

Economic Development of the Blue Economy in Bali Tourism: A systematic review

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Abstract

This project aims to investigate blue economy-based economic development within Bali's tourism sector. This study employs a systematic review design, specifically a literature review that evaluates high-quality journals filtered by inclusion criteria, employing databases such as Google Scholar, Science Direct, and ResearchGate. A search of papers from 2017–2024 yielded 142 results pertaining to the phrase "blue economy" in relation to Bali Tourism, which were categorized into 20 journals on the basis of thematic relevance and subsequently examined. The findings of this study indicate that blue economy-oriented economic development in Bali's tourism industry provides a sustainable method for utilizing marine resources to enhance economic welfare while preserving the environment. This strategy improves the tourism industry by incorporating efficiency, innovation, and sustainability through marine ecotourism, marine conservation, renewable energy, and circular economy practices within the marine sector.

Keywords: Development, Economy, *Blue Economy*, Tourism, Bali.

1. Introduction

Indonesia is the largest archipelago and is surrounded by vast oceans with long coastlines. Indonesia's sea area accounts for 75% of its total area, consisting of 3.1 million square kilometers of territorial sea and 2.7 million square kilometers of exclusive economic zone sea. Given the area mentioned above, Indonesia's maritime potential is certainly very large. As much as 70% of the total national oil and gas production comes from coastal and marine areas of Indonesia. In addition to natural resources, including oil and gas, Indonesian waters also hold the potential for abundant fishery resources. Indonesia's maritime economic growth rate remains below the average national economic growth rate, which exceeds 5% (Luturmas et al., 2024). This situation is caused by the current management of the maritime sector, such as the maritime industry and services, as well as tourism and transportation, which have enormous potential. The significant potential of Indonesian waters, both marine and coastal, is clearly one of the indicators that drive economic growth. However, optimizing aquatic resources and ensuring business and environmental sustainability are equally important (Wijayanto, 2024). The environments are related to each other; however, there is an imbalance between economic activities and the environment during development. As the economy develops, natural resources are often exploited. People worldwide have begun to experience increasingly severe environmental damage. Various international forums have been held to address this problem (Suardana, 2016).

Indonesia has tremendous human and natural resources. In today's global era, development is important for a country's development. It is the main capital that drives the wheels of a nation's development. Consequently, as stakeholders, the government is responsible for identifying sources of strength or potential that can drive local economic growth in the region. A country cannot develop significantly without local strength in its regions. The tourism industry has local and regional strengths. *Trade in services* is governed by the *General Agreement on Trade in Services* (GATS), which has been discussed at the World Trade Organization (WTO) level.

In Indonesia, the concept of the "*blue economy*" took center stage in 2017. The blue economy concept recognizes that oceans and coasts provide a wide range of opportunities for development, including not only resource exploitation but

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also ecosystem maintenance and protection. The blue economy concept is an economic system that does not generate waste and emissions but is also able to create jobs, contribute social capital, and not incur high costs. However, addressing issues such as overfishing, marine pollution, habitat destruction, and the impacts of climate change is important (Adnyana, Mahendra, et al., 2023). Countries can optimize the economic potential of their marine resources by implementing sustainable practices and innovative approaches while maintaining the integrity of marine ecosystems. These practices include the promotion of sustainable fishing, support for responsible aquaculture development, and investment in renewable energy projects (Luturmas et al., 2024; Saefuddin, 2015).

2. Literature Review

2.1. Blue Economy

The blue economy concept focuses on efficiency, which encourages the growth of investment and fisheries businesses while preserving the environment. This concept aims to increase economic growth through various creative and innovative activities while ensuring business sustainability and environmental sustainability (Azzumar et al., 2024). Businesses that benefit the ecosystem are at the core of the blue economy. The process of disposing of fishery waste must be performed in a way that does not pollute the soil or public waters. Both chemical and organic waste directly or indirectly impact the habitat and life of the ecosystem; therefore, technology and knowledge are needed to address waste (Smith-Godfrey, 2016).

The blue economy is an integration of the fisheries industrialization program previously initiated by the same ministry. Fisheries industrialization is a business activity model that is built sustainably with an orientation toward the export market. One of the main requirements for products sold in the export market is that the traceability of fishery products must be maintained by prioritizing biosecurity in every cultivation process. Article 14 of Law No. 32/2014 on Marine Affairs stipulates that the central and local governments have the authority to manage marine affairs in accordance with their respective authorities. Such management must utilize and cultivate marine resources on the basis of the principles of the blue economy, which integrates land and sea development by considering the strength of the environment and resource availability. The blue economy serves as the foundation for the development of a marine economy that emphasizes an ocean-based economy (Colgan, 2018; Kolhe & Bhat, 2024; Yuan & Failler, 2025). The blue economy facilitates sustainable economic growth by emphasizing the importance of environmental conservation, social inclusion, and the strengthening of marine ecosystems. Local governments play significant roles and bear responsibility in environmental management, particularly in coastal and marine areas. The aim of this initiative is to strengthen the resilience of coastal areas, promote a sustainable local blue economy, and share knowledge and experience related to integrated coastal management.

2.2. Bali Tourism

Balinese culture and tourism are mutually supportive and reinforcing in nature. The Balinese people have extraordinary cultural awareness, which allows the growth and development of tourism to progress very well. When the current position of branding differentiation is linked to Koentjaraningrat's theory, the cultural framework can be seen directly (Malik, 2016b). The first circle consists of grand structures, such as temples, and moving objects, such as ships, computers, plates, cups, and buttons. All these objects are shaped, concrete, and tangible. Physical culture is the term used to describe culture in its true form. The shape of the Balinese archway is very much in keeping with modern Balinese culture, as seen in sculptures, carvings, and contemporary Balinese architecture. This is especially true for hotel gates. The second circle includes human behaviors, such as dancing, talking, and working. All movements performed have behavioral patterns based on a system called a social system.

The concept of culture is in the third circle. Abstract movements inspired by ideas are transformed into dances. The inspiration of one person's dance, conveyed to his friends, then forms a community in a cultural conversation or internal deliberation. The results, ideas, notions, and customs of Balinese society are always brought to performance. These values are instilled from an early age, making Balinese culture more distinctive. These values are very abstract, cannot be carried out, and can only be understood by others living in other cultures after studying them, practicing, interviewing, or reading the writings of foreign writers about Bali. Tourism branding involves all the actions of the Balinese people. The attractiveness and branding process will not grow without Bali's daily cultural habits. Positive branding through culture is a Balinese characteristic that cannot be matched. Balinese cultural customs have spread to local, regional, and global communities worldwide.

Both quantitative and qualitative approaches have been used to measure Bali's tourism progress since the era of President Soekarno's administration (1945-1966). This study aims to show that the contribution and impact of tourism to the development of Balinese society cannot be properly measured via quantitative methods. Although Bali is recognized as a very famous destination worldwide, its natural beauty and cultural richness, in all its forms, do not seem to attract many tourists (Utama, 2014). According to the International Union of Official Travel Organization (IUOTO), tourism development in each country should consider several important aspects: (1) tourism has the potential to be a driver of economic growth at both the national and international levels; (2) it encourages prosperity through improved communication, transportation, accommodation, and other services; (3) the importance of attention to the preservation of culture and social values to have economic value; and (4) the distribution of welfare resulting from tourist consumption in a destination. (5) A source of foreign exchange earnings; (6) a driver of international trade; (7) a driver of the growth and development of professional tourism education institutions as well as institutions that focus on the formation of superior and ethical hospitality attitudes; and (8) a market space for local products so that a variety of products continue to develop, in line with the socioeconomic dynamics in a destination (Spillane, 1993). Balinese tourism is highly dependent on its culture, which is a decisive factor. Balinese culture is practiced regularly and sustainably within Balinese families and communities, and the government is felt directly across tourists (Malik, 2016a).

3. Materials and Methods

This article was prepared via a systematic review (Adnyana, et al., 2023). To obtain this article, a systematic desk research method was used, which is an approach that assesses knowledge, ideas, or findings contained in high-quality journals that are organized theoretically and methodologically (Paulus et al., 2023). This systematic review limited the literature search to the last 8 years (2017–2024) and used the keywords "Blue Economy-Based Economic Development in Bali Tourism" with the following keywords: "Blue Economy," "Blue Economy-Based Economic Development," "Tourism," and "Bali." The accepted criteria for inclusion in this study were articles published in the Indonesian or English languages. Figure 1 shows how the journal review flow was adjusted.

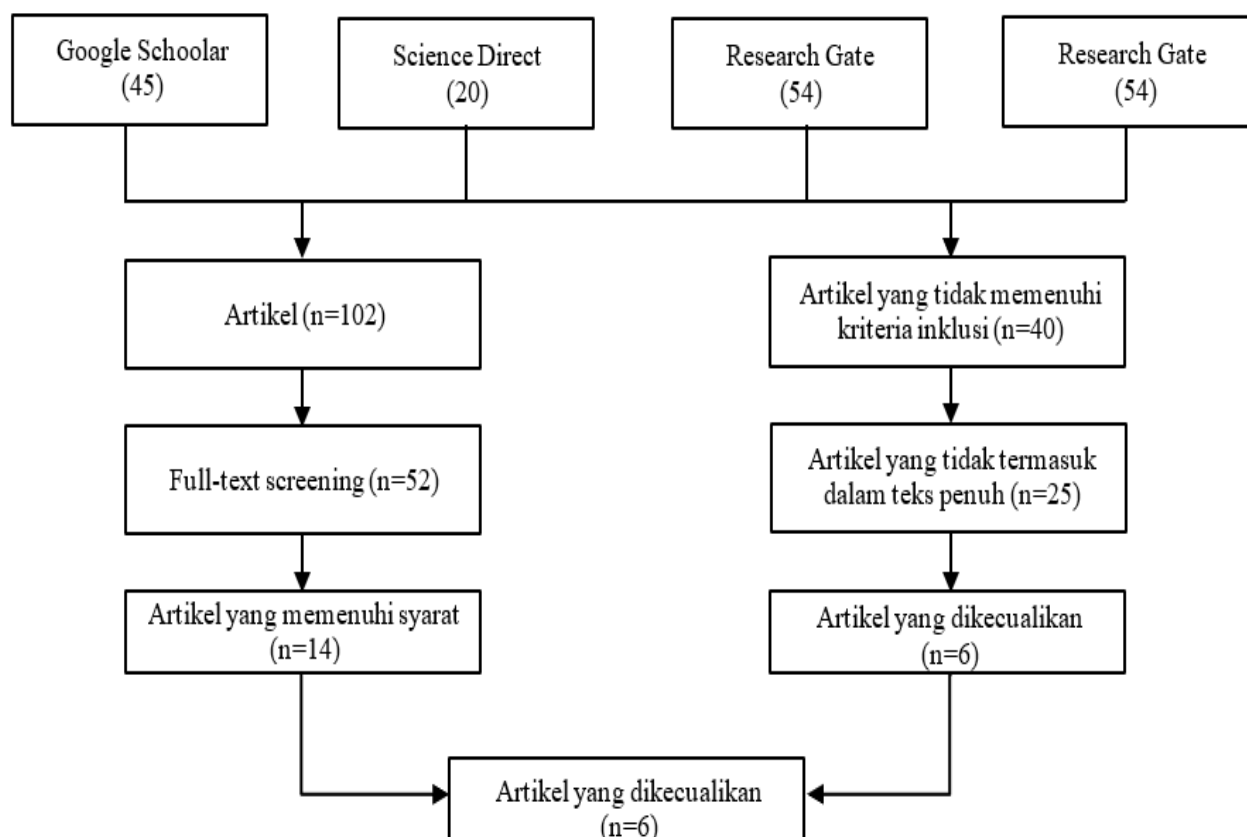


Figure 1. Flow diagram of the article search and selection results

Research journals that fit the sample inclusion criteria were selected through an examination of full-text articles. A total of 20 articles that met the inclusion criteria and had relevant abstracts were analyzed with respect to blue economy-based economic development in the context of Bali tourism (**Table 1**).

Table 1. Systematic review results

No.	Article Identity	Article Summary
1	<p>Title: Implementing the Blue Economy concept in Indonesia with regard to the welfare of the coastal population in the asean economic era</p> <p>Authors: Rendi Prayuda, Dian Venita Sary (Prayuda & Sary, 2020)</p> <p>Publish: Indonesian Journal of International Relations</p> <p>Link: https://journal.aihii.or.id/index.php/ijir/article/view/90</p>	<p>Objective: This study aims to analyze the application of the concept of sustainable development, also known as SDGs (Sustainable Development Goals), in coastal areas.</p> <p>Methods: Blue economy theory concept with descriptive qualitative research method</p> <p>Results: The economy of coastal communities in Indonesia is difficult to develop. Key issues include poor socialization of the ASEAN economic community, which has led to a lack of understanding of the challenges and opportunities, and ineffective government efforts to harness coastal potential. In addition, coastal communities play an important role in strengthening the marine sector to support Indonesia's vision as the world's maritime axis, but their level of participation is considered low. The implementation of the <i>Blue Economy</i> idea along with the digitalization of the aquaculture industry can boost food security and national economic growth through community empowerment. This strategy is in line with the government's focus on national maritime development.</p>
2	<p>Title: Implementation of the blue economy concept in Indonesia as an effort to achieve sustainable development goals (SDGs) 14: life below water</p> <p>Authors: Aprilia, Erni Mulyanie (Aprilia & Mulyanie, 2023)</p> <p>Publish: Scientific Journal of Samudra Aquatika.</p> <p>Link: https://ejournalunsam.id/index.php/jisa/article/view/9116</p>	<p>Objective: To understand the implementation of the blue economy concept in Indonesia as an effort to achieve sustainable development goals (SDGs).</p> <p>Methods: Literature study using descriptive analysis technique</p> <p>Results: The blue economy concept focuses on conserving marine resources and the coastal environment, while encouraging the utilization of these resources to improve the economy in the marine and fisheries industry sector. The implementation of this concept needs to be aligned with the 14th goal of the sustainable development goals, which focuses on life underwater or marine ecosystems, as well as with the seventh mission in the national marine development policy stated in the 2005-2025 RPJPN. By the end of the third quarter of 2021, approximately 28.4 million hectares of marine protected areas had been designated.</p>
3	<p>Title: Juridical Aspects of Government Cooperation Schemes with Business Entities in Support of the Development of Maritime Tourism in Indonesia</p> <p>Authors: Salsabila Wahyu Aprilia, Nasya Nurul Amalina (Aprilia & Amalina, 2023)</p> <p>Publish: Padjadjaran Law Review</p> <p>Link:</p>	<p>Objective: To analyze the scheme of public-private partnerships in supporting the development of marine tourism in Indonesia.</p> <p>Method: Normative Juridical</p> <p>Results: There are obstacles related to funding and the lack of innovation initiated in each tourist destination area. Against these problems, there is a scheme that is predicted to be able to be a solution in providing infrastructure, namely, collaboration between government and business entities. In general, PPP is an approach that focuses on achieving sustainable development</p>

	<p>https://doi.org/10.56895/plr.v1i1i2.1432</p> <p>goals, including in the context of the blue economy, which is listed in the 17th sustainable development goals (SDGs) target with the term "partnership to achieve goals." This indicates that multisector cooperation, especially between the government and business entities in terms of infrastructure funding is a crucial potential step to be implemented.</p>
<p>4</p> <p>Title: Factors affecting tourism recovery in Bali</p> <p>Authors: Megaria Kurnia Arta (Arta, 2023)</p> <p>Publish: West Science Multidisciplinary Journal</p> <p>Link: https://wnj.westsciencepress.com/index.php/jmws</p>	<p>Objective: This research was conducted due to strengthening the quality of human resources, accelerating the reform of the social protection system, accelerating the development of priority infrastructure, especially those that support economic transformation in Bali. This study aimed to examine the Factors Affecting Tourism Recovery in Bali, which are thought to affect Master of Economics students at the Faculty of Economics and Business, Udayana University, which will later become the basis for decisions in starting a business. The population in this study was Master of Economics students at Udayana University who were still actively attending lectures in the odd semester of 2020.</p> <p>Method: nonprobability sampling with purposive sampling technique.</p> <p>Results: The results showed that there is an influence between the quality of human resources on economic growth there is a relationship between system reform and economic growth there is a relationship between infrastructure development and economic growth.</p>
<p>5</p> <p>Title: Analysis of the Implementation of Quality Tourism Concept in Bali from the Viewpoint of Tourism Pentahelix Synergy</p> <p>Authors: Ida Bagus Ketut Soma Antara, Nyoman Agus Tri Mandala (Antara & Mandala, 2023)</p> <p>Publish: Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management</p> <p>Link: https://ejournal.undiksha.ac.id/index.php/JMPP/article/view/71615</p>	<p>Objective: To analyze the implementation of the concept of quality tourism in bali from the perspective of tourism pentahelix synergy.</p> <p>Method: Qualitative Descriptive Study, Social.</p> <p>Results: As a result, Bali tourism has benefited local communities economically, but there is still a need for equity. Socioculturally, tourism gives policy makers and roles the opportunity to enhance local potential. In addition, the tourism sector drives the development of infrastructure and tourism education institutions in Bali, which contributes to the improvement of tourism human resources.</p>
<p>6</p> <p>Title: Implementation of the Ecotourism Concept in the Coastal Area of Yeh Gangga Beach, Tabanan-Bali</p> <p>Authors: Bagus Nugraha Kurnia Santosa, I Gusti Putu Anindya Putra, Komang Wirawan (Santosa et al., 2022)</p> <p>Publish: RABIT: Journal of Information Technology and Systems Univrab</p> <p>Link: https://doi.org/10.36341/rabit.v9i1.4078</p>	<p>Objective: To spatialize and develop the concept of ecotourism in tourism development in Bali to maintain Bali and tourism in Bali to be able to avoid these negative impacts. The concept of ecotourism is a concept of tourism activities that pay great attention to environmental sustainability and the sustainability of sociocultural activities at tourist sites. .</p> <p>Methods: descriptive and evaluative qualitative</p> <p>Results: The results of the study found that (1) the coastal area of Yeh Gangga beach already has several ecotourism potentials, namely, ecological, sociocultural, and economic potential; (2) the existence of ecotourism potentials in the coastal area of Yeh Gangga beach affects the utilization of space in the coastal area</p>

<p>7</p> <p>Title: Indigenous Village Empowerment in Tourism Development to Realize Inclusive Economic Growth of Krama Community</p> <p>Authors: Ni Ketut Sari Adnyani, Ni Komang Febrinayanti Dantes (Adnyani & Dantes, 2022)</p> <p>Publish: Widya Laksana Journal</p> <p>Link: https://ejournal.undiksha.ac.id/index.php/JPKM/article/view/33827</p>	<p>of Yeh Gangga Beach.</p> <p>Objective: To analyze the regulation of tourism management and local employment through the empowerment of traditional villages in the context of tourism development in Bali Province.</p> <p>Methods: qualitative legal hermeneutics</p> <p>Results: By empowering indigenous villages, local employment policies do not affect tourism employers. This reflects the effort to achieve inclusive economic growth for the indigenous village community in Bali Province. To meet the needs of inclusive economic growth, the Bali provincial government implemented a cross-sector combination. This combination includes the provision of employment, training facilities, and apprenticeship education before being hired into the workforce. This PKM program shows significant impact by providing support to indigenous villages in achieving inclusive economic growth for indigenous village communities in Bali Province.</p>
<p>8</p> <p>Title: Mangrove Resource Management with the Concept of <i>Blue Economy</i> for Coastal Communities in Kecamatan Belakang Padang</p> <p>Authors: Helmi Pratama Firmansyah, Sri Rahayu (Resources et al., 2022)</p> <p>Publish: Journal of Public Dialectics</p> <p>Link: http://ejournal.upbatam.ac.id/index.php/dialektikapublik</p>	<p>Objective: This study aims to identify the parties involved in the exploitation of mangrove resources and explore ways to optimize mangrove resources based on <i>Blue Economy</i> for the community of Belakang Padang Subdistrict, Batam City.</p> <p>Methods: Descriptive Qualitative</p> <p>Results: The concept of <i>Blue Economy</i> shows a favorable influence on communities in coastal areas, especially in Belakang Padang Subdistrict, Batam City. The main initiative to improve the economic position of coastal areas is through the implementation of blue economy. The concept of blue economy has been introduced, but there are still doubts about its benefits for coastal communities, especially in Kecamatan Belakang Padang, Batam City. The implementation of blue economy is the main initiative that can improve the economic position of coastal areas. The blue economy utilizes natural resources to increase the production of goods and value, while addressing social issues. This approach has the potential to become a model for sustainable marine and fisheries growth in Asian Pacific countries. This economic concept is designed to increase community understanding of the environmental importance of mangrove utilization, with a focus on developing businesses that capitalize on the potential of mangrove resources in coastal areas.</p>
<p>9</p> <p>Title: The Concept of <i>Blue Economy</i> in the Coastal Area of Samarinda City with a Penta Helix Approach</p> <p>Authors : Fabiola Bulimasena Luturmas, Maulita, Herdi Syam (Fabiola, 2022)</p> <p>Publish : Saintara: Scientific Journal of Maritime Sciences</p> <p>Link: https://doi.org/10.52475/saintara.v8i1.260</p>	<p>Objective: Analyze the impact of the economic activities undertaken and the involvement of the stakeholders viewed with a Penta Helix approach.</p> <p>Method: qualitative questionnaire</p> <p>Results: The implementation of the <i>Blue Economy</i> in Samarinda City, based on the Penta Helix approach, has been carried out by Academics, especially in Maritime-based schools, then from the Business side, Business Actors in Samarinda City are trying to protect the environment by trying to produce environmentally friendly waste. From the Community side, in Samarinda City there is a Fishermen community as a place and forum to express aspirations to develop the activities of</p>

		fishermen, then the Samarinda City Government which plays an active role in providing policies that support Fishermen in Samarinda City.
10	<p>Title: The Concept of <i>Blue Economy</i> Toward Economic Development in Indonesia</p> <p>Authors: Nota Morra Banu Ghalidza (Banu, 2020)</p> <p>Publish: Journal of Economics and Business</p> <p>Link: https://ejournal.pnl.ac.id/ekonis/article/view/1907</p>	<p>Objective: To understand and analyze the concept of <i>blue economy</i> toward economic development in Indonesia.</p> <p>Method: Descriptive qualitative research</p> <p>Results: <i>The Blue Economy</i> policy is an innovation that is identified as a more efficient method of utilizing marine resources in Indonesia, taking into account the rich biological and nonbiological potential that exists in Indonesian waters. Second, the minapolitan concept has the potential to increase the effectiveness of <i>Blue Economy</i> policies through significant relationships, which can encourage economic growth and development both at the regional and national levels. Third, the minapolitan concept has the potential to increase the productivity of the fisheries and marine sector in Indonesia, as well as enable commodity exports that can contribute as a source of foreign exchange. This foreign exchange can be used to support economic development in various other sectors that require development. Thus, the marine sector in the <i>Blue Economy</i> policy is expected to play a role as the main pillar in the country's economic growth and development.</p>
11	<p>Title: Contribution of Tourism to Diversification and Development of Green Economy</p> <p>Authors: Olga Brell, Anna Zaytseva, Phillip Kaizer (Brel et al., 2020)</p> <p>Publish: E3S Web of Conference</p> <p>Link: https://www.e3s-conference.org/article/e3sconf/abs/2020/77/e3sconf_ersme2020_05001/e3sconf_ersme2020_05001.html</p>	<p>Objective: To examine the role of tourism in sustainable economic diversification and development.</p> <p>Methods: Descriptive-analytic</p> <p>Results: In the current economic context, the importance of solving the problem of diversification of mining areas can not only be seen from economic results but also from efforts to change the ecological conditions in industrial areas toward improvement. Tourism has the potential to serve as one of the sectors in the diversification and greening of the economy in mining areas. The application of conservative scenarios that support the development of traditional sectors still considers the development of the tourism sector, to ensure effective and sustainable development in the long term.</p>
12	<p>Title: The Strategy of Rural Tourism Development Based on Green Economy Concept (A Study on Gubugklakah Village in Malang, East Java-Indonesia)</p> <p>Authors: Havidz Ageng Prakoso (Prakoso, 2022)</p> <p>Publish: Partipatorist Journal</p> <p>Link: http://ejournal.umm.ac.id/index.php/jurnalparsipatoris/article/view/26329</p>	<p>Objective: To analyze how Gubugklakah village transformed into an international tourist attraction based on the concept of green economy.</p> <p>Methods: qualitative descriptive</p> <p>Results: The implementation of the green economy concept as an approach that supports the environment and creates a nonexploratory atmosphere, has a significant impact on public policy, especially in Indonesia. Economic aspects play a significant role in the development of Gubugklakah village. The local community has an important role in maintaining and sustaining the agricultural and agro-tourism sectors, especially in waste management. Gubugklakah village has successfully implemented the concept of sustainable economy in the tourism sector.</p>
13	<p>Title: Local Community Preceptions in</p>	<p>Objective: To formulate a model of local community</p>

<p>the Development of Green Economy Based Tourism Destinations in Bangka Belitung.</p> <p>Authors: Devi Valeriani, et al., (2023)</p> <p>Publish: Proceeding of the 1ST Bengkulu International Conference on Economics, Management, Business, and Accounting (BICEMBA 2023)</p> <p>Link: https://www.atlantis-press.com/proceedings/bicemba-23/125995784</p>	<p>integration in the development of tourism destinations that prioritize sustainable economic principles in Bangka Belitung.</p> <p>Methods: Quantitative–Qualitative</p> <p>Results: In general, this study indicates that Bangka Belitung communities contribute significantly to the development of tourism destinations, both in economic, social, and environmental aspects. In the environmental realm, the main focus is on tourism development based on sustainable economic principles.</p>
<p>14 Title: Implementation of <i>Blue Economy</i> in the Kenjeran Coastal Area of Surabaya</p> <p>Authors: Hani Mukaromah, Lilik Rahmawati(Mukaromah & Rahmawati, 2023)</p> <p>Publish: OECONOMICUS Journal of Economics</p> <p>Link: http://jurnalfebi.uinsby.ac.id/index.php/oje</p>	<p>Objective: <i>The purpose of this study is to provide an explanation of how the concept of the Blue Economy was implemented in the Kenjeran coastal area of Surabaya.</i></p> <p>Methods: <i>This study employs a descriptive methodology grounded in a qualitative framework.</i></p> <p>Results: The implementation of the <i>Blue Economy</i> concept in the coastal area of Kenjeran Surabaya is well implemented. Almost all <i>Blue Economy</i> principles and indicators have been implemented. One indicator that has been implemented but is still in the working stage is <i>Zero Waste</i>. This is due to several obstacles that occur in the implementation process including: Declining marine resources and the problem of waste from smoking fish that has not been managed properly, the need for synergy between the community and the government.</p>
<p>15 Title: Initiating Coral Reef <i>Blue Economy</i> Development; A Socio-Economic Approach</p> <p>Authors: Lisa Nursita (Nursita, 2020)</p> <p>Publish: <i>EcceS: Economics Social and Development Studies</i></p> <p>Link: https://journal3.uin-alauddin.ac.id/index.php/ecc/article/view/13730</p>	<p>Objectives: This study focuses on identifying the benefits provided by coral reef ecosystems to the community of Karampuang Mamuju Village, considering the social and economic aspects involved. The study focuses on identifying community attitudes regarding the use of coral reef ecosystems and analyzing the impact of damage to the community. This research will result in detailed policy recommendations for the management of the ecosystem.</p> <p>Methods: Descriptive qualitative.</p> <p>Results: The study shows that the use of coral reefs by local communities is influenced by the role of coral reefs as a source of income, tourist attraction, protection of the island from waves, and construction material. This study provides a number of alternative suggestions that can be implemented to address the issues faced by coral reefs on Karampuang Island. These suggestions include the implementation of strict regulations and planning for sustainable management of coral reef resources using the blue economy approach.</p>
<p>16 Title: Development of <i>Blue Economy</i>-Based Economic Activities in Mandalika Coastal Area</p> <p>Authors : Gina Sonya Adriadi, Mansur</p>	<p>Objective: To understand the development of economic activities based on <i>Blue Economy</i> principles in the coastal area of Mandalika SEZ, as well as to explore the various initiatives that have been taken by the government, particularly in the tourism and fisheries sectors, and to analyze the impacts in</p>

	<p>Afifi, Baiq Saripta W. M (Adriadi & Afifi, 2022)</p>	<p>terms of economic, social, and environmental aspects.</p>
	<p>Publish : Constant Journal: Development Economics.</p>	<p>Methods: Qualitative descriptive Results: The government is implementing economic development, particularly in the tourism sector, through various initiatives such as the construction of circuit projects, toll roads, hotels, and lodging to support Mandalika SEZ, as well as empowering communities and business owners. These government projects have an impact on the surrounding community, especially in reducing unemployment rates, increasing income, expanding employment opportunities, and encouraging growth in other development sectors. However, in the environmental aspects related to infrastructure development and projects implemented, the community feels disadvantaged due to less than optimal patterns of anticipation and environmental control.</p>
	<p>Link: https://jurnal.fe.unram.ac.id/index.php/konstanta/article/view/160</p>	<p>Objective: To analyze the institutional conditions of Vannamee shrimp ponds conducted by the method of ecoshrimp busmetic. Institutional conditions are analyzed in relation to the implementation of the concept of <i>Blue Economy</i>.</p>
17	<p>Title: Institutional Analysis of the Implementation of the <i>Blue Economy</i> Concept in Shrimp Ponds (Case Study in Ngentak Hamlet, Poncosari Village, Srandakan District, Bantul Regency)</p>	<p>Methods: Qualitative by conducting interviews Results: Evaluation of challenges and issues in biodiversity management and monitoring in fisheries and marine management areas in Riau Islands Province, while taking into account general issues relevant in the sector.</p>
	<p>Authors : Lestari Sukarniati, Rifki Khoirudin (Sukarniati & Khoirudin, 2017)</p>	<p>Objective: To assess the challenges and issues in biodiversity management and monitoring in the fisheries and marine management areas of Riau Islands Province, without ignoring general issues in the sector...</p>
	<p>Publish: Journal of Development Economics</p>	<p>Methods: Qualitative Results: This research shows that the complexity of issues and constraints in the fisheries and marine sector can potentially undermine the sustainability and balance of natural resources and the marine environment, the sustainability of local coastal fishers' jobs and livelihoods, and threaten food security and present natural risks. Riau Islands is not only focused on implementation but also ambitious to become a pioneer and example in the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals at the national level. The Governor Regulation No. 757/2017, which was enacted on July 17, 2017, is a concrete evidence related to Sustainable Development Goals or the Regional Coordination Team for Sustainable Development Goals.</p>
	<p>Link: http://journal.stiem.ac.id/index.php/jurep/index</p>	<p>Objective: This study aims to analyze whether local governments have developed budget plans that can support the development of the blue economy.</p>
18	<p>Title: <i>Blue Economy</i> Development Strategy for Indonesia's Border Areas: Governance of Riau Islands Coastal Maritime Economy</p>	
	<p>Authors : Dhani Akbar, Ryan Anggria Pratama, Yudhyo, Riama Lisnawati Sianturi, Nadya Triyana (D. Akbar et al., 2022)</p>	
	<p>Publish: NeoRespublica : Journal of Government Science</p>	
	<p>Link: https://neorespublica.uho.ac.id/index.php/journal</p>	
19	<p>Title: Blue Economy: The Impact of Budget Planning on Sustainable Economic Development</p>	

	<p>Authors : Soraya Lestari, Zainal Abidin Suarja (Lestari & Suarja, 2023)</p> <p>Publish: Journal of Economics Science</p> <p>Link: https://jurnal.uui.ac.id/index.php/jecs/article/view/3003</p>	<p>Method: Descriptive Qualitative</p> <p>Results: The results show that the local government of Sabang City has budgeted to support the blue economy, but it should be done equally across all agencies.</p>
20	<p>Title: Analysis of Blue Economy-Based Aquaculture Development Using the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) Approach</p> <p>Authors: I Nyoman Radiarta, Erlania, and Joni Haryadi (Radiarta et al., 2015)</p> <p>Publish: Research Center for Marine and Fisheries Socio-Economic</p> <p>Link: https://ejournal-balitbang.kkp.go.id/index.php/sosek/article/view/1247</p>	<p>Objective: The purpose of this study is to evaluate the current state and strategic measures of BE-based aquaculture development in Indonesia.</p> <p>Methods: <i>Analytic Hierarchy Process</i> and <i>Strength Weakness Opportunities Threat</i> (SWOT) Analysis.</p> <p>Results: This study shows that the marine and fisheries policy framework should be expanded to improve the implementation of the <i>Blue Economy</i> in aquaculture. This policy framework should consider the availability of profitable aquaculture technology, improvement of human resources, socialization of ideas about the <i>blue economy</i>, and the implementation of aquaculture that can meet the principles of the <i>blue economy</i>.</p>

Source: Data processing (2025)

4. Results and Discussion

Prayuda (2020) conducted a study that aimed to evaluate how the concept of sustainable development, also known as sustainable development goals (SDGs), is applied in coastal areas. The results revealed that Indonesia has problems solving the economic problems of people living in coastal areas. First, the government has failed to optimize its potential, especially in coastal areas. In addition, government education about the AEC has not been well realized, so many people do not know about the AEC, its challenges, and its potential. Second, coastal communities are considered passive, even though they are an important part of marine efforts to increase productivity and encourage Indonesia to become the world's maritime axis. However, people view the situation reluctantly and do not participate in solving problems in the area. By applying the concepts of the blue economy and digitalization of the aquaculture industry, the aquaculture industry is expected to play a significant role in the potential development of the national region. It is projected that it will become a major base for improving food security and economic growth, which will provide a large portion of the overall self-reliance of the community. Sustainable and competitive marine and fisheries development is achieved through the development of potential areas using the concept of the blue economy to support the world maritime axis. On the other hand, socializing the community about the utilization of fish waste, which is expected to be a profitable business opportunity for the general public, is resource efficient. The government has concentrated on maritime development and the provision of abundant marine resources for the community.

Antara & Mandala (2023) researched the implementation of the blue economy concept in Indonesia as an effort to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 14: Life Below Water. This research indicates that the proposed concept aims to ensure the sustainability of marine resources and coastal environments, as well as encourage the utilization of these resources to improve the economy in the marine and fisheries sectors. A strategy to implement this concept in Indonesia must be developed, considering its relevance to the marine and fisheries industry. As of the end of the third quarter of 2021, approximately 28.4 million hectares of marine protected areas (MPAs) have been designated in China. Of these, the central government manages 9.9 million hectares, whereas local governments manage 18.5 million hectares. The purpose of establishing MPAs is to ensure the sustainable utilization of marine resources.

Aprilia & Amalina (2023) Analyzed the Government Cooperation Scheme with Business Entities in Supporting the Development of Maritime Tourism in Indonesia. The results revealed obstacles related to funding and a lack of innovation initiated in each tourist destination area. To address these problems, a scheme that is predicted to be a solution for providing infrastructure is government cooperation with business entities (PPPs). In general, PPP is a

strategy to achieve sustainable development goals, including the blue economy, which is listed in the 17th Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) target with the term "Partnership to Achieve Goals." This shows that multisector collaboration, especially between government and business entities in terms of infrastructure funding, is a very important step.

Arta (2023) This research focused on strengthening the quality of human resources, accelerating the reform of the social protection system, and accelerating priority infrastructure development, especially those that support economic transformation in Bali. This study aimed to examine the factors affecting tourism recovery in Bali, which are thought to affect the Master of Economics students at the Faculty of Economics and Business, Udayana University, who will later become the basis for decisions in starting a business. The population in this study was Master of Economics students at Udayana University who were still actively attending lectures in the odd semester of 2020. The results revealed that there is an influence between the quality of human resources and economic growth, system reforms influence economic growth, and infrastructure development influences economic growth.

Antara & Mandala (2023) The implementation of the quality tourism concept in Bali was analyzed from the tourism pentahelix synergy point of view. Consequently, tourism in Bali has impacted local communities but still needs equalization. Socioculturally, tourism provides opportunities for policymakers to encourage various types of local potential. In addition, the tourism sector encourages the development of tourism infrastructure and educational institutions, which contributes to the improvement of Bali's tourism-related human resources.

Santosa et al., (2022) conducted research to determine the spatial arrangement and development of the concept of ecotourism in tourism development in Bali to maintain Bali and tourism in Bali to avoid these negative impacts. Ecotourism is a type of tourism that pays great attention to environmental sustainability and the sustainability of sociocultural activities at tourist sites. The results of the study revealed that (1) the coastal area of Yeh Gangga Beach already has some ecotourism potential, namely, ecological, sociocultural, and economic potential, and (2) the existence of ecotourism potential in the coastal area of Yeh Gangga Beach affects the use of space in the coastal area of Yeh Gangga Beach.

Adnyani & Dantes (2022) This study examines the regulation of tourism management and the absorption of local labor through the empowerment of indigenous villages in the context of tourism development in Bali Province. The analysis results show that the regulation of local labor absorption from indigenous village communities is significant, as it reflects efforts to achieve inclusive economic growth for indigenous village communities in Bali Province. The empowerment of indigenous villages does not provide an impetus for tourism entrepreneurs to implement local employment policies. The Bali Provincial Government is implementing a cross-sector combination to meet the needs of inclusive economic growth in Bali. This combination involves the provision of employment, training facilities, and apprenticeship education before individuals are hired as laborers. This PKM program has had a significant impact, as it provides an opportunity for indigenous villages to foster inclusive economic growth in the indigenous village community in Bali Province.

Helmi et al. (2022) This study aims to identify the parties involved in the exploitation of mangrove resources and analyze ways to optimize mangrove resources for the benefit of the community of Kecamatan Belakang Padang Kota Batam through a green economy approach. This study shows that the application of the blue economy concept has significant potential in supporting the welfare of coastal communities, especially in the Belakang Padang subdistrict, Batam city. The concept of a blue economy already exists and clearly provides benefits to coastal communities, especially in the Belakang Padang subdistrict, Batam city. The main initiative aimed at strengthening the economic position of coastal areas is the blue economy. By utilizing natural resources to increase the production of goods and value, as well as address social issues, the blue economy has the potential to be an effective model for the advancement of sustainable marine and fisheries in Asia–Pacific countries, including the Philippines. Through business development that focuses on the potential of mangrove resources in coastal areas, this economic initiative has the potential to increase community understanding of the environmental benefits of mangrove conservation. Community empowerment strategies focus on macroeconomic development to improve the economic conditions of communities. This approach emphasizes the importance of making the community a subject in the development process rather than an object.

Fabiola (2022) analyzed the impact of economic activities and the involvement of stakeholders via the Penta Helix approach. The results revealed that the implementation of the blue economy in Samarinda city, which is based on the Penta Helix approach, has been carried out by academics, especially in maritime-based schools. From the business side, business actors in Samarinda city are trying to protect the environment by seeking environmentally friendly waste. From the community side, in Samarinda city, there is a fishermen community as a place to express aspirations

to develop the activities of fishermen, followed by the Samarinda city government, which plays an active role in providing policies that support Fishermen in Samarinda city, and the media, as a means of socializing the blue economy and a source of information to promote the application of the blue economy.

Banu (2020) conducted research to understand and analyze the blue economy concept of Indonesia's economic development. The results showed that the blue economy policy is an innovation that is considered more efficient in utilizing marine resources in Indonesia, given the rich biological and nonliving potential found in Indonesia's oceans. Second, the minapolitan concept has the potential to increase the effectiveness of blue economy policies through strong interlinkages, which can encourage economic growth and development at both the regional and national levels. The three Minapolitan concepts are expected to optimally increase the productivity of Indonesian fisheries and marine fisheries, enabling commodity exports that will be a source of foreign exchange. This foreign exchange can be utilized for economic development in other sectors that require development. Thus, the marine sector in blue economy policy is expected to function as the main pillar of the country's economic growth and development.

Olga Brel, et al., (2020) Examined the role of tourism in diversification and sustainable economic development. The results showed that in the context of the current economy, the importance of solving the problem of diversification of mining areas is relevant not only in terms of economic results but also from the need to change the ecological situation in industrial areas toward improvement. Tourism has the potential to serve as a sector for diversification and greening efforts in the economy of mining areas. The implementation of a conservative scenario that favors the development of traditional sectors while considering the development of the tourism sector will ensure effective and sustainable development in the long term.

Havidz Ageng Prakoso (2022) conducted research with the aim of studying how Gubugklakah village has developed into a global tourist destination on the basis of green economy ideas. The results showed that the application of the idea of the green economy as an environmentally friendly and nonexplorative environment has an impact on public policy, especially in Indonesia. Gubugklakah village is also developing economically. Local community members are responsible for maintaining and sustaining agriculture and agritourism, especially waste management. Gubugklakah village successfully applied the concept of a green economy as a tourist attraction because it maintains the environment, natural resources, and human resources in an environmentally friendly manner.

Devi Valeriani, et al., (2023) conducted research with the aim of developing a model of local community integration in an effort to build tourism destinations that focus on the green economy in Bangka Belitung. This research revealed that the people of Bangka Belitung as a whole participated in the development of tourism destinations, including economic, social, and environmental aspects. In the context of the environment, the main concern is the development of tourism based on the green economy.

Mukaromah & Rahmawati (2023) This study aims to explain the implementation of the blue economy concept in the Kenjeran coastal area of Surabaya. The results revealed that the blue economy concept was well implemented in the Kenjeran coastal area of Surabaya. Almost all blue economy principles and indicators have been implemented. One indicator that has been implemented but is still in the endeavor stage is zero waste. This is due to several obstacles that occur in the implementation process, including declining marine resources and the problem of waste from smoking fish that has not been managed properly. The local government continues to pursue strategies to overcome these problems. However, there needs to be synergy between the community and the government to create a better Kenjeran coastal area.

Nursita (2020) This research aims to analyze the social and economic benefits generated by the coral reef ecosystem for the community of Karampuang Mamuju village. This will reveal the community's perspective on the use of this ecosystem, as well as the consequences of damage to this ecosystem for the community. This study provides detailed recommendations for coral reef ecosystem management policies. Research shows that coral reefs serve as sources of livelihood, tourism assets, island protection from waves, and building materials. This study has the potential to provide alternative recommendations that can be used to address issues related to coral reefs on Karampuang Island. These include implementing clear legislation, planning for the sustainable management of coral reef resources in accordance with the blue economy, and increasing employment options for the people of Karampuang Island to reduce pressure on coral reefs.

Adriadi & Afifi (2022) This research reveals that economic development undertaken by the government, particularly in the tourism sector, involves various activities. These include the construction of circuit projects, toll roads, hotels, and inns that serve as supporting access for the Mandalika SEZ, as well as efforts to empower communities and business owners. The process of building such government projects has a significant effect on the surrounding

community, especially in terms of reducing unemployment, increasing community income, and expanding business and employment opportunities in the area. In addition, the project has contributed to improvements and growth in other development sectors. However, in terms of the environmental aspects related to the infrastructure development process and the implemented projects, there is a perception among the community that they are disadvantaged due to nonoptimization in the pattern of anticipation and environmental control.

Sukarniati & Khoirudin, (2017) This study shows that the institutions analyzed are related to the implementation of the blue economy concept. The study revealed that pond farmers have not fully adopted or implemented the blue economy concept. This is due to the lack of government support for this initiative. The absence of support has resulted in unmet needs for facilities. As a result, the implementation of blue economy concepts cannot be performed thoroughly in the region. In addition, no additional facilities, such as adequate road access, are needed.

Akbar et al. (2022) conducted research with a focus on analyzing the constraints and issues that exist in biodiversity management and monitoring in fisheries and marine management areas in Riau Islands Province without ignoring the general problems found in the fisheries and marine sector. The findings of this study show that the complexity of problems and constraints in the fisheries and marine sector has the potential to damage the sustainability and balance of natural resources and the marine environment. This also impacts the sustainability of local coastal fishermen's jobs and livelihoods, food security issues, and threats from nature. The Riau Islands are not only focused on implementation but also ambitiously intended to become pioneers and examples in the implementation of sustainable development goals at the national level. Governor Regulation No. 757/2017, enacted on July 17, 2017, shows concrete steps related to Sustainable Development Goals or the Regional Coordination Team for Sustainable Development Goals.

Lestari & Suarja (2023) Research shows that the local government of Sabang city has developed a budget plan to support the blue economy, but equity is needed across all institutions. Radiarta et al. (2015) This study aims to assess the current conditions in Indonesia and strategies for the development of blue economy-based aquaculture. The study suggests that the marine and fisheries policy framework should be expanded to enhance the implementation of the blue economy in aquaculture. This policy framework may include an analysis of the availability of potential aquaculture technologies, evaluation of human resource improvement, socialization of ideas regarding the blue economy, and implementation of aquaculture in accordance with established principles.

5. Conclusion

The blue economy-based economic development in Bali's tourism sector offers a sustainable approach to optimizing marine resources to improve economic welfare without damaging the environment. This concept can improve the tourism industry by enhancing marine ecotourism, marine conservation, and the utilization of renewable energy and a circular economy at sea. This can be achieved by applying the principles of sustainability, efficiency, and innovation. The implementation of the blue economy in Bali tourism not only contributes to regional economic growth but also encourages the preservation of the marine environment, which is the main attraction of tourist destinations in Bali. Cooperation among the government, local communities, and private sector is essential for formulating policies that support sustainable innovation and investment. Through careful management, economic development that focuses on the blue economy has the potential to make Bali a superior marine tourism destination. This not only attracts tourists but also contributes to the preservation of marine ecosystems, improves the welfare of coastal communities, and strengthens regional economic resilience in the long run.

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