

# The Urgency of Blue and Green Economy, Internalization, And Infrastructure, In The SDGS

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**Abstract.** This study aims to determine the Effect of Green and Blue Economy Perspective of Maqosid Syariah, Internalization of the Environment, Economic Infrastructure on Sustainable Economic Development in Banyubiru District with Exploitation of Nature as a Moderating Variable (Study of Banyubiru Nature Tourism Village). This type of research is quantitative research with a population of traders in Banyubiru sub-district. The data obtained was then processed using tools and then processed using the help of IBM SPSS 21. The results obtained from this study explain that the results of testing this research show that: green and blue economy from the perspective of maqosid Syariah has a positive and significant influence on the economy sustainable, environmental internalization has a positive and significant effect on a sustainable economy, infrastructure has a positive and significant effect on a sustainable economy.

**Keywords:** Green and Blue Economy, Internalization, Infrastructure, SDGS

## 1. Introduction

With the development of lifestyles and population size, people's needs for food, clothing and shelter are increasing. But on the other hand, the availability of these resources is increasingly limited and even almost extinct. Such that it poses a threat of unmet demand which can lead to over-exploitation of resources and ecosystems. Knowing this, the current excessive exploitation of resources can threaten the sustainability of economic development for the nation's children and grandchildren. One of Indonesia's potential resources is fisheries. Normatively, in carrying out management, fisheries cannot be separated into three aspects, namely the fish sector and its habitat; aspects of the use of fisheries resources for the socio-economic needs of the community and aspects of economic policy. So we need a concept to support a sustainable, environmentally friendly economy and have a green economy approach (Lestari and Rifki, 2017).

In the perspective of Islamic economics, every economic transaction (muamalah) carried out to **achieve** the desired goals must of course be based on the principles of maqasid sharia. Maqashid Syari'ah interpretation contained in the point of economic

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sustainability includes: protecting religion (hifdzu al-din), protecting the soul or life (hifdzu al-nafs), protecting the spirit (hifdzu al-aql), protecting lineage (hifdzu al-nasl) and guarding property (hifdzu al-maal). Seeing this, Islam does not only achieve economic goals with short term goals, but above all, the sustainability of life that goes on, so that the balance between protecting the environment, human behavior and the economy must be maintained. Based on Maqhasid Sharia, environmental issues are very important from an Islamic point of view, because all activities, including economic activities, must be integrated and in line with Islamic sharia or rules..

However, ecosystems that produce natural resources do not receive the attention they deserve, leading to exploitation of natural resources, an action that has a negative impact on sustainability. Therefore, a mature design and innovation is needed that can provide a sustainable system for the existence of natural resources to save ecosystems and create sustainable economic growth, one of the plans is to increase infrastructure, because it has an impact on resource yields, because areas with better infrastructure systems tend to have more social progress and environmental quality, as well as increased economic well-being. The improvements might look like: road improvements, resource development facilities and management sites. However, the element of environmental sustainability must always be considered, because it is not uncommon for the natural environment to be displaced by arbitrary infrastructure development, as is the case in natural tourist destinations, of course.

In addition, in sustainable economic development, society needs to be accompanied by the internalization of the environment, in which case it is a process of socializing values that have an impact on a person which in turn creates an attitude of concern for the positive impacts of these values, and the internalization of values values into the application of people's everyday behavior. Usually this can be applied with learning activities that aim to make the community become consumers who care about the preservation of resources. Also, it is expected to make people know, realize or care about and internalize the environment properly in the form of behavior.



Figure 1. Rawa Waters, 2019

Rawapening waters are a source of water with an area of 2,380 hectares located at an altitude of 463.30 meters above sea level. Rawapening waters have potential fishery resources that can be utilized by fishermen who live around Rawapening (Semarang Regency Livestock and Fisheries Service, 2010). The number of fishermen who make ends meet by working as fish finders in Rawapening Lake is 1,589 people. So that the majority of people who live around Lake Rawa Pening work as fishermen and trade.

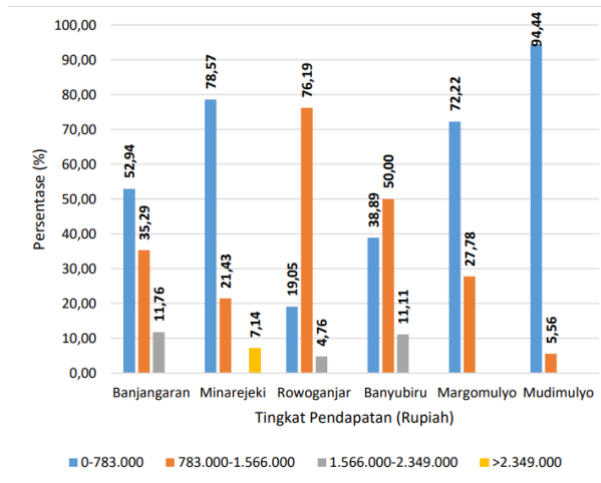


Figure 2 .Income Level, 2019

Based on the graph above, it shows that the income earned by fishermen by trading food, whether caught or cultivated, ranges from 0 to Rp. 783,000/month. However, sometimes the income is not as expected and not often only able to meet daily needs. The number of people who make a living as traders is actually very large, but those who are registered according to their KTP are around 31 people from the total population in the district. Banyuwangi. while the cost of education, infrastructure costs and the cost of looking for large fish is one of the background obstacles for fishermen with the status of an underprivileged community. As a result of the financial instability obtained by fishermen, an innovation arose in the fishermen group in Banyubiru District. This change occurred in capture fishermen groups who turned into water hyacinth fishermen and cage fishermen which have more potential to generate profits for the sake of economic sustainability and are considered to be more environmentally friendly so that the economic cycle will continue from time to time. This transfer is a very unique point to study. The background to the change to becoming a water hyacinth fisherman is because in terms of quantity, water hyacinth resources in Lake Rawa Pening are very abundant and can promise a more certain income compared to fishing fishermen (Eka Wulan, 2021). Therefore, based on the background explanation above, the author will conduct research with the title "The Influence of Green and Blue Economy from Maqosid Syariah Perspective, Environmental Internalization, Economic Infrastructure on Sustainable Economic Development in Banyubiru District with Exploitation of Nature as a Moderating Variable (Study of Banyubiru Natural Tourism Village) ”

Based on this description, the author can formulate the problem based on the existing theory and is used by the author, namely 1. What is the influence of green and blue economy Maqosid sharia perspective on sustainable economic development in kec. Banyuwangi? 2. What is the influence of natural internalization on sustainable economic development in kec. Banyuwangi? 3. What is the influence of natural infrastructure on sustainable economic development in kec. Banyuwangi? 4. What is the influence of natural exploitation on sustainable economic development in kec. Banyuwangi? 5. How does the exploitation of nature moderate green and blue economics from the maqosid sharia perspective on sustainable economic development? 6. How does the exploitation of nature moderate the internalization of the environment towards sustainable economic development? 7. How does the exploitation of nature moderate infrastructure towards sustainable economic development?.

The objectives of this study are 1. To determine the effect of green and blue economy from the perspective of maqosid Syariah on sustainable economic development in kec. Banyuwangi. 2. To determine the effect of natural internalization on sustainable economic development in kec. Banyuwangi. 3. To determine the effect of natural infrastructure on sustainable economic development in kec. Banyuwangi. 4. To find out the exploitation of nature for sustainable economic development in kec. Banyuwangi. 5. To find out how exploitation of nature moderates green and blue economy from the perspective of maqosid Syariah towards sustainable economic development. 6. To find out how exploitation of nature moderates the internalization of the environment towards sustainable economic development 7. To find out how exploitation of nature moderates infrastructure towards sustainable economic development.

## 2. Literature Review

**Green and blue economy** or green and blue economy is a new model in economic reform that is used to take over policies that have long existed and does not favor long-term management and ecosystems, therefore green economy is the best way for policy makers to considering the perpetuation of the area and economic development. Research from (Arinta, 2020) entitled "Implementation of Maqashid Syariah with the Development of a Green Economy Through Urban Farming" states that in Islamic Economics every economic business (muamalah) that is tried to achieve this goal certainly needs to be based on the foundation of maqashid syari'ah. The markers of maqashid sharia understanding listed in the values are divided into: a. Maintenance of religion (hifdz al-din) Hifdz al-din is a form of advocacy for maqashid sharia in religion. As part of worship, in terms of maintenance, it is carried out by carrying out obligatory rituals and sunnah. Indeed, in Islam, an appeal has been issued to prevent all religions, both those that are still legal, namely the Islamic religion brought by the Prophet, or the previous religion. Thus, caring for the environment is also included in caring for religion, because Islam prohibits an action that can cause damage to everything on earth. Protecting the earth by not exploiting it will guarantee human survival and at the same time carry out religious orders. b. Guarding the soul or life (hifdz al-nafs) Hifdz al-nafs means taking care of the soul, which is closely related to halal affairs and taboos in religion. It is known that anything that is prohibited by Allah will cause soul destruction, whereas by consuming or doing something legal, this will be categorized in soul protection..

From the perspective of preserving nature, protecting the soul can be done by always preserving nature, because it will also affect people's intellectual and physical views. c. Guarding the mind (hifdz al-aql) Hifdz al-aql means protecting the human soul. A person has an idea, mind and spirit that is capable of distinguishing people from other creations of God, so that they are considered to be the creation of a very good god. Therefore, people must always protect their minds by following what is ordered and avoiding what is forbidden by Allah. Everyone who is smart will always protect the area because it remembers how important the environment is, because nature is the heart of all human activity. d. Safeguarding the continuity of offspring (hifdz al-nasl) and the third form of protection is maintaining offspring. This means that in Islam there is always attention to the sustainability of human life. For example, by protecting nature and behaving in caring for and looking after it, maintaining the spirit of love for nature is one of its goals. By taking care of nature, the continuity of the human turnover process will be maintained. Scarcity and devastation of the area will not occur if everyone is always concerned with all their activities that threaten to destroy nature and cause a shortage of environmentalists. e. Protection of property (hifdz al-maal) Protection of property or Hifdz al-mal cannot be understood narrowly by treating wealth solely as objects that have material meaning. After

all, the environment is the greatest human treasure that must be protected. Because the environment is where humans begin and grow, it is in this environment that humans can carry out all their activities and fulfill their needs. Therefore, the environment becomes very important to be maintained as an asset for every human being. Seeing this, Islam does not only achieve economic goals with short term goals, but above all, the sustainability of a sustainable life, so that the balance between the environment and humans must be maintained. Based on Maqhasid Sharia, environmental issues are very important from an Islamic point of view, because all activities, including economic activities, must be integrated and in line with Islamic values..

And protection of the environment is included in the basic protection of human life as in maqasid sharia. It is believed that Islam with the spirit of rahmatan li al-alamin (as a mercy for all nature) has the potential to become a force that encourages humans to act in the interest of the environment as an effort to preserve the environment. and sustainable for generations. Like the interpretation of the Koran which calls for benefit and environmental protection, it is the duty and responsibility of all human beings to Allah SWT, both in this world and in the hereafter.

**Internalization** is a process of appreciation in a deep way, running through socialization, training, training or other special conditioning (Depdikbud in Rohidi 1994: 30). Therefore, the method of internalization is individual, this method is thought to be through self-development by learning from other people, old people, teachers, teachers in special circumstances, according to the capacity of the organic and intellectual systems. Internalization as a way of learning that believes that children or people have the ability that is contained in their genes to be raised, both various feelings, ambitions, desires, or anger in their personality. The choice or attitude distance of a child or person is something that has been internalized and works on the data (Hall in Rohidi 1994: 31). In relation to internalization, internalization is a bond that can have an impact on income or antipathy of numbers (values), it has more impact on character, the evaluative role becomes more powerful. Another study from (Ery Widyastuti, Wahjoedi, Sunaryanto 2016) entitled "Internalization and Actualization of Environmental Values in Consumption Behavior (Case Study at Sman Bangil)" states that the way to internalize is to apply environmentally concerned behavior that can be taught through learning at school , Routines in the family and socialization in the community. If the internalization of numbers does not work as it should, it will result in the non-realization of area personality values in people's attitudes towards the importance of protecting the environment for economic sustainability in the future. In a survey conducted on 635 respondents in 6 major cities in Indonesia, it was found that the majority of customers in Indonesia, namely 62%, did not pay close attention to changing the use of area-friendly household electronic products. The fact proves that friendly behavior in the area is being considered as an abstract desire or is not going well. Customer descriptions of moderately environmentally friendly products, how the use of these products can prevent pollution and save electricity, on the other hand, other matters such as the impact on health and the ecosystem and the product's ability to be recycled are only understood by a small number of customers.

**Infrastructure** is an asset developed or required by the public sovereign for use by the government in the distribution of water, electricity, sewerage, transportation and other services to achieve profitable economic and social goals. Therefore, infrastructure is a clear exchange system that is needed to fulfill the basic needs of people in economic and social aspects. According to (Daulay. 2017) infrastructure indicators are sustainable development must consider various aspects, especially the environment. Infrastructure has a significant positive impact on economic development because inadequate and appropriate infrastructure is one of the problems faced from an economic perspective and is not yet conducive to economic development. due to housing problems for staff, limited

infrastructure, and various economic supports and government facilities. The act of dividing an area must be made with great care. It's very important to prepare the area you want to develop. Therefore, the infrastructure system is an important pillar of social systems and economic systems in the lives of citizens. In this case, infrastructure holds significant value as a mediator between economic and social systems in the way of life of people and areas. The natural area is the support for the infrastructure system, the economic system is assisted by the infrastructure system, the social system as an object and goal is assisted by the economic system.

Exploitation of nature Another study (Feryl Ilyasa, 2020 with the title "the effect of exploitation of aquatic natural resources on poverty in fishing communities" states that natural exploitation is an act of excessive or unconditional use of natural resources which causes the destruction or reduction of environmental quality. , where the quality of the area can affect the quality of the people's economy.Utilization of natural resources without considering the environment can endanger the sustainability and availability of natural energy sources in the environment.One of the most valuable natural energy sources is a fishing factory which can be used as an important pioneer of the national economy Therefore, actions or strategies are needed to manage natural resources so that there is no limit or even extinction and the benefits of these natural resources can continue to be used, especially in future generations, as a result of which sustainable economic development can be realized.

**Sustainable economics** Research from (Pratiwi, 2018) states that sustainable economic development is in accordance with the Brundtland Report in WCED (1987) is development that meets the desires of the current generation without risking the impingement of the wishes of future generations whose concept consists of 3 views, namely economic, social and area . sustainable development plan is a time format that concerns what happens in the present and future eras; as well as the form of interaction regarding the economic system as well as the area system because the expression of people's desires is basically always related to the availability and limitations of natural energy sources. According to Sutamihardja (2004), Sustainable Economic Indicators underline that the Sustainable Development Goals include efforts to achieve Equal distribution of the benefits of development outcomes between generations (intergenerational equality), meaning that the exploitation of natural energy sources for development must pay attention to the logical boundaries of management of ecosystems or area systems and shown at the base exchangeable natural energy. as well as emphasizing the minimum consumption of irreplaceable natural energy sources. Based on previous research, the authors formulate the following hypothesis:

- H1 : Says that the green and blue economy has a significant positive effect on a sustainable economy.
- H2 : Says that internalization has a significant positive effect on a sustainable economy.
- H3 : Says that infrastructure has a significant positive effect on Employee Productivity.
- H4 : Says that natural exploitation has a significant negative effect on a sustainable economy.
- H5 : Says that the exploitation of nature in moderating the green and blue economy has a significant negative effect on a sustainable economy.
- H6 : Says that the exploitation of nature in moderating internalization has a significant negative effect on a sustainable economy
- H7 : Says that the exploitation of nature in moderating infrastructure has a significant negative effect on a sustainable economy

### 3. Research Methods

This research is a form of research that is carried out directly on location, namely research where data is collected through questionnaires and is followed by the entire population. In this study, researchers used quantitative methods and data sources used in this study were primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained directly from the first source of information at the research site or research object (Fernaldhi, 2017). The population in this study are the people in Banyubiru. The population of the Banyubiru people who have been recorded as traders around the swamp tourism area is based on work. This research was conducted by purposive sampling. The sample is part of the number and character possessed by the population. In this sampling technique, not all parts of the population have the opportunity to become samples with the sub purposive sampling technique. This study used 31 traders who were recorded as residents by occupation as respondents. The data in this study are primary data with data collection techniques using questionnaires, interviews, and observation.

Green and blue economy, according to (Arinta, 2020) Green and blue economy or green and blue economy is a new model in economic reform that is used to take over policies that have long existed and are not in favor of remote control and ecosystems, because The green economy is the best way for policy makers to weigh between environmental preservation and internalisation economic development.

According to (Widyastuti et al., 2016) internalizing is implementing behavior that cares about the environment that can be taught through learning at school, routines in the family and socialization in the community. If the internalization of numbers does not work as it should, it will result in the non-realization of area personality values in people's attitudes towards the importance of protecting the environment for economic sustainability in the future. In a survey conducted on 635 respondents in 6 major cities in Indonesia, it was found that the majority of customers in Indonesia, namely 62%, did not pay close attention to changing the use of area-friendly household electronic products. The fact proves that friendly behavior is still considered as an abstract wish or is not running well. Customer descriptions of moderately environmentally friendly products, how the use of these products can prevent pollution and save electricity, on the other hand, other matters such as the impact on health and the ecosystem and the product's ability to be recycled are only understood by a small number of customers.

infrastructure, According. (Daulay, 2020) Infrastructure is an asset developed or required by public sovereignty for government use in the distribution of water, electricity, sewage exploitation, transportation and other services to produce profitable economic and social goals. Therefore, infrastructure is a clear exchange system that is needed to fulfill the basic needs of people in economic and social aspects.

Exploitation of nature, according to (Feryl Ilyasa et al., 2020) is an act of excessive or unconditional use of natural resources which causes the destruction or reduction of the quality of the environment, where the quality of the area can affect the quality of the people's economy. Utilization of natural resources without considering the environment can endanger the sustainability and availability of natural energy sources in that environment. One of the sources of natural energy which is very valuable is the fishing factory which can be used as an important pioneer of the national economy. Therefore, actions or strategies are needed to manage natural resources so that there is no limit or even extinction and the benefits of these natural resources can continue to be used, especially in future generations, as a result of which sustainable economic development can be realized.

A sustainable economy, according to (Pratiwi, 2018) is development that meets the needs of the current generation without risking giving way to the desires of future generations whose concept consists of 3 views, namely economic, social and

environmental. sustainable development plan is a time format that concerns what happens in the present and future eras; and the form of interaction concerning the economic system and the area system because the expression of people's desires is basically always related to the availability and limitations of natural energy sources.

#### 4. Results And Discussion

Technological developments are increasingly sophisticated which results in everything being digital-based so that many people rely on machines and computerization. Human Resources will further improve self-quality to be able to compete. Work productivity is a benchmark for determining a person's success, with good productivity, a person will have good abilities from various fields seen from various angles such as hard work in completing work effectively and efficiently, as well as mental ability in completing a job.

Based on the results of the research by distributing questionnaires, data obtained from the answers of respondents were then processed and tabulated which showed the distribution of frequencies and the percentage of respondents' answers to the Banyubiru community with different respondents' answers. Instrument validity was tested regarding employee productivity with the help of SPSS 21, as shown in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Instrument Validity Test

Variable	Item	r stat	r table	Note	
green end blue economy prespektif maqosid syariah	P1	0.705	0.291	Valid	
	P2	0.748		Valid	
	P3	0.661		Valid	
	P4	0.715		Valid	
	P5	0.725		Valid	
	P6	0.369		Valid	
	P7	0.336		Valid	
Internalization	P1	0.691		0.291	Valid
	P2	0.849			Valid
	P3	0.703			Valid
	P4	0.509	Valid		
	P5	0.771	Valid		
	P6	0.381	Valid		
	P7	0.702	Valid		
	P8	0.849	Valid		
	P9	0.771	Valid		
	P10	0.716	Valid		
Infrasctructur	P1	0.867	0.291	Valid	
	P2	0.895		Valid	
	P3	0.732		Valid	
	P4	0.747		Valid	
	P5	0.513		Valid	
	P6	0.421		Valid	
Exploitation of nature	P1	0.725	0.291	Valid	
	P2	0.627		Valid	
	P3	0.772		Valid	
	P4	0.587		Valid	
	P5	0.584		Valid	
	P6	0.570		Valid	
	P7	0.820		Valid	
Sustainable economy	P1	0.612	0.291	Valid	



P2	0.895	Valid
P3	0.883	Valid
P4	0.454	Valid
P5	0.762	Valid
P6	0.582	Valid
P7	0.465	Valid
P8	0.449	Valid
P9	0.761	Valid
P10	0.732	Valid

Based on the comparison of  $r_{count}$  and  $r_{table}$  in table 1 above, each variable has a value of  $r_{count} > r_{table}$  at a significance of 5%. Thus, it can be said that the questions used are valid.

**Table 2.** Instrument Reliability test

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha	Note
<i>Green and blue economy</i>	0.723	Reliabel
Internalization	0.881	Reliabel
Infrastructur	0.792	Reliabel
Ekspoitation	0.798	Reliabel
Suatainable economy	0.860	Reliabel

Based on the results of table 2 above, it was obtained that each item had a Cronbach Alpha value  $> 0.60$ . So it can be concluded that the items are declared reliable.

The next step of analysis is linear regression, the purpose of this analysis is to find out an event and another event in both variables, namely the dependent and independent. The test is carried out with the t test, to determine the strength of the significance of green and blue economy, internalization, infrastructure on a sustainable economy and then continued with the f test, to determine the strength of the significance of the influence of green and blue economy, internalization, infrastructure on a sustainable economy together. The results of the t test in this study are shown in Table 3.

**Table 3.** Result of t test

Model	Coefficients	Std. Error	Coefficients Beta	T	Sig.
(Constan)	7.984	8.912		0.896	0.378
Green and blue economy	0.414	0.180	0.350	2.304	0.029
internalization	0.157	0.075	0.321	2.086	0.047
infracturctur	0.520	0.178	0.447	2.928	0.007
Natural exploitation	0.240	0.183	0.237	1.316	0.199

Based on Table 3, it can be seen that the  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  for the variables on Employee Productivity can be said that H1, H2, and H3 are accepted, which means there is a significant positive influence of the green and blue economy, internalization, infrastructure on a sustainable economy. While the value of  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  for the variable natural exploitation of a sustainable economy so that it can be said that H4 is accepted, which means that there is a significant negative effect of natural exploitation on a sustainable economy.

**Table 4.** F test

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	27.018	3	9.006	5.717	.004 <sup>b</sup>
Residual	42.530	27	1.575		
Total	69.548	30			

Based on the results of the f test in table 4 above, it is known that the significance value of green and blue economy, internalization, infrastructure for simultaneous or joint

influence on a sustainable economy (Y) is  $0.000 < 0.05$  so it can be said that H5 is accepted, which means that there is the influence of green and blue economy, internalization, infrastructure simultaneously or together on a sustainable economy (Y).

**Table 5.** Coefficient of determination ( $R^2$ )

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.708	.502	.447	2,339

In accordance with the results of the coefficient of determination in table 5 above, it is known that the R Square value is 0.502, which means that the effect of green and blue economy, internalization, infrastructure simultaneously or together on a sustainable economy (Y) is 44.7%.

The next test is the classic assumption test which begins with the normality test which can be shown in table 6.

**Table 6.** Normality test

	Unstandardized Residual	
N		31
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	.0000000	.0000000
	264.188.467	1.00038686
Most Extreme Differences	.096	.074
	.061	.051
	-.096	-.074
Test Statistic		.537
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.935

Based on the test of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov non-parametric statistics in table 6 it can be concluded that the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)  $0.200 > 0.05$  so that it can be interpreted that this research is normally distributed. Next is the multicollinearity test which can be shown in table 7.

**Table 7.** Multicollinearity test

Model	Coefficients	Std. Error	T	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
(Constan)	67.528	16.391	4.120	.000		
Green and blue economy	.047	.310	.153	.880	.691	1.447
Internalisation	-.193	.137	-.1414	.169	.807	1.239
Infrastruktur	-.338	.374	-.902	.375	.735	1.360
Exploitation	.063	.228	.276	.785	.498	2.007

Based on the multicollinearity test in table 7 above, all variables have a Tolerance value of  $> 0.10$  and a VIF value  $< 10$  so that it can be concluded that in this test there are no symptoms of multicollinearity. Then the heteroscedasticity test was carried out which can be shown in Table 8.

**Table 8.** Heteroscedasticity test

Model	Coefficients	Std. Error	T	Sig.
(Constan)	0.822	9.876	.083	.934
Green and blue economy	.041	.187	.219	.829
internalisasi	.027	.082	.332	.743
infrastruktur	-.055	.226	-.242	.810
eksploitasi	.007	.137	.048	.962

a. Dependent Variable: Abs\_Res

Based on the heteroscedasticity test in Table 8 above, it shows that all variables have a significance value of more than 0.05 so that it can be said that this test does not occur heteroscedasticity. Next, the linearity test was carried out as shown in Table 9.

**Table 9.** Result of MRA

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.662 <sup>a</sup>	.438	.298	1.276

In table 9, the results of the Moderated Regression Analysis (MRA) test show that the R Square value in the first regression equation is 0.502 so that it can be said that the variables affect the economic sustainability variable by 50.2%. After the moderating variable (natural exploitation variable) in the second regression equation, the R Square value decreases to 0.438 or 43.8%.

## 5. Conclusion

From this research, it can be concluded that the green and blue economy positively and significantly influences a sustainable economy in Banyuwangi, internalization positively and significantly influences a sustainable economy, infrastructure positively and significantly influences a sustainable economy, natural exploitation does not significantly affect a sustainable economy. And the exploitation of nature in moderating the green and blue economy, internalization, infrastructure has a negative effect on a sustainable economy.

The author realizes that the results of this study are not perfect. However, this research is expected to contribute to all parties. It is better if further research can expand by increasing variables through the latest themes so that it can obtain even better research, but this research can be used as a reference or material for updating for further research. Based on research limitations.

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