 6,355 times which shows sharp inequality compared to the ordinary people has triggered the dominance of their political power. Of the four regencies and four cities in Banten province, only Lebak Regency and Tangerang city have not fallen into the hands of the Ratu Atut Chosiyah dynasty (Munjin, 2018).

4.3 Oligarchy versus Sustainability in Banten

The literature on oligarchy and democracy usually sees it as two mutually closed political rules. Winters and Page actually see it as compatible and often even fusing. Both disagree with the view, rich people dominate all aspects of politics (Winters and Page, 2009). In a democratic formal political system, Dahlian pluralistic struggles (Dahl, 1982) are even segmented (not general and revolutionary). Various mass mobilizations may voice many issues, such as race, feminism, gay, ethnicity, religion, morality, weapons, or the environment. These issues are very important for most ordinary citizens in a democratic system. However, for oligarchs, these issues are very limited and are cross-sectoral concerns (Winters and Page, 2009).

Environmental issues lacking attention in oligarchic government became the entry point of this research. Interface systems, one of which shows environmental-economic reciprocal relationships (O'Connor, 2007). The Banten Provincial Government as in Dinas LHK (2013, 2014, 2015, and 2017) reported, during 2013-2017, the Banten

industrial area had two conflicting impacts. On the one hand it produces significant economic growth but on the other hand produces the potential for environmental pollution. This proposition is in line with Singh Ahuti's findings, that the use of machinery and factories led to mass production, which in turn led to the development of numerous environmental hazards.

Doctrinally, the Qur'an surah Rum (30): 41 has launched damage on earth due to acts humankind. In Surah Sad (38): 27, Allah SWT negates the creation of sky and earth and what is between them in vain. In Al-A'raf (7): 56 contains a prohibition on doing damage on the earth after (created) well. On the other hand, Allah also told humans to carry out economic activities, "Spread on the face of the earth," as in Surah Al-Jumu'ah (62): 10. At the same time, as in Surah Hud (11): 61, Allah commanded prosperity of the earth that can be interpreted as sustainability.

The alarming environmental damage in Banten is summed up in a clear light on the low quality and quantity of water in the flow of Cisadane River, Cidurian River, Ciujung River, and Cidanau River. The main indicators are very high water flow fluctuations, flooding in the rainy season and drought in the dry season. Poor water quality reflects pollution from industrial and domestic (household) waste in addition to air quality.

If you look at the water quality in these rivers, the trend has deteriorated recorded since 2012 until 2017. In 2012, of the 10% parameters monitored such as Dissolved Oxygen (DO), Total Iron (Fe), Suspended Substances (TSS), Total Coli, Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD), Nitrite (NO₂), Permanganate (KMnO₄) and E. Coli, quality does not meet the class II water quality criteria Government Regulation (PP) Number 82 of 2001 (Dinas LHK, 2013).

Of the 41 parameters taken in the upstream area of 7 rivers (Cidanau, Ciliman, Cilemer, Cibanten, Ciujung, Cidurian, and Cisadane) as many as 12 (twelve) times the monitoring period carried out by the Banten Province Environmental Agency every month from January to December, there are 90% (37 parameters) that meet the quality standards. Almost all sampling points in the upstream area indicate mild polluted water conditions. While in the central area it shows moderate polluted water conditions because there were 82% of the 35 parameters meeting the quality standards. What's worse is that the downstream areas are heavily polluted because only 60% of the 29 parameters meet the quality standard, 40% do not meet the quality standards (Dinas LHK, 2013).

In 2014, monitoring of river water quality carried out by BLHD in 4 main rivers, namely Cidurian, Cisadane, Cibanten, Ciujung with 24 sampling points showed the results that the average of the 4 measured

parameters exceeded the standard quality limit. The four parameters are suspended solids (TSS), BOD, COD, and Total Coliform (Dinas LHK 2014). Likewise in 2015, on 5 main rivers, namely Cidurian, Cisadane, Cibanten, Ciujung and Cirarab with 32 sampling points showed the average results of 6 parameters, namely TSS, BOD, COD, DO, Sulphate and Fecal Coliform which were measured to exceed the standard quality limit (Dinas LHK, 2015).

In SLHD 2017, monitoring of 2016 water quality is carried out in 5 rivers, namely: Cisadane, Cidurian, Ciujung, Ciranten and 7 rivers in 2017, namely Cisadane, Cidurian, Ciujung, Cirarab, Cibanten, Cilemer, and Simanceuri. Each river has a minimum of 6 monitoring points which are taken at least 2 times a year. Parameters assessed in the water quality index, namely TSS, DO, COD, BOD, Phosphate, Total Coliform and E. Coli/Fecal Coli (Dinas LHK, 2017).

In 2016 and 2017 monitoring, SLHD did not report the results. The frequency and monitoring points were not as frequent and as much as those carried out in 2012. This could be due to the reason for the severity of pollution that did not change or was worse in the 2012-2017 period. Based on personal interviews with Lina Tri Mugi Astuti, Environmental Observer from the Indonesian Environment Scientist Association, in Jakarta, Monday, September 17 2018, "...sustainability requires a balance between social, economic and environmental space. There is a tendency in the regions to hide data or inconsistency in reporting data pollution because they do not want the area to be labeled as bad. In terms of industry, some companies in Cilegon Banten have met ISO 14000 sustainable standards. It's just that, for industries in the MSME segment it has not been standardized."

In terms of policy domains (O'Connor, 2007) in Banten, there was a conflict of interests between political spheres and environmental spheres. In terms of policy, the relationship between the two domains should have been deliberative. When in power, Ratu Atut Chosiyah delegated authority to her younger brother, Tb. Chaeri Wardana got the nickname, head of the Private Position and Rank Consideration Agency (Baperjakat). It shows his role as an oligarch behind the scenes. He also runs a wealth defense policy (Winters, 2011).

Tb. Chaeri Wardana determines the placement of echelon II, III and IV officials in almost all Banten Provincial Government Work Units (SKPD). It shows a conflict of interests in political-environmental relations in policy domains (O'Connor, 2007). Because, these officials are related to environmental problems and feel they have debt. Among other things, Bina Marga and Spatial Planning offices; Public health Office; Education authorities; Office of Water Resources and

Settlements; Mining and Energy Service; Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Service; Department of Marine and Fisheries; and Forestry and Plantation Services (Dami, 2013).

Another environmental problem is critical land. Until 2013, the area of critical land was not documented (Dinas LHK, 2013). Only in 2014, Banten province had a record of the land with an area of 104,103.01 Ha (Dinas LHK, 2014). Most of them are located in Pandeglang Regency (44%), Lebak Regency (31%) and Tangerang Regency (14%). In 2015, it was identified Pandeglang District had the largest critical land area, namely 33,379 Ha.

Meanwhile, according to the 2015 BPS data, the only area that has very critical land area is Lebak Regency with an area of 2,057 hectares. This is due to the fact that Pandeglang and Lebak Districts also have geographical conditions, most of which are still forest areas. However, the area cannot be utilized optimally, so it is found that a number of areas have turned into critical land and lost their functions (Dinas LHK, 2015). In 2017, Lebak Regency actually has the largest critical land area of 127,170.97 ha, followed by Pandeglang with an area of 95,851.56 hectares (Dinas LHK, 2017). Then, the problem is of forest destruction. As with land, forests in Banten Province also suffered damage. The main cause was forest encroachment which mostly occurred in the upstream areas of the river as happened in 2013 (Dinas LHK, 2013). In 2014, encroachment resulted in 21,192 hectares of forest damage, 1,003.57 hectares in 2015 (Dinas LHK, 2015) and 21,192 hectares in 2017 (Dinas LHK, 2017).

Regarding the implementation of rehabilitation and conservation, the Banten Province Forestry and Plantation Office has planted approximately 8,235,414 trees (2008), 11,056,780 stems (2009) and 13,810,280 stems (2010) (Dinas LHK, 2013). In 2014, more than 16,000,000 stems (Dinas LHK, 2014) and 12,768,111 stems in 2015. These efforts continue to be carried out and improved from year to year related to the existence of government programs, namely: one single one tree (Dinas LHK, 2015). Unfortunately, tree planting in 2016 was not recorded and in 2017 the number decreased to 1,535,454 stems with a land area of 3,267 ha (Dinas LHK, 2017).

In terms of policy domains which are the relationship of the political-environmental domain (O'Connor, 2007), environmental problems have been anticipated by the Banten Provincial Government. According to the Dinas LHK (2013, 2014, 2015, and 2017), this was stated in the strategic issue of the Regional Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMD) of Banten Province 2012-2017. This then became one of the Banten Provincial Government's missions to develop regional or regional infrastructure and the environment. The

strategy is to improve water and air pollution control from industry and domestic; Increase disaster mitigation and climate change adaptation; Turning disaster-prone areas into disaster free areas (floods, droughts, garbage, landslides, and other disasters); Increasing the participation of forest village communities in securing forest areas through efforts to rehabilitate and conserve natural resources and the environment; Rehabilitation and conservation of natural resources and the environment through the movement of critical land rehabilitation (GRLK); and Improving protected area management.

In the environmental sphere (O'Connor, 2007), of the many priority issues in Banten, few are focused and addressed. In 2013, the provincial government raised seven priority issues and even without handling them. The seven issues are low waste management services; increasing pollution of air, land, water, sea, B3 and B3 waste; increasing volume of domestic and industrial wastewater; occurrence of inconsistencies in plans with spatial use; still weak enforcement of environmental laws and community participation; declining quality and quantity of raw water resources (rivers, lakes and springs); and increased land damage and degradation of forestry resources (Dinas LHK, 2013). Of the seven environmental issues in the 2012-2017 RPJMD which became a priority issue in 2014 (Dinas LHK, 2014) and 2015 (Dinas LHK, 2015) were increasing air, land, water, sea and B3 waste pollution.

In 2017, in accordance with the Banten Province RPJMD adding environmental issues to 12 priorities, namely: Not increasing yet Water Quality Index; The low air quality index; There is still a lack of area for rehabilitating forests and land; Not optimal function of forests and protected areas; Lack of compliance with business or activities with regard to legislation and permit conditions; The low level of community participation in environmental protection; There is still a lack of industry compliance with Waste Water Quality Standards and Air Emissions; Not maximized yet utilization of applied technology in the forestry sector; There is still a lack of stability in the administration and guidance of forestry industry; Lack of control over the use of forest areas; The lack of public awareness in environmental management; and not increasing yet functions of forests and protected areas (Dinas LHK, 2017).

Of the dozens of priority issues, most of them are mere inventory status. Handling is only visible in 2014 (Dinas LHK, 2014) and 2015 (Dinas LHK, 2015). It only focuses on one priority issue, namely increasing air, land, water, sea and B3 waste pollution. The reason for the selection of one priority issue in 2014 and 2015, the first is the calculation of daily anthropogenic solid waste for the Banten Province is estimated to be around 9,040,116/m³/

year. Not to mention the pollution material comes from the rush of traffic flow, to the production activities of a number of medium and large industries. Everything produces waste and pollution which increases every year.

Diverse sources of pollution in both land and water ecosystems cause a decrease in environmental quality. So far, what can be monitored by the Banten Province BLHD is the quality of the rivers and the rivers. The results of monitoring the main river water quality in Banten Province show the condition of heavily polluted river water. Then, in monitoring air quality, a number of regions experienced an increase in the number of pollutants due to industrial production activities and also the rush of traffic flow, especially in big cities.

The second is the pressure factor. With a population of 11,452,491 people as in the Dinas LHK (2014 and 2015), Banten Province has complex activities. A number of regions have also experienced a large number of large-scale industries, especially those with large solid, liquid and B3 wastes such as textiles, wood, steel, and chemicals industries. One example is Hendra Triana, a man born in Bandung but raised in Cilegon, Banten next to PT Krakatau Steel Tbk. Triana is a child of Ahmad, one of the retired employees of the State-Owned Enterprises (BUMN) PT Krakatau Steel Tbk. In addition to the potential to produce B3 waste, according to Triana, this steel company is suspected of lacking attention to the lives of people in economic-social interfaces, especially sanitation problems. Many people around the factory still do latrines on the land so that they pollute the environment. In addition, in terms of waste, many companies using *jawara* as a checker to protect their waste. It became worse because this behavior is backed by the local government with the reason to empower local people. Repeatedly changing the police chief trying to disturb the problem of waste, always failed. Then, in terms of religious behavior, some people in Cilegon still believe that swallowing saliva while fasting cancels the worship. So that, the environment is being polluted. This shows the negative relationship between social-environmental interfaces (O'Connor, 2007).

The large number of population is also directly proportional to the energy needs (social-economic interfaces), the reduction of the area of natural forest areas, and the increasing daily waste of society (social-environmental interfaces). Even to compensate for the economic conditions of the community which are demanded to be more prosperous, exploration of biological resources will still be carried out to meet the increasingly diverse needs of the community and of course will have an impact on increasing carbon emissions and waste products.

Responding to these conditions, one of the concerns of the Banten provincial government is the effort to create a healthy housing and settlement environment through the Program of *Pencanangan Lingkungan Sehat Pemukiman dan Kampung Merah Putih*. For this reason, in 2011, the Department of Water Resources and Settlements (SDAP) has budgeted more than Rp40 billion for implementation in 8 regencies/cities. The activities for providing clean water infrastructure and facilities are allocated Rp18 billion (Chosiyah, 2011).

In 2014 and 2015, the provincial government made various efforts to bring awareness to all levels of society in protecting the environment. More than 30,000 trees have been planted along the green forest program in 2014 (Dinas LHK, 2014) and 2015 (Dinas LHK, 2015) which reached more than 50 hectares. Likewise with the *Adiwiyata* school program which continues to be encouraged as an effort to foster the spirit of protecting the environment for students. A total of 14 schools have been recorded as national *Adiwiyata* schools throughout 2014 and 2015. Unfortunately, for 2016-2017, there are no reports from the department regarding the program.

5 CONCLUSION

This study aims to examine how much the oligarchic authorities care about sustainability. Based on the data presented above, their efforts in resolving environmental pollution problems are still far smaller than the magnitude of the problem. However, they have succeeded in inventorying environmental problems even though there are still inconsistencies in presenting data and mitigating efforts. If the government in Banten province fails to follow up on priority issues that they have made, pollution will worsen and threaten economic, social and environmental sustainability in the three spheres of sustainability. The Banten case shows that economic activity is always followed by environmental degradation.

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