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Literacy Of The Concept Of Blue Economy In The Perspective Of Environmental Ethics

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Abstrak

Konsep ekonomi biru merupakan salah satu fokus penelitian yang tertuang dalam Rencana Induk Riset Nasional atau RIRN yang saat ini menjadi isu kajian yang sangat seksi. Lingkungan juga menjadi perhatian dunia pemikiran para ahli dan pembuat kebijakan. Tujuan tulisan ini adalah untuk meningkatkan literasi tentang pentingnya konsep blue economy sebagai konsep yang harus dipahami sebagai salah satu fokus penelitian para peneliti dan juga menjadi perhatian para pembuat kebijakan pembangunan, khususnya di bidang ekonomi yang berorientasi pada pelestarian sumber daya perairan dan pemanfaatannya. Metode penelitian ini adalah kajian literatur, dengan mengelaborasi berbagai sumber yang relevan dengan penelitian ini. Hasil penelitian merupakan hasil pemikiran reflektif berdasarkan referensi teoritis yang digali oleh peneliti dalam pencarian literatur. Analisis akan diuraikan secara deskriptif dengan pendekatan naratif agar mudah dipahami
Kata kunci: *ekonomi biru, literasi, lingkungan.*

Abstract

The concept of blue economy is one of the research focuses contained in the National Research Master Plan or RIRN, which is now a very sexy study issue. The environment is also a matter of concern in the world of thought of experts and policy makers. The purpose of this paper is to increase literacy about the important concept of blue economy as a concept that must be understood as one of the research focuses of researchers and also the concerns of development policy makers, especially in the economic field that is oriented towards the preservation of aquatic resources and their utilization. This research method is a literature review, by elaborating on various sources relevant to this study. The results of the study are the result of reflective thinking based on the theoretical references explored by researchers in the literature search. The analysis will be described descriptively with a narrative approach for easy understanding
Keywords: *blue economy, literacy, environment.*

INTRODUCTION

Blue economy is a concept of optimizing aquatic resources that aims to increase economic growth through various innovative and creative activities while ensuring business sustainability and environmental sustainability. The blue economy concept prioritizes and emphasizes efficiency. Efficiency encourages the development of investment and fisheries business while maintaining a sustainable environment. The main core of the blue economy is pro-ecosystem activities. All output waste from fisheries activities must be in a condition that does not pollute the soil or public waters. Waste, both chemical waste and organic waste will directly or indirectly affect the habitat and life of the ecosystem, therefore, there needs to be science and technology in treating waste output.

Blue economy is an integration of the fisheries industrialization program previously initiated by the same ministry. Fisheries industrialization is a business activity model that is built in a sustainable manner

(continuous) with an orientation to the export market. One of the main requirements for products sold in the export market is that the traceability of fishery products must be maintained by prioritizing biosecurity in every process of cultivation activities. Currently, there is a rule made in the global market and is the result of a consortium of world fisheries countries that a fishery product will be accepted in a country's market if the cultivation input (water media, facilities and infrastructure), cultivation process (disease treatment, feed), and cultivation output (fish produced and cultivation waste) are carried out in accordance with established safety standards. In fishing activities as well, including in fishery product processing activities, the HACCP (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point) principle must be applied. In Indonesia, the government has made a kind of standard (SNI) to ensure the quality of fish both in input, process and output in accordance with the quality standards set.

METHOD

This research method is a literature review, by elaborating on various sources relevant to this study. The results of the study are the result of reflective thinking based on the theoretical references explored by researchers in the literature search. The analysis will be described descriptively with a narrative approach for easy understanding. In other words, the research method is to conduct a literature review using the book Blue economy, environmental ethics, and philosophical studies, especially axiology. The synthesis of this study describes the benefits or value of blue economy, environmental ethics science to the academic community, policy makers and the wider community in general.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The problem of environmental ethics

Environmental ethics is a concept that needs to be understood, because environmental ethics is a new study that discusses the relationship between philosophy and biology in general and the environment in particular, for example a discussion of the philosophical paradigm of environmental ethics in determining the political direction of environmental law (Said & Nurhayati, 2020). Philosophy is used to think deeply about various aspects related to human life in nature, while environmental science is used to know and understand the earth system and its complex relationship between living (biotic) and non-living (abiotic) components.

Humans are one of the important components in the environment, so human behavior in interacting with the environment is evidenced by wise activities in processing and utilizing environmental resources by paying attention to environmental ethics (Hudha et al., 2019).Humans tend to be part of the positive and negative potential in environmental conservation is greatly influenced by how humans view their environment.

There are generally three theoretical models of environmental ethics theory from the human perspective (Darwis & Tantu, 2016; Hudha et al., 2019), namely: 1) Shallow Environmental Ethics is a view that places humans as the center of the universe system, all policies taken regarding the environment must be assessed based on humans and their interests. Nature is only seen as an object, tool and means to fulfill human needs and interests. This theory is so self-centered that it is considered a shallow and narrow environmental ethics. This theory causes humans to exploit and manage the universe in order to fulfill their interests and needs without caring about nature; 2) Intermediate Environmental Ethics is a view that places nature as something that has value in itself, independent of human interests. This theory sees living beings not only humans, there are many things and types of living things that have life. The center of this theory is life which morally applies the principle that every life on earth has the same moral value, so it must be protected and saved; 3) Deep Environmental Ethics is a theory that views living things (biotic) and non-living things (abiotic) as interrelated. Ethics is extended to include the entire ecological community, both living and

non-living. According to ecocentrism, the most important thing is the gradual integration of all living and non-living things as components of a healthy ecosystem. Each individual in the ecosystem is believed to be related to one another in a mutually beneficial way. The whole organism needs each other, sustains each other and requires each other. This ethic seeks a balance between the interests of the individual and the interests of the whole in the ecosystem.

Impact of blue and water-based industries

Blue economy is actually a symbol of industrial activities, especially the pro-environmental fishing industry. Even without this concept, fisheries business actors should already be implementing activities that comply with environmental safety standards. For business actors who are thought to be advanced or whose business scale is very well established, the implementation of environmentally sound industrial activities is a mandatory thing that must be done. In addition to personal awareness, another cause is the demands of the market (buyers) who often require fishery activities to be pro-environment, but for small and medium-sized businesses, thinking in this direction has not become a priority. So it becomes a big task for related parties, especially the originator of the blue economy program, to care and pay attention to and lift fisheries businesses, especially small and medium scale, so that their businesses are increasingly pro-ecosystem. If this can be realized, the blue economy integrated with the fisheries industrialization program will be more successful and advance the fisheries sector.

In the small, medium and large-scale aquaculture industry, waste that pollutes waters comes from organic material left over from fish feed, the use of drugs (chemotherapetic agents) to treat fish diseases and the use of other chemicals, such as disinfectants to treat fish cultivation media before being used for cultivation activities. To overcome this, there are several technologies that have been developed by academics and researchers, including the use of natural ingredients or probiotic bacteria to treat fish diseases and treatment of cultivation media and the application of IMTA (Integrated Multi Trophic level Aquaculture) technology which makes the remaining fish feed in zero waste conditions.

In the capture and processing of fishery products, waste can arise due to the use of additional ingredients in increasing the value added of fish products. All wastes that arise in the aquaculture, capture fisheries and processing industries have not been given much attention by business actors. The emergence of the blue economy concept launched by the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries is one of them to emphasize and remind the importance of waste management resulting from fisheries activities so as not to pollute the environment so that the environmental ecosystem is still maintained.

In fish farming activities, CBIB (Good Fish Farming Practices) is a standard set for fish farmers to ensure the cultivation process, the quality of cultured fish and the output of waste from cultivation activities must comply with established standards. Internationally for fish farming activities, there are several standards set by international certification bodies, such as the Global Aquaculture Alliance (GAA) certification body, which standards set by this body must be met if farmed fish are to be purchased by destination consumers. One of the important points that must be met is that the waste output from the activity must not pollute the environment or change and damage the natural ecosystem. This is relevant to the blue economy conception launched by the government.

Several mining activities carried out without efforts to recover the damage that arises still continue to hit the Bangka Belitung region. The impact of damaged land, murky water and heavy metal content in water due to mining is a problem. But cursing and lamenting a problem is not a wise action. It turns out that the other side of this mining activity brings opportunities for fisheries activities, especially aquaculture. The utilization of ex-mining water does not necessarily can be used to support fisheries activities. There needs to be treatment for degraded water quality. This is where science and technology are important. With science

and technology, the synergy between the fisheries and mining sectors will be realized so that the concept of blue economy will emerge in both the fisheries and mining sectors.

Blue Economy is the right economic development concept. This sector is able to create jobs and improve the welfare of the community fairly, maintaining the carrying capacity and quality of the coastal and marine environment. The principle of Blue Economy uses raw materials from nature efficiently, leaves no waste, provides a broad social impact. sustainable production system and does not damage the environment, and is rich in innovation and adaptation of environmentally friendly technology. For the implementation of the Blue Economy in coastal areas and small islands, there is mina wisata, which is the empowerment of local communities with local employment programs, souvenirs made from waste, innovation and environmentally friendly technology, and many. With some of these things, it can easily implement the Blue Economy that will prosper the community. The expected results of implementing Blue Economy are the addition of economic value with zero waste, will open up new business opportunities and are directly proportional to the additional number of jobs needed. All utilized raw materials will not cause waste so that the sustainability of business and natural resources is guaranteed.

CONCLUSION

The demand for marine and fisheries resource-based development to be used as a driving force in national economic development. Marine development in the future must be directed at ecosystem-based management. Development is also aimed at increasing and strengthening the role of human resources in the field of marine and fisheries as well as awakening maritime insight and sovereign defense forces as history proves that control of the sea determines the strength and security of a country (Who Command the Sea, Command the World). Efforts to revitalize the marine economy need to focus on the development of science and technology, budgeting, increasing security patrols to avoid illegal fishing. If the government is able to utilize all the potential of the marine economy, then this sector is not only able to get the nation out of the problem of foreign debt, poverty and unemployment, it can also deliver Indonesia to become a developed, just, prosperous and dignified nation.

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