

A JURUDICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE BLUE ECONOMY'S CONTRIBUTION TO RURA COMMUNITIES' SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN LIGHT OF NATURAL RESOURCES' POTENTIAL FOR GLOBAL APPLICATION BASED ON LOCAL WISDOM

1st Endang Sutrisno
Law Department Faculty of Law
Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati
Cirebon, Indonesia
endang.sutrisno@ugj.ac.id

2nd Moh Sigit Gunawan
Law Department Faculty of Law
Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati
Cirebon, Indonesia
sigit.gunawan@ugj.ac.id

3rd Alip Rahman
Law Department Faculty of Law
Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati
Cirebon, Indonesia
alip.rahman@ugj.ac.id

4th Deni Yusup Permana
Law Department Faculty of Law
Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati
Cirebon, Indonesia
deni.yusup@ugj.ac.id

5th Diky Dikurrahman
Law Department Faculty of Law
Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati
Cirebon, Indonesia
diky.dikurrahman@ugj.ac.id

Abstract— The blue economy, a sustainable development concept focused on the responsible use of marine resources, holds potential to empower sustainable development in rural society, particularly by using their natural resource potential for global reach while anchoring in local wisdom. This study analyses the juridical framework and implementation of the blue economy within Indonesia's rural society, exploring how blue economy can use their natural resources for global engagement while upholding local wisdom principles. Utilizing a normative legal research method, this study examines applicable legal provisions. Analysis reveals that while existing laws such as Law No. 27/2007 on Coastal Areas and Small Islands and Law No. 31/2004 on Fisheries touch upon the blue economy, the juridical regulation of the blue economy in Indonesia is still inadequate in scope and depth to support sustainable development in rural society. The existing regulations lack clarity and require strengthening, particularly on decentralized resource management within rural society, types of marine-based economic ventures, community participation in decision-making, and collaborative efforts between rural society, governments, and the private sector. To unlock the full potential of the blue economy for rural development, robust legal frameworks are necessary. This entails clarifying and strengthening existing regulations, with particular focus on empowering rural society through decentralized

resource management and active participation in decision-making. Additionally, in fostering diverse marine-based economic activities and enhancing collaboration among rural society, governments and the private sector are crucial. Furthermore, enhancing rural society ability and knowledge concerning the blue economy, alongside continued support from the government and private sector, are vital for overcoming challenges in sustainable natural resource management.

Keywords— *Blue Economy; Sustainable Development; Rural society; Natural Resource Potential; Local Wisdom.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Soci Sustainable development has gained a lot of attention in this globalization period, particularly in rural areas where there is a lot of potential for resource exploitation. The "blue economy," a notion of sustainable development that prioritizes the prudent use of marine resources, is one that is becoming more and more popular. Indonesia has a lot of potential to use the blue economy idea in rural areas because it is an archipelagic nation with an abundance of natural resources.

Using the potential of marine natural resources sustainably, strengthening the rural economy, and promoting sustainable development principles can all be achieved through the growth of the blue economy. Indonesia may accomplish

equitable and sustainable economic development by using the potential of rural communities in conjunction with the blue economy concept (Bappenas, 2021).

In the context of the Blue Economy as a strategy for the development of maritime economy in Indonesia, Putri asserts that the concept of the blue economy can be a key strategy in enhancing the economy in Indonesia. She emphasizes the implementation of the blue economy business model involving the Indonesian population, including fishermen and entrepreneurs, in the fisheries and maritime sectors as livelihoods. This currently involves the sustainability of marine ecosystems as a significant contributor to Indonesia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Putri further explains that sustainability in the blue economy involves the triple bottom line of sustainable development, namely environmental, social, and governance (ESG) aspects. Despite advancements in the adoption of the blue economy in Indonesia, challenges such as the exploitation of natural resources, lack of performance data in the fishing industry, and limitations at the micro to medium enterprise levels still pose obstacles. In Putri's view, the role of academics is crucial to fill the knowledge gap in coastal communities regarding the implementation of the blue economy, with the hope that an improvement in the well-being of coastal communities can be achieved through this concept (Humas Program Pendidikan Vokasi UI, 2023).

The underlying background of this research stems from the need to comprehend the juridical framework of implementing the blue economy in rural communities in Indonesia. Despite the existence of laws such as Village Law or *Undang-Undang (UU) Desa*, a profound understanding regarding the implementation of the blue economy within the existing regulatory framework still requires clarification. The Village Law is expected to serve as the legal foundation supporting the empowerment of rural communities. However, how this is implemented in the context of the blue economy needs further investigation.

The potential contribution of the blue economy in supporting Indonesia's economic sectors, especially in the fisheries is substantial. However, sectors such as renewable energy, bioeconomy, and biotechnology are not yet fully optimized. Challenges in the capture fisheries sector involve overfishing that threatens fish supplies, while the oil and gas industry also faces risks from unsustainable raw material supplies. The marine-based chemical industry, particularly SMEs, faces challenges related to capacity and technical skills. Indonesia has taken steps such as implementing marine zoning, enforcing regulations, and enhancing international cooperation to address these challenges. Further research is expected to provide a detailed and quantitative overview of the economic impact of the blue economy on the economy, while also considering

environmental aspects to ensure a sustainable sector (Nasution 2022).

Despite the significant potential of the blue economy in supporting economic sectors especially fisheries in Indonesia, significant challenges still exist in the optimal development of the renewable energy, bioeconomy, and biotechnology sectors. In this context, UU Desa becomes an important instrument that can play a strategic role in addressing these challenges. By regulating the governance of rural administration and providing a legal foundation for local economic development, UU Desa can serve as the basis to support blue economic development initiatives at the rural level. Steps such as marine zoning, regulations, and international cooperation taken by the Indonesian government can be aligned with the spirit of UU Desa in promoting a balance between economic growth and environmental sustainability. Therefore, the synergy between blue economic policies and UU Desa is expected to create a strong foundation for sustainable economic development nationwide.

UU Desa has been a crucial legal foundation to promote the empowerment of rural communities in Indonesia since its enactment in 2014. This law primarily aims to realize governance autonomy at the village level and promote balanced rural economic development, maintaining equilibrium between economic progress and environmental sustainability. In the context of the blue economy, UU Desa holds significant relevance by regulating the governance of village administration and the development of rural economic potentials. As the legal basis for every village in Indonesia, UU Desa empowers communities to enhance their well-being through local initiatives in each village. This creates space for the development of a sustainable and competitive blue economy at the village level, reflecting a commitment to maintaining a balance between economic advancement and environmental preservation.

This research also aims to explore the potential utilization of natural resources and local wisdom in the global engagement of rural communities in Indonesia. The natural resources owned by rural communities are crucial in supporting the concept of the blue economy, while local wisdom serves as a valuable foundation for maintaining sustainability in the utilization of these resources. With a deeper understanding of the juridical framework and the potential utilization of natural resources in relation to UU Desa, it is hoped that this research can make a significant contribution to the development of the blue economy in rural communities in Indonesia. Additionally, this research is also directed towards providing new insights into how rural communities can engage globally, optimize their natural resource potential, and uphold local wisdom while implementing the concept of the blue economy.

II. METHOD

This research employs a normative legal research method to analyze the juridical framework and implementation of the blue economy in rural communities in Indonesia. This approach is chosen because it is relevant in examining legal regulatory aspects related to the utilization of natural resources for sustainable development. Normative legal research involves the analysis of existing legislation, especially Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning Coastal and Small Island Areas, and Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries. The selection of this method provides a basis for evaluating the extent to which existing regulations support the concept of the blue economy and sustainable development in rural communities. Data is analyzed qualitatively through the interpretation and synthesis of relevant legal information, providing in-depth insights into the issues and potential solutions that can be proposed to strengthen the existing legal framework. Additionally, this research explores local perspectives through local legal approaches and local wisdom in connecting the blue economy with the cultural context of rural communities in Indonesia. With this approach, it is expected that this research can contribute new insights to the development of the blue economy on a global scale while respecting local values.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Judicial Study on the Implementation of the Blue Economy in Rural Communities in Indonesia

A comprehensive understanding of sectoral regulations is a key element in detailing and assessing the implementation of the blue economy concept in Indonesia. A mapping chart of indicators for the sectoral regulations of the blue economy has been developed to provide a comprehensive overview of various legal aspects related to the blue economy sector in Indonesia. By identifying key indicators, we can outline specific steps taken by the government and related sectors to promote sustainable growth of the blue economy in the country. This section will provide essential initial insights before delving into a more detailed discussion of each indicator covered in this mapping.

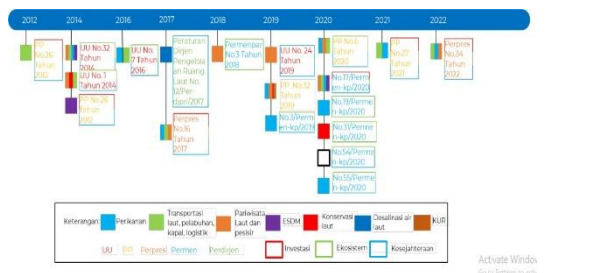


FIGURE 1. MAPPING CHART OF BLUE ECONOMY SECTORAL REGULATORY INDICATORS IN INDONESIA (KELIAT 2022)

Indonesia possesses significant legal foundations related to the management of the blue economy, both directly and indirectly. From constitutional levels to more detailed regulations, this legal framework provides the basis for the development of the blue economy sector in the country. Further details highlighting the interconnection of several blue economy sectors with relevant legal aspects include:

Article 33, paragraph (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia of 1945 acknowledges the ownership and management of land, water, and natural resources by the state for the greatest prosperity of the people. This provides a constitutional foundation for managing marine natural resources with a sustainable approach, in line with the principles of the blue economy.

The provisions of Article 33 express the spirit of collectivism in economic management, in line with the vision of Muhammad Hatta as the architect of the article. The Constitutional Court's examination of laws related to natural resources resulted in the interpretation of "controlled by the state," encompassing a broad dimension, including public ownership collectively by the people. The state's control functions, including administration, regulation, policy-making, management, and supervision, are placed on an equal level, providing a comprehensive legal basis to support the implementation of the blue economy in rural areas. Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution is interpreted as a living constitution, constantly evolving and adapting to the dynamics of the times, offering relevant guidance in steering the development of the blue economy in the context of rural Indonesia (Wibowo 2015).

The functions of state control, including administration, regulation, policy-making, management, and supervision, are placed on an equal level. This provides a comprehensive legal basis to support the implementation of the blue economy in rural areas. The blue economy is an economic concept that focuses on the sustainable management of marine natural resources, including in the context of rural areas. Thus, Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution can be interpreted as a living constitution, constantly evolving, and adapting to the dynamics of the times. This article offers relevant guidance in steering the development of the blue economy in the context of rural Indonesia.

Several laws also play a crucial role in the management of the blue economy at the national level, such as Law Number 27 of 2007 concerning the Management of Coastal Areas and Small Islands, Law Number 31 of 2004 concerning Fisheries, and Law Number 10 of 2009 concerning Tourism. Concerning rural communities, the

Village Law also plays a significant role, regulating various aspects of life in villages, including the potential utilization of natural resources and the blue economy.

Article 14 of Law Number 32 of 2014 concerning maritime affairs stipulates that the central government and regional governments, in accordance with their authority, shall manage the marine environment to the greatest prosperity of the people through the utilization and exploitation of marine resources based on the principles of the blue economy.

These provisions serve as key points in regulating maritime management in Indonesia. In this article, there is an emphasis that the management of the marine environment is a shared responsibility between the central and regional governments. This division of responsibilities is further regulated in Government Regulation Number 27 of 2014 concerning the National Spatial Planning Plan. Prioritizing the prosperity of the people, maritime management should be directed towards improving the welfare of the community.

In addition to shared responsibilities, this article emphasizes the utilization and exploitation of marine resources based on the principles of the blue economy. Marine management is not only the responsibility of the central and regional governments but must also adhere to sustainable principles. This includes activities such as fisheries, marine tourism, renewable energy, and conservation, all of which must be conducted sustainably to preserve the sustainability of marine natural resources.

The blue economy principles in Article 14 underline the importance of balancing economic, social, and environmental aspects in marine management. This article has the significant potential to support the development of the blue economy in Indonesia by directing marine management towards the principles of people's prosperity and the blue economy. As Law Number 32 of 2014 concerning Maritime Affairs aligns with the Village Law, especially in the context of blue economy management in Indonesia, both provide a strong legal foundation to engage blue economy sectors such as fisheries and marine tourism, ensuring direct participation of rural communities in blue economy management.

Several government regulations complement the legislation, providing more detailed guidance on the development of the blue economy. For instance, Government Regulation Number 60 of 2007 on the Conservation of Fishery Resources and Government Regulation Number 39 of 2019 on Sustainable Tourism. By illustrating the interconnection between blue economy sectors and relevant legal aspects, as depicted in the diagram, it can be understood that these regulations provide a comprehensive and integrated foundation to support the growth of the blue economy in rural communities in

Indonesia. However, challenges such as coordination among regulations, effective law enforcement, and community participation need to be consistently addressed to ensure that the legal framework for the blue economy is optimal and positively impacts rural community development.

In essence, the Village Law plays a crucial role in the increasingly prominent and strategic context of blue economy management in Indonesia, particularly in the efforts to integrate blue economy sectors. UU Desa holds a key role in ensuring the active and direct participation of rural communities in blue economy management. Involving sectors such as fisheries and marine tourism, UU Desa reinforces the legal foundation for the development of sustainable economies in rural areas. The active involvement of rural communities in decision-making and the implementation of blue economy programs is monitored and guaranteed by legal provisions within UU Desa. Therefore, the integration of UU Desa with blue economy sectors not only strengthens the legal basis but also genuinely empowers rural communities in supporting, implementing, and managing blue economy activities at the local level.

The Potential Utilization of Natural Resources and Local Wisdom in the Global Engagement of Rural Communities in Indonesia

The utilization of natural resources and local wisdom in rural communities in Indonesia plays a central role in depicting the dynamics of blue economic development. Natural resources, especially those related to marine and fisheries, form the primary foundation in supporting a sustainable blue economy concept. In-depth analysis is necessary to understand how the practices of utilizing these natural resources can be integrated into the global economic model without compromising environmental sustainability and the well-being of rural communities. Besides natural resources, local wisdom also serves as a key element in comprehending the global involvement of rural communities. Values, traditional knowledge, and practices of local wisdom play a crucial role in shaping a blue economic strategy rooted in local culture. Discussions regarding local wisdom need to explore ways in which these aspects can be preserved, strengthened, and integrated into the global economic paradigm without neglecting local interests and cultural sustainability.

The utilization of natural resources (NR) is a strategic step in supporting economic growth in Indonesia. Sustainable NR utilization can help maintain the sustainability of natural resources and reduce negative impacts on coastal ecosystems and the rural community's livelihoods. The following are some crucial aspects of sustainable natural resource utilization:

First, the development of fisheries, marine, and renewable energy. Utilizing the potential of fisheries,

marine, and renewable energy is a strategic step in supporting the blue economy in Indonesia (Saraswati 2022). The sustainability of these practices not only makes a significant contribution to economic growth but also plays a role in preserving natural resources and the environment. By utilizing the potential of marine and natural resources sustainably, Indonesia can achieve a balance among economic, social, and environmental aspects, in line with the concept of sustainable blue economy.

Second, Sustainable and Environmentally Friendly Management. The utilization of sustainable natural resources must be carried out in accordance with the principles of the blue economy, emphasizing sustainable and environmentally friendly management (Azizah 2023). These principles demand harmony between economic growth and environmental preservation, ensuring that economic benefits can be achieved without sacrificing the sustainability of ecosystems. Therefore, efforts in developing the blue economy in Indonesia need to be directed towards practices that not only have a positive impact on the economic sector but also maintain ecological balance and support conservation efforts.

The third point focuses on the impact of exploiting natural resources on the sustainability of coastal ecosystems and rural community life. Sustainable utilization of natural resources must be carried out by considering the repercussions of resource exploitation on the sustainability of coastal ecosystems and the livelihoods of rural communities (Saraswati 2022). Strategic steps in natural resource management should encompass ecosystem monitoring, environmental impact assessments, as well as active and inclusive participation of rural communities in decision-making processes related to resource utilization. Therefore, the implementation of the blue economy concept in Indonesia not only prioritizes economic growth but also upholds the sustainability of coastal ecosystems and the well-being of rural communities as integral aspects of sustainable development.

The implementation of the blue economy concept in Indonesia is expected to achieve sustainable economic growth. In striving for sustainable economic growth, attention must be given to environmental sustainability and community well-being. The blue economy concept emphasizes the sustainable utilization of natural resources, aiming not only to support economic growth but also to maintain ecological balance and enhance community well-being. Therefore, the implementation of this concept is anticipated to create harmony among economic, environmental, and social aspects, fostering sustainable development in Indonesia.

The potential utilization of natural resources and local wisdom in the global involvement of rural communities in Indonesia is a crucial factor in the

development of the blue economy in the country. Abundant natural resources, such as fisheries, agriculture, and other natural wealth, create the foundation for the sustainability of the blue economy. Local wisdom, including traditional farming practices and fishermen's knowledge, also makes a valuable contribution to specifying sustainable practices. The global involvement of rural communities, through sustainable trade and the promotion of local products, can expand market access and support inclusive growth of the blue economy. By combining the potential of natural resources, local wisdom, and global engagement, Indonesia can build a sustainable blue economy that respects the environment and promotes the well-being of rural communities on a global scale.

The prospects of local wisdom in the future are heavily influenced by government policies closely related to natural resource management, the living conditions of local communities, and the willingness of residents to continue maintaining harmony with the environment, despite facing various challenges. Therefore, it is crucial to involve residents in efforts within their areas to avoid social conflicts.

The research titled "Integration of Smart Water Management Based on Local Wisdom in Indonesia" demonstrates its relevance in the context of water resource conservation. The concept of Smart Water Management (SWM) based on local wisdom is expected to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of natural resource management, including water, thereby enabling optimal and sustainable conservation practices (Fakhriyah, Yeyendra, and Marianti 2021). This reflects the importance of involving residents in conservation efforts within their living areas, aligning with sustainability aspirations and avoiding potential social conflicts related to natural resource management.

The research titled "Local Wisdom of Coastal Communities Potentially Contributing to Blue Economy for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals on Rupert Island, Bengkalis Regency" suggests that the local wisdom of coastal communities, with the potential for contributing to the blue economy in the context of achieving sustainable development goals, encompasses rituals and traditional fishing methods, the use of traditional fishing gear, prudent mangrove management, and the cultural artistry of the local community. This local wisdom supports the blue economy for the achievement of village SDGs in the form of marine tourism management (Jayakusuma, Lestari, and Rasudin 2023). The findings of this research emphasize the importance of incorporating cultural values and local wisdom in natural resource management, providing a foundation for sustainable practices at the local level and the potential for integration within the national legal context. The introduced concept of the blue economy is globally

relevant, underscoring the significance of coastal and marine management, considering its impacts not only at the local level but also on a global scale. The implications provide a legal perspective on how national policies can support the global involvement of rural communities in Indonesia in sustainable efforts. The identified potential for the development of the maritime tourism sector and other local economic activities in the study can establish a legal basis to encourage the participation of rural communities in sustainable development, aligning with the goals of national sustainable development and legal policies in Indonesia.

The legal and regulatory aspects play a crucial role in the utilization of natural resources and local wisdom in Indonesia. The legal foundation is outlined in Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution, serving as the basis for resource management in the country. Moreover, to support the implementation of the blue economy concept and the preservation of local wisdom, appropriate regulations and policies are necessary. Concrete examples include Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 28 of 2021 and Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Decree No. 14 of 2021, which wholeheartedly support the implementation of the five blue economy policies in Indonesia. However, there are still some legal or administrative barriers that may hinder the implementation of blue economy practices in rural communities. Therefore, it is crucial to evaluate the effectiveness of existing policies and conduct further investigations into potential legal or administrative obstacles to ensure the sustainable implementation of the blue economy concept at the local level.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Several conclusions can be made in light of the legal study surrounding the application of the blue economy in Indonesian rural communities and the possible worldwide application of local knowledge and natural resources. First and foremost, laws and regulations are essential in guiding the use of local knowledge and natural resources. A substantial legal basis is provided by Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution, but particular attention must be paid to assessing the efficacy of the policies that have been put into place. Regulations like Minister of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries Regulation No. 28 of 2021 and Minister of Marine Affairs and Fisheries Decree No. 14 of 2021 offer support for the blue economy's implementation; however, administrative or legal barriers may prevent the adoption of blue economy practices in rural areas. As a result, a careful assessment of the current regulations as well as research into any potential administrative or legal barriers are required.

Second, there is a strategic phase involved in the sustainable use of natural resources, especially in the maritime, renewable energy, and fisheries industries.

Maintaining a balance between environmental sustainability and economic growth necessitates a focus on sustainable and eco-friendly management that aligns with the ideals of the blue economy. The knowledge of fishermen and traditional farming practices are important sources of local wisdom. But maintaining local wisdom in the face of global dynamics and economic advancements is a task that need careful consideration, particularly from the government. The promotion of local products and sustainable trade can enable rural communities to participate globally, which can serve as a driver for inclusive blue economic growth. To prevent future social unrest and preserve environmental harmony, it is necessary to use caution while incorporating locals in conservation initiatives and sustainable development.

The government should concentrate on improving regulations that facilitate the blue economy's implementation, enhancing assessments of current policies, and promoting rural communities' active involvement in the preservation of natural resources and blue economic development, according to the study's findings. Furthermore, promoting the value of local wisdom and incorporating it into a global framework is essential as a fundamental component of Indonesia's policies for rural economic development.

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