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Green Economy and Partnership Program in the Tofu Processing Industry: Towards Social-Economic Systems Driving Sustainable Development

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Abstract

With the development of the population which continues to increase along with the times, there is also a shift in people's lifestyles and human desires to be able to meet their needs, this can be seen from the many community businesses that make ends meet and encourage the family's economy without thinking about the impact on the surrounding environment. The purpose of this study is to find out how the implementation of the green economy and partnership program is carried out in the tofu processing industry in a socio-economic system to encourage sustainable development, so that later it is hoped that the results of this research resume can serve as an example for other processing industries to implement green economy and partnership programs. good for the socio-economic system. This research is a descriptive study using literature and summarizing the results of previous studies. This research shows the results that the tofu processing industry on Singkep Island, Bandar Lampung City has implemented a partnership program, and through this research it can also be seen that the processing industry studied has implemented green economy principles in promoting sustainable development. development. The existence of an exemplary application of partnership programs and the green economy can foster a socio-economic system that is in accordance with the main objectives of Islamic economics, namely creating a prosperous society based on justice, equity and balance.

Keywords: Green Economy, Partnership Program, Socio-economic System, Islamic Economics

Abstrak

Dengan perkembangan populasi yang terus meningkat seiring perkembangan zaman, maka timbul pula pergeseran gaya hidup masyarakat dan keinginan manusia untuk dapat memenuhi kebutuhan hidupnya, hal ini dapat terlihat dari banyaknya masyarakat yang membuat usaha guna pemenuhan kebutuhan hidup dan mendorong perekonomian keluarga tanpa memikirkan dampak pada lingkungan sekitar. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana implementasi program kemitraan dan ekonomi hijau yang dijalankan pada industri pengolahan tahu pada sistem sosial ekonomi untuk mendorong pembangunan berkelanjutan, sehingga nantinya diharapkan hasil resume penelitian ini dapat menjadi dijadikan contoh bagi industri pengolahan lain untuk menerapkan program kemitraan dan ekonomi hijau yang baik bagi sistem sosial ekonomi. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dengan menggunakan literatur dan merangkum hasil penelitian sebelumnya. Penelitian ini menunjukkan hasil bahwa industri pengolahan tahu di Pulau Singkep Kota Bandar Lampung telah menjalankan program kemitraan, dan melalui penelitian ini juga dapat diketahui bahwa industri pengolahan yang diteliti telah menerapkan prinsip ekonomi hijau dalam mendorong pembangunan berkelanjutan. perkembangan. Adanya keteladanan penerapan program kemitraan dan ekonomi hijau dapat menumbuhkan sistem sosial ekonomi yang sesuai dengan tujuan utama ekonomi Islam, yaitu mewujudkan masyarakat sejahtera yang berlandaskan keadilan, pemerataan, dan keseimbangan.

Kata Kunci: *Ekonomi Hijau, Program Kemitraan, Sistem Sosial Ekonomi, Ekonomi Islam*

INTRODUCTION

One indicator of the progress of a nation can be measured from the distribution of welfare in the community or the lack of inequality in socio-economic terms. The economic development of a country is a process of continuous change that aims to achieve the welfare of the whole society. The welfare of the entire community can only be achieved if cooperation in every economic driving sector includes State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs), Private and Cooperatives, a mutually beneficial reciprocal relationship is established, accompanied by fair and equitable support from the government (Nugroho, 2015). The main target of Indonesia's long-term development is achieving a balanced economic structure, namely by having a solid and advanced industry and supported by programs that can build capacity in business, both increasing knowledge and providing business capital assistance. This can be achieved by strengthening economic drivers, such as the partnership program provided by SOEs and private companies. A company must avoid efforts that abuse all means to pursue personal gain without caring about the various consequences that harm other parties, the wider community, even break the nation and state (Fauzia, 2018). Therefore, the community needs to know how to realize a healthy life and a clean environment with the application of a green economy, namely an environmental crisis caused by a shift in human lifestyles who want everything to be easy and fast.

The number of single-use packaging products immediately thrown away is one of the consequences of changing human lifestyles. The product packaging waste is environmentally unfriendly and takes tens or even hundreds of years to be decomposed by the earth. There is also liquid waste that can pollute water and harm the environment. The problem of disposing of industrial and household waste that pollutes rivers also affects human health (Fauzia, 2016).

Islamic economic literacy is a person's understanding of Islamic economic principles as the right solution and decision to solve Indonesia's economic problems (Nugraha et al., 2023). Therefore, the indicators of Islamic economic prove its ability in solving financial crises and to be as an alternative economic system (Rai, 2022). In Islamic economics, every available resource must be related to the welfare of the community. Islam views that the creation of nature and its contents is to meet human needs, this is contained in Q.S Al-Jathiyah (45:13). With the implementation of partnership programs and a green economy in the community, it can improve the socio-economic system for the community which aims to avoid inequality in the prosperity that exists in society (Thaliya, Fasa, and Suharto, 2021).

Based on previous research on the role of the PTPN VII environmental development partnership program (PKBL) conducted by Tomi Hasani in 2019, the findings in his study were an analysis of the implementation of the PTPN VII partnership program. In increasing the community's economic income from the perspective of Islamic economics (PTPN VII UKK Way Berulu). His research explains that the company implements sustainable development, which includes the Three policies of economic development, social development, and environmental protection. Which are the three pillars of sustainable development besides sustainable development, the partnership program has also contributed to increasing community income which cansignificantly be felt by the community the influence of the partnership program providedby the PTPN VII UKK Way Berulu company (Hasani, 2019).

The research was conducted by Lorren K. Haywood, Nikki Funke, Michelle Audouin, Constasia Musvoto, and Anton Nahman in 2019. The research discusses The Sustainable Development Goals In South Africa: Investigating The Need For Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships. From this research, it can be seen that it is crucial to maintain and grow partnerships in realizing the goals of the SDGs. Partnerships can be facilitated and strengthened by establishing and maintaining formal functional programs or networks where business actors will interact, network, and share experiences. Partnership programs can be established at the various city, provincial, and national levels for easy access to fostered partners operating at different levels. Every healthy relationship, be it between individuals, organizations, or groups of diverse business actors in society, is based on trust and confidence. Every partnership must be responsible and centered on people and the earth (Haywood, LK. Funke, N. Audouin, M. Musvoto, C and Nahman, 2019).

Then, there is a research conducted by Ayu Multika Sari, Andy Fefta Wijaya, and Abdul Wachid in 2014 with the title Application of Green Economy Concept in Tourism Village Development as an Effort to Realize Environmentally Insight Development. In this study, it can be seen that the application of green economy principles in the development of Kungkuk Tourism Village has not been fully implemented. Several principles have not been applied: waste is food, the appropriate scale of linkage scale, self-ability, self-organization and self-design, creativity and community development, and strategic role in the artificial environment, landscape, and spatial design (Sari et al., 2014).

In this study, there is a research gap, namely this study discusses how Islam views the application of partnerships according to the Islamic view, which requires the application of religious values and norms in the business world to achieve the pleasure of Allah by paying attention to aspects of *hablum minallah wa hablum minannas*, namely maintaining good relations between humans and Allah and humans to humans (Anggraeni and Kartika, 2019) and the green economy in Islam where humans as caliphs on earth who need natural resources, must be able to manage and utilize nature in a way that is following the rules of Allah SWT. The rules in managing nature by humans are limited by orders not to do damage, to be greedy, to waste it, not to exploit it, and not to be wasteful. Islam strictly prohibits the management and use of nature by exploiting and destroying nature, the rules regarding this are contained in Q.S. Al-A'raf (7:31) and Q.S Al-Isra' (17:27) (Anugrah & Busneti, 2019).

This research has differences from research conducted by previous researchers, namely researchers using a partnership program and applying a green economy. In this study, Mr. Sutrisno's tofu processing industry is fascinating to be used as an object of research in which the business acts as a support for economic growth in increasing the income of the surrounding community.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Nugroho, (2015) on the analysis of the PTPN VII partnership and community development program in Lampung Province. In this study, it was found that the partnership and Community Development Program implemented by PTPN VII affected increasing the profits of the fostered partners. When viewed from the business sector of the promoted partners, the increase in profit was most significant in the agricultural industry, specifically for farmers who had oil palm partnerships with PTPN VII. The effect of the partnership and community development program on increasing production only occurs in the agricultural and industrial sectors because, in the sales sector, the fostered partners do not produce but buy goods from producers and resell them to consumers.

Austin & Seitanidi, (2012) researched Collaborative Value Creation: A Review of Partnering Between Nonprofits and Businesses. In this study, it can be seen that the application of partnership is a cross-sectoral interaction value creation program where the value creation process can be planned or joint innovation emerges, in the process, it not

only requires partners to have related interests but also to be embedded in the local community of beneficiaries and stakeholders.

What partners do and how they implement partnerships will significantly impact the micro and macro levels of whether or not partners consider explicit or implicit shared value creation throughout the partnership process. In addition, there is a need to demonstrate how and to what extent social and environmental values create economic value and vice versa, both simultaneously and sequentially. Understanding more deeply this circle of ethical values is at the core of a paradigm shift.

Wulandari, Mulia. Zakaria, Wan Abbas. Abidin, (2017) examined the Performance of the Chips Agroindustry of Recipients and Non-Recipients of the PT Perkebunan Nusantara VII Environmental Development Partnership Program Credit at the Chips Industry Center Bandar Lampung. The study results found that the profit of chips agroindustry receiving PKBL capital credit was higher than that of non-credit recipients of chips agroindustry. The performance of chips agroindustry recipients and non-recipients of partnership and community development program capital credit based on productivity is in a suitable category. Based on capacity, the performance of the chip agroindustry receiving collaboration and community development program capital credit is in a relevant category, while the agroindustry is not the recipient of the PTPN VII partnership and community development program capital credit in the poor class. Based on the level of realization and achievement of the overall program objectives, the PTPN VII partnership and community development program at the Bandar Lampung Chips Industry Center is said to be effective. The program with the highest effectiveness is the Education and Training Program.

Kurniawati & Mukzam, (2017) examined the Implementation and Impact of PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero) Partnership and Community Development Program in MSME Development. The results of the study The impact of partnership and community development program in Developing MSMEs in Kampung Lawas Maspati Surabaya is that some entrepreneurs do not feel any change in terms of financial management because they feel that it is not too important to do financial bookkeeping, some entrepreneurs have not included production labels on the packaging of their products, as well as the packaging will be formed more creatively if there is a certain order, then most entrepreneurs only focus on increasing the number of production, while the willingness to develop the marketing area of their products is still small because they feel satisfied with the current results. From the research results conducted on partnership and community development program staff and fostered partners in Kampung Lawas Maspati regarding the implementation of PT Pelabuhan Indonesia III (Persero), namely the lack of training provided and the publication of training implementations that are less effective and efficient. Several things are considered to deviate from implementing partnership and community development programs, such as the monitoring process with field visits that are not carried out regularly and intensively.

Glotko, AV. Balabanov, VS. Balabanova, A. Repkina, OB. Molchanova, LA and Shichiyakh, (2021) conducted a study on Mechanisms For Implementing A Green Economy Model In A Region's Agro-Industrial Sector. In this study, it can be seen that when forming a green economy model at the regional level, theoretical thinking about the concept of a green economy is needed to create socio-economic and legal mechanisms that will lead to people's welfare. In developing the green economy model, there are basic principles, namely the principle of prevention, the principle of complexity, the focus of efficiency and effectiveness, the focus of unity, and the principle of explicit information content.

Iskandar & Aqbar, (2019) researched Indonesia's Green Economy from the Maqashid Syari'ah Perspective. In this study, it can be seen that the concept of Green Economy and Islamic Economics is a concept that has many of the same values, especially from the perspective of *Maqashid al-Shari'ah*, namely human development, nature, and also aims for human welfare (welfare society). The implementation model of a Green Economy that is implementable, reliable, and comprehensive in Indonesia should be an economic model that is truly green and relevant to the characteristics of the Indonesian nation with a philosophical-based Islamic Eco-ethics that is in line with the sociocultural of the Indonesian people and has a legal basis. The principle of low carbon is basically in line with the maintenance of the soul and mind. The focus of resource efficiency is also in line with the care of offspring and property. And the socially inclusive code is contained in the five aspects of maintenance in the maqashid al-syari'ah concept. From this, it is clear that the true Green Economy is an economic activity that prioritizes the maintenance of religion, soul, mind, property, lineage, and property. Therefore, the actual Green Economy is reflected in Islamic Economics.

Mellina & Khoirunnisa, (2018) with research on the Green Economy Concept for Sustainable Development with the Maslahah Approach. From the results of his study, it can be seen that the Green Economy is a breakthrough to move towards a better direction, namely by abandoning economic practices that are only concerned with the short term, which only bequeath new problems and damage the environment. The existence of the implementation of Green Economy policies to realize human welfare and environmental sustainability following the primary objectives in the concept of Islamic Economics. The merging of the two results in an Islamic Green Economy, wherewith the merger, all policies are implemented by considering the maintenance of the five aspects (religion, reason, soul, lineage, and property) and the harm caused to the achievement of the common good. In the end, the ultimate goal with the application of the Islamic Green Economy and achieving the welfare of the hereafter (Falah) is also to instill the principle that humans are not limited to being material beings who are in the realm of life but also as spiritual beings.

Ali et al., (2021) researched Green Economy Implementation In Ghana As A Road Map For A Sustainable Development Drive: A Review. In this study, it can be concluded that the transformation of the green economy has the potential to offset environmental, economic, and social risks and sustainably improve all sectors of the economy. In implementing a green economy in Ghana it is essential to strengthen the country's laws on corruption to deter those who may be considered guilty especially in awarding contracts for the development and transfer of green technologies. In addition, a strong commitment must be made especially by the government and other policymakers to support the development of a green economy by paying more attention to science and technology education in the country.

METHODE

Type of Research

In this research, the research method used is the descriptive qualitative research method. Qualitative descriptive is a research method that uses descriptive qualitative data. This type of qualitative descriptive research is usually used to analyze a phenomenon or situation and situation socially (Syahrul, 2017). The matter observed from this research is implementing partnership programs and green economy in the tofu processing industry on the socio-economic system.

Population

The population is a collection of elements or objects that have the information needed by the researcher, which is then used for making research conclusions (Amirullah, 2015). According to Margono's population theory, populations can be divided into 2, namely finite populations or finite populations, namely populations with clear quantitative limits because they have limited characteristics, and total populations of infinite populations, namely populations whose boundaries cannot be found. So it cannot be expressed in quantitative terms (Susilana, 2015). In this study, the population in question-based on the population limit according to Margono's theory is a limited or finite limit, namely administrative employees of the Corporate Communications Sub-section and PKBL PTPN VII Kedaton, Bandar Lampung, totaling three people, the owner of the tofu processing industry totaling one person and four processing industry employees. Know, then the population with a limited limit is eight people. Then, the limit is unlimited, or infinity is the community around Mr. Sutrisno's tofu processing industry.

Sample

The sample is a part of the population selected and used in the study. In this study, through random sampling technique, four people were selected, consisting of 1 owner of the tofu

processing industry, St. Pulau Singkep, Bandar Lampung City, two employees of the tofu processing industry, and one administrative employee of the Sub Division of Corporate Communications and PKBL PTPN VII Kedaton, Bandar Lampung. The latter play a role in assisting the partnership program in the Mr. Sutrisno's tofu processing industry.

Sampling Technique

The sample used is purposive sampling which means that in research, the selection of subject groups is based on characteristics that are related to the main features (Amirullah, 2015); with the purposive sampling technique, sampling is not done randomly according to the population, but is taken through several characteristics, namely owners of the tofu processing industry, employees who work in the tofu processing industry, and agencies related to the partnership program run by the tofu processing industry.

Variable Definition

Research variables are everything with various forms determined by researchers to be studied to obtain information about the things being learned, which can then be concluded. In this study, the independent variables are the partnership program and the green economy. In this study, the dependent variable is the socio-economic system. It is expected that the implementation of partnership programs and green economy carried out by the owners of the tofu industry St. Pulau Singkep, Bandar Lampung City, can impact the socio-economic system of the people of St. Pulau Singkep, Sukabumi districts, Bandar Lampung City.

Method of collecting data

The method of collecting data used in this research is through the interview, which has the meaning of data collection techniques in the survey method by using questions orally to the subject to be researched or the resource person. This interview method can be used to obtain primary data. The questionnaire was chosen as a means of implementing the interview method. The questions that have been prepared by the researcher and the answers from the respondents will be written through a questionnaire. Interviews are needed when researchers want to seek knowledge about the experiences or opinions of the intended informants about something in-depth. Interviews conducted in this study were interviews one by one, namely the data collection process the researcher asks questions and records the answers from the participants one by one (Syahrul, 2017).

Data Validity Test

In this study, the validity of the data is tested by using the data credibility and dependability tests.

a. Credibility

The definition of data credibility test is data testing to assess the truth and validity of research with qualitative analysis. The credibility of the research results will be shown if the participant states that the research transcript is an experience from

himself (N. Safitri, S. Hartatik, 2020).

b. Dependability

In qualitative research, the dependability test is carried out by auditing the entire research process. Conducting dependability testing is carried out by an independent auditor or a supervisor to audit the whole activity of researchers in conducting research. In this case, the research auditor is a research lecturer with an appropriate educational background, starting from determining the problem or focus, entering how researchers begin to determine the problem, entering the field, determining data sources, conducting data analysis, conducting data validity tests, to making conclusions shown by researchers (N. Safitri, S. Hartatik, 2020).

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

Implementation of the Partnership Program

The Partnership Program in the Regulation of the Minister of State-Owned Enterprises Number Per-05/MBU/2007 is a program to improve the ability of small businesses to become strong and independent through the use of funds from the profits of SOEs. The party who is the recipient of the partnership program assistance is called the Fostered Partner, namely the party who owns a small business that gets a loan from the Partnership Program. The Partnership Program is not only implemented through the distribution of revolving funds but also provides non-material support to its fostered partners, including the establishment of a fostered partner cluster, providing training and skills support, and providing opportunities to promote at national and international events (Alaydrus, 2015) In terms of partnerships, Islam also has arguments to strengthen its implementation, which has been explained in the Word of Allah SWT in QS. Al-Maidah: 2 "And help you in doing good and piety and do not help you to do sin and enmity."

According to (Suryana, Raharja, and Saleh, 2015) the performance indicators of a well-done partnership program are as follows.

- a. Generate target stakeholder expectations to be met. Based on the results of interviews with Mr. Sutrisno as the owner of the tofu industry Jl. Singkep Island, Bandar Lampung City, he has undergone a partnership program originating from one of the SOEs, namely PTPN VII Kedaton, Bandar Lampung. With this partnership program, the impact on his business is very significant; before getting to know the partnership program, the tofu production he is engaged in is produced according to the profits he receives every day. As a result, tofu production cannot be distributed in large quantities to consumers. However, after participating in the partnership program for the tofu processing industry owned by Mr. Sutrisno in a week, he can produce around 1.5 tons or five quintals, with this tofu product being more widely marketed. So, now Mr. Sutrisno has distributor agents who deal with various markets, especially in Bandar Lampung City. He also explained that now he was able to add employees to his tofu processing industry. Therefore, with the implementation of the partnership program undertaken by Mr. Sutrisno in the tofu

processing industry, it can be seen that the existence of a partnership program has an impact on increasing the operating profit that is carried out.

- b. The effectiveness of disbursement of funds is the number of funds disbursed divided by the number of funds available multiplied by 100%, and the collectibility rate of loan disbursement is the weighted average of the collectibility of PUKK loans divided by the number of loans disbursed multiplied by 100%. According to Mr. Nasarudin as an administrative employee of the Corporate Communications Sub-section and PTPN VII PKBL, so far, the implementation of the partnership program has always used this formula as material for the report on the distribution of funds which is calculated once a year.
- c. The level of customer satisfaction in question is the result of a customer satisfaction survey conducted for fostered and former partners. According to an explanation from Mr. Nasarudin as an administrative employee of the Corporate Communications Sub-section and PTPN VII PKBL, for the sustainability of the partnership program being implemented, the fostered partners and former partners who will submit the partnership program are always surveyed within a predetermined period according to the superior's orders.
- d. The success of coaching can be seen from the increase in the business scale parameters of the fostered partners, where if the business scale parameters increase, the coaching can be said to be successful. There was also an explanation from Mr. Nasarudin as an administrative employee of the Corporate Communications Sub-division and PKBL PTPN VII Kedaton, Bandar Lampung, who played a role in assisting the partnership program in the tofu processing industry St. Pulau Singkep, Bandar Lampung City, confirmed that the tofu processing industry belonging to Mr. Sutrisno had undergone a partnership program from October 2020 until now. He said that the partnership program contained in PTPN VII Kedaton, Bandar Lampung is beneficial for business actors, especially micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs,) which in the partnership program in addition to capital assistance with relatively little interest according to government regulations BUMN No. PER- 02/MBU/7/2017, which is 3% per year or 0.25% per month, there is also always annual training for all fostered partners of PTPN VII Kedaton, Bandar Lampung, which aims to provide training and education for each fostered partner so that it is expected that after completion being a foster partner of PTPN VII Kedaton, Bandar Lampung, business owners can continue to run their business with training provided by the environmental development partnership program of PTPN VII Kedaton, Bandar Lampung. The explanation regarding the installment payments made by Mr. Sutrisno during 2020 has not experienced any problems or is always on time, and based on a field survey conducted by environmental development partnership program PTPN VII Kedaton officers, Bandar Lampung's tofu processing industry business belonging to Mr. Sutrisno is running smoothly and can be categorized as that Mr. Sutrisno's business is progressing.

In this study, it can be seen that both the processing industry and the institutions studied have implemented the partnership program well and consistently in installments so that the benefits of the partnership program can be felt well, namely to increase profits and the independence of business owners in running their business.

Implementation of Green Economy

Green economy according to the green economy training offer letter No. 0317/P.01/01/2003 issued by the Ministry of National Development Planning, namely "A new economic order that uses less energy and natural resources". So, applying a green economy is to apply a new economic concept that is oriented towards improving the financial aspect while still paying attention to environmental sustainability in development activities (Sari, Wijaya, and Wachid, 2014).

The United Nations Agency for the Environment Program, the United Nations Environment Program or abbreviated as UNEP, in its report entitled *Towards a Green Economy*, defines a Green Economy or Green Economy as an economic concept that can improve welfare and social justice. There are three things to consider in this concept, namely low carbon (low carbon economy), socially inclusive (no emissions and environmental pollution, efficiency of natural resources), and resource-efficient (social justice related to per capita income and poverty).

The modern concept in the green economy perspective not only emphasizes various standard policies, such as how to assess the environment economically and impose sanctions on activities that are harmful and have the potential to damage the environment, but more importantly, how the green economy concept can encourage economic actors to produce goods, trade, and consume environmentally friendly things or products of goods and services that are more environmentally friendly. In turn, the income and employment generated from the green economy are expected to be able to make economic actors more motivated to carry out environmentally friendly activities. Then the existence of a green economy aims to eliminate the negative impact of economic growth on the environment and the scarcity of natural resources. So in simple sentences, the Green Economy can be interpreted as an economy that is low in carbon (does not produce emissions and environmental pollution), saves natural resources, and is socially (Iskandar & Aqbar, 2019).

The green economy requires all business owners not to override environmental sustainability in the production process or dispose of the waste produced directly into the river. Disposal of production waste must go through a process of deposition, floatation (separation of solid and liquid substances), absorption, and filtration, which must be implemented by the business actor concerned following the Government of Indonesia Regulation No. 82 of 2001 concerning Water Quality Management and Water Pollution Control (Yustiani, Mulyatna, and Anggadinata, 2020). Then, the Minister of Environment Regulation number 5 of 2014 and Lampung Governor Regulation number 7 of 2010 that every activity that generates liquid waste must be managed first in a Waste Water

Treatment Plant system before being returned to the environment. Before the wastewater can be channeled into the river (Azizah et al., 2017).

In Islamic economics, production is an order to look for sources that are lawful and good, and utilize the output of production in the way of goodness and not oppress others (Oktabriani, 2018). So, the application of the green economy has also been regulated in Islam as explained in the Word of Allah SWT in QS. Al-Baqarah: 30. From this verse, it can be seen that the obligation of humans as caliphs on earth is to maintain and manage the earth and everything in it to be appropriately managed. In this case, the caliphate as a duty from Allah to take care of the earth must be carried out following the will of its creator and the purpose of its creation.

Therefore, the use of this earth should not be arbitrary and just arbitrarily exploited. Utilization of various natural resources, both in the sea and on land, must be carried out proportionally, professionally, and rationally for the needs of the community and future generations as well as maintaining the ecosystem (Iskandar & Aqbar, 2019). According to (Helmi, 2011) there are green economy principles in its implementation, namely as follows:

a. The focus of intergenerational justice

That is how humans use and preserve existing natural resources for all generations, both those who have experienced these natural resources and future generations. In the tofu processing industry studied, according to Mr. Sutrisno's confession that in the tofu processing activities carried out both Mr. Sutrisno as the owner of the tofu processing industry and the employees are well aware that they will protect the environment so that the business carried out does not harm all parties.

b. The principle of justice in generations

That is how humans use and preserve the natural resources that exist in one generation. This requires the awareness of every community in its implementation. According to the results of interviews with the two employees of the tofu processing industry, Mr. Sutrisno, who is also a resident of the tofu processing industry, the existence of the tofu processing industry belonging to Mr. Sutrisno has never had a negative response from the community, both in terms of processing and disposing of the waste produced.

c. Principles of early prevention

Namely how to protect the environment by preventing unwanted disasters such as floods and others. Based on the explanation of Mr. Sutrisno as the owner of the tofu processing industry, Jl. Singkep Island, Bandar Lampung City that the waste from the production of both solid waste and liquid waste from the beginning of the establishment of the business, the waste from tofu production has been contracted annually by the owner of the cattle farm. Before the litter is given to cattle farms, liquid and solid waste are separated first and stored in a waste storage

area. However, for liquid waste that is not accommodated in the shelter provided, the waste is processed through 2 closed sterilization ponds through a sedimentation and filtration process, then flows into the drainage in clean and odorless water conditions. So, with integrated waste management, it can certainly protect the environment and prevent disasters.

d. Principles of protecting biodiversity

That is an effort to increase awareness of the importance of preventing the extinction of biodiversity and implementing the principle of justice both between generations and within one generation to realize sustainable development. According to Mr. Sutrisno and residents, the existence of Mr. Sutrisno's tofu processing industry has never interfered with the existing biodiversity because waste from production is managed properly so that it does not pollute the environment and existing biodiversity.

In this study, it can be seen that the processing industry studied has applied the principles of the green economy well.

Implementation of the Partnership and Green Economy Program on the Socio-Economic System

Socio-economic is a position, position, title, ownership owned by an individual or group related to the level of education, income level, ownership of household assets, and the fulfillment of family needs and work that will significantly affect the social status of a person, group or family in their community (Yakub Pirdaus, 2019).

Meanwhile, the socio-economic system is a system that aims for the benefit of the prosperity or welfare of the community as a whole or not unequal. Which has been regulated by the government. The socio-economic system in Islam emphasizes a fair balance between individuals and society (Thaliya, Fasa, and Suharto, 2021). According to (Listiani et al., 2013) there is a relationship between social and economic partnership programs, which can improve social relations or interactions in the community and increase income and increase employment opportunities.

With the implementation of a partnership program in the tofu processing industry, Mr. Sutrisno, which increases profits and smoothness in his business, affects social relations in the community and can increase the income of the surrounding community by opening up jobs in the tofu processing industry so that it can help the economy to the surrounding community. So, with the correct implementation of social programs, it can undoubtedly improve the socio-economic system for the community.

The implementation of a green economy is directly proportional to the efforts of economic empowerment in the community. Economic empowerment is an effort to mobilize resources to increase the people's economic potential, this will increase the productivity of the community so that the productivity of the natural resources around them can be improved. Thus, the people and their environment can periodically generate

and grow economic value and can encourage a socio-economic system in society (Rabbani, G. Muzzammil, F. Rojati, 2021).

The implementation of partnership programs and green economy correctly and adequately will help create community welfare that is not unequal or can help reduce the level of inequality in the economic and social aspects of the community following the intent of the socio-economic system. The partnership program and the correct application of the green economy for business actors can encourage sustainable development for the country of Indonesia.

CONCLUSION

Through this research, it can be seen that the processing industry under study, namely the tofu processing industry, Jl. Singkep Island, Bandar Lampung City has undergone a partnership program by meeting the indicators of the success of the partnership program, among others, namely generating the expectations of stakeholders who are the target to be met, the effectiveness of the distribution of funds is the number of funds distributed divided by the number of funds available multiplied by 100% and the collectibility rate loan distribution is the weighted average collectibility of PUKK loans divided by the number of loans disbursed multiplied by 100%, the level of customer satisfaction is the result of a customer satisfaction survey conducted for fostered and former partners, and the success of coaching can be seen from the increase in parameters the business scale of the promoted partners, and through this research it can also be seen that the processing industry studied has applied the principles of green economy, namely the principle of intergenerational justice, the focus of justice in generations, the focus of early prevention, and the direction of protecting biodiversity. Seeing the conclusions described above, there are suggestions for the processing industry; namely, it is hoped that the implementation of the partnership and green economy programs that have been carried out can be continued and maintained to achieve business goals and the realization of an excellent socio-economic system to achieve economic prosperity for the entire community and can encourage sustainable development.

For further research, it should be more in-depth in discussing the role of the green economy and the effect of partnership programs on the socio-economic system to see the extent of socio-economic improvement both from the perspective of Islamic economics and conventional economic perspectives.

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