

***The Green Economy: How Sustainable Development Can Drive Economic Growth and Prosperity***

**Ekonomi Hijau: Bagaimana Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Dapat Mendorong Pertumbuhan dan Kemakmuran Ekonomi**

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**ABSTRACT**

This research examines the integration of green economic aspects in national development policies, with a focus on environmental education and awareness, investment in green infrastructure, green fiscal and tax policies, as well as the integration of environmental aspects in spatial planning. The research method used was a systematic literature review using the PRISMA approach. The research results show that the integration of green economic aspects can produce long-term economic benefits such as increasing economic competitiveness, reducing environmental and health risks, economic diversification, and improving quality of life. The implications of this research show the importance of environmental education, green infrastructure investment, green fiscal policy, and sustainable spatial planning in supporting the green economy and national development.

**Keywords:** Green Economy, National Development Policy, Environmental Education, Green Infrastructure, Green Fiscal Policy, Spatial Planning, Economic Sustainability

**ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini mengkaji integrasi aspek-aspek ekonomi hijau dalam kebijakan pembangunan nasional, dengan fokus pada pendidikan dan kesadaran lingkungan, investasi dalam infrastruktur hijau, kebijakan fiskal dan pajak hijau, serta integrasi aspek lingkungan dalam perencanaan tata ruang. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah tinjauan literatur sistematis dengan pendekatan PRISMA. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa integrasi aspek-aspek ekonomi hijau dapat menghasilkan manfaat ekonomi jangka panjang seperti peningkatan daya saing ekonomi, reduksi risiko lingkungan dan kesehatan, diversifikasi ekonomi, dan peningkatan kualitas hidup. Implikasi penelitian ini menunjukkan pentingnya pendidikan lingkungan, investasi infrastruktur hijau, kebijakan fiskal hijau, dan perencanaan tata ruang yang berkelanjutan dalam mendukung ekonomi hijau dan pembangunan nasional.

**Kata Kunci:** Ekonomi Hijau, Kebijakan Pembangunan Nasional, Pendidikan Lingkungan, Infrastruktur Hijau, Kebijakan Fiskal Hijau, Perencanaan Tata Ruang, Keberlanjutan Ekonomi

**1. Introduction**

The Green Economy signifies a significant shift in economic development towards sustainability, aiming to align economic growth with environmental protection and social well-being (Söderholm, 2020). It underscores the responsible utilization of natural resources and ecosystems to ensure sustainable economic advancement while safeguarding the environment and climate crucial for human prosperity (Zhang et al., 2022). The concept of the Green Economy encompasses clean and environmentally friendly economic activities that enhance human well-being, promote social equity, and mitigate environmental risks (Melnyk et al., 2020).

This innovative economic model is market-oriented and strives to strike a balance between economic pursuits and environmental conservation, fostering harmony between the economy and the ecosystem (Wang, 2023). It merges traditional economic principles with digital technologies to facilitate green investments, financing, and secure transactions (Wen,

2022). Scholars emphasize the pivotal role of the Green Economy in bolstering sustainable development by enhancing production efficiency, fostering eco-friendly technologies, and addressing environmental challenges (Bondarenko et al., 2023).

Talent and technology are recognized as key drivers for advancing the development of the Green Economy, underscoring the significance of human capital and innovation in achieving sustainable economic growth (Kang et al., 2022). The Green Economy places a strong emphasis on environmental considerations such as carbon emissions, natural resource efficiency, and social impacts, reflecting a comprehensive approach to economic development (Rodiyah, 2023). It encompasses various economic sectors beyond clean energy production, integrating technologies that enable cleaner production processes (Siyabi & AHakro, 2020).

Central to the Green Economy concept is the acknowledgment that economic development is inherently tied to policies that conserve natural resources and environmental quality (Adamowicz, 2022). The pillars of green economic growth encompass energy, environment, economy, and social aspects, with green technology playing a central role in propelling economic advancement while promoting sustainability (Kabaklarli, 2022). The Green Economy has attracted global attention, particularly in urban areas characterized by high population density and economic activities (Huang & Liao, 2021).

The importance of economic sustainability as a foundation for national development is a major concern in the current global context. A sustainable economy not only leads to stable economic growth, but also takes into account its impact on the environment. At the same time, the economic and environmental challenges facing the world today are increasingly complex, requiring national development policies that are oriented towards sustainability. In conclusion, the Green Economy embodies a transformative approach to economic development that prioritizes sustainability, environmental protection, and social well-being. By embedding green principles into economic activities, the Green Economy aims to nurture long-term prosperity while preserving the planet's resources for future generations.

However, there is a gap in understanding regarding the integration of green economic aspects in national development policies, as well as limitations in previous research which has not fully explored this relationship. Therefore, the aim of this literature review research is to comprehensively investigate the integration of green economic aspects in national development policies. The main research question to be answered is how this integration can produce long-term economic benefits. This research is unique and novel in the context of existing literature, because it will provide in-depth insight into the relationship between the green economy and national development policies, as well as its contribution to the understanding of holistic economic and environmental sustainability. Thus, it is hoped that this research can make a significant contribution to the understanding and development of policies in supporting the green economy and sustainable national development.

## **2. Research methods**

In the research method, the article collection process is carried out using structured and documented steps. First, access is given to international databases that have a high reputation, such as Scopus or Web of Science. Here, searches are conducted using keywords that have been carefully selected to cover important aspects of the research topic, such as "green economy" and "national development policy".

Then, an article screening process was carried out based on previously determined inclusion and exclusion criteria. Inclusion criteria included factors such as relevance to the research topic, type of article (e.g., research article, review, or conference paper), and range of publication years. Meanwhile, exclusion criteria are used to eliminate articles that are irrelevant or do not meet certain quality standards.

After the search and filtering process is complete, relevant articles are evaluated to ensure their accuracy and quality. The number of articles found and included in the literature

review will be recorded and presented to provide an idea of the scope of the research. Next, the inclusion and exclusion techniques used to select relevant articles will be described in detail. The article screening process was carried out to identify articles that met the inclusion criteria. Duplicate removal was performed to ensure that each article was only counted once.

Finally, determining the relevance of the article to the research topic is done by reading the title, abstract and full text of the article. Articles deemed relevant will be included in the literature review, while articles that are not relevant will be deleted. The PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) method was used in designing and reporting this literature review. This method provides a clear and structured framework for reporting the results of literature reviews, ensuring transparency and accuracy in reporting research results. By using this method, it is hoped that this research can produce a systematic and reliable literature review.

### **3. Results and Discussion**

#### **3.1. Integration of Green Economy Aspects in National Development Policy**

##### **3.1.1. Environmental Education and Awareness**

Incorporating green economy aspects into national development policies necessitates a strong emphasis on education and environmental awareness. Research has shown that education plays a vital role in promoting renewable energy consumption and environmental quality (Zafar et al., 2020; Amin et al., 2022). Education is recognized as a key driver for attaining sustainable development goals by enhancing awareness and knowledge (Gavkalova et al., 2023). Studies have also indicated that the attitudes of higher education students towards green economy concerns can impact environmental awareness and sustainable development (Al-Balushi et al., 2022).

Environmental education is highlighted as a strategy to enhance environmental quality by raising awareness and advocating for local pollution control and legislation (Wu et al., 2023). Moreover, education is crucial for implementing sustainable development concepts like the circular economy, as it fosters environmental consciousness and economic development (Gavkalova et al., 2023). Effective communication and educational initiatives are essential for bolstering the implementation of environmental policies (Abidin, 2024).

Public environmental awareness is essential for supporting governmental actions in addressing climate change and advancing sustainable development (Guo et al., 2022). Policies that take environmental concerns into account have been shown to steer businesses towards green investments and pollution reduction (He, 2024). Strengthening environmental regulations, promoting sustainable economic growth, and enhancing education and awareness are critical for achieving ecological sustainability (Saqib et al., 2022). In conclusion, the integration of green economy aspects into national development policies requires a strong focus on education and environmental awareness. By prioritizing education, nurturing environmental consciousness, and enhancing public awareness, countries can progress towards sustainable development goals and a more environmentally friendly future.

##### **3.1.2. Investment in Green Infrastructure**

The integration of green economy aspects into national development policies, particularly concerning investment in green infrastructure, is crucial for promoting sustainable development and addressing environmental challenges. Several studies highlight the significance of aligning green economic policies with national development strategies to achieve sustainability goals.

The green economy plays a vital role in sustainable development by promoting economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection (Chaaben et al., 2022). It serves as a catalyst for improving human well-being while reducing environmental risks. Countries like South Korea have implemented policies like the Green New Deal to transition towards a more

sustainable and green growth model (Lee & Woo, 2020). Such initiatives emphasize the importance of sustainability alongside economic growth.

National development plans, such as those in Indonesia, are increasingly incorporating green economic policies to enhance environmental sustainability (Rodiyah, 2023). The integration of green economy principles into key national documents demonstrates a commitment to fostering sustainable development. Additionally, the implementation of green infrastructure development policies, as seen in Indonesia, is essential for achieving sustainable landscape development (Faisal et al., 2022).

To support the transition to a green economy, the involvement of institutional actors, ecopreneurship, and green technological innovation is crucial (Wang et al., 2022). Cross-sector integration and addressing environmental issues at various levels of government are necessary for effective implementation of green policies. Moreover, green finance development, such as green credit, is recognized as a significant tool for achieving sustainable economic and environmental goals (Zheng et al., 2021; Hu & Zheng, 2021). In conclusion, integrating green economy aspects into national development policies, particularly through investments in green infrastructure, is essential for promoting sustainable development, economic growth, and environmental protection. By aligning green economic policies with national strategies, countries can work towards achieving sustainability goals and addressing environmental challenges effectively.

### **3.1.3. Fiscal Policy and Green Taxes**

The integration of green economy aspects into national development policies, particularly through fiscal policy and green tax mechanisms, plays a crucial role in promoting sustainable development and addressing environmental challenges. Green taxes are highlighted as essential tools for governments to regulate national economies and enhance environmental quality (Zhang et al., 2022). These policies are vital for stimulating private investments, especially in developing economies, by offering incentives such as tax exemptions and subsidies (Quang et al., 2022). Moreover, green fiscal policies, including carbon taxation and environmentally friendly budgeting, are emphasized as effective mechanisms for promoting a low-carbon ecosystem and sustainable economic development (Omodero & Alege, 2022).

Incorporating green policies at various governmental levels, from federal to local authorities, is essential for ensuring the successful implementation of sustainable economic development strategies (Wang et al., 2022). Fiscal decentralization, when coupled with environmental regulations, can further drive green economic development by promoting synergy between fiscal policies and environmental goals (Wang et al., 2022). Additionally, green fiscal policies have been shown to support enterprises in achieving carbon mitigation, stimulating green investments, and fostering innovation (Hu et al., 2023).

The impact of green fiscal policies extends beyond environmental considerations to also influence investment efficiency, energy consumption, and energy poverty. Studies have demonstrated that green fiscal policies, such as tax incentives and public support, significantly contribute to reducing energy poverty and advancing energy efficiency (Chien et al., 2021). Furthermore, these policies can align prices and mobilize resources to combat climate change and promote sustainable development (Mazina et al., 2022). In conclusion, the integration of green economy aspects into national development policies through fiscal measures and green taxation is crucial for achieving sustainable economic growth, mitigating environmental challenges, and promoting green investments. By leveraging dynamic capabilities, innovative solutions, and effective policy frameworks, countries can harness the potential of green fiscal policies to drive positive economic spillover effects, job creation, and infrastructure development (Noronha et al., 2023).

#### **3.1.4. Integration of Environmental Aspects in Spatial Planning**

The integration of green economy aspects in national development policy is crucial for ensuring sustainable development. This integration involves adopting principles that promote environmental sustainability within economic activities and spatial planning. The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals emphasize the importance of incorporating green economic principles into national policies to achieve sustainable socio-economic development (Dissanayake et al., 2021). Countries like Tanzania have been implementing strategic development plans and policies that promote green economy practices, indicating a foreseeable shift towards environmentally friendly economic strategies (Mihayo & Swai, 2019).

Spatial planning plays a vital role in integrating environmental aspects into development policies. It involves rational interventions in land and sea distribution to balance socio-economic development with environmental needs (Olale et al., 2020). Effective spatial planning considers environmental, social, and economic dimensions to optimize development while minimizing natural hazards and environmental impacts (Jayalath et al., 2021). Furthermore, spatial planning policies, such as national, provincial, and district spatial plans, strategically designate areas to protect environmental carrying capacity and prevent activities that could harm geological formations (Kusyuniadi & Buchori, 2019).

The concept of green economy is closely linked to sustainable development, as it aims to generate economic growth while improving environmental and social well-being (Söderholm, 2020). Green economy policies are essential for achieving sustainable development goals by ensuring that natural resources continue to provide benefits for national prosperity while promoting economic growth (Han et al., 2022). Green technology innovation is highlighted as a key strategy for achieving sustainable development within the framework of green economy principles (Min et al., 2021).

In conclusion, the integration of green economy aspects in national development policy, along with the incorporation of environmental considerations in spatial planning, is essential for fostering sustainable development. By adopting green economic principles, countries can promote economic growth while safeguarding environmental resources and enhancing social well-being.

### **3.2. Long-Term Economic Benefits of Integrating Green Economy Aspects in National Development Policy**

#### **3.2.1. Increasing Economic Competitiveness**

The integration of green economy aspects into national development policies can lead to long-term economic benefits by enhancing economic competitiveness. Green economy initiatives focus on sustainable practices that promote economic growth while also considering environmental and social well-being (Söderholm, 2020). The concept of a green economy involves ensuring that natural resources continue to provide benefits for national prosperity while supporting economic growth and development (Han et al., 2022). This approach is seen as an alternative vision for growth that can improve people's lives in ways that align with environmental sustainability (Söderholm, 2020).

Countries like Indonesia have recognized the importance of incorporating green economic policies into their national development plans to achieve environmental sustainability (Rodiyah, 2023). The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has advocated for green development strategies that aim to maintain natural resources for economic prosperity and environmental services (Han et al., 2022). Green technology innovation is highlighted as a crucial aspect of achieving sustainable development within the framework of a green economy (Min et al., 2021).

Moreover, the green economy model emphasizes the utilization of renewable resources, such as plants, within the economic sector (Alfanaar, 2023). By transitioning towards a green economy, countries can promote economic growth and development while reducing

carbon emissions and creating job opportunities (Delcheva, 2021). The development of green finance is also considered essential for achieving sustainable economic and environmental goals (Hu & Zheng, 2021). In conclusion, integrating green economy aspects into national development policies can lead to increased economic competitiveness by fostering sustainable practices that support economic growth, environmental preservation, and social well-being. This approach aligns with global efforts towards achieving green growth and sustainable development.

### **3.2.2. Reducing Environmental and Public Health Risks**

The integration of green economy aspects into national development policies can yield long-term economic benefits through environmental risk reduction and improvements in public health. Research indicates that the coupling of digital and green economies is crucial for transforming economic development modes towards green and high-quality development (Xu et al., 2022). By implementing green economy principles such as resource efficiency and green investments, the number of environmental crimes and their impact on ecosystems and human health can be reduced (Fernando, 2023).

Studies emphasize the importance of incorporating green economic policies into national development plans to achieve environmental sustainability and economic growth (Rodiyah, 2023). Promoting green, low-carbon, and high-quality development across all economic sectors is essential for reducing environmental risks and achieving sustainable economic goals (Deng, 2023). Aligning economic priorities with green fiscal policies, attracting foreign direct investment, and creating green jobs are recommended for fostering green economic recovery (Quang et al., 2022).

The development of a green economy is crucial for protecting and enhancing the ecological environment, promoting sustainability, and ensuring the coordinated development of the economy and the environment (Xu & Chen, 2022). Green economy initiatives aim to drive income and employment growth through investments that reduce carbon emissions, pollution, and biodiversity loss, leading to improved human well-being and social equity (Bilgaev et al., 2022). Technological innovation plays a key role in reducing environmental impact, promoting sustainability, and fostering economic-environmental harmony (Wen, 2022).

The concept of a green economy is designed to facilitate sustainable development by integrating economic, social, and environmental pillars (Anggraeni et al., 2023). By implementing environmentally oriented laws, sustainable production practices, and green technologies, countries can create new opportunities for economic growth while addressing environmental challenges (Makhosheva, 2024). The transition to a green economy is essential for achieving sustainable development and maintaining a balance between economic growth and environmental preservation (Elimam, 2023). In conclusion, integrating green economy aspects into national development policies is essential for achieving long-term economic benefits through environmental risk reduction and improvements in public health. By promoting green investments, sustainable practices, and green technologies, countries can foster economic growth while safeguarding the environment for future generations.

### **3.2.3. Economic Diversification and Energy Independence**

To investigate the long-term economic benefits of integrating green economy aspects into national development policies, with a focus on economic diversification and energy independence, several key insights from reputable sources can be synthesized.

Firstly, the integration of green economic policies into national development plans can yield substantial benefits. The Green Economy Index (GEI) report in Indonesia is being utilized to inform key national development documents like the National Medium Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2025-2029 and the National Long Term Development Plan (RPJPN) 2025-2045

(Rodiyah, 2023). This integration signifies a strategic alignment towards sustainable economic growth.

Secondly, economic complexity plays a crucial role in shaping national economic and energy policies. Studies suggest that economic complexity should be considered when formulating these policies, indicating that a nuanced approach is necessary for effective policy design (Neagu & Teodoru, 2019).

Moreover, economic agglomeration has been shown to impact green total factor productivity positively. The OECD's green development strategy emphasizes the importance of ensuring that natural resources continue to provide environmental services beneficial to national prosperity while fostering economic growth (Han et al., 2022). This highlights the interconnectedness of economic activities and environmental sustainability. Furthermore, green technology innovation is a key driver of sustainable development. Research from China indicates that green credit guidelines can influence corporate green technology innovation positively, underscoring the importance of technological advancements in achieving sustainability goals (Min et al., 2021).

Additionally, the promotion of green investments can lead to the introduction of sophisticated products in the market, contributing to economic complexity while reducing the use of pollutant technologies (Neagu, 2019). This dual benefit showcases how green investments can drive economic diversification and environmental sustainability simultaneously. In conclusion, by leveraging insights from reputable sources, it is evident that integrating green economy aspects into national development policies can lead to long-term economic benefits through enhanced economic diversification and energy independence. This synthesis underscores the importance of strategic policy formulation that considers economic complexity, innovation, and sustainability to foster sustainable economic growth.

#### **3.2.4. Improving the Quality of Life and Community Welfare**

Integrating green economy aspects into national development policies can lead to long-term economic benefits by improving the quality of life and community welfare. The green economy offers an alternative vision for growth and development that aligns economic progress with environmental and social well-being (Bondarenko et al., 2023). It emphasizes the responsible use of natural ecosystems to sustain economic growth and development while ensuring the well-being of individuals and the environment (Zhang et al., 2022).

By incorporating green economic policies, countries can enhance social welfare, promote sustainability, and mitigate the negative impacts of economic growth on the environment and natural resources (Hidayat et al., 2023). This approach not only aims to improve human welfare and reduce inequality but also seeks to develop in harmony with the environment's capacity (Hidayattuloh et al., 2020).

The green economy is recognized as a source of economic growth that can enhance people's lives and well-being by advancing environmental and social well-being (Söderholm, 2020). It promotes the efficient use of resources, materials, and energy, contributing to reduced waste emissions and sustainable production processes (Lin & Wang, 2019).

Furthermore, green economy initiatives can enhance social solidarity, support green investment, and eliminate negative environmental impacts caused by economic growth (Zhang et al., 2023). By focusing on green finance, clean energy, and sustainable development, countries can promote economic growth while ensuring the well-being of their citizens and the environment (Rodiyah, 2023). In conclusion, integrating green economy aspects into national development policies is crucial for achieving sustainable economic development, improving the quality of life, and enhancing community welfare. By adopting green economic strategies, countries can foster economic growth, reduce environmental degradation, and promote social well-being in a holistic and sustainable manner.

#### 4. Conclusions

Integrating aspects of the green economy in national development policies offers significant long-term economic benefits. The main focus of this research is on environmental education and awareness, investment in green infrastructure, fiscal policy and green taxes, as well as the integration of environmental aspects in spatial planning. This research finds that environmental education and awareness play an important role in improving environmental quality and directing consumer and producer behavior towards more sustainable practices. Investments in green infrastructure, such as environmentally friendly public transportation and renewable energy development, support sustainable economic growth. Fiscal policies and green taxes provide incentives for industry to adopt environmentally friendly practices and reduce carbon emissions. Finally, the integration of environmental aspects in spatial planning helps maintain a balance between economic development and environmental conservation.

The findings from this research have important implications for the development of policy and practice in various sectors. First, the government needs to integrate environmental education in the national curriculum to increase public awareness about the importance of sustainability. Second, investment in green infrastructure must be prioritized to reduce carbon footprints and increase energy efficiency. Third, green fiscal and tax policies can be used as a tool to encourage the private sector to invest in more sustainable technologies and practices. Fourth, spatial planning that takes into account environmental aspects must be an integral part of national development policy to ensure sustainable and environmentally friendly development.

This research has several limitations. First, this study only relies on data from articles available in reputable international databases, so there may be other relevant studies that were not covered. Second, variations in the definition and implementation of green economic policies across countries may influence the generalizability of the findings. Third, this research is descriptive in nature and does not carry out in-depth empirical analysis, so the causal link between green economic policies and long-term economic benefits requires further research.

Future research could expand these findings with several approaches. First, comparative studies between countries can be carried out to understand how green economic policies are implemented and have an impact in various national contexts. Second, empirical research involving quantitative data analysis can help identify causal relationships between green economic policies and economic and environmental indicators. Third, further research could explore the role of the private sector and technological innovation in supporting the transition to a green economy. Fourth, longitudinal studies can be conducted to observe the long-term impact of implementing green economic policies on national development and societal welfare.

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