

## **Development of Marine Tourism Based on Blue Economy Realizing Sustainable Development Goals (Case Study of Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap)**

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### **Abstract**

The purpose of this study is to determine the concept of Blue Economy that has been applied in the development of marine tourism at the Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap and the concept of Blue Economy at the Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap in realizing Sustainable Development Goals. The research method used is descriptive qualitative with data collection techniques through observation, interviews, and documentation. Data validity test using the source triangulation method and data analysis techniques with data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results of this study indicate that the development of marine tourism on the Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap based on the Blue Economy is almost well implemented. This is seen from the implementation of three principles, namely nature's efficiency, social inclusive, and multiple revenue that can realize several Sustainable Development Goals, namely the first goal without poverty, the second goal without hunger, the eighth goal of decent work and economic growth, the thirteenth goal of handling climate change, and the fourteenth goal of maintaining marine ecosystems. One principle that is still being worked on is the principle zero waste, which if it can be implemented properly can support the realization of the third goal of a healthy and prosperous life and the twelfth goal of responsible consumption and production which will be realized 2030.

**Keywords:** *development; maritime tourism; blue economy; sustainable development goals*

## **INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia is a country rich in natural resources and the largest archipelago in the world, consisting of 17,054 islands and surrounded by an ocean of 6 million km<sup>2</sup>. Coastal areas, such as marine tourism and beaches have great potential in the utilization of natural resources and tourist attractions, which can be utilized by various parties in making regulations (Pitri et al, 2023, pp.1-9). The contribution of tourism Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2022 amounted to 3.6% in 2023 to 3.8% and the increasing value of tourism foreign exchange in 2022 amounted to 4.26 billion US dollars in 2023 increased to 10.46 billion US dollars (Kemmparekraf, 2023). In addition, marine tourism as a form of utilization of coastal natural resources makes a major contribution to economic development, such as providing new jobs, encouraging economic activity, and increasing foreign exchange earnings for the country (Fadilah et al, 2016, pp.3-6).

Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap, which is a typical symbol of Cilacap City, has potential in the field of tourism, especially water, because this area offers a variety of natural resources that can be managed to support the economic activities of the surrounding community, such as the lives

of traditional fishermen, shell crafts from marine waste, fish auctions, tengker ships in Tanjung Intan Harbor, and the presence of Pertamina refineries. Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap is also still closely related to Javanese culture and traditions, such as the sea alms ceremony as a form of gratitude for the fishermen's catches and prayers for safety and abundance of catches in the following year, which when the procession takes place is always crowded with tourists (Rizkia et al, 2023, pp.102-108). In addition, the Cilacap Regency Office said that Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap is the largest contributor to the income of many tours in Cilacap (Rahmawati et al, 2022, pp. 7-12).

Mrs. Siti Nuhawanah as a worker at Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap said that visitors on the Eid holiday on April 13, 2024 increased by 30% to 40%, where in a day it reached 2,000 tourists which increased from the usual day of only 800 tickets. The higher number of tourists will have an impact on environmental cleanliness because one of the causes of the increasing volume of waste is one of the activities at tourist attractions (Karnowati et al, 2023, pp.522-533).

Although Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap has a large area of land, its utilization is not optimal. This can be seen from the dirty condition of the beach due to scattered garbage, even carried by the waves, stalls or kiosks that are not well organized, the irregular arrangement of parking lots, and the limited number of trash bins. In addition, the presence of ship yards and Pertamina pipelines also block tourist access and potentially pollute the beach, as well as the lack of awareness from tourists and economic actors to maintain beach cleanliness which causes marine pollution.

According to Sagita (2022), the waste accumulated at Cilacap Bay Beach in 2022 per day reached 813.62 kg consisting of 20.2% leaves, 15% kitchen waste, 7.8% plastic waste, 17% coconut shell waste, 20% vegetables, 19% fish waste, and 12% wood (Karnowati et al, 2023, pp.522-533). In addition, beach cleanup activities on World Environment Day 2023 carried out at Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap by more than 200 participants collected 850 kg of waste (Nastuti, 2024).

Trash can cause aesthetic problems in coastal tourism areas that are detrimental to the marine sector and have an impact on the economy such as increasing the cost of beach management or cleaning, as well as damaging fishing gear. The impact of ignoring environmental cleanliness can be seen from the carrying capacity of the Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap area by utilizing 50 m<sup>2</sup> of land in a 4-hour visit time is categorized as still insufficient because there are only 1000 visitors per day while the maximum number of visitors that can be accommodated is 6,643 (Rahmawati et al, 2022, pp.7-12).

Seeing the potential of Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap as a marine tourism that has the potential of marine resources for the sustainability of human life in the economic field, it is necessary to maintain and develop strategies so that environmental conditions are maintained, because the more an area has potential, the greater the opportunity for exploitation and improper utilization and management of marine biological resources so as to damage the marine environment and may even experience extinction (Mukaromah et al, 2023, pp.101-114).

The Blue Economy concept is one of the strategies in the development of Cilacap Turtle Bay Beach because it has a framework for policy making that aims to preserve and exploit the coastal and marine environment properly (Sotiriadis et al, 2020, p.1). According to the United Nations Conference Sustainable Development, Blue Economy is defined as a sustainable activity

by utilizing marine resources to improve the economy in order to create jobs and increase welfare but the marine ecosystem is maintained (Koesnadi et al, 2023, pp.65-77).

The presence of the concept of Blue Economy to respond to various challenges in the world related to forms of economic activity that lead to exploitation and damage environmental sustainability. Blue Economy can maximize the economic value of the ocean in a sustainable manner while maintaining and protecting marine ecosystems and resources. In line with this, the Blue Economy provides an opportunity to develop more environmentally and economically sound businesses and investments by utilizing natural resources cleaner, more effectively, environmentally friendly, expanding employment, producing more economic value and products, and providing benefits fairly (Rijal et al, 2023, p.60).

Indonesia's Maritime Policy in Law Number 32 of 2014 Article 14, also regulates the central government and local governments are authorized to manage the marine environment to the greatest extent for the welfare of the people by exploiting and utilizing marine resources based on the principle of Blue Economy, where there are eight sectors that include the blue economy, namely marine tourism, fisheries, unconventional resources, resources from minerals and energy, small islands and coastal resources, marine industry, marine buildings and sea transportation (UU Nomor 32 Tahun 2014). In addition, in improving management to realize economic growth, it pays attention to several principles such as efficiency in resources, minimizing waste, community participation, and multiple revenue (Wibowo et al, 2023, p.5).

The Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries provides pilot locations in Indonesia that have implemented the Blue Economy including Bali, Nusa Penida, East Lombok Timur and Central Lombok districts (Radiarta et al, 2015, pp.47-59). In addition, some countries that have implemented the Blue Economy besides Indonesia are Bangladesh, Srilanka, Pakistan, the African Continent, APEC and European Union countries (Nasution, 2022, pp.340-364). The development of the Blue Economy is expected to overcome the development problems of marine and coastal areas, especially in mobilizing their economic potential such as marine tourism in order to improve welfare, create jobs, and increase income but still maintain and pay attention to environmental sustainability (Fahrurrozi, 2020, pp.17-23).

In addition, the concept of Blue Economy is in line with the Sustainable Development Goals in Indonesia through the concept of sustainable development for coastal areas in point 14 of the Sustainable Development Goals which states that utilizing and converting marine, maritime and ocean resources in a sustainable manner to realize Sustainable Development (Jayyakusuma et al, 2023, pp.114-134). According to Bappenas (2017), Sustainable Development is development that aims to maintain environmental quality, social sustainability, improve people's welfare, realize governance in maintaining the quality of life for the next generation. There are 7 Sustainable Development Goals that are aligned with the concept of Blue Economy such as no poverty, no hunger, responsible consumption and production, healthy and prosperous life, decent work and economic growth, handling climate change, and maintaining the ocean ecosystem (Mukaromah et al, 2023, pp.101-114).

Research on the Blue Economy has been conducted by Ghalidza (2020) regarding the utilization of marine resources, improving the performance of the Blue Economy policy, and improving the productivity of Indonesian fisheries and maritime affairs. Another study by Sudjudiman and Subekti (2024) discusses that the Blue Economy is an opportunity to overcome the ecological crisis in development in Indonesia. Research on the development of coastal areas

and marine tourism using the Blue Economy concept has been conducted by Donesia et al (2023). And research conducted by Puspitasari et al (2023) which makes the concept of Blue Economy as a strategy in increasing economic resilience for sustainable fisherie (Puspitasari et al, 2023, pp.215-225).

In this study, researchers did not only focus on the form of environmental damage, but tried to describe the impact of environmental damage and solutions through the concept of Blue Economy as Sustainable Development Goals. Therefore, Blue Economy is an effort that is very suitable to be a concept in overcoming the problems that occur in Teluk Penyau Beach Cilacap, where Blue Economy in the use of natural resources is pro-environment and helps realize Sustainable Development Goals. This study aims to determine the concept of Blue Economy applied in developing marine tourism at Teluk Penyau Beach Cilacap in realizing Sustainable Development Goals.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **1. Maritime Tourism Development**

According to Ramly (2007), the development of marine tourism is an alternative to spur economic potential and conservation efforts through the rearrangement of potential and natural and biological wealth by creating a model in managing tourist areas that focus on environmental sustainability (Rijal et al, 2023, p.54). The development of marine tourism is one form of effort to manage coastal tourism areas that aim to bring benefits, especially the preservation, protection, and utilization of tourism potential and environmental services of natural resources (Augustinah et al, 2018, pp.35-45). According to Sobari in Anindita (2015) there are four principles that are based on tourism development, namely:

- a. Ecological sustainability, namely the development of marine tourism must ensure the protection and maintenance of natural resources that are utilized as a tourist attraction, such as forests, lakes, beaches, environment, rivers, and the sea.
- b. Social and cultural sustainability, namely the development of marine tourism must be able to increase the role of the community in overseeing the way of life through the value system that exists in the local community.
- c. Economic sustainability, namely the development of marine tourism should be able to create jobs for all parties to be involved in economic activities through a competitive economic system.
- d. Improving and enhancing the quality of life of the surrounding community through participation in developing a tourism destination (Robinson et al, 2019, pp.70-82).

### **2. Decision Making (Rational Actor Model)**

This concept was born from an expert named Graham T Allison in his book entitled "Essence of Decision: Explaining the Cuban Missile Crisis", which explains how an actor has the power to make rational policies in formulating policies that will be used. This research uses the rational actor model of President Joko Widodo who formulates policies and applies the concept of the Blue Economy (Wahyuddin et al, 2022, pp.70-87).

The Blue Economy concept in the fisheries management sector requires the harmonious integration of 5 sectors, namely:

- a. Innovation and Technology, which consists of techniques in managing fisheries so that they can become more efficient and produce more than before.
- b. Ecosystem and Environment Sustainability, which means that all actions that threaten the stability of the ocean must be replaced with actions that are environmentally friendly and sustainable.
- c. Alignments in Fishermen and Fish Farmers, i.e. fishermen and fish farmers are not only equipped with the ability to catch, cultivate, sell, but also taught how they develop their business with innovative techniques so as to create new jobs.
- d. Government Policy, which is to create sustainable development and minimize all forms of actions that harm marine biota and ecosystems, fisheries management must have rules or regulations from the government. According to the Ministry of PPN and BAPENAS (2014).
- e. Research and Development, which is an effort to find a way out in the form of innovative techniques that can support the economy while preserving ecosystems and the environment (Sari et al, 2020).

### 3. Blue Economy

The concept of Blue Economy was first introduced by Gunter Pauli (2010) through his book “The Blue Economy, 10 years, 100 innovations, and 100 million jobs” According to Gunter Pauli, Blue Economy is “blue ocean-blue sky”, which means it can produce economic growth and people's welfare, but the sea and sky remain blue (Bidayani, 2018, p.218). According to the United Nations Conference Sustainable Development (UNCSD) is defined as a sustainable activity that utilizes resources from the ocean to improve the economy, create jobs and increase welfare but the sustainability of the marine ecosystem is maintained (Koesnadi et al, 2023, pp.65-77).

Gunter Pauli's Blue Economy concept is different and more advanced than Red Economy and Green Economy. The fundamental difference is that Red Economy is a concept that focuses on the utilization of natural resources to destroy the environment, Green Economy is a concept that pays attention to alternative energy for environmental sustainability but requires exclusive costs, while Blue Economy is a concept that has a friendly nature to the environment and aims to completely transform its economic system (Wibowo et al, 2023, p.3).

The Blue Economy conceptualizes the ocean as a “Development Space” where the preparation of the spatial layout integrates preservation or conservation, extraction of mineral and oil wealth, sustainable use, bioprospecting, production, marine transportation, and sustainable energy (Rijal et al, 2023, p.60). There are three essentials of the Blue Economy concept, namely:

- a. Learn from nature, by imitating the working pattern of the ecosystem according to what it has and the high efficiency of the mechanism.
- b. Ecosystem logic, which is modeling ecosystem work patterns as a concept.



- c. Innovation and creativity, namely because of innovation and creativity this concept can develop (Putra, 2023, pp.123-156).

In the Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 16 of 2017 which is contained in Law Number 32 of 2014 Article 14, states that there are eight sectors that include the Blue Economy, namely marine tourism, fisheries, unconventional resources, mineral and energy resources, small islands and coastal resources, marine industry, marine buildings, and marine transportation (UU Nomor 32 2014). In addition, some of the principles of the Blue Economy are:

- a. The principle of nature's efficiency, which is a Blue Economy principle that mimics the workings of nature or ecosystems according to what nature provides efficiently and does not reduce but enriches nature (Rani et al, 2015, pp.1914-1928).
- b. The principle of zero waste, which is the principle of Blue Economy in the production process produces clean products where every production process or extraction of natural resources always makes waste as a material or energy source for other production so that it can bring economic value (Jayakusuma et al, 2023, pp.114-134).
- c. The principle of social Inclusivenes, which is the principle of Blue Economy in marine tourism activities aimed at improving the welfare of local communities so that the role and participation of each stakeholder is needed so that the program provided can provide added value to employment.
- d. The principle of multiple revenue, namely the principle of Blue Economy to increase the competitiveness of marine tourism products can be done by increasing the diversity of economic activities so as to generate multiple revenues and expansion of employment such as coastal residents get a lot of income from various sources in addition to boat rentals as well as from restaurants or souvenirs and others (Fahrurrozi, 2020, pp.17-23).

There are several indicators according to Chotimah (2017) which can be used as a reference to assess the implementation of the Blue Economy, namely as follows:

Table 1.1

Blue Economy Indicators

Blue Economy Principles	Blue Economy Indicators
Nature's Efficiency	Efficient utilization and use of natural resources
	No use of dangerous tools and materials
	Does Not Damage and Disturb the Ecosystem
Zero Waste	Reducing waste from economic activities
	Managing waste into economical new products
Social Inclusivenes	Creation of partnership programs in the community
	Recognition of traditional law

Blue Economy Principles	Blue Economy Indicators
Multiple Revenue	Provides more output from products derived from a single raw material
	Create creative industries and innovative industries in obtaining maximum profits
	Increased income
	Creation of new jobs

#### 4. Sustainable Development Goals

The era of Sustainable Development Goals began with the United Nations (UN) session on August 2, 2015 which continued on September 25-27, 2015 in New York, Amerika Serikat and was attended by 193 countries. This session resulted in a document entitled “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” or “Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”. This document is known as the Sustainable Development Goals (Pertiwi, 2023, pp.86-89).

UNDP (United Nations Development Program) says that the Sustainable Development Goals is a universal idea to move towards eradicating poverty, protecting the earth, and ensuring prosperity and peace for all human beings targeted by 2030 (UNDP, 2024). The Sustainable Development Goals are a continuation of the Millennium Development Goals of 2000, which ended in 2015. The Sustainable Development Goals will continue some of the Millennium Development Goals agenda that has not yet been achieved (Hidayat, 2022, pp.55-62).

The Sustainable Development Goals are a development agenda that has been agreed upon by world countries for the welfare of society and the preservation of the earth, and is set as a global development goal including 17 goals, 169 targets, 241 indicators that will end in 2030. Of the 17 goals in the Sustainable Development Goals, there are seven goals that are in line with the concept of Blue Economy, namely:

- a. Goal 1 no poverty in target 1.a of the Sustainable Development Goals (Bappenas, 2017, p.4).
- b. Goal 2 no hunger in target 3 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Bappenas, 2017, p.62).
- c. Goal 3 healthy and prosperous life in target 9 the Sustainable Development Goals (Bappenas, 2017, p.100).
- d. Goal 8 decent work and economic growth in target 9 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Bappenas, 2020, p.16).
- e. Goal 12 responsible consumption and production in target 5 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Bappenas, 2020, p.72).
- f. Goal 13 addressing climate change in target 3 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Bappenas, 2020, p.109).

- g. Goal 14 preservation of marine ecosystems in targets 4 and 7 of the Sustainable Development Goals (Bappenas, 2020, p.129).

## 5. Theological Foundation

### a. Islamic view of the Blue Economy

In the concept of Blue Economy, the utilization of natural resources for human welfare is carried out while maintaining its sustainability. This concept is in line with Allah SWT command in Surah Q.S Ar-Ruum : 41.

ظَهَرَ الْفَسَادُ فِي الْبَرِّ وَالْبَحْرِ بِمَا كَسَبَتْ أَيْدِي النَّاسِ لِيُذِيقَهُمْ بَعْضَ الَّذِي عَمِلُوا  
لَعَلَّهُمْ يَرْجِعُونَ

Meaning: “There is corruption on land and in the sea because of the deeds of men, so that Allah may taste to them some of the consequences of their deeds, that they may return”. (Q.S Ar-Ruum : 41).

The words of Allah SWT above reflect a warning to humans about the importance of protecting the environment and managing it properly. The attitude of exploitation and consumerism that does not pay attention to the environment is dangerous according to sunnatullah. Humans have a mandate to take advantage of nature (al-intifa'), understand the secrets of God's creation (ali'tibar), and preserve the environment (al-ishlah) as the main responsibility (Riyadi, 2016, pp. 205-215). It is also mentioned in the hadith that Islam recommends maintaining cleanliness.

إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَعَالَى طَيِّبٌ يُحِبُّ الطَّيِّبَ نَظِيفٌ يُحِبُّ النَّظَافَةَ كَرِيمٌ يُحِبُّ الْكَرَمَ جَوَادٌ  
يُحِبُّ الْجُودَ فَتَظَفُّوا أَفْنِيَتَكُمْ

Meaning: “Verily Allah is good, He loves goodness. Allah is clean, He loves cleanliness. Allah is noble, He loves nobility. Allah is generous, He loves generosity. So clean your places”. (H.R. at- Tirmizi: 2723).

The verse and hadith above explain that it is highly recommended in Islam to be clean from garbage and there is even a separate reward for people who always love cleanliness (Fahrurrozi, 2020, pp.17-23).

### b. Islamic view of the Sustainable Development Goals

Sustainable development aims to realize the existence of natural resources to support human welfare, so the main priority is environmental conservation. As Allah SWT says in Q.S Al-Ahqaaf : 3.

مَا خَلَقْنَا السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضَ وَمَا بَيْنَهُمَا إِلَّا بِالْحَقِّ وَأَجَلٍ مُّسَمًّى ۚ وَالَّذِينَ كَفَرُوا  
عَمَّا أُنذِرُوا مُّعْرِضُونَ

Meaning: “We did not create the heavens and the earth and what is between them except with a right purpose and in a fixed time. And those who disbelieve turn away from what they are warned about”. (Q.S Al-Ahqaaf : 3).



The message in the verse illustrates that humans should not overexploit natural resources, which is feared to cause damage and extinction of natural resources, so that it does not provide the slightest remainder for future generations. In addition, environmental development is essentially for environmental change, namely reducing environmental risks or increasing environmental benefits. Allah SWT says in Q.S. Hud : 61.

وَالِىْ ثَمُوْدَ اٰخَاهُمْ صٰلِحًا قَالَ يٰقَوْمِ اعْبُدُوا اللّٰهَ مَا لَكُمْ مِّنْ اِلٰهٍ غَيْرُهُ ۚ هُوَ اَنْشَاَكُمْ مِّنَ الْاَرْضِ وَاسْتَعْمَرَكُمْ فِيْهَا فَاسْتَغْفِرُوْهُ ثُمَّ تَوْبُوْا اِلَيْهِ ۚ اِنَّ رَّبِّىْ قَرِيْبٌ مُّجِيْبٌ

Meaning: “And to the Tsamud (We sent) their brother Shaleh. Shaleh said: O my people, worship Allah; there is for you no god but Him. He has created you from the earth and made you its prosperity, so seek His forgiveness and repent to Him; surely my Lord is very near (to His mercy) and accepts (the prayer of His servant)”. (Q.S. Hud : 61).

In the verse above, Allah SWT commands to prosper the earth, because humans have the potential and readiness to become creatures that can build. The prosperity of the earth is essentially the correct management of the environment by carrying out development and processing the earth, because nature must be maintained and preserved so that it does not become extinct so that it can be utilized and felt by future generations (Muhammad, 2022, pp.67-87).

## METHOD

### 1. Type of Research

The type of research used is descriptive qualitative descriptive research. This research aims to describe or explain in depth the circumstances or phenomena obtained and occurring at Teluk Penyus Beach Cilacap so that it is easily understood by others (Sugiono, 2023, p.9).

### 2. Data Type and Source

In this study, two types of data sources were used, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is a data source obtained directly by researchers from direct observation, interviews and documentation. Meanwhile, secondary data is data obtained indirectly by researchers, but already exists or has been collected by others or through documents (Sugiono, 2023, p.104). Researchers obtained secondary data from previous studies, books, documents, journals, websites, news, and other sources of information relevant to the research topic.

### 3. Data Collection Technique

To get accurate data and meet the standards, requires several techniques in data collection as a step in the process of determining a study. The techniques in data collection used in this study are observation, interviews, and documentation.

### 4. Data Validity Test

In this study using data validity testing with the source triangulation method, namely using different sources with the same technique to obtain data (Sugiono, 2023, p.125). This technique is used by researchers to check the validity of data obtained from observations, interviews, and documentation, so as to produce reliable knowledge on the research topic.

#### 5. Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique used is descriptive qualitative, which is carried out from data collection to after completion of data collection. According to Miles and Huberman, in analyzing the data is done interactively which goes on continuously until completion which makes the data saturated which includes data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions (Sugiyono, 2023, p.133).

## DISCUSSION

### 1. Blue Economy Based Marine Tourism Development in Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap

In the Rational Actor Decision Making Model theory, President Joko Widodo implemented the Blue Economy concept with the aim of supporting the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals and conserving Indonesia's marine ecosystem until 2030. Consequently, Indonesia must temporarily stop exploitation activities that can harm national profits and transfer these activities to more environmentally friendly exploration. This will allow Indonesia to continue infrastructure development while conserving marine natural resources and mitigating the impacts of climate change.

Based on the research conducted by researchers, there are several facts regarding the development of marine tourism at Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap from the perspective of the Blue Economy which has been indirectly implemented step by step. The following is an explanation of each principle and indicator:

#### a. Nature's Efficiency

##### 1) Efficient Utilization and Use of Natural Resources

The development of marine tourism at Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap has been carried out by striving for the sustainability of natural resources, where the manager frees the surrounding community to utilize marine products while still paying attention to natural resources. The surrounding community that makes marine tourism at Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap in utilizing natural resources is appropriate and appropriate. Shell craftsmen in the marine tourism of Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap still use shells that are scattered on the coast.

Table 1. 2

Sea Fish Production by Subdistrict in 2023

No	District	Production (Kg)
1	Kampung Laut	474.370,44
2	Kesugihan	1.105.417,00
3	Adipala	64.520,07
4	Binangun	9.882,34
5	Nusawungu	6.955.142,50

No	District	Production (Kg)
6	Cilacap Selatan	31.863.295,66
7	Cilacap Tengah	281.334,62
8	Cilacap Utara	910.133,42

*Source: BPS Kabupaten Cilacap, 2024*

Table 1. 2 shows marine fish production by sub-district in Cilacap Regency in 2023. Teluk Penyu Beach, located in South Cilacap Subdistrict, produces the most marine fish, amounting to 31,863,295.66 kg. Although the amount of marine fish production is quite a lot, due to the Teluk Penyu Beach becoming a marine tourism that has a lot of human activities and construction of buildings around the beach area, the turtle habitat no longer exists. So that the management provides rules regarding the types of fish that are prohibited to be caught such as sea turtles. While the types of fish that are currently still obtained by fishermen include layur, tuna, mackerel, white pomfret, catfish, and many more.

## 2) No Use of Dangerous Tools and Materials

The fishermen in the marine tourism area of Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap are traditional fishermen who still rely on traditional tools, such as nets, fishing rods or using boats and batteries, which do not damage the marine ecosystem. The management always preserves the marine environment by cleaning without using materials that are harmful to the ecosystem and the management also provides rules to fishermen in finding fish such as the size of the boat determines the fish obtained. In addition, the fishermen also realize that the use of dangerous tools and materials, such as trawling and the like, must be avoided in catching marine products.

## 3) Does Not Damage and Disturb the Ecosystem

When viewed from the majority of fishing gear using traditional tools that do not harm the ecosystem. However, when viewed from the traffic lane of oil transport ships owned by Pertamina, which in 2016 and 2020 experienced a spill tragedy, it caused pollution of the marine environment which resulted in damage to the ecosystem, making fishermen's fish catches small and boat service providers have difficulty finding passengers because of the oil that is scattered on the coast and boats. In the development of marine tourism at Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap, the management always conducts strict supervision and control so that the possibility of the tragedy does not happen again. Because the tragedy not only pollutes the marine environment, but also disturbs the marine ecosystem.

## b. Zero Waste

### 1) Reducing Waste from Economic Activities

Over time, the condition of waste in the marine tourism area of Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap has improved compared to the previous situation. The management has provided policies and various appeals regarding environmental cleanliness. In addition, the management also provides policies regarding environmental cleanliness to the perpetrators of economic activities in the marine tourism area of Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap and waste from economic activities is disposed of at the Final Disposal

Site (TPA) located in Tritih and there is a temporary shelter at Fort grave in case of emergency. This policy aims to make economic activity actors responsible for the waste produced.

Although the current state of garbage in Penyu Bay Beach marine tourism is better than before, the results of researcher observations found that there are still some people both from among economic actors and tourists who carelessly throw garbage around the beach area. Other efforts made by the beach management are providing cleaning facilities, erecting signs related to cleanliness, there are 6 cleaning officers, and garbage carts, every day mobilizing cleaning officers and starting to control illegal traders to avoid disturbance to motorists and piles of garbage generated from buying and selling activities.

## 2) Managing Waste into Economical New Products

In the marine tourism of Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap, there is no specific waste management. However, some local communities still utilize marine waste for economic activities such as utilizing shells scattered on the coast to be made into crafts such as frames, ashtrays, tissue holders, wall hangings, and so on. In addition, salted fish that has not been sold for too long will be utilized or processed into fish pellets and unused fish belly waste is sold to collectors for catfish food.

However, it is different from the waste of seafood traders who have not been utilized into products of economic value because fish waste is thrown into the trash or in the grave so that it can cause unpleasant odors or pollute the environment. Therefore, waste and garbage must be turned into useful products because in addition to reducing environmental pollution that causes disease, the utilization of garbage and waste is also an effort to protect the ecosystem and marine resources in the marine tourism area of Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap.

## c. Social Inclusiveness

### 1) Creation of Partnership Program in the Community

In the marine tourism area of Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap, there are several communities involved in tourism development that were formed to accommodate the aspirations of fishermen and economic actors and help overcome the obstacles that occur, including the tour boat association (Paguyuban Putra Bangsa), the association of permanent traders (Paguyuban Warung), the association of hawkers (Paguyuban Pedagang Kaki Lima), the fishermen's association, and the parking lot association. In addition, because Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap is included in Pertamina's exclusive zone, it requires strict security by involving communities such as security from the surrounding community, police, pokdar, linmas, and others.

### 2) Recognition of Traditional Law

In the development of marine tourism, Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap still respects its traditional customs. An example is the sea alms ceremony that is routinely held every year. Although this event brings many visitors and creates a lot of waste, it is still carried out. In addition, Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap is recognized as a tourist

destination that has a lot of potential from marine natural resources, where various typical seafood products are used as souvenirs and tourist attractions.

d. Multiple Revenue

1) Provides More Output from Products Derived from a Single Raw Material

The community around Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap processes marine products into several products, for example, in addition to being sold as fresh fish, but also produced into salted fish, crackers, and others. Some types of crackers sold there are shrimp crackers or fish crackers, rambak crackers, and others. In addition, clams are also processed into seafood foods such as sweet and sour clams and clam satay, while the shells are used as decorative raw materials by craftsmen.

2) Create Creative Industries and Innovative Industries In Obtaining Maximum Profits

The existence of marine tourism at Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap can create a creative and innovative industry to obtain maximum profit. The food and seafood products that the community creates aim to increase maximum profit, where there are more than 50 MSMEs that sell various products in the marine tourism of Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap. Boat service providers are not only used as boat rides for tourists who want to visit Nusakambangan Island, but are also used to fish when tourism is quiet.

3) Increased Income

With a creative and innovative industry that is able to increase profitability, it will automatically result in increased income for the surrounding community. Marine tourism at Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap, which has the potential and is already famous in various cities, presents many opportunities in economic activities. Penyu Bay Beach Cilacap also often holds various activities such as sea alms, music concerts, kite festivals, fishermen festivals, and others. The existence of these events has helped the income conditions of the surrounding community who carry out economic activities.

4) Creation of New Jobs

Marine tourism at Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap, supported by adequate facilities and infrastructure, provides business and employment opportunities. In addition to being fishermen, boat service providers, MSME players, local people also become parking attendants, rent swimming equipment, AVB vehicles, there are children's games, water games such as speedboats and banana boats, and others. In addition, the availability of a salted fish market in the marine tourism of Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap makes salted fish makers need labor to help prepare the needs of consumers or tourists.

## 2. Blue Economy in Realizing Sustainable Development Goals in Marine Tourism Development at Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap

Blue Economy with the aim of increasing the economic value and benefits of marine and fisheries resources and developing a balanced natural resource management system between utilization and environmental conservation, has maximum potential in supporting

the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals program. Marine tourism of Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap is one of the tours that really needs Blue Economy-based development and management, because in addition to being used as a tourist attraction, its marine resources are also used for various economic activities of the surrounding community so that the community must get good knowledge in order to minimize the excessive use of natural resources and utilize marine natural resources more efficiently and balanced.

In its tourism development, the marine tourism of Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap always prioritizes ecosystem and environmental sustainability. The development of Blue Economy-based tourism with a mission to solve social, economic, and environmental problems in the marine tourism of Penyu Bay Beach Cilacap can be resolved slowly so that it does not become a global and growing problem that damages natural resources in the marine tourism of Penyu Bay Beach Cilacap.

There are 7 Sustainable Development Goals that are aligned with the concept of Blue Economy through the approach of indicators and objectives in the development of marine tourism at Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap. These indicators include:

- a. Nature's efficiency principle, namely the use and utilization of natural resources is efficient, does not use hazardous materials, does not damage and disturb natural ecosystems. As evidenced by the surrounding community utilizing natural resources for economic activities, for example in fishing fishermen use traditional tools such as nets and fishing rods, which do not use materials or tools that endanger marine resources. Therefore, the first indicator in the principle of nature's efficiency Blue Economy is related to the goal no 14 of Sustainable Development Goals, namely the preservation of marine ecosystems.
- b. Zero waste principle, namely reducing fish waste from economic activities and processing waste into new economic products. Activities that have been carried out in an effort to fulfill the objectives of this indicator by making shellfish crafts from shellfish waste scattered on the coast and shellfish waste from seafood traders and utilizing fish stomach waste for catfish feed. However, economic actors are not yet fully aware of the impact of waste generated from their economic activities. In this regard, if the management and all actors of economic activities can utilize waste and waste into economic products, it can support the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals in 2030 such as realizing the goal no 3 of the Sustainable Development Goals, namely healthy and prosperous life and the goal no 12, namely responsible consumption and production.
- c. Social inclusiveness principle, namely, the realization of partnership programs among communities and the recognition of traditional laws. This indicator is related to the goal no 13 of Sustainable Development Goals, namely handling climate change. Implementation in the development of marine tourism at Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap is coastal reforestation to prevent abrasion or coastal erosion through tree planting efforts in the area of marine tourism at Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap by involving the surrounding community and several government agencies have sought to overcome the risk of potential natural disasters and climate change by planting fir trees.



- d. Multiple revenue principle, which provides more output from products derived from one raw material, the creation of creative and innovative industries in obtaining maximum profit, increased income, and the creation of new jobs. This indicator is evidenced by the utilization of marine fish products not only as fresh fish, but various products such as processed seafood, salted fish, crackers, and others. In addition to marine fish products that are used as many products, shell waste can also be used as shell crafts so that shell craft makers get additional raw materials and seafood traders do not need to be confused about disposing of shell waste.

Based on the research that has been carried out, the results obtained are related to confirmation of the assessment of the indicators of the Blue Economy concept in the marine tourism of Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap in realizing the Sustainable Development Goals. To make it easier to understand the results, they are grouped based on whether they are implemented or not according to the following table:

**Table 1. 3 Principles and Indicators of Blue Economy in Realizing Sustainable Development Goals**

Principle Blue Economy	Indicator Blue Economy	Description	Sustainable Development Goals
Nature's Efficiency	Efficient utilization and use of natural resources	Implemented	(14) Marine Ecosystem Preservation
	No use of dangerous tools and materials	Implemented	
	Do not damage and disturb natural ecosystems	Implemented	
Zero Waste	Reducing waste from economic activities	Endeavor Stage	(3) Healthy and prosperous life (12) Responsible consumption and production
	Managing waste into economical new products	Endeavor Stage	
Social Inclusiveness	Creation of partnership programs in the community	Implemented	(13) Climate change management
	Recognition of traditional law	Implemented	
Multiple Revenue	Provides more <i>output</i> from products derived from a single raw material	Implemented	(1) Without poverty (2) Without hunger (8) Decent work and economic growth
	Create creative industries and innovative industries in obtaining maximum profits	Implemented	
	Increased income	Implemented	
	Creation of new jobs	Implemented	

Based on the data in Table 1.3 above, it shows that the indicators of the Blue Economy concept as an assessment in the development of marine tourism at Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap are almost well implemented. There are nine of the eleven Blue Economy indicators that have been implemented and can realize several Sustainable Development Goals, namely, the goal no 1 without poverty, the goal no 2 without hunger, the goal no 8 of decent work and economic growth, the goal no 13 of handling climate change, and the goal no 14 of maintaining marine ecosystems. In the zero waste principle, there are two indicators that are at the striving stage. It is said to be in the striving stage because although the indicator has been implemented, it has not yet reached the desired level or condition and still requires efforts to overcome the obstacles that exist in it.

The obstacles that occur in two indicators of the zero waste principle are constraints on garbage and waste from fish stomachs from community economic activities. Besides being generated from tourists, it is also generated from economic activity actors that have not been able to utilize their waste into economic value. For fish belly waste generated from seafood traders has not been utilized properly, where fish belly waste is still thrown into the trash or buried. This is certainly disturbing and has the potential to have a negative impact on the ecosystem and the environment which causes pollution and has an impact on health and ecosystem damage if not immediately resolved.

Efforts made by the management in overcoming garbage and fish belly waste are providing cleaning facilities, erecting signs related to cleanliness, there are 6 cleaning staff, and garbage carts. There is a Final Disposal Site located in Tritih and there is a temporary shelter at Fort Pendem in case of emergency. In addition, the management also approaches the community to socialize about controlling traders who sell on the road or coastal area of Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap marine tourism which aims to make people aware of environmental cleanliness.

The utilization of garbage and waste is not only an effort to preserve the environment and protect the ecosystem, but also one of the efforts that can support the realization of the Sustainable Development Goals program, especially in the goal no 3, namely healthy and prosperous life and the goal no 12 of responsible consumption and production which will be realized in 2030.

### **3. Blue Economy Based Marine Tourism Development in Sharia Economics**

In Islamic economics, excessive use of natural resources is not allowed. This is in line with the words of Allah SWT in the letter Q.S Ar-Ruum verse 41 which warns humans about the importance of protecting the environment and managing it properly. The attitude of exploitation and consumerism that does not pay attention to the environment is dangerous according to sunnatullah. Humans have a mandate to take advantage of nature (al-intifa'), understand the secrets of Allah's creation (ali'tibar), and preserve the environment (al-ishlah) as the main responsibility. In Q.S. Al-Ahqaaf verse 3 and Q.S. Hud verse 61 also explains that excessive exploitation of natural resources can potentially cause damage and extinction of natural resources that cause future generations cannot feel it.

The development of marine tourism at Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap based on Blue Economy carried out by the manager and the perpetrators of economic activities is in accordance with sharia economics, where the manager not only utilizes Teluk Penyu Beach

Cilacap as a marine tourism or tourist attraction but also provides business opportunities and opportunities for the surrounding community to take advantage of the potential of Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap in various economic activities to meet their needs. In addition, the use of natural resources in marine tourism at Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap has reflected the behavior of preserving the environment, where even though Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap still has waste problems, the manager always strives for various solutions to overcome these problems.

The manager provides rules, appeals, and directions to economic actors in the marine tourism of Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap regarding marine hygiene and the preservation of marine ecosystems. The surrounding community that utilizes marine resources such as fishermen have protected marine resources where in fishing they do not use tools and materials that endanger the ecosystem. The perpetrators of economic activities have also followed the rules given by the management to always maintain environmental cleanliness and be responsible for the economic activities they carry out.

Various activities carried out by the management to preserve the environment and ecosystems are in addition to prohibiting people who utilize marine resources and economic activity actors to damage and overuse or exploit, the management also often holds beach clean-up actions that include the surrounding community, various elements, and government agencies as part of efforts to preserve and sustain the environment. The management has provided cleaning facilities such as trash bins, cleaning staff, TPA, and others to overcome the problem of waste that has always been a concern at Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion of the results of research on the development of Blue Economy-based marine tourism in realizing Sustainable Development Goals at Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap, the researcher concludes that:

1. The development of marine tourism at Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap based on the four principles of Blue Economy is almost well implemented. This is seen from the implementation of three Blue Economy principles, namely the principle of natural efficiency, the principle of social care, and the principle of multiple revenue. One principle that is still in the stage of effort is the principle of zero waste because of the garbage and waste of fish stomachs of seafood traders that have not been utilized into products of economic value.
2. The four principles of Blue Economy in the development of marine tourism at Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap can support the realization of several Sustainable Development Goals, including the goal no 1 without poverty, the goal no 2 without hunger, and the 8th goal of decent work and economic growth, the goal no 13 of handling climate change, the goal no 14 of maintaining marine ecosystems, and if the obstacles in the principle of zero waste are resolved, it can support the realization of the goal no 3 of a healthy and prosperous life and the goal no 12 of responsible consumption and production.
3. The development of Blue Economy based marine tourism in realizing Sustainable Development Goals at Teluk Penyu Beach Cilacap in the perspective of Islamic economics is in accordance with Q.S Ar-Ruum verse 4, Q.S Al-Ahqaaf verse 3 and Q.S. Hud verse 61,

where the manager gives freedom to the surrounding community to utilize the potential of marine resources and tourism at Teluk Penyus Beach Cilacap, but while still paying attention to the preservation of the environment and natural resources, and prohibiting excessive exploitation actions that can damage the marine ecosystem.

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