



The Role of Green Economy in Regional Tourism Development in Indonesia

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Abstract: The primary aim of this research is to analyze and elucidate the pivotal role of the green economy in fostering sustainable regional development in Indonesia. As environmental concerns become increasingly pressing, understanding the intersection of economic growth and ecological sustainability is essential for effective policy-making. This study employs a systematic literature review (SLR) methodology, analyzing 22 scholarly journals through the PRISMA framework to ensure a comprehensive and rigorous examination of existing literature. The findings of this research provide compelling evidence that the implementation of green economic principles significantly contributes to the development of regional tourism in Indonesia. Furthermore, the study highlights the importance of collaboration with local communities, which not only enhances the effectiveness of green economic initiatives but also improves the quality of human resources. By integrating sustainable practices into regional development strategies, this research underscores the potential for the green economy to drive both economic growth and environmental stewardship in Indonesia.

Keywords: Green Economy, Sustainable Development, Regional Tourism, Community Engagement, Environmental Policy.

Introduction

Sustainable development with a prosperous environmental perspective based on Pancasila is recognized as an ideal that can be achieved in the long term for creating a just society. Management of natural resources is often focused on meeting short-term goals, leading to irrational exploitation of natural resources to meet financial needs. This exploitation can result in damage to the ecosystem and harm to the environment. Natural resources are elements of the natural environment. Natural resources encompass various interests of society, government, and the state. According to Oekan S. Abdoellah, Indonesia is considered to be a country with the greatest wealth of natural resources in the world. The World Bank estimates that Indonesia is ranked 9th in the world in terms of total natural resource wealth. Constitutionally, natural resources are controlled by the state. According to San Afri Awang, it is said that "controlling natural resources means controlling economic resources, and economic assets mean having a vehicle to gain power."

Vehicles powered by engines are regulated in Article 33, paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.

This is because natural resources are being explored and exploited without paying attention to the principles of environmental management and protection, and development activities are funded by the outcomes of these activities. As is known, the aim of these regulations is to maintain environmental functions and prevent pollution and/or environmental damage (Manihuruk et al., 2024).

Development is a series of efforts aimed at achieving planned and deliberate growth and change by a nation-state towards modernization within the framework of nation-building. Modernity is defined as a new and improved way of life, characterized by rational thinking and a robust yet adaptable cultural system. Development is said to be sustainable if the economic aspects, especially.

Growth should not conflict with long-term interests, particularly those concerning environmental, socio-cultural, and national security and defense

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sustainability. Article 33, paragraph 4 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia enshrines the concept of sustainability. It says that "a just, sustainable, environmentally sound, independent, national economy is organized based on democracy with the principles of togetherness, efficiency, and by maintaining a balance of economic progress and unity." countrywide. There is a connection between sustainable and "sustainable development."

National. Sustainable is related to the concept of "sustainable development." Sustainable development requires the environment as its main element, while environmental awareness necessitates sustainable development. Therefore, sustainable development must be integrated into environmentally sound development policies. Natural resource conservation aims to protect and preserve natural resources. Natural resource conservation is encapsulated in the phrase "all efforts" as long as the goal remains "protection and preservation" (Yasminingrum, 2023).

Method

Researchers analyze various studies in this article. To facilitate an understanding of the role of the Green Economy in regional tourism development in Indonesia, the author presents the results of the analysis in the form of a table. The following are the stages of a Systematic Literature Review (SLR):

- 1. Research Question
Research questions can be formulated based on the requirements of the research topic. In this research, the research question that will be used is: What is the role of the green economy in regional tourism development in Indonesia?
- 2. Search Process
The search process was conducted to acquire pertinent sources for addressing research questions. Google Scholar, also known as Publish or Perish, is a search engine used by researchers to conduct searches. Google Scholar is a service provided by Google that is used to search and index articles published in scientific journals. The Google Scholar search engine was chosen as the platform to search for relevant primary sources because it contains indexed articles, both indexed by Google Scholar and Publish or Perish, and has a feature that can display articles based on the required year of publication.
- 3. Inclusion Criteria
At this stage, a review is conducted to determine whether the collected literature can be used as research data or not. During the inclusion criteria stage, researchers establish standards for selecting literature for research. The conditions are as follows:

- The literature used consists of journal articles.
- a. The library research method is qualitative.
 - b. Publish or Perish and Google Scholar indexed the literature
The maximum year of literature publication is within the last 3 years (2022-2024).
 - c. The literature discusses the role of the Green Economy in developing regional tourism in Indonesia.
The research subjects discussed in the literature are regional tourism in Indonesia. The author follows the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) protocol, which consists of four stages: identification, screening, eligibility, and final (Borenstein, 2021); (Juandi, 2021), (Putri & Juandi, 2022) there are:

- 1) Stage 1: Identification
A total of 30 research articles were found on the role of the green economy in regional tourism development in Indonesia using the Google Scholar and Publish or Perish search engines from 2022 to 2024.
 - 2) Stage 2: Screening
Out of the 30 results from relevant journals, there was no duplication of data.
 - 3) Stage 3: Conformity
After analyzing the data based on predetermined criteria, 22 articles were selected.
 - 4) Stage 4: Final Article
There are 22 articles that comply with the provisions regarding the role of the green economy in regional tourism development in Indonesia, which will be analyzed.
4. Data Collection
Collecting literature for research data involves searching on Google Scholar or Publish or Perish websites using keywords such as "the impact of changes in the independent curriculum on higher education in Indonesia." The results presented have been gathered from various sources, forming the data for this research. The journal references used can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Year and quantity of Journal categories

| Journal | |
|---------|-----|
| Year | Qty |
| 2021 | 5 |
| 2022 | 9 |
| 2023 | 8 |

Source: Data processed, 2024.

Result and Discussion

Out of the 30 relevant journals, 22 have been selected through a search on Google Scholar or Publish and Perish

website. The distribution by categories for 2022 includes 5 journals, for 2023 includes 12 journals, and for 2023 includes 5 journals. The following table 2 presents a classification of 22

selected journals that are relevant to the role of the green economy in regional tourism development can see at table 2.

Table 2. Journals that are relevant to the role of the green economy in regional tourism development

| No. | Researcher, Year | Journal | Result |
|-----|---------------------------------|--|---|
| 1. | (Lubis et al., 2022) | Jurnal Ilmiah Hospitality | Apart from enhancing the beauty and cleanliness of natural tourism sites, it also contributes to boosting the economic income of residents living around these areas. By 50% to 70%. |
| 2. | (Pratiwi et al., 2022) | E-Journal Janabadra.Ac.Id | The community can apply the regional potential in Donokerto Village through the Green Economy concept |
| 3. | (Wijayanti & Ramlah, 2022) | Owner: Riset & Jurnal Akuntansi | The concept of the blue economy and the green economy both have a significant impact on people's income. |
| 4. | (L. D. Agustina et al., 2022) | Jurnal Penelitian Pendidikan Sosial Humaniora | The Miru Village government has a role to play, which includes creating access roads and spaces for decorative plants, among other responsibilities |
| 5. | (Srikalimah et al., 2022) | JPM (Jurnal Pemberdayaan Masyarakat) | Pre-treatment, neutralization, coagulation, flotation, sedimentation, and filtering are all components of the WWTP system in operation. The pH and TDS meters developed were Arduino Nano-based sensors, connected to PCs and cellphones through the Arduino IDE and Blynk software. |
| 6. | (Saputri Toebajoe et al., 2023) | COMSERVA: Jurnal Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat | The application of green economy principles in the development of the Pasir Putih tourist village in Lembata Regency has not been fully implemented. |
| 7. | (Anggraini et al., 2023) | Jurnal Kajian Ekonomi & Bisnis Islam | Green economy is also seen in minimizing waste of natural resources and making compost and ecoenzymes. |
| 8. | (Susila & Hukom, 2023) | Trending: Jurnal Ekonomi, Akuntansi dan Manajemen | The implementation of the green economy in Central Kalimantan has had several positive impacts. |
| 9. | (Rahardjo et al., 2023) | Dharma Jnana | In the agricultural context, this has significant implications |
| 10. | (Salsabila & Hasanah, 2023) | BISMA: Jurnal Bisnis dan Manajemen | Research findings reveal significant untapped tourism potential in Kemiri Village, moreover, integration is still limited |
| 11. | (Khairunisa et al., 2023) | JURPIKAT (Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat) | Website-based T-VR digital promotion media which can be an alternative social media for promoting GSS tourist attractions on a massive and immersive basis. |
| 12. | (P. Agustina, 2023) | Jurnal Agribisnis dan Pembangunan Pertanian | Every requirement has been met (social, environmental, and economic). There are several approaches to implement a green economy, such as through sustainable management, which is can be done in various ways. |
| 13. | (Lesdiana & Hukom, 2023) | SIBATIK JOURNAL | The implementation of the green economy has started in an attempt to achieve ecologically sound development in Yogyakarta, with a focus on protecting the environment and enhancing the city's tourism industry. |
| 14. | (Herawati et al., 2023) | Media Ilmiah Teknik Lingkungan | Environmental factors are directly involved in economic development |
| 15. | (Baharuddin et al., 2023) | Jurnal Ilmiah MEA (Manajemen, Ekonomi, dan Akuntansi) | By implementing green economy ideas, all tourist villages have been implemented to importance of community involvement in fostering sustainable economic development and enhancing the health and sustainability of the local economy and need for collaboration between the community, government, and educational institutions. |
| 16. | (Ahmad Drajat, 2023) | Proceeding International Conference on Economic Business | As a form of seriousness in implementing green economic development, Indonesia has stated that it is ready to enter the era of electric cars. |
| 17. | (Pundenswari et al., 2023) | Moderat: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pemerintahan | The achievement of the results shows that the community that has been fostered by Experts from DLH is able to process their waste independently |
| 18. | (Nuryanti et al., 2024) | Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan | The study was interviewed with six institutions to focuses on managerial techniques in cash waqf management and the management of cash waqf has not yielded maximum results to |

| No. | Researcher, Year | Journal | Result |
|-----|---------------------------------|---|--|
| | | | improve the management of waqf, aiming to increase its benefits for mauquf 'alaihi. |
| 19. | (Sari et al., 2024) | Jurnal Ilmiah Manajemen, Ekonomi, & Akuntansi (MEA) | Based on these findings, recommendations were made to support the development of Muslim-friendly tourism in Lampung Province. |
| 20. | (Syahwildan & Nurpribadi, 2024) | Lentera Pengabdian | The education division held an online and offline national seminar with the theme "Green Economy towards Sustainable Development in Indonesia" which received a positive response from several participants. |
| 21. | (Amini et al., 2024) | SWARNA Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat | The results of this activity are useful for MSME players who gain in-depth insight regarding the application of green economy in their business scope. |
| 22. | (Andika et al., 2024) | Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai | The concept of green economics in developing halal tourism has been implemented quite well by the tourism department. |

This literature review of 22 scholarly articles discloses that the green economy plays a vital role in fostering sustainable regional tourism development in Indonesia. The discoveries show that integrating green economic principles not only enhances environmental sustainability but also meaningfully boosts local economies. For instance, the research by Lubis et al., (2022) shows that applying green practices can increase the economic income of local residents by 50% to 70%. This tourist attraction the potential for green initiatives to create economic opportunities for communities surrounding tourist destinations, thereby aligning economic growth with environmental conservation.

A key feature of the green economy is the utilization of local resources. According to Pratiwi et al. (2022), communities can leverage their regional potential through sustainable practices, which not only enhances tourism but also improves resident livelihoods. This method encourages residents to engage with their environment responsibly, ensuring that tourism development is both economically viable and environmentally sound. Furthermore, Wijayanti & Ramlah (2022) emphasize that both blue and green economies significantly influence on local income levels, suggesting that sustainable performs in tourism can lead to improved financial consequences for communities.

The role of local governments is also serious in enabling green tourism development. L. D. Agustina et al., (2022) highlight the importance of government initiatives in making infrastructure, such as access roads and green spaces, which improve the attractiveness of tourism sites. Furthermore, technological addition plays a vital role in supporting sustainable practices. Research by Srikalimah et al., (2022) discusses the implementation of advanced wastewater treatment systems in tourism areas, showcasing how the technology can help manage resources efficiently and also encourage eco-friendly tourism. Despite the positive results, challenges remain in the full implementation of green economy principles. Saputri Toebajoe et al., (2023) note that in some areas,

like as the Pasir Putih tourist village and the application of these principles is not yet fully realized, representing a need for ongoing efforts to overwhelmed barriers. Furthermore, Anggraini et al., (2023) point out that the green economy contributes to waste minimization and sustainable resource management, which are vital for enhancing the sustainability of tourism operations. This tourist attraction the importance of community involvement and collaboration among stakeholders to foster a more sustainable tourism sector.

The literature review highlights the multifaceted role of the green economy in regional tourism development in Indonesia. The results reveal that integrating green economic principles not only improves environmental sustainability but also promotes economic growth, community engagement, and better human resource quality. The Indonesia navigates the challenges and also opportunities presented by the green economy, the visions from this review can inform policymakers, practitioners, and communities in their efforts to create a sustainable and wealthy tourism sector. The emphasis on community involvement, technological integration, and government support will be vital in realizing the full possible of the green economy in Indonesia's tourism landscape.

Conclusion

The literature review highlights the significant role of the green economy in promoting sustainable regional tourism development in Indonesia. The integration of green economic principles not only enhances environmental sustainability but also fosters economic growth, community engagement, and improved human resource quality. The findings indicate that local communities can benefit substantially from green initiatives, with potential income increases of 50% to 70%. However, challenges remain in fully implementing these principles across various regions. Continued collaboration among stakeholders, including

local governments, communities, and the private sector, is essential to overcome barriers and maximize the benefits of the green economy in tourism. As Indonesia endures to embrace sustainable practices, the insights from this review can guide policymakers and practitioners in creating a resilient and prosperous tourism sector.

The Strengthening Community Engagements are vital to enhance community involvement in tourism development by providing training and resources that empower local residents to contribute actively in green initiatives. This can lead to more sustainable practices and improved livelihoods. Government Support and Policy Outlines: Local governments should develop and implement the supportive policies that enable the change to a green economy in tourism. This includes investing in infrastructure, providing motivations for sustainable practices, and ensuring that environmental regulations are enforced.

The Adoption of innovative technologies in tourism processes can significantly enhance sustainability. Stakeholders should discover digital marketing strategies and advanced resource management systems to encourage eco-friendly tourism. Monitoring and Evaluation: Establishing healthy monitoring and evaluation frameworks will help assess the effectiveness of green economy creativities in tourism. Regular valuations can provide appreciated insights and inform necessary adjustments to plans and policies. The Education and Awareness Campaigns: Increasing awareness about the benefits of the green economy among stakeholders, including tourists, can foster a culture of sustainability. The Educational programs and campaigns can promote responsible tourism performs and encourage visitors to support eco-friendly initiatives.

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