Indonesia Tourism, Socio Renewable Energy, Socio Economic and Socio Tourism Research Trend

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: Indonesia became one of the strongest economies in Asia Pacific. Sustainable tourism is crucial for Indonesia due to the country’s rich biodiversity, diverse cultures, and reliance on tourism as a significant economic driver. Sustainable tourism in Indonesia refers to the practice of promoting tourism activities that minimize negative impacts on the environment, respect and preserve local cultures, and contribute to the well-being of local communities. Indonesia, with its rich biodiversity, cultural diversity, and natural beauty, recognizes the importance of sustainable tourism to ensure the long-term viability of its tourism industry and the preservation of its natural and cultural assets. Renewable energy tourism, also known as green or sustainable energy tourism, is gaining importance globally as countries seek to promote environmental sustainability and address climate change. By integrating sustainability into tourism practices, Indonesia ensures the long-term viability of its tourism industry. This approach helps balance economic growth with environmental and social considerations, preventing negative consequences that could harm the industry in the future.

Design/methodology/approach: SCOPUS analyze search results, Social Renewable Energy, Social Economic and Social Tourism 7236 documents result since 1981 to 2023, all field article.

Findings: Promising in research and publication for Social Renewable Energy, Social Economic and Social Tourism. Compare top 15 affiliations, dominant affiliations from China. Still no Indonesia research institution in top 15 of the list. Compare top 15 countries, the best 3 countries are China, USA and UK. In ASIA and ASEAN, Indonesia under China, Pakistan, India, Iran and Malaysia. This is real challenge for Indonesia research institution to expand their research in Social Renewable Energy, Social Economic and Social Tourism. Compare top 15 funding sponsors, dominant from China, ASEAN dominant from Malaysian and Vietnam, there are no Indonesia funding sponsor.

Paper type: Research Paper

Keywords: Indonesia, Social Renewable Energy, Social Economic, Social Tourism, Sustainable Tourism

Received: October 4th
Revised: December 18th
Published: January 31st

I. INTRODUCTION

Several reasons highlight the importance of sustainable tourism in Indonesia, is known for its vast and diverse natural landscapes, including rainforests, coral reefs, and unique ecosystems. Sustainable tourism practices help preserve these natural resources by minimizing environmental degradation, reducing deforestation, and protecting marine habitats. Indonesia is home to a wide range of plant and animal species, many of which are endemic. Sustainable tourism ensures that biodiversity is conserved, preventing the negative impact of tourism activities on wildlife and their habitats. Indonesia boasts a rich cultural heritage with diverse traditions, arts, and historical sites. Sustainable tourism aims to protect and promote these cultural assets by encouraging respectful
interactions between visitors and local communities, preserving traditional practices, and supporting cultural initiatives. Tourism is a significant contributor to Indonesia’s economy. Sustainable tourism practices generate economic opportunities for local communities, creating jobs, supporting small businesses, and fostering entrepreneurship. This economic development helps reduce poverty and enhances the well-being of communities. Sustainable tourism plays a role in mitigating climate change by promoting eco-friendly practices. This includes the use of renewable energy, energy-efficient infrastructure, and initiatives to reduce carbon emissions associated with transportation and accommodation. Sustainable tourism empowers local communities by involving them in tourism planning, decision-making, and benefit-sharing. Community-based tourism initiatives provide communities with a sense of ownership over tourism activities, leading to social and economic empowerment. Sustainable tourism practices enhance the resilience of the tourism industry to external shocks, such as natural disasters or global crises. Diversification of tourism products, community involvement, and responsible environmental management contribute to the industry’s ability to recover from challenges. The promotion of sustainable tourism practices attracts responsible and environmentally conscious tourists. This can lead to a positive reputation for Indonesia as a destination committed to environmental conservation and community well-being. Sustainable tourism encourages responsible behavior among tourists, such as respecting local cultures, wildlife, and ecosystems. Education and awareness programs contribute to a greater understanding of the importance of conservation and responsible travel. By integrating sustainability into tourism practices, Indonesia ensures the long-term viability of its tourism industry. This approach helps balance economic growth with environmental and social considerations, preventing negative consequences that could harm the industry in the future.

A. Objectives

The research objective is to analyze the Socio Renewable Energy, Socio Economic and Socio Tourism Research Trend in the World and Indonesia

B. Literature Review

Socio-Renewable Energy Impact in Indonesia, socio-renewable energy initiatives in Indonesia have the potential to improve energy access, particularly in rural and remote areas. By providing clean and sustainable energy solutions, such projects contribute to rural development, enhancing living standards and economic opportunities. Community engagement in renewable energy projects can empower local communities. Initiatives that involve communities in decision-making processes and provide them with ownership stakes in projects can lead to increased social acceptance and long-term sustainability. The renewable energy sector has the potential to create job opportunities and contribute to skills development. Training programs and capacity-building initiatives can enhance the employability of the local workforce in the growing green energy industry. Adoption of renewable energy sources contributes to Indonesia’s efforts to mitigate climate change. It helps reduce the reliance on fossil fuels, decreasing greenhouse gas emissions and supporting the country’s commitment to sustainable development.

Socio-Economic Tourism Impact in Indonesia, plays a significant role in the Indonesian economy. Socio-economic tourism initiatives can contribute to local economic development by creating jobs, supporting local businesses, and fostering entrepreneurship. Sustainable tourism practices aim to preserve Indonesia’s rich cultural heritage. Responsible tourism initiatives can help protect cultural assets and traditions while providing authentic cultural experiences to visitors. Community-based tourism projects that involve local communities in planning and decision-making processes can have positive socio-economic impacts. This includes income generation, improved infrastructure, and the preservation of local cultures. Sustainable tourism practices contribute to environmental conservation in Indonesia. Efforts to protect natural habitats, wildlife, and marine ecosystems are essential for the long-term viability of the tourism industry. Indonesia has diverse landscapes and cultural attractions. Socio-economic tourism can encourage the diversification of tourism offerings, including ecotourism, adventure tourism, and cultural experiences beyond mainstream destinations. Inclusive tourism policies that prioritize equitable distribution of benefits among different regions and communities can help address social disparities and promote balanced economic development.

Socio-renewable energy for tourism refers to the social impacts of integrating renewable energy into the tourism sector in Indonesia. This approach involves considering the societal benefits and consequences of adopting renewable energy sources within the context of tourism-related activities. Some potential socio-renewable energy impacts for tourism in Indonesia, the adoption of renewable energy in tourism infrastructure can involve local communities in decision-making processes. Community engagement in renewable energy projects fosters a sense of ownership and ensures that the benefits of tourism development are shared. The implementation and maintenance of renewable energy systems in the tourism sector create job opportunities. Training programs related to the installation and maintenance of solar panels, wind turbines, and other renewable technologies contribute to skills development within local communities. Socio-renewable energy initiatives enhance energy access in rural or remote tourism destinations. This improved access contributes to better lighting,
supports education and healthcare services, and enhances overall quality of life for local residents. Sustainable tourism practices, including the use of renewable energy, can contribute to the preservation of cultural heritage. Integrating renewable energy sources in heritage sites and cultural attractions minimizes the impact on the environment, helping to sustain cultural assets. Visitors often seek authentic and sustainable experiences. The use of renewable energy can be integrated into the tourism experience, allowing tourists to witness and learn about clean energy initiatives, fostering a positive perception of the destination. Renewable energy projects can create opportunities for community-based tourism initiatives. Green energy attractions, such as guided tours of renewable energy facilities or eco-friendly accommodations, can become sources of income for local communities. Implementing renewable energy solutions in tourism allows for educational programs that raise awareness about clean energy practices. Tourists and local communities can learn about the benefits of renewable energy, contributing to a more informed and environmentally conscious society. The adoption of renewable energy diversifies the tourism product offering. Indonesia can attract a segment of tourists specifically interested in sustainable and eco-friendly travel, leading to economic diversification within the tourism sector. The use of renewable energy reduces the environmental impact of tourism activities. This includes a lower carbon footprint, decreased dependence on non-renewable resources, and minimized disruption to natural ecosystems. Integrating renewable energy sources into tourism infrastructure contributes to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Renewable energy systems are often more resilient to the impacts of climate change, ensuring a more stable energy supply during environmental disruptions. Attention to social inclusion ensures that the benefits of socio-renewable energy initiatives are distributed equitably among different social groups. This approach prevents the marginalization of local communities and supports inclusive development.

Figure 1. Socio Renewable Energy, Socio Economic and Socio Tourism, Article Research Trend, Source by Web https://search.carrot2.org/

II. METHODS

SCOPUS is a comprehensive abstract and citation database of academic research. It is widely used by researchers, academics, and institutions to access scholarly literature, track citations, and analyze research trends. SCOPUS covers a vast range of disciplines, including science, technology, medicine, social sciences, and arts and humanities. It indexes academic journals, conference proceedings, and patents. SCOPUS provides abstracts and citation data for scholarly articles. Researchers can access summaries (abstracts) of articles, along with information about how many times a particular work has been cited by other articles. SCOPUS is a global database, indexing content from publishers worldwide. It includes literature from both established and emerging research regions. The database is multidisciplinary, allowing researchers to find information across various academic fields. This makes SCOPUS a valuable tool for interdisciplinary research. SCOPUS provides details about authors, their affiliations, and publication histories. This feature helps researchers identify key contributors in specific fields and track research collaborations. Researchers use SCOPUS for citation analysis to understand the impact of a particular article, journal, or author in the academic community. Citation metrics help gauge the influence and relevance of scholarly works. SCOPUS offers journal metrics, including the journal’s impact factor.
and other indicators. These metrics assist researchers in evaluating the quality and influence of journals in their field. SCOPUS provides advanced search options, allowing researchers to tailor their searches based on specific criteria, keywords, publication years, and more. Alerts and Notifications: Researchers can set up alerts to receive notifications about new publications matching their interests. This feature helps users stay updated on the latest research in their fields. SCOPUS integrates with other research tools and platforms, facilitating seamless access to full-text articles, linking to publishers’ websites, and enhancing the overall research workflow. SCOPUS data is often used in bibliometric analyses and university rankings. It contributes to assessments of research productivity and impact at both individual and institutional levels. SCOPUS is regularly updated with new content, ensuring that researchers have access to the latest scholarly publications. In addition to journal articles, SCOPUS indexes conference proceedings, making it a valuable resource for researchers interested in conference contributions.

Utilize SCOPUS in research methodology, retrieve relevant publications from SCOPUS and compile the data for analysis. This may include extracting citation data, publication trends, author affiliations, and other relevant information. Assess the quality and relevance of the sources obtained from SCOPUS. Consider factors such as journal impact factor, citation counts, and the reputation of authors and institutions. Conduct bibliometric analysis using SCOPUS data to understand citation patterns, identify influential authors or works, and analyze trends within the literature. Bibliometric tools within SCOPUS can assist in visualizing citation networks and impact. Validate the data obtained from SCOPUS by cross-referencing it with other reputable databases or sources. This helps ensure the accuracy and reliability of the information used in the research. Synthesize the findings from SCOPUS data with other research elements. Interpret the results, draw conclusions, and relate them back to the research objectives.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

SCOPUS analyze search results, Social Renewable Energy, Social Economic and Social Tourism, 7236 documents result since 1981 to 2023, all field articles. The trend of adopting socio-renewable energy initiatives in the tourism sector increasing significantly, it aligns with broader global trends toward sustainable and responsible tourism.

![Figure 2. Documents by year Social Renewable Energy, Social Economic and Social Tourism, 7236 documents result since 1981 to 2023, all field articles](image)
Figure 2. Documents by affiliations, by countries and by Funding Sponsors, Social Renewable Energy, Social Economic and Social Tourism, 7236 documents result since 1981 to 2023, all field articles

SCOPUS analyze search results, Social Renewable Energy, Social Economic and Social Tourism 7236 documents result since 1981 to 2023, all field article. Promising in research and publication for Social Renewable Energy, Social Economic and Social Tourism. Compare top 15 affiliations, dominant affiliations from China. Still no Indonesia research institution in top 15 of the list. Compare top 15 countries, the best 3 countries are China, USA and UK. In ASIA and ASEAN, Indonesia under China, Pakistan, India, Iran and Malaysia. This is real challenge for Indonesia research institution to expand their research in Social Renewable Energy, Social Economic and Social Tourism. Compare top 15 funding sponsors, dominant from China, ASEAN dominant from Malaysian and Vietnam, there are no Indonesia funding sponsor.

V. CONCLUSION

Socio-Renewable Energy Impact in Indonesia, socio-renewable energy initiatives in Indonesia have the potential to improve energy access, particularly in rural and remote areas. By providing clean and sustainable energy solutions, such projects contribute to rural development, enhancing living standards and economic opportunities. SCOPUS analyze search results, Social Renewable Energy, Social Economic and Social Tourism, 7236 documents result since 1981 to 2023, all field articles. The trend of adopting socio-renewable energy initiatives in the tourism sector increasing significantly, it aligns with broader global trends toward sustainable and responsible tourism. SCOPUS analyze search results, Social Renewable Energy, Social Economic and Social Tourism 7236 documents result since 1981 to 2023, all field article. So today in promising research and
publication, Social Renewable Energy, Social Economic and Social Tourism. Compare top 15 affiliations, dominant affiliations from China. Still no Indonesia research institution in top 15 of the list. Compare top 15 countries, the best 3 countries are China, USA and UK. In ASIA and ASEAN, Indonesia under China, Pakistan, India, Iran and Malaysia. So this is real challenge for Indonesia research institution to expand their research in Social Renewable Energy, Social Economic and Social Tourism. Compare top 15 funding sponsors, dominant from China, ASEAN dominant from Malaysian and Vietnam, there are no Indonesia funding sponsor.

REFERENCES


Biography

Paisal Halim received a bachelor's degree in Social Science Education – Pancasila Moral Education (1985) from the Indonesian Teacher Training and Education Institute (IKIP), Masters in Humanities in 1997 from Hasanuddin University Makassar Indonesia, Doctor of Social Science Philosophy (Sociology) 2008 Hasanuddin University, Makassar Indonesia. Currently, he is a lecturer and professor in the postgraduate government administration study program at the National University of Jakarta, Indonesia. Actively providing various training and mentoring for young lecturers in writing journals, books and other scientific works related to the fields of sociology, government science and public policy at several universities in Indonesia. Currently, he is the President of IPEST (an international association of economic, social and technology researchers and founder of various e-journals: JILPR Indonesia Law and Policy Policy, IJESS International Journal of Education and Social Science. His research interests include Human Resource Management, development sociology, public policy, leadership, government science and tourism.

Muhammad Ikhsan Setiawan received his Bachelor of Civil Engineering (1998) from Universitas Merdeka, Malang, Indonesia, and Master of Civil Engineering (2000) from Universitas Indonesia before pursuing a Doctor of Civil Engineering from Universitas Tarumanagara, Indonesia (2018). He is currently an Assistant Professor at the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Narotama University, Indonesia, and registered as Engineer Expert Certified. He leads a research team in Sustainable and Digital for Transportation, Tourism, and Regional Economic, a grant from Indonesia's Ministry of Education. His research interests include Smart City and Sustainability. He is also a Chairman of WORLD CONFERENCE. I.D., IPEST commerce, SONGSONG ridt, member of IEEE, editors, and reviewers of some journals indexed in SCOPUS, DOAJ, CROSSREF, and GOOGLE. He is a Vice-Rector of Narotama University, Indonesia.