

ABSTRACT

Karimunjawa, with its abundant marine and coastal wealth, has become a hub for a thriving range of sea-based activities, which is currently led by the tourism sector as the main driver. This economic growth encourages people to pursue blue growth by maximizing social, economic, and ecological benefits, within the framework of the blue economy. However, the predominance of the economy is often a flaw in the growth of the blue economy, triggering injustice in the social, economic, and ecological dimension. Furthermore, encouraging excessive exploitation of natural resources will lead to a decrease in the quality of ecosystem services, pollution, decreased fish stocks, and damage to coral reefs, which not only threatens biodiversity and ecosystem function, but also reduces the quality of life of local communities that depend on these natural resources. Therefore, this study aims to: 1) Mapping blue economy activities in Karimunjawa National Park; 2) Exploration of ecological conditions in the midst of blue economic growth; 3) Identification and analysis of support for the achievement of blue growth in Karimunjawa National Park; 4) Identification and analysis of hidden injustice in the blue growth of Karimunjawa National Park; 5) Formulation of transition efforts (in)justice in the blue economy to blue justice in Karimunjawa National Park. thriving range of sea-based activities, which is currently led by the tourism sector as the main driver. This economic growth encourages people to pursue *blue growth* by maximizing social, economic, and ecological benefits, within the framework of *the blue economy*. However, the predominance of the economy is often a flaw in the growth of the blue economy, triggering *injustice* in the social, economic, and ecological dimension. Furthermore, encouraging excessive exploitation of natural resources will lead to a decrease in the quality of ecosystem services, pollution, decreased fish stocks, and damage to coral reefs, which not only threatens biodiversity and ecosystem function, but also reduces the quality of life of local communities that depend on these natural resources. Therefore, this study aims to: 1) Mapping blue economy activities in Karimunjawa National Park; 2) Exploration of ecological conditions in the midst of blue economic growth; 3) Identification and analysis of support for the achievement of blue growth in Karimunjawa National Park; 4) Identification and analysis of hidden injustice in the blue growth of Karimunjawa National Park; 5) Formulation of transition efforts (in)justice in the blue economy to blue justice in Karimunjawa National Park.

The data were obtained by taking primary data and obtaining secondary data from official agencies. The analysis method used in this study is a combination of qualitative and quantitative analysis. The quantitative approach was obtained from filling out a questionnaire on 130 respondents, representing fishermen (65 people), marine aquaculture (30 people), tourism (35 people). Meanwhile, the primary data in this study was collected through semi-structured interviews and in-depth interviews with 26 informants. The results of this study show that 1) blue economy in Karimunjawa consists of traditional capture fisheries, seaweed cultivation, shrimp cultivation, tourism and grouper cultivation. Tourism is a blue growth axis that drives the economy and expands opportunities for job diversification and increases income for various business actors in other sectors; 2) Economic activities have placed substantial pressure on the marine and coastal ecosystems of Karimunjawa. This pressure is reflected in several serious ecological threats, including an increase in domestic waste, negative environmental impacts from aquaculture practices, the deterioration of coral reef ecosystems, and a decline in fish populations; 3) The assessment of blue growth in Karimunjawa through the lens of sustainability reveals a disproportionate emphasis on the economic pillar, while social and governance dimensions receive relatively less attention. As a result, the sustainability of Karimunjawa remains vulnerable to inequality and potential socio-ecological crises. 4) Hidden injustices within the blue growth of Karimunjawa can be identified in thirteen, most of which are caused by destructive practices, deterioration in the quality of environmental

services, and social issues such as reduced cohesion and social integration. In addition, These injustices are largely driven by environmentally harmful practices, the decline in the quality of ecosystem services, and social issues such as weakened community cohesion and reduced social integration. Additionally, the increasing commodification and privatization of natural resources threaten local communities' access, while economic benefits—particularly from tourism—are often distributed unequally, with larger businesses receiving a greater share than small-scale local enterprises. 5) The transition to Blue Justice advocates for collaborative and integrated management, incorporating diverse stakeholder inputs in the formulation of Karimunjawa's management policies. It emphasizes sustainability principles that prioritize recognition justice, procedural justice, ecological justice, and distributive justice, aiming to foster more inclusive, equitable, and sustainable governance in Karimunjawa National Park.

Keywords: blue-economy, blue-growth, fishers, tourism, blue-justice, Karimunjawa, Indonesia

