



Green Investment Regime: Judul: Analysis of the Implementation of Green Economy-Based Maritime Tourism Village Potential Development

Muh. Zainuddin Badollahi¹, Siti Hajar N. Aepu¹, Risma Ariyani¹

¹Program Studi Antropologi, Universitas Tadulako

*Corresponding Author: Muh. Zainuddin Badollahi

Email: muhammadzainuddinb@gmail.com



Article Info

Article history:

Received 6 November 2022

Received in revised form 2

December 2022

Accepted 14 December 2022

Keywords:

Green Investment

Green

Economy

Maritime

Abstract

In this study, we delve into the concept of the "Green Economy," aiming to achieve a harmonious balance between economic growth and environmental preservation. We offer practical recommendations for various stakeholders, including stakeholders, the community, and the Sinjai Regency government. To stakeholders, we advocate for an increased adoption of the green economy concept in the development of marine tourism in Sinjai Regency, with the potential to enhance local economic growth and alleviate poverty. We also encourage the community to collectively embrace cleanliness and environmental stewardship, as it represents a shared responsibility for sustainability. Simultaneously, we suggest that the Sinjai Regency government improve facilities and infrastructure at tourist destinations to provide an enhanced experience for visitors. Through these measures, we aspire to achieve sustainable economic growth and safeguard the natural splendor of Sinjai Regency for generations to come.

Introduction

Tourism villages are a form of development implementation that helps the community and micro business actors in a sustainable manner so that they must develop development policies in accordance with the Decree of the Minister of Home Affairs, Sugandhy et. Al., (2012). The strength of tourist villages can be demonstrated by the following facts: (1) In tourist villages, 89.6% of people still do main jobs outside of tourism, such as other jobs besides tourism. The strength of this tourist village shows that before the Covid-19 pandemic, the people of this tourist village were truly independent.

Looking at this data, it can be concluded that management of tourist villages is very necessary during the Covid-19 pandemic, because many tourist destinations are closed because the number of visitors continues to decline. The Ministry of Tourism and Creative Industries said tourism activities will continue under strict health practices to enable people to earn income during the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic. So that all tourist villages in various regions of Indonesia can recover quickly.

In addition, landscape is considered an important tool for the development of the tourism industry. Apart from the role of the state, community contributions are also needed to develop tourist villages (Yunita & Sekarningrum, 2020). Saepudin et al. (2019) stated that the development of tourist villages must be based on three principles, namely conflict with local culture, development to improve environmental quality, and community empowerment. Therefore, the development of a Marine Tourism Village in Sinjai Regency must involve the community and pay attention to the environment.

Development of marine tourism in accordance with the provisions and potential of natural resources. Synergy with existing tourism development. One of the travel models to be explored was developed by Mina Wisata Lautan, namely the use of tourism and development areas as a fish production destination to gain interest from the user community (Kasnir, 2011).

Small island regions have great opportunities to be developed as potential business areas based on resources (resource based industry) such as the fishing industry, tourism, transportation services, processing industries and other environmentally friendly industries. Apart from that, small islands can also be utilized and developed to support regional growth.

So far, tourism development has gone better, but is still not able to create a strong economy and community welfare, this can be seen in several tourism industries such as the tourist destination of Sinjai Regency, but it is not yet optimal. There must be efforts to develop marine tourism destinations on Pulau Sembilan, because it has an impact on improving the economy of local residents.

If this condition is not addressed immediately, it will affect the sustainability of the tourist village. Therefore, investment is needed to develop sustainable and environmentally friendly tourist villages. One of the initiatives that can be implemented in developing the Tourism Village on Pulau Sembilan is to apply the green economy concept and empower the surrounding community so that the Pulau Sembilan Tourism Village can be sustainable.

Methods

The method that suits the aims of this research is a qualitative approach using the phenomenological method. This research was conducted in Pulau Sembilan District, Sinjai Regency. This research began from February to July 2023 in a tourist village in Pulau Sembilan District which has implemented the green economy concept.

Primary data used in this research are informants from events or activities related to the research target. Informants are people who are considered to know the problems that will be faced and are willing to provide the required information. Secondary data in this research also uses documentation, namely the process of collecting data by looking at documents available at this institution, as well as the life history of subjects that are relevant to this research.

The data collection method used in this research is in-depth semi-structured interviews. In this research, the researcher first created a framework for the subject matter that would be asked to participants in the form of interview questions (interview schedule). The interview questions addressed to participants were open-ended and did not lead directly to the research questions. The process of collecting data through interviews was carried out using a voice recording device. Recording was carried out with the participant's consent, and the recording results were then converted into written form (transcript).

Results and Discussion

Green economy concept: Tourism Village Development

Economic principles Green Economy is a principle that must be respected. Carrying out green economic activities whether the economy is weak or does not create carbon dioxide emissions and environmental pollution, thereby saving natural resources and social justice, to achieve a healthy and long-term living environment. The purpose of the question above is to find out how to apply green economy principles in Sinjai district.

Recognizing and exploiting the inherent value of natural resources can open new opportunities for sustainable economic growth. Indonesia has rich natural capital, including the most biodiverse forests and coral reef ecosystems, fertile volcanic soil, freshwater and highly productive ecosystems. This non-consumptive business model that uses natural capital offers many cutting-edge opportunities, especially in the field of pharmaceutical biotechnology which is still in its early stages.

The main problem currently in the context of implementing a green economy to create sustainable development is the waste problem. Large volumes of waste that are not balanced with waste processing solutions will create new problems in industry in Sinjai Regency. The following are several interview excerpts regarding arriving at the marine tourism village area;

"Facilities and infrastructure in tourist destinations are still very poor at a minimal level, especially the number of available rubbish bins is still very limited, forcing visiting tourists to throw away random rubbish" (interview: Rangga, 23 July 2023).

"The facilities and infrastructure are complete but the bathroom area still needs repair and cleaning" (interview: Darsan, 23 July 2023).

"Facilities and infrastructure in tourist destinations are quite good compared to several years ago, there has been an increase in facilities and infrastructure in tourist destinations (interview: Dea, 23 July 2023)".

I evaluated the facilities and infrastructure of tourist destinations. There are still limitations in both cleanliness and cleaning locations (bathrooms) and places of worship. But it goes up (interview: Zarah, 23 July 2023).

It's quite good, although there are still many shortcomings. The bathroom and toilet areas must be separate, not in the same place (interview: Tanti, 23 July 2023).

From the description above, conclusions can be drawn from the results obtained. Interviews with five informants revealed that the facilities and infrastructure of tourist areas still have many shortcomings, such as: The availability of rubbish bins is still very limited. This has an impact on the number of tourists who throw rubbish carelessly. If you are careless, the bathroom and living room will not be clean. The bath is combined in one place, where the room should be separated between the bathing and washing areas.

Based on the results of the research conducted above, the application of the green economy concept in the development of marine tourism villages on Pulau Sembilan. The application of the green economy concept has been carried out but the implementation has not yet been completed according to plan. Moreover, we deserve to appreciate the efforts made by the Sinjai Regency Government through the Sinjai Regency Tourism Office and all village communities in marine tourism destinations on Sembilan Island who participated in helping to develop maritime affairs in Sinjai Regency, especially marine tourism on Sembilan Island.

To overcome the waste problem, the Sinjai Regency Government through the Environment and Forestry Service (DLHK) invites the community to manage waste independently. The government continues to strive to reduce the volume of waste with modern and environmentally friendly waste management. One of the efforts made is the use of organic waste into compost at the Final Disposal Site (TPA) and at the Reuse, Reduce and Recycle Waste Management Site (TPS3R), processing tofu/tempeh waste using IPAL and utilizing waste banks.

Sinjai Regency (Pemkab) continues to be committed to overcoming the waste problem which is increasing day by day. Various efforts continue to be made, one of which is by building a Temporary Disposal Site for Reuse, Reduce and Recycle (TPS3R). In 2022, the Sinjai Regency Public Works and Spatial Planning Service (PUPR) will again build TPS3R. TPS3R will be managed by the community, its main function is to assist the government in managing waste. At TPS3R more waste is re-managed or recycled into goods of economic value

The increasing number of industries and technologies being developed in Sinjai Regency, if not accompanied by awareness of environmental sustainability, will have a threatening impact on the environment and economic growth. The phenomenon of landfill overload which causes air and environmental pollution will impact the health of the surrounding community and disrupt operations and economic growth in the following period.

If the implementation of the green economy is not implemented immediately, the impact will be even worse. These impacts may not be obvious at the moment, but they will influence economic activity in the future. This is what causes inequality between generations, a situation where our generation and our predecessors have exploited nature to the point that it does not provide enough reserves for the next generation to benefit from it. For example, Indonesia's petroleum reserves are estimated to only be sufficient for the next generation, according to Raharja and Manurung (2001). If it is related to the Sinjai Regency problem, the intergenerational injustice that will occur is the shrinking of available land.

In fact, most of the land is used for industrial activities, shopping centers, housing, etc. This situation is truly a sign of a developed city. However, on the other hand, industrial activities, shopping centers and housing will only increase the amount of waste and environmental pollution if not managed wisely. Environmental pollution will affect economic stability and even the sustainability of people's lives will be threatened.

Therefore, society has an important role in achieving sustainable development, especially through implementing a green economy. Society is essentially the subject and object of sustainable development. If a large and rapidly growing population is not accompanied by quality human resources, it will slow down the process of achieving ideal conditions between quantity and quality. The tolerance of the population and the environment is increasingly limited.

Implementation of the green economy concept for developing Tourism Villages

Sinjai Regency has great potential to develop a green economy because it has rich and diverse natural resources such as tropical forests, rivers and extensive agricultural land. Several areas that have large green economic growth potential in Sinjai Regency include the green economic potential of Sinjai Regency which is quite large and can be utilized to overcome environmental and international economic challenges. By developing organic agriculture, natural tourism, renewable energy, environmentally friendly wood industry, and waste processing industry, Sinjai Regency can gain significant benefits.

Organic agribusiness can provide quality and healthy food products, natural tourism can generate income from natural resource-based tourism in the region, renewable energy can reduce dependence on fossil fuels, an environmentally friendly wood industry can preserve forests and waste. the medical industry can solve these problems. .environmental pollution. Furthermore, the application of Green economy principles can increase environmental awareness and sustainability, as well as encourage sustainable and inclusive economic growth in Sinjai Regency.

A green economy in Sinjai Regency can help improve community welfare, reduce environmental damage and increase the sustainability of the regional economy. Green economy is a concept related to sustainable economic development, which aims to create economic growth that is balanced with the preservation of the natural environment. Sinjai Regency has great potential to develop a green economy because the region has abundant natural resources such as extensive forests and abundant water resources. Developing a green economy in Sinjai Regency requires collaboration between the government, private sector, community and NGOs. By working together, the development of a Green economy can be achieved more efficiently and sustainably, thereby bringing long-term benefits to the environment and economy.

The following are the results of the interview on how to apply the green economy concept in developing marine tourism on Sembilan Island, Sinjai Regency;

"Applying the green economy concept in the development of halal tourism in Sinjai Regency, especially marine tourism locations, is also well socialized. There are still some shortcomings in the facilities. Infrastructure cleaning is still minimal, but overall it is quite good" (interview: Sinjai Regency Tourism Office Staff, Ridwan 24 July 2023).

"We allow and supervise it. Applying the green economy concept in the development of marine tourism in Sinjai Regency, this has been very well socialized by the community, MSMEs and tourists. Tourist areas can now operate according to the rules. Even when things don't go as planned, we continue to encourage their participation. Providing supervision to develop halal tourism (interview: Sinjai Regency Tourism Office Staff, Rahmat July 2023).

From the description above, conclusions can be drawn from the results obtained. Interviews with the two informants show that the green economy concept applied in developing marine tourism in Sinjai Regency has been well socialized by the entire community, MSMEs and tourists can now operate as they should with the regulations that have been established.

Applying the green economy concept in the development of marine tourism in Sinjai Regency is the first place where we mention the provisions that apply in regional regulations regarding marine tourism. Second, we practice as well as public awareness, training and outreach. This does not only apply to the community but also applies to society. We also provide training and awareness raising activities for economic actors. Third, we provide training and supervision. This must be done to maintain and ensure that the socialization and training that we provide takes place as expected (interview: Sinjai Regency Tourism Office Staff, Rahmat July 2023).

From the description above, it can be concluded that what is needed to develop marine tourism in Sinjai Regency is that it must refer to regional regulations. It is very important to raise awareness and training of the community and MSME actors as well as the need for guidance and supervision.

As mentioned at the beginning regarding the impact of development on environmental damage in the Pulau Sembilan area, Sinjai Regency and as part of efforts to maintain sustainable development in the Pulau Sembilan area, Sinjai Regency, it is important to prioritize the green economy along with development in the Pulau Sembilan area, Sinjai Regency.

The Belitung Islands Province area can be passed on to future generations and become a positive legacy left behind by their predecessors. Therefore, there are several approaches that can be used to start implementing green economic development. The development of a number

of approaches is the first step and the basis for implementing green economic development in the future. Grindle (in Wahab, 2002) states that the implementation of a policy is determined by the content of the policy and the context of its implementation.

The basic idea of the Grindle model is that when a policy is transformed, the policy must be translated into actionable programs or activities. Policy implementation does not always run smoothly and will depend greatly on the context of implementation, including power, interests, strategy, stakeholders, government and institutional characteristics, and respect and responsiveness. (Wahab, 1994). Regarding the Grindle approach mentioned above, the first step in establishing green development, there are at least 3 (three) approaches that can be applied to lay the foundation for implementing a green economy. These 3 (three) approaches include the legal aspect approach which will become the legal framework for implementing the green economy, the planning document approach which will become the glue and common thread in defining the direction of green economic development and the environment on Sembilan Island, Sinjai Regency. as well as an institutional approach where synchronization of policies between agencies in the province will be one of the factors in the success of policy implementation, including green economic development policies.

Green Economy in natural resource management policies

Government investment is needed to provide various public facilities in the form of infrastructure and public facilities in order to provide better public services and provide externalities in order to encourage and accelerate private investment, thereby creating an increasingly conducive business climate. The need for private investment is needed to encourage greater economic growth and to encourage the creation of wider job opportunities in various economic sectors on an ongoing basis.

Apart from that, through public private partnerships, it is also possible to collaborate in public and private investment for large-scale projects. To achieve the desired economic condition in South Sulawesi by 2025, capital investment must not only increase in amount and portion, but also expand to various sectors and improve the quality of the investment climate. Assuming economic growth from 2012 to 2025 averages 7-8%, the capital investment requirement for South Sulawesi Province for the 2012-2025 period is IDR 794.4 trillion.

To encourage economic growth to reach the desired level, the government plays a role, especially in the form of public investment, which is likely to accelerate a greater role for the private sector in providing infrastructure and/or other facilities that support the achievement of increasingly optimal and efficient services and that support economic growth. . The role of private investment will increase. PMA and PMDN are estimated to grow by an average of 10% per year. Regional investment policy to create a regional economy that is highly competitive and sustainable.

In an effort to increase the competitiveness of the regional economy in a sustainable manner, the Sinjai Regency Government is committed to continuing to improve the investment environment that is favorable for the development of sustainable economic activities that are capable of turning comparative advantages into competitive advantages. To achieve this, a clear long-term investment planning direction is needed which is contained in a General Provincial Investment Plan document. This is in accordance with article 4 paragraph 1 of Presidential Regulation Number 16 of 2012 concerning General Investment Plans (RUPM) which states that the Regency Government prepares a General Provincial Investment Plan (RUPMP) which refers to the RUPM and priorities for developing provincial potential.

The Government's seriousness in supporting the acceleration of the Green economy is demonstrated by the implementation of centralized policies. Of course this policy follows the main policy. This policy responds to the urgency of the Green economy to reduce environmental problems arising from economic activities. In fact, for a long time, since the industrial revolution, governments have adopted political, especially legislative, approaches to control the negative impacts of economic activities on the environment. The government also did not remain silent in adopting a mandatory approach by announcing policies and laws that could be said to be comprehensive.

The current policy approach is also internalized at the international level through various conventions and agreements involving most countries and then ratified at the national level to make it relevant and legally binding. This approach originated from the PPB international conference on the human environment (United Nations Conference on the Human Environment) in Stockholm, Sweden in 1972. The conference culminated in the United Nations Earth Summit in 1992 in Rio de Janeiro, which culminated in on the creation of the 2030 SDG Agenda for economic, ecological and social sustainability, which requires all countries to adopt it. At the same time, a number of negotiations, agreements and memorandums of understanding were also ratified.

The regulatory response to the implementation of a green economy began with the enactment of laws related to the environment and various implementing regulations, including technical regulations in the environmental sector. Apart from environmental laws, there are also waste management laws, regulations regarding hazardous and toxic waste (B3), liquid waste, and air pollution.

There are even laws in various fields that regulate environmental management and protection. For example, forestry law, mining and coal mining, as well as the energy sector related to the transition to renewable energy and energy conservation or efficiency. Although there is no specific law yet that regulates the green economy. Apart from that, the following is a table of several laws that contain the principles of environmental sustainability in economic activities:

As time went by, some of the contents of the law underwent unusual changes. This change was made because of the government's policy to simplify existing laws into one unified law known as Law Number 11 of 2020 concerning Job Creation. The Job Creation Law has many different multi-sectoral contents, including employment, investment, the business world, research and innovation, land, public services and government management. After the passing of the Job Creation Law, at least 49 implementing regulations were issued in the form of codified government regulations and presidential regulations.

Conclusion

For stakeholders, clear application of the green economy concept. Marine tourism development must be improved. Therefore, the more effective the application of the green economy concept, the better it will be for marine tourism in Sinjai Regency. Apart from increasing the number of tourists visiting Sinjai Regency, they will also experience a greater impact on economic democracy for economic actors which will also make it possible to reduce the poverty rate in Sinjai Regency. For the community, it is important to remain alert. The environment is not only the responsibility of the government in Sinjai Regency or the Sinjai Regency Tourism Office, but all communities and stakeholders must be aware of maintaining cleanliness. For the Tourism Office and the Sinjai Regency Government to be able to improve their facilities. Tourist destination locations, facilities and infrastructure are still minimal and need

improvement so that improvements can be made, for the comfort and safety of tourists visiting Sinjai Regency.

References

- Adrianto, L., (2006). *Kerangka Keberlanjutan Pariwisata Berbasis Ekosistem Pesisir dan Laut Bogor*. PKSPL-IPB, Bogor.
- Asdak, (2012). *Kajian Lingkungan Hidup Strategis: Jalan Menuju Pembangunan Berkelanjutan*. Gadjah Mada University Press, Yogyakarta.
- Asrudi, (2021). Penerapan Konsep *Green economy* di Objek Taman Nasional Wasur. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan*, 7(1).
- Bergius, M., Benjaminsen, T. A., Maganga, F., & Buhaug, H. (2020). *Green economy* , degradation narratives, and land-use conflicts in Tanzania. *World Development*, 129, 104850. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2019.104850>
- D'amato, D., & Korhonen, J. (2021). Integrating the *green economy* , circular economy and bioeconomy in a strategic sustainability framework. *Ecological Economics*, 188, 107143. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2021.107143>
- Doval, E., & Negulescu, O. (2014). A Model of Green Investments Approach. *Procedia Economics and Finance*, 15(14), 847–852. [https://doi.org/10.1016/s2212-5671\(14\)00545-0](https://doi.org/10.1016/s2212-5671(14)00545-0)
- Eyraud, L., & Wane, A. 2011. : Who; s Going Green and Why? Trends And Determinants Of Green Investment.
- Fang, W.-T. (2020). Future Tourism. In *Tourism in Emerging Economies*. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-15-2463-9_11
- Fauzi, (2012). *Ekonomi Hijau untuk Bumi*. Artikel pada surat kabar harian KOMPAS, Jakarta
- Heriyantara, A.. (2015). Pengelolaan Sapta Pesona di Objek Wisata Pantai Padang, Universitas Negeri Padang.
- Huang, L., & Lei, Z. (2021). How environmental regulation affect corporate green investment: Evidence from China. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 279, 123560. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.123560>
- Kasnir, M. (2011). Analisis Aspek Ekologi Penatakelolaan Minawisata Bahari di Kepulauan Spermonde Kabupaten Pangkep Sulawesi Selatan. *Jurnal Ilmu Kelautan*, 16(2):61-69.
- Khan, A., (2005). Studi Pengembangan Ekowisata Bahari di Kabupaten Asahan: Studi Kasus pada Pulau Pandang, Tesis, Sekolah Pasca Sarjana, Institut Pertanian Bogor
- Lin, B., & Zhou, Y. (2022). Measuring the green economic growth in China: Influencing factors and policy perspectives. *Energy*, 241, 122518. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.energy.2021.122518>
- Merino-Saum, A., Clement, J., Wyss, R., & Baldi, M. G. (2020). Unpacking the *Green economy* concept: A quantitative analysis of 140 definitions. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 242, 118339. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2019.118339>

- Mielke, J., & Steudle, G. A. (2018). Green Investment and Coordination Failure : An Investors ' Perspective. *Ecological Economics*, 150(August 2017), 88–95. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2018.03.018>
- Prapita, E.D. (2018). *Pengembangan Desa Wisata*. CV. Graha Printama Selaras.
- Qureshi, Z. (2016). Meeting the Challenge of The Role of Public Policy
- Rachman, H. H. (2018). *Arah Dan Kebijakan Green Investment*.
- Saepudin, E., Budiono, A., & Halimah, M. (2019). Pengembangan Desa Wisata Pendidikan Di Desa Cibodas Kabupaten Bandung Barat. *Sosiohumaniora*, 21(1), 1. <https://doi.org/10.24198/sosiohumaniora.v21i1.19016>
- Sari, A.M., Andi, F.W., & Abdul, W. (2014). Penerapan Konsep *Green economy* Dalam Pengembangan Desa Wisata Sebagai Upaya Mewujudkan Pembangunan Berwawasan Lingkungan. *Jurnal Administrasi Publik (JAP)*. 2(4)
- Sihotang, S. P., Sulardiono, B., & Purwanti, F. (2018). Evaluasi Perkembangan Wisata Bahari di Pulau Tidung Besar Kepulauan Seribu. *Management of Aquatic Resources Journal (MAQUARES)*, 6(3), 302–310. <https://doi.org/10.14710/marj.v6i3.20590>
- Smith, J. A., Flowers, P., & Larkin, M. (2009). *Interpretative phenomenological analysis*. London: SAGE.
- Tamirisa, N. (2008). Climate Change and The Economy. *Finance and Development*, 45(1), 18–22.
- Wirawan, R. (2018). Kampung IT Menuju Pembangunan Berkelanjutan. *Kumawula: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 1(3), 150–169.
- Yunita, D., & Sekarningrum, B. (2020). Integrasi Potensi Wirausaha Dalam Mewujudkan Citaman Sebagai Desa Wisata. *Kumawula: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 3(3), 389–397. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24198/kumawula.v3i3.27149>
- Zenghelis, D. (2011). A Macroeconomic Plan for a Green Recovery. *Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment*, 2011(June), 1–16.