

Green Economy Development through Urban Farming: A Maqāṣid Sharī'ah Review

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Abstract

This study aims to review the concept of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah in the context of green economy development through urban farming practices. Maqāṣid Sharī'ah, as a framework of Islamic ethics, provides a basis for understanding how Islamic principles can be implemented in an effort to improve economic sustainability through urban agriculture. This research uses literature analysis methods and case studies to explore Maqāṣid Sharī'ah concepts relevant to the development of a green economy. Special focus is given on how urban farming can be an effective instrument to achieve the goals of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah, such as the maintenance of religion, the maintenance of the soul, the maintenance of offspring, the maintenance of reason, and the maintenance of property. The results showed that urban farming practices can contribute positively to the fulfillment of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah's goals. In reality, urban farming not only creates new economic opportunities, but also maintains environmental sustainability, public health, and the distribution of economic justice. The implications of this research provide a foundation for the development of green economy policies and practices that are more in line with Islamic ethical values in the context of urban agriculture.

Keywords: *Maqāṣid Sharī'ah, Green Economy, Urban Farming.*

Abstrak

Studi ini bertujuan untuk meninjau konsep Maqāṣid Sharī'ah dalam konteks pengembangan ekonomi hijau melalui praktik pertanian perkotaan. Maqāṣid Sharī'ah, sebagai kerangka etika Islam, memberikan dasar untuk memahami bagaimana prinsip-prinsip Islam dapat diimplementasikan dalam upaya meningkatkan keberlanjutan ekonomi melalui pertanian perkotaan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis literatur dan studi kasus untuk mengeksplorasi konsep Maqāṣid Sharī'ah yang relevan dengan pengembangan ekonomi hijau. Fokus khusus diberikan pada bagaimana pertanian perkotaan dapat menjadi instrumen yang efektif untuk mencapai tujuan Maqāṣid Sharī'ah, seperti pemeliharaan agama, pemeliharaan jiwa, pemeliharaan keturunan, pemeliharaan akal, dan pemeliharaan harta. Hasilnya menunjukkan bahwa praktik pertanian perkotaan dapat memberikan kontribusi positif terhadap pemenuhan tujuan Maqāṣid Sharī'ah. Secara nyata, pertanian perkotaan tidak hanya menciptakan peluang ekonomi baru, tetapi juga menjaga keberlanjutan lingkungan, kesehatan masyarakat, dan distribusi keadilan ekonomi. Implikasi dari penelitian ini memberikan dasar untuk pengembangan kebijakan dan praktik ekonomi hijau yang lebih sejalan dengan nilai-nilai etika Islam dalam konteks pertanian perkotaan.

Kata Kunci : *Maqāṣid Sharī'ah, Green Economy, Urban Farming.*

Introduction

Global population growth and rapid urbanization pose complex challenges in meeting food needs and environmental sustainability. Indonesia, as a developing country with a significant degree of urbanization, faces major pressures related to food security and environmental impact. Urban farming is emerging as an innovative solution to address this problem by integrating agricultural activities into the urban context. Data shows that in 2023, more than 50% of the world's population lives in urban areas, and those estimates are constantly increasing¹. Indonesia itself is experiencing rapid growth in urbanization, with more than 50% of the population living in cities in 2022². This urban growth creates enormous pressure on food supply and fuels the need for innovative strategies, such as urban farming, to achieve economic sustainability.

Urban farming is not only a global trend but also a major focus in creating a sustainable green economy. In the context of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah, which is the framework of Islamic ethics, urban agriculture can be analyzed as a means to achieve the goals of Islamic Shari'a, such as the maintenance of religion, the maintenance of the soul, the maintenance of offspring, the maintenance of reason, and the maintenance of property³. Taking into account the reality of urban farming in Indonesia and global trends, this study will explore the concept of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah in the context of developing a green economy through urban farming practices⁴. It is hoped that this research can provide deep insight into the potential and positive impact of urban farming on the goals of Islamic law, as well as provide a basis for the development of better policies to encourage green economic growth in Indonesia and similar countries.

The practice of urban farming is not only a solution to food needs, but also a concept that prioritizes economic sustainability, social justice, and environmental balance. At the global level, urban farming has played a key role in reducing carbon footprint, strengthening local food security, and creating new jobs. In Indonesia, data shows that around 70% of urban populations still face food insecurity, and urban farming is expected to be a sustainable solution to overcome this challenge⁵. The importance of understanding Maqāṣid

¹ UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN Desa), 2023

² Badan Pusat Statistik, 2022

³ G Aiello and others, 'A Decision Support System Based on Multisensor Data Fusion for Sustainable Greenhouse Management', *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 172 (2018), 4057–65 <<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2017.02.197>>.

⁴ X W Chen, M H Wong, and N Dickinson, 'Towards a Circular Economy: Integration of Food Waste into Urban Agriculture and Landscaping', in *Food Waste Valorisation: Food, Feed, Fertiliser, Fuel and Value-Added Products* (Guangdong Provincial Research Centre for Environment Pollution Control and Remediation Materials, Department of Ecology, College of Life Science and Technology, Jinan University, Guangzhou, China: World Scientific Publishing Co., 2023), pp. 33–54 <https://doi.org/10.1142/9781800612891_0002>.

⁵ World Bank in <https://www.worldbank.org/en/home> Gupta, 2020

Sharī'ah in the context of urban farming is also related to the strategic role of agriculture in supporting aspects of life that are respected in Islamic teachings. The maintenance of religion and reason can be seen in the sustainable approach to natural resources, while the maintenance of soul and offspring is reflected in the improvement of people's welfare through better access to quality food. Likewise, the preservation of property can be realized through the creation of equitable and inclusive economic opportunities.

This research explores the application of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah in the context of green economy development through urban farming practices. By conducting an in-depth study in Kampung Sayur Surabaya, this study tried to explore the effectiveness of urban farming as a green economy development strategy at the household scale. The main focus is to integrate the principles of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah, including the protection of religion, soul, reason, offspring, and property, in an effort to achieve the goal of a green economy, not only that in this study also attaches importance to normative values in accordance with Islamic law, with the aim of building a symbiotic relationship between the green economy and Islamic ethical principles in urban farming practices. Thus, the results of this study provide a new horizon of how to articulate aspects of the green economy harmoniously with the principles of Islamic Shari'a. More than that, this research opens up space for value-based approaches in sustainable economic development. By blending the concept of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah with the reality of urban farming in Indonesia, this research can provide a theoretical and practical foundation for the development of green economy policies that are not only effective in addressing sustainability challenges, but also consistent with Islamic ethical values⁶. Overall, through a deep understanding of these concepts, it is hoped that the community can develop urban farming strategies that are holistic, sustainable, and in accordance with cultural and religious values.

Literature Review

Green Economy Development through Urban Agriculture, when viewed through the lens of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah, presents a multifaceted approach to sustainable development that aligns economic growth with environmental management and social welfare. The concept of green economy, as discussed by Sebayang⁷ emphasizes the balance between human welfare and environmental sustainability, which is in harmony with the Islamic principles of resource management and environmental conservation as outlined in Maqāṣid Sharī'ah. Urban agriculture is emerging as an important strategy in this regard, offering solutions to food security, urban heat islands, and economic challenges in urban settings. Urban Vertical Farming, as explored

⁶ Hidayat, M. S., Yasin, A., Rahayu Sulistiowati, D., & Regina, T. P. N. Green Economy Initiatives in Enhancing Social Solidarity in the Tourism Sector in Coastal Areas.

⁷ Veraliana Br. Sebayang and others, 'Community Perceptions and the Role of Urban Farming in Reducing Household Daily Consumption Costs', *Journal of Integrated Agribusiness*, 4.2 (2022), 9–19 <<https://doi.org/10.33019/jia.v4i2.3380>>.

in the Apriantoro⁸ context provided by Sharma⁹ underscores the potential of vertical farming in addressing food demand in densely populated areas, thereby contributing to a green economy by reducing food miles, supporting local economies, and improving food security and sustainability.

Hertanti¹⁰ further described how urban agriculture, especially when integrated with Islamic values, can increase food availability and stimulate local economies, resonating with Maqāṣid Sharī'ah's goal of preserving life and ensuring people's well-being. The concept of regenerative cities, which includes urban agriculture as a core component, aligns with the green economy by driving ecological, social, and economic benefits, such as biodiversity support, social interaction, and reduced food processing demands, thus contributing to sustainable urban development. The operational system of Surabaya Waste Central Bank, as analyzed by Masduqie¹¹, demonstrates the practical application of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah principles and green economy through waste management, further supporting the sustainable development goals (SDGs). Research by Yusuf¹² highlights the role of urban agriculture in reducing urban heat islands, demonstrating broader environmental benefits beyond food production. Apriantoro and Ladan¹³ revealed the economic impact of urban agriculture and its contribution to food security, underscoring positive community perceptions and local government support for urban agriculture initiatives. By integrating urban agriculture within the framework of a green economy, guided by Maqāṣid Sharī'ah, it offers a holistic approach to achieving sustainable development by addressing environmental, economic, and social goals simultaneously.

Rapid population growth and global urbanization have posed complex challenges related to food security and environmental impact. In the search for innovative solutions, urban farming is emerging as a promising approach to meet food needs and reduce pressure on the urban environment. However, it is

⁸ M S Apriantoro, Indah Noor Rahayuningsih, and Sarwanto Sarwanto, 'Implementation of Green Economy Through Integrated Urban Farming as Family Economic Resilience During The Pandemic: Maqasid Sharia Perspective', *Iqtishoduna: Journal of Islamic Economics*, 11.1 (2022), 1 <<https://doi.org/10.54471/iqtishoduna.v11i1.1593>>.

⁹ Swayam Prakash Sharma, Namrata Dhanda, and Rajat Verma, 'Urban Vertical Farming: A Review', *Confluence: The Journal of Graduate Liberal Studies*, 2023, 432–37 <<https://doi.org/10.1109/Confluence56041.2023.10048883>>.

¹⁰ Diana Hertati, 'Development of Urban Farming as a Strategy to Support Food Security', *Mimbar*, 2023 <<https://doi.org/10.29313/mimbar.v39i1.2099>>.

¹¹ Muhammad Hamdan Ali Masduqie, Syarifudin Syarifudin, and Ana Toni Roby Candra Yudha, 'Green Economy of Waste Bank in the Perspective of Maqashid Sharia in Surabaya', 8.5 (2021), 593–606 <<https://doi.org/10.20473/VOL8ISS20215PP593-606>>.

¹² Mahmud A Yusuf and others, 'Green Economy Financing According to Fiqh Al-Biah as Part of Maqashid Sharia', *Pen Justisia: Communication Media and Legal Studies (Electronic Edition)*, 21.1 (2023) <<https://doi.org/10.31941/pj.v21i1.2725>>.

¹³ Apriantoro, Rahayuningsih, and Sarwanto; T Ladan, M I H Ibrahim, and Anton Saputra, 'A Geographical Review of Urban Farming and Urban Heat Island in Developing Countries', *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 986.1 (2022), 12071 <<https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/986/1/012071>>.

important to understand the impact of urban farming in the context of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah, an Islamic ethical framework that sets the goals of Islamic Shari'a. Urban farming not only has the potential to provide practical solutions to urban food needs, but can also be an instrument in line with Islamic principles in achieving the goals of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah, such as the maintenance of religion, the maintenance of the soul, the maintenance of offspring, the maintenance of reason, and the maintenance of property. In this context, literature on urban farming and Maqāṣid Sharī'ah offers an understanding of the potential and challenges of green economy development.

Empirical studies have shown that urban farming can improve urban people's access to fresh and quality food, contribute to local food security, and create new economic opportunities. In the context of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah, concepts such as environmental balance, economic justice, and sustainability are important focuses in describing how urban farming can follow Islamic principles¹⁴. Previous research has also emphasized the need for an approach in designing urban farming policies and practices that integrate Islamic ethical values¹⁵. This study explores the role of urban farming in achieving the goals of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah and identifies implementation strategies that are compatible with religious values. By integrating this perspective, it is hoped that this research can provide a conceptual and practical foundation for the development of a sustainable green economy, in accordance with Islamic teachings, and able to provide concrete benefits for society and the environment.

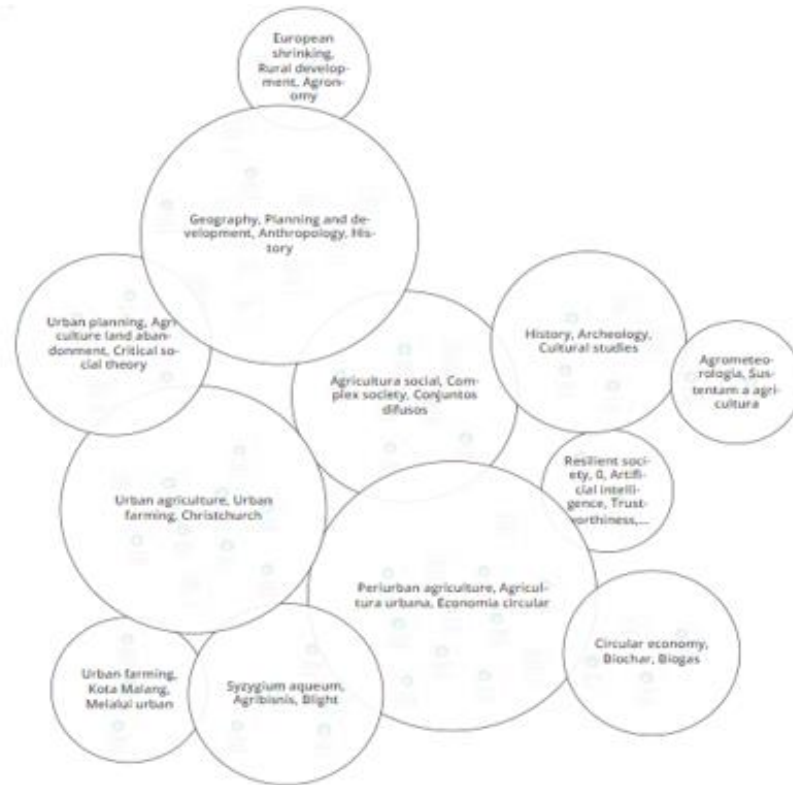
Methods

This research adopts a qualitative approach by applying literature review methods and case studies in the Surabaya Vegetable Village Community to explore the application of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah in the development of the green economy through urban farming practices. The initial phase of research focused on collecting literature related to the concept of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah, urban farming, and green economy development. Literature analysis will involve an in-depth review of empirical studies, scientific articles, and related literature to identify conceptual frameworks related to the integration of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah principles in the context of *urban farming*.

¹⁴ Aleksandra Nowysz and others, 'Urban Agriculture as an Alternative Source of Food and Water Security in Today's Sustainable Cities', *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 19.23 (2022), 15597 <<https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph192315597>>.

¹⁵ J Sun and others, 'Rural tourism industry revitalization path based on the analysis of lock-in effects', *Progress in Geography*, 39.6 (2020), 1037–46 <<https://doi.org/10.18306/dlxjz.2020.06.013>>.

Figure 1.
Identify Conceptual Frameworks



Source: *openknowledgemaps.org* (search results with the keywords Maqāṣid Sharī'ah, urban farming, and green economy)

Case studies are involved to provide concrete insights into the application of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah in urban farming practices in specific locations. The selection of Scase studies will be based on criteria such as successful implementation of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah principles, economic sustainability, social impact, and environmental resilience in urban farming development. Data will be collected through in-depth interviews with relevant stakeholders, field observations, and analysis of related documents. Furthermore, data analysis was conducted by integrating findings from the literature and case studies. The concepts of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah are applied as a framework for evaluating the green economic impact of urban farming, taking into account aspects such as wealth distribution, food security, and community welfare. The results of the study will be presented narratively and an in-depth analysis will be produced to highlight the practical implications and theoretical contributions of this research to the understanding of the relationship between Maqāṣid Sharī'ah, green economy, and urban farming.

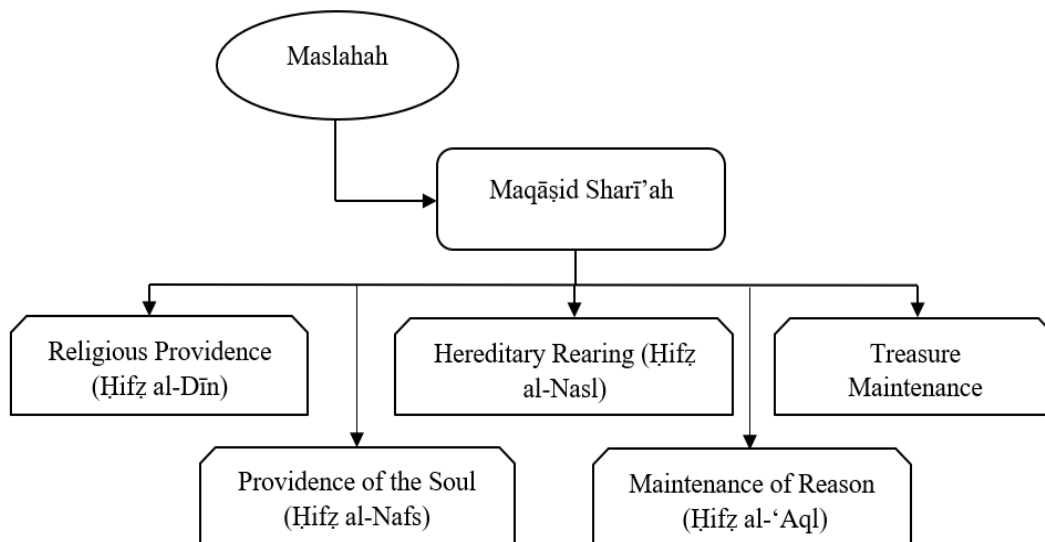
Results and Discussion

The Concept of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah in the Green Economy

The concept of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah in the context of green economy is an approach that emphasizes aspects of benefit and sustainability in economic management. Maqāṣid Sharī'ah, or the goals of Islamic Shari'a, views the green economy through the prism of protecting religion, soul, reason, offspring, and property¹⁶. The implementation of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah in the green economy emphasizes the maintenance of Islamic normative values, ensuring that economic growth takes place in line with the ethics and principles of Shari'a. Research shows that the green economy oriented by the concept of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah focuses on three main concepts: quality of economic growth, environmental efficiency, and social justice. This creates a symbiosis between sustainable economic development and environmental sustainability and social justice. This approach asserts that economic sustainability does not only lie in the financial aspect, but must also consider the impact on society and the environment.

Figure 2.

Maqāṣid Sharī'ah Scheme in Green Economy Development



Maqāṣid Sharī'ah Scheme in Green Economy Development Through Urban Farming:

1. Religious Maintenance

Urban farming based on the principles of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah must ensure that all agricultural activities are carried out with a sense of responsibility towards the creator¹⁷. The selection of agricultural methods that are environmentally friendly and in accordance with Islamic ethics is key to ensuring the sustainability and maintenance of the religion.

¹⁶ Salih Qadir Kareem al-Zanki and Mona Moussa, 'The Circular Economy from an Islamic Perspective: 23–6), 2020(4.2', *الاقتصاد الدائري من منظور إسلامي*.

¹⁷ O Javaid, 'The Principles of a Circular Economy in the Light of Islamic Values and Beliefs', *Journal of Islamic Thought and Civilization*, 2022 <<https://journals.umt.edu.pk/index.php/JITC/article/view/2113>>.

2. Soul Care

This aspect includes urban farming efforts to provide high-quality food, free from harmful chemicals¹⁸. Life preservation can also be improved by creating healthy urban farming environments, providing access to nature, and reducing air pollution levels that can negatively impact public health.

3. Maintenance of offspring

Urban farming can contribute to the maintenance of offspring by ensuring an adequate and diverse food supply for future generations¹⁹. In addition, through education and training programs, urban farming practices can be passed from one generation to the next.

4. Maintenance of Reason

This aspect includes the use of technology and innovation in urban farming practices, such as the implementation of smart farming systems, efficient water resources management, and the use of renewable energy²⁰. Thus, the maintenance of reason can be realized through a smart and sustainable approach in the development of urban agriculture.

5. Treasure Maintenance

Urban farming must encourage the distribution of economic justice by providing business opportunities to the wider community²¹. Treasure maintenance also includes responsible management of natural resources, avoiding overexploitation, and supporting local economies.

Urban Farming in the Maintenance of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah

In the context of religious maintenance, urban farming has a positive impact through environmental sustainability practices²². The use of sustainable farming methods, such as organic farming and efficient natural resource management techniques, can minimize negative impacts on ecosystems. This is in accordance with environmental values in Islam which emphasize responsibility as caliph (custodian) over the earth²³. Thus, urban farming can be considered as a concrete effort to nurture religion through the application of ecological principles that are in line with Maqāṣid Sharī'ah.

¹⁸ Dheasey Amboningtyas, 'The Circular Economy of the Islamic Group Lending Model: Lending Money for Garbage in Return', 2.02 (2021), 136–49 <<https://doi.org/10.32332/IJIE.V2I02.2607>>.

¹⁹ Y C Yussuf, 'A Critical Assessment Of The Circular Economy Concept In The Light Of Maqasid Al Shariah', *Islam Ekonomisi ve Finansı Dergisi (İEFD)*, 2022 <<https://dergipark.org.tr/en/pub/jief/issue/74939/1074828>>.

²⁰ Maura Campa and others, 'Islamic Countries and Maqasid Al-Shariah towards the Circular Economy. The Dubai Case Study.', 17.17 (2021), 1–10 <<https://doi.org/10.13135/2421-2172/4560>>.

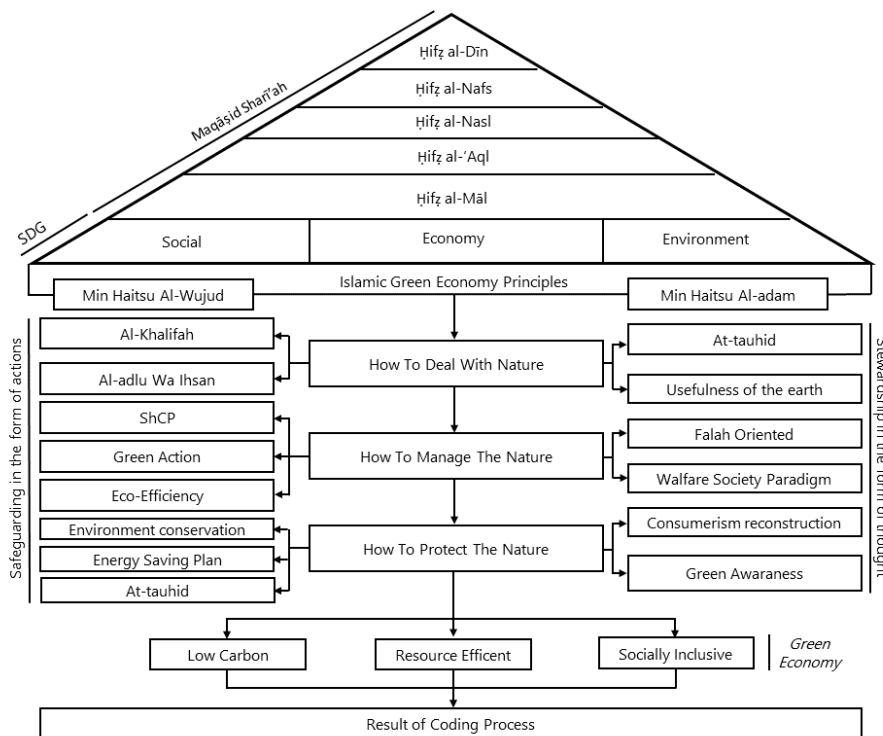
²¹ Odeh Al-Jayyousi and others, 'Re-Thinking Sustainable Development within Islamic Worldviews: A Systematic Literature Review', *Sustainability*, 14.12 (2022), 7300 <<https://doi.org/10.3390/su14127300>>.

²² Campa and others.

²³ M K Anser and others, 'Does Globalization Affect the Green Economy and Environment? The Relationship between Energy Consumption, Carbon Dioxide Emissions, and Economic Growth', *Environmental Science and Pollution Research*, 28.37 (2021), 51105–18 <<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11356-021-14243-4>>.

Figure 3.

Islamic Green Economic Concept Framework



Source: Processed by Researchers, 2024

In the aspect of life maintenance, urban farming provides people access to high-quality food, which has a positive impact on mental health and well-being. The presence of fresh local food sources free from harmful chemicals creates an environment that supports a healthy lifestyle. Thus, urban farming plays a role in meeting basic human needs, including aspects of soul maintenance, in accordance with Islamic ethical values that value the importance of maintaining and maintaining the body as a trust. Raising offspring in urban farming can be applied through an educational approach that involves the community in urban farming activities²⁴. Education programs on farming techniques, sustainability, and ecological values help teach future generations about the importance of protecting and preserving the environment. Through this approach, urban farming has the potential to become a vehicle to convey the values of descendants directly and strengthen the involvement of the younger generation in sustainable agricultural practices.

In the aspect of maintaining sense, urban farming can increase technological innovation in the agricultural sector²⁵. The application of smart farming technology, the use of sensors, and automation

²⁴ C Yu and others, 'Impact of Non-Renewable Energy and Natural Resources on Economic Recovery: Empirical Evidence from Selected Developing Economies', *Resources Policy*, 80 (2023) <<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.resourpol.2022.103221>>.

²⁵ Javid.

systems can improve production efficiency, resource management, and quality control. These innovations are in line with the principles of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah which support the use of reason for the progress and well-being of mankind. Property maintenance in urban farming is reflected through economic inclusion. Urban farming provides new business opportunities, especially for local communities and economically weaker groups. By encouraging economic participation from various levels of society, urban farming can be a means to increase the distribution of wealth in a fair and equitable manner, in accordance with the principles of economic justice in Islam.

Thus, urban farming can be thought of as an interrelated system that encompasses various aspects of life governed by the Maqāṣid Sharī'ah. Through the integration of the principles of ecology, justice, and sustainability in urban farming practices, urban farming acts as a real instrument in maintaining religion, soul, offspring, reason, and property in accordance with Islamic ethical values. Urban farming also has great potential to promote social inclusion and economic justice, by opening up business opportunities for local communities, including economically weak groups²⁶. By providing people with better access to participate in agricultural value chains, urban farming can be a driver of economic inclusion in line with the principles of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah. This creates opportunities for those who previously may have been marginalized to engage actively in economic activity, creating a more inclusive and sustainable economic cycle.

The application of the concept of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah in urban farming also creates meaningful and comprehensive economic sustainability. Urban agriculture that focuses on sustainability principles not only supports meeting the needs of today's economy but also ensures that natural resources and the environment are preserved for future generations. By adopting sustainable agricultural practices, urban farming becomes a strategic tool in achieving the goals of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah, especially in the context of maintaining religion and reason. However, to reach the full potential of urban farming in the context of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah, it is important to overcome several challenges. These include public awareness of Islamic ethical values, expansion of urban agricultural infrastructure, and development of policies that support sustainable agriculture²⁷. Through a deep understanding of the impact of urban farming on aspects of maintaining religion, soul, offspring, reason, and property, it is hoped that this research can provide valuable insights for policy makers, practitioners, and academics to develop better strategies and policies in supporting the growth of a green economy based on Islamic ethics.

²⁶ Muhammad Deni Putra and others, 'Maqoshid Sharia Analysis of the Application of Muzaraoah and Ijarah Akad to Chili Farmers in Nagarrī Taeh Baruah', 7.2 (2023), 156–68.

²⁷ Rezaul Islam and Jihan Husna Srifyan, 'Islamic Business Ethics and Political Economy: A Study of Government Policies in Handling the Food Crisis', 2.2 (2024), 91–110.

Principles of Green Economy in Urban Farming

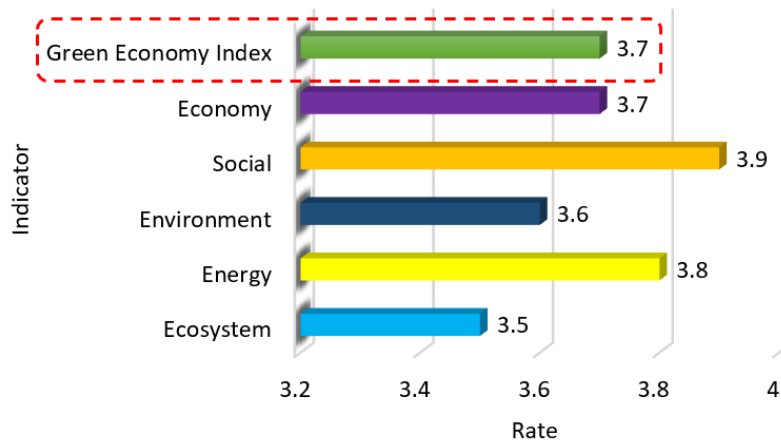
Green economy principles applied in the context of urban farming can make a significant contribution to the achievement of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah's goals. First, the principle of sustainability is the main foundation in urban farming. By adopting sustainable agricultural practices, such as the use of organic fertilizers, crop crops, and efficient water management techniques, urban farming can minimize negative impacts on the environment. This continuity goes hand in hand with the maintenance of religion, where Maqāṣid Sharī'ah emphasized his responsibility as caliph of the earth²⁸. Through the application of this principle, urban farming makes a real contribution to the preservation of nature and the maintenance of environmental values in Islam.

Second, the principle of resource efficiency also plays an important role in the context of urban farming. By utilizing urban space optimally, utilizing efficient irrigation technology, and optimizing energy use, urban farming can increase crop production efficiency. This principle reflects the maintenance of reason in the Maqāṣid Sharī'ah, which highlights the importance of using reason for the public good and sustainability. Thus, resource-efficient urban farming not only supports economic sustainability but is also in accordance with Islamic ethical values that emphasize innovation and wise use of resources. Third, the principle of economic justice in urban farming can be realized through local economic empowerment and fairer distribution. By involving local communities in the agricultural value chain, urban farming can create equitable business opportunities and reduce economic inequality. This principle of economic justice is in accordance with the Maqāṣid Sharī'ah which emphasizes the fair and equitable distribution of wealth. Through economic inclusion and active participation of various levels of society in urban farming, the goal of treasure preservation in Maqāṣid Sharī'ah can be better achieved.

By integrating these green economy principles, urban farming can act as an economic model that is in line with the principles of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah. The application of sustainability, resource efficiency, and economic justice in urban farming practices not only supports the achievement of green economy goals, but also has a positive impact on the maintenance of religion, soul, offspring, reason, and property in the Islamic view. Sustainability in urban farming also includes a systemic approach to waste management and material cycling. The principle of recycling and the composition of organic waste are becoming integral aspects in sustainable urban farming practices. By maximizing the utilization of organic waste and supporting natural cycles, urban farming not only creates a clean environment, but also respects the values of religious and environmental stewardship reflected in Maqāṣid Sharī'ah.

²⁸ Muhamad Subhi Apriantoro and Indah Noor Rahayuningsih, 'Implementation of Green Economy Through Integrated Urban Farming as Family Economic Resilience During The Pandemic : Maqasid Sharia Perspective The Covid-19 Pandemic Is A', 11.148 (2022), 1–16.

Figure 4.
Indonesia Green Economy Index 2024



Source: Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas, data processed 2024

Indonesia's Green Economy Index in 2024 is 3.7, an increase from 3.6 in the previous year. This increase shows that Indonesia is making progress in its economic transformation towards sustainable development. The increase in Indonesia's GEI was mainly driven by improved performance in energy and social indicators. In the energy indicator, Indonesia has succeeded in increasing the utilization of new and renewable energy (EBT) from 11.6% in 2023 to 12.5% in 2024. On social indicators, Indonesia has succeeded in reducing the poverty rate from 9.7% in 2023 to 9.3% in 2024. Despite the increase, Indonesia's GEI is still below the global average, which is 4.0. This shows that Indonesia still has the potential to improve its green economy performance²⁹.

To improve the performance of its green economy, Indonesia needs to focus on several things to increase the use of NRE, especially for the transportation and industrial sectors, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, especially from the energy and transportation sectors. Protect and restore ecosystems, especially forests and peatlands, and improve the quality of life of communities, especially through improved access to clean water, sanitation, and education. By focusing on these things, Indonesia can achieve its target to become a sustainable developed country by 2045. Resource efficiency, especially water and energy use, is a critical principle in maintaining the sustainability of urban farming. Water-efficient irrigation systems, energy efficiency technologies, and the implementation of smart agricultural practices are strategic measures to support resource efficiency.

²⁹ Ministry of National Development Planning/ Bappenas, 2024

The selection of drought-resistant plant varieties or the use of hydroponic technology that saves water can be innovative solutions in achieving the goals of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah, especially in the maintenance of religion and reason. In addition, the principle of economic justice in urban farming can be strengthened through local community economic empowerment programs. The involvement of economically weak communities, such as smallholders or women's groups, in urban farming value chains can create a more equitable distribution of wealth. By providing training and support to them, urban farming can serve as a social and economic problem-solving tool, in keeping with the purpose of treasure preservation in Maqāṣid Sharī'ah. Overall, the integration of green economy principles in urban farming creates a model of economic development that is not only environmentally sustainable but also consistent with Islamic ethical values reflected in Maqāṣid Sharī'ah. By accommodating sustainability, resource efficiency, and economic justice, urban farming can be a holistic solution that supports the maintenance of religion, soul, offspring, reason, and property in the Islamic view.

Application of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah in Urban Farming

As a case study, the research focused on a Kasur Boyo (Kampung Sayur Suroboyo) community in Surabaya Indonesia that had implemented urban farming practices based on Maqāṣid Sharī'ah. In this study, researchers evaluated the extent to which the implementation of urban farming reflects the maintenance of religion, soul, heredity, reason, and property in the context of Islamic values. First, in the aspect of religious maintenance, this community has succeeded in integrating the concept of environmental sustainability in urban farming practices. By adopting organic farming techniques and prudent waste management, they respect the ecological principles in Islam. The community also organizes educational activities that incorporate religious values, providing a better understanding of the importance of caring for the earth as a trust.

Table 1.
 The practice of Surabaya Vegetable Village in fulfilling the principles of sustainability and ecology in Islam

Environmental Aspects	Long-term influence in ecology	Principles of Sustainability and Ecology in Islam
Water use	Reduce the use of water from raw water sources, because in watering vegetable plants use rainwater, wastewater (rice washing water), or used water.	Conserve natural resources including water.
Waste management	Utilizing organic waste as fertilizer which certainly	Minimize environmental pollution.

	reduces the amount of waste disposed of in the environment.	
Energy use	Utilizing renewable energy sources such as solar electricity and wind power.	Reducing dependence on fossil energy that has a negative impact in the long run.

Source: Researcher's processed data, 2024

Second, in soul maintenance, urban farming practices in this region have succeeded in providing better access to quality food. With local vegetable and fruit gardens, communities can enjoy fresh and healthy food without the addition of harmful chemicals. Community involvement programs in the planting and harvesting process also create a sense of ownership and involvement that supports aspects of soul maintenance. The nurturing of offspring is reflected in the efforts of this community to educate the younger generation about sustainable agricultural practices and environmental values in Islam. Training programs and educational activities in local schools have imparted knowledge and skills to children, ensuring that agricultural traditions and sustainability values continue to be passed on to generations to come.

In maintaining reason, Kampung Sayur Surabaya intensifies technological innovation in urban farming practices. The use of sensors for soil and water monitoring, as well as the efficient application of irrigation technology, reflect a smart approach to resource management. This is in line with the principles of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah which emphasizes the use of reason to achieve the sustainability and well-being of mankind. The maintenance of property is reflected in the successful economic inclusion of this community. Kampung Sayur Surabaya develops an agricultural model that involves local residents, helps smallholders, and creates new business opportunities. This action is in accordance with the principles of economic justice in Islam.

Although Kampung Sayur Surabaya achieved some success, it also faced challenges. One of them is the lack of full support from the local government and regulations that have not fully supported urban farming practices based on Maqāṣid Sharī'ah. Empowering communities to overcome these barriers and fight for policy change is key to maintaining the sustainability and successful implementation of urban farming in accordance with Islamic principles. Thus, this case study provides an understanding of how Maqāṣid Sharī'ah is reflected in urban farming practices in certain locations. The challenges and successes encountered by these communities can provide valuable guidance for other communities seeking to integrate Islamic values in urban farming practices.

Obstacles and Challenges in the Implementation of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah in Urban Farming

The integration of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah principles into urban farming practices is faced with a number of obstacles and challenges that need careful attention. One of the main challenges is the low public awareness

of the principles of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah and its relation to urban farming practices. Most people may be less familiar with Islamic ethical values that include the maintenance of religion, soul, heredity, reason, and property. Therefore, more intensive educational efforts are needed to increase public understanding and awareness of the importance of integrating religious values in urban agricultural practices. In addition, regulatory constraints are a significant obstacle in implementing the principles of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah in urban farming. The lack of a clear or lack of a legal framework that supports sustainable and ethical agricultural practices can be a serious obstacle. Alignment and supportive policy changes are needed so that the principles of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah can be effectively integrated into urban farming practices. This involves working together between governments, religious institutions, and other stakeholders to develop regulations that support sustainable agriculture in accordance with Islamic principles.

The lack of government support is also a critical challenge in the integration of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah principles into urban farming practices. Without sufficient support and incentives from the government, it is difficult for sustainable agricultural practices and Islamic ethics to develop significantly. Governments can play an important role in providing financial, infrastructure, and regulatory boosts that support urban agriculture that conforms to religious values. Therefore, the role of the government in creating an environment that supports and stimulates the growth of urban farming based on Islamic ethics is very important. Through a deep understanding of these barriers and challenges, it is expected to formulate more effective strategies to overcome obstacles in the integration of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah principles in urban farming practices. Collaborative efforts between communities, governments, and religious institutions will be key to creating an environment that supports and stimulates the growth of urban farming based on Islamic ethics.

In addition to public awareness, regulation, and government support, another obstacle that may be faced in integrating the principles of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah in urban farming practices is a lack of understanding and suitability to local conditions. Each community has a unique cultural, social, and economic context, and often urban farming models that work in one place cannot be directly applied elsewhere. Therefore, it is necessary to adjust and develop an urban farming model that takes into account the peculiarities of each region, while still adhering to the principles of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah. In addition, economic aspects can also be an obstacle, especially related to the availability of capital and investment to start or develop urban farming practices. Small businesses, urban farmers, or community groups who want to get involved in urban farming may experience significant financial constraints. Therefore, it is important to create financial support, training, and financing mechanisms that can help them start and run urban farming operations in accordance with the principles of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah.

In addition, resistance to change and a lack of understanding of the long-term benefits of urban farming can be obstacles. People who have become accustomed to conventional farming models may need to be

made aware of the positive values that Maqāṣid Sharī'ah-based urban farming can provide. Extension campaigns and public education are important to help change perceptions and build community support for the transformation towards sustainable and ethical urban agriculture. In overcoming these barriers, collaboration between governments, non-governmental organizations, religious institutions, and local communities is essential. Training, coaching, and mentoring programs can provide direct support to those who want to get involved in Maqāṣid Sharī'ah-based urban farming. Thus, it is hoped that these barriers can be overcome and the integration of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah principles in urban farming practices can be more effective and have a positive impact in the long run.

Conclusion

First, urban farming can be interpreted as an effective instrument in achieving the goals of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah, namely the maintenance of religion, soul, offspring, reason, and property. By applying the principles of ecology, economic justice, and sustainability in urban agriculture, communities can create an environment that is in line with Islamic teachings, creating a positive impact on daily life and meeting essential needs. Second, urban farming not only has a positive impact on economic and environmental aspects, but also significantly strengthens community involvement and understanding of Islamic ethical values. Through education, training, and participatory activities, urban farming is an effective vehicle to shape people's awareness and understanding of the principles of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah.

However, in its application comes with challenges. Lack of public awareness of Islamic values, regulatory constraints, and inadequate government support are major obstacles to the integration of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah principles into urban farming practices. Increasing collaborative business between communities, governments, and religious institutions is key to overcoming these barriers and strengthening the sustainability of urban farming practices based on Islamic ethics. As recommended by researchers, further efforts are needed in public outreach and education about the relationship between Maqāṣid Sharī'ah and urban farming practices. Improved regulations and full support from the government are also imperatives to create an environment that supports the growth of urban farming based on Islamic ethics. Case studies at the site of this research were conducted, providing concrete and inspiring insights for other communities to adopt and develop sustainable urban farming practices and conform to the principles of Maqāṣid Sharī'ah.

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