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The Relevance Between The Concept Of Green Economy And Maqashid Al-Shari'ah: An Alternative Strategy For Addressing The Challenges Of Pollution And Climate Change

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Abstract: The global environmental crisis, marked by increasing pollution and extreme climate change, poses a significant threat to the sustainability of human life and ecosystem worldwide, including in Indonesia. This study explores the integration of green economy principles with the Islamic concept of maqashid al-shariah to address these challenges. Utilizing a qualitative research method with a literature review approach, the study highlights that investing in clean technology and green infrastructure is crucial for reducing air pollution and mitigating climate change impacts. Key strategies include adopting renewable energy sources, enhancing energy efficiency, and implementing strict emission standards. The findings indicate that these measures can improve air quality, reduce congestion, and promote sustainable development. The study also emphasizes the importance of preserving natural capital and fostering intergenerational equity, aligning with the principles of maqashid al-shariah. To achieve these goals, collaborative efforts among government, private sector, and communities are essential. The study recommends further research on the practical implementation of green economy strategies in various Indonesian regions, the socio-economic impacts of such transition, and the development of educational programs to raise public awareness about environmental sustainability. This approach aims to support Indonesia's journey towards sustainable and eco-friendly economic growth.

Keywords: Green Economy; Maqashid al-Shariah; Climate Change Pollutions; Air pollution Reduction; Sustainable Development

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1. Introduction

The global environmental crisis, characterized by escalating pollution and extreme climate change, has become a serious threat to the survival of both human populations and ecosystems worldwide, including in Indonesia (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)(2023). As an archipelagic country with high biodiversity, Indonesia is particularly vulnerable to the negative impact of climate change, such as rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and coastal ecosystem degradation (Basuki et. Al., 2022). The increase in global temperatures, air pollution, and land degradation has led to various environmental issues that jeopardize food security, public health, and the national economy (UNEP, 2020).

An analysis of data from 166 meteorological stations provided by the Indonesian Meteorological, Climatological, and Geophysical Agency (BMKG) reveals that the average air temperature for September 2023 was 27.0°C. This is higher than the climatological normal for September, which for the period 1991-2020, was 26.6°C (within a normal range of 20.1°C to 28.6°C). The anomaly for September 2023 thus indicates a positive deviation of 0.4°C. This temperature anomaly marks the fourth highest since the commencement of observations in 1981 (Wicaksono, 2024).

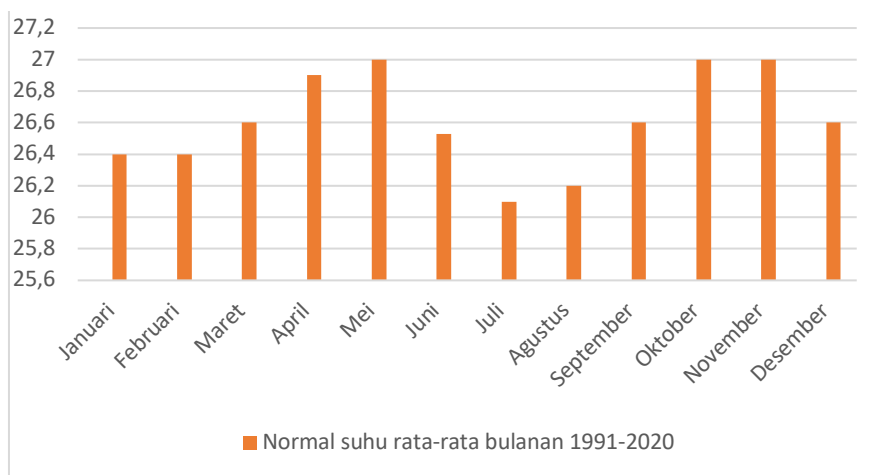


Figure 1 Normal monthly average temperature in Indonesia 1991-2020

Source: <https://www.bmkg.go.id>

In the face of increasingly complex environmental challenges, the transition to a green economy has become more urgent. A green economy offers a comprehensive approach to addressing environmental issues while promoting sustainable economic growth (King, 2019). By adopting more efficient production and consumption practices, utilizing natural resources sustainably, and developing clean technologies, a green economy can contribute to the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, the improvement of environmental quality, and the enhancement of societal well-being (Renewable and Agency, 1981). Often referred to as a sustainable or low-carbon economy, a green economy is an economic system that seeks to integrate economic growth with the sustainable use of resources and environmental protection. Its primary objective is to minimize the negative environmental impacts of economic activities and improve social welfare. This includes transforming how energy is produced and used, managing waste, utilizing natural resources, and fostering the development of environmentally-friendly technologies (Lestari et al., 2023).

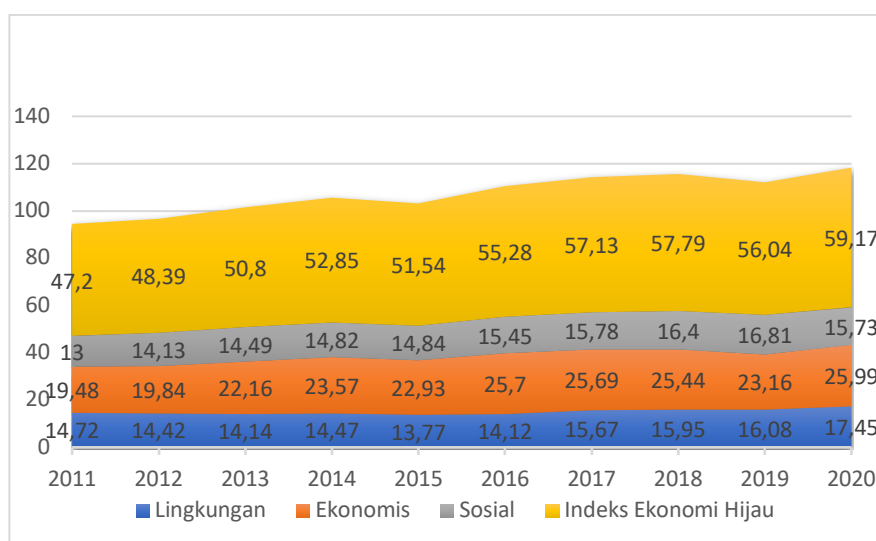


Figure 2 Indonesian Green Economy Index 2011-2020

Source: transitionenergi.id

Figure 2, with a combined score of 59.17 in 2020, shows the right path for the country's green economic growth. The clear direction of reducing emissions intensity is mainly driven by policies related to FOLU, such as the forest moratorium which has succeeded in keeping primary forest area high since 2011 (Ministry of National Development Planning/Bappenas 2020).

In Indonesia, the implementation of a green economy has enormous potential to overcome various environmental problems. The abundant potential of renewable energy such as solar, wind and geothermal power can be utilized to reduce dependence on fossil energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions (Sudarta 2022). Apart from that, developing a sustainable agricultural sector, sustainable forest management, and developing nature-based tourism can provide economic benefits while preserving the environment (Kurnia et al. 2022).

However, the transition to a green economy in Indonesia still faces a number of challenges. Some of these are the lack of public awareness of the importance of the environment, limited infrastructure, dependence on fossil energy, and lack of conducive policy support. Therefore, more comprehensive and integrated efforts are needed to encourage the implementation of the green economy in all sectors (Firdiana Nur Auliya and Nurhadi Nurhadi 2023).

This research aims to analyze green economic strategies that are relevant for Indonesia in the context of the environmental challenges it faces. By understanding the factors that influence the successful implementation of a green economy, it is hoped that we can provide effective policy recommendations to support the transition to a more sustainable green economy in Indonesia.

2. Theoretical Study

2.1. Green Economic Theory

Green economic theory is an economic approach that focuses on sustainability and media protection. Framing refers to the way people select and convey information that can influence their perception and understanding of an issue or event. In the Green Growth Program in Indonesia, framing theory can help in compiling messages and information related to economic policies to influence the way society and other stakeholders interpret and understand these steps. By selecting and conveying information in an appropriate framework, the government and related institutions can influence the public's perception and understanding of economic policy (Shabrina and Rahmadhanti F 2024).

A green economy refers to an economy that is human-centered and in harmony with the environment on land and at sea (blue economy). Every activity, investment and infrastructure contained in the green economy aims to maximize the energy available for the transportation and industrial sectors that use fossil fuels, switch to carbon-based industries, encourage sustainable economic growth, protect the environment, and increase economic productivity on land and sea without exploiting or creating environmental problems. This economic development will provide significant opportunities for strong and sustainable economic growth while encouraging social cohesion and increasing natural resources, so that it can quietly contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Djihadul Mubarak,

2023). The government must carry out special programs to protect the environment while stabilizing the economy to ensure economic development continues. One of the government programs related to this problem is the green economy program (Latifah & Abdullah, 2024).

A green economy is defined as an economy that enhances human well-being and social progress while significantly reducing environmental risks and ecological complexities. At its simplest a green economy can be described as low-carbon, resource-efficient, and socially inclusive. In a green economy, income growth and increased productivity are driven by public and private instruments that reduce carbon emissions and pollution, improve energy and daylight productivity, and restore biodiversity and ecosystems. These investment must be supported by targeted government policies, regulatory reforms, and regulatory changes. Development pathways should sustain, enhance and, where necessary, rebuild nature capital as a crucial economic asset and public benefit, particularly for the poor whose livelihoods and security depend heavily on nature (Aqila, 2024).

A green economy, which includes investments in biotechnology, energy-efficient products, creative industries, and environmentally friendly lifestyles, will significantly enhance well-being and environmental conditions. A major effort in controlling environmental impacts is the calculation of the Green Gross Domestic product (Green GDP), which has been introduced by BPS. Indonesia's Green GDP for national development accounts for the available natural resources, the amount consumed, and the depletion of natural resources. It also considers the costs required to protect the environment (Ali, Saputra, & Mahaputra, 2023).

This economic model has emerged as a result of humanity's tendency to prioritize profit over sustainability. The current economic model encourages individuals to employ all methods, irrespective of environmental considerations, to achieve maximum profit. The exploitation and utilization of marine resources without conservation efforts to protect human life can have detrimental effects on the environment. This not only reflects the state of the environment but also the condition of human life itself. Global warming and climate change are just a few of the numerous environmental issues that are observed, which are both local and global in nature. The increasing awareness of environmental issues that are observed, which are both local and global in nature. The increasing awareness of environmental issues has prompted countries worldwide, including Indonesia, to align economic growth with environmental conservation efforts and to develop an economic paradigm that integrates environmental and social aspects (Iskandar & Akbar, 2019).

According to recent research (Aqila, 2024), despite the numerous benefits of a green economy, several challenges must be addressed in its implementation:

1. Investment and Financing: The transition to green economy requires significant investment in green infrastructure, clean technology, and capacity development. This necessitates funding from governments, private businesses, and international organizations.
2. Policy and Regulation: To support green economy, fiscal incentives, emission standards, and the removal of environmentally harmful subsidies are needed.
3. Behavioral Change and Awareness: The success of a green economy also relies on increasing public behavior and awareness regarding the importance of sustainable lifestyles and environmental protection.
4. Institutional Capacity: Developing a green economy requires strong institutional capacity, such as inter-departmental coordination, collaboration with the participation of civil society.

2.2. Theory of Maqashid Al-Sharia

In linguistic terms, "maqashid al-sharia" refers to the objectives or goals of path or tradition, regardless of this nature. The term "sharia" denotes a place visited for a specific purpose, while "maqashid al-sharia" represents the intentions and objectives behind visiting that place. According to Az-Zuhaili, maqashid al-sharia are the meanings and wisdom considered by the sharia in its laws, whether in all or most of the existing laws. Zuhaili further explains that maqashid al-sharia are the wisdom inherent in each law prescribed by the sharia.

Maqashid al-sharia is the concept of formulating laws using the objectives of Islamic law as a reference. Since the essence of maqashid al-sharia is common good (maslahah), the theory of maqashid is inseparable from maslahah. As Asy-Syatibi stated, the pillars of human welfare consist of five essential aspects: religion, life, intellect, progeny, and property (Achmad Beadie Busyroel Basyar, 2020). One of the primary objectives of Islamic law, according to maqashid al-sharia, is to ensure the sustainability of living beings through environmental preservation, as articulated in the concept of ecological fiqh. Therefore, to guarantee sustainable living, environmental protection is a fundamental goal of sharia (uluum & Nugroho, 2023).

Erni Haryani Bahri (2022) in her research emphasizes the significance of studying Islamic law, particularly the theory of maqashid al-sharia. The following recommendations highlight its urgency.

1. Adaptability of Islamic Law to Social Change: Islamic law originates from divine revelation and is intended for humanity. Consequently, it is constantly faced with social changes. This raises the question of whether Islamic law,

primarily sourced from the Qur'an and Hadith, can adapt to social transformations. Only through research into various aspects of Islamic law, including the theory of maqashid al-sharia, can answers to this question be found.

2. **Historical Perspective:** Historically, it is evident that the prophet Muhammad, his companions, the Tabi'in (followers of the companions), and subsequent generations of mujtahids (Islamic jurists) have paid attention to this theory.
3. **Crucial Knowledge for Ijtihad:** Understanding maqashid al-sharia is essential for the success of mujtahid in their ijtihad (independent reasoning). The foundation of legal objectives is crucial for addressing emerging issues in individual relationships. According to Abdul Wahhab Khallaf (1968), only those who comprehend the objectives of sharia texts.

3. Methodology

This study employs a qualitative research method utilizing literature review analysis. Consequently, the nature of this research is library-based. All data collected and analyzed are derived from literature or other types of documentation, such as journal articles or other relevant and widely used media. The data collection technique used in this research is referred to as library research, which involves searching for data related to the research findings presented in the title of the study by the researcher.

4. Study Results

4.1. The Relevance of Green Economy Theory and Maqashid Al-Sharia

Maqashid al-sharia, a philosophy centered on the concept of *maslahah* (public interest), forms the foundation for a green economy. The preservation of religion (*Hifzhu ad-din*), life (*Hifzu an-nafs*), intellect (*Hifz al-aql*), progeny (*Hifz al-nasl*), and property (*Hifz al-maal*) (Marina, Tondoyekti, and Fchrozi, 2024).

According to Eni Hryani Bahri's research (2022), in relation to the level of *dharuriyyah* (necessities) within maqashid al-sharia as articulated by al-Juwaini and al-Syaitibi, the green economy can be explained as follows:

1. Green Economy and Hifz al-Din

The green economy can be integrated into the discussion of *hifz al-din*, as environmental degradation essentially constitutes a violation of religious principles. Religion has placed humans in three pivotal roles regarding their treatment of nature and the environment: upholding justice and benevolence, acting as Allah's stewards (*khalifah*), and protecting the earth.

2. Green Economy and Hifz al-Nafs

The environment also falls under the second category of *dharuriyyat*, which is *muhafadzah 'ala an-nafs* or *hifz al-nafs*, meaning the preservation of human life, safety, and health. The more the environment deteriorates, the more human life and health are threatened. Leaders must find the best ways to prevent harm to their citizens, particularly the most critical harm to human bodies. Therefore, the state must do everything possible to reduce carbon emissions and implement a green economy to mitigate the adverse effects of capitalistic industrialization that disregards environmental concerns.

3. Green Economy and Hifz al-Nasl

Nasl can be interpreted as "generation", referring to the continuation of human progeny on earth. Environmental imbalance will transfer the damages caused by the current generation to future generations, threatening their existence. Children's education (*tarbiyyat al-daulad*) should instill a spirit of environmental stewardship, fostering a sense of responsibility and concern for their own health and damaged environment that limits their ability to utilize it for their well-being. Environmental degradation can lead to declining health and economic prospects for future generations.

4. Green Economy and Hifz al-Aql

Allah forbids the consumption of substances that harm the mind. To safeguard citizens' mental health, green economic policies aimed at reducing carbon emissions must be a priority. Environmental damage, such as air and water pollution, produces harmful substances that jeopardize brain health. Exposure to pollutants can cause inflammation in the brain, damaging neural connections and brain structure. Additionally, a polluted environment increases the risk of various behavioral and psychological issues, such as delinquency, hallucinations, crime, and oxygen and blood to think clearly and maximize its intellectual and spiritual potential for daily positive activities.

5. Green Economy and Hifz al-Mal

Social welfare, a principle of the green economy, is closely related to this maqashid. Economic inequality has increased in recent years due to consistent economic policies. Environmental damage has incurred significant costs for governments, businesses, and communities due to floods, settlement destruction, and other disasters. In Islamic law, the state is responsible for protecting all forms of property. Islam recognizes three types of ownership: individual ownership, encompassing personal assets like houses, cars, jewelry, money, land, factories, and gardens; public ownership, including highways, rivers and seas; and state ownership, such as military industries, electricity companies, and fuel corporations.

Hifz al-mal emphasizes that the state's duty is to ensure a fair distribution of wealth, preventing wealth monopolies by a few individuals. Consequently, the vision of social welfare in a green economy aligns with and should be integrated into maqashid al-shariah.

4.2. Strategies for Green Economy to Reduce Air Pollution

One of the pressing environmental issues faced by cities worldwide, including those in Indonesia, is pollution. Air, water, and soil pollution can significantly impact the environment, human health, and the quality of life. The smart city concept offers effective solutions to take pollution (Nurlukman and Basit, 2023). The increasing number of motor vehicles and the mobility of the population contribute to harmful emissions and inhalable dangerous particles. These particles can affect respiratory tracts, cause eye irritation, and increase the long-term risk of heart and lung diseases, apart from having detrimental effects on the environment. Rising air pollution at the micro-level could hinder Indonesia from achieving its Golden Indonesia 2045 development target (Wahiddiyah et al. 2024).

The pursuit of a green economy and sustainable development remains a primary focus of various government initiatives. A green economy provides a comprehensive approach to addressing environmental, social, and economic crises. Aiming to eradicate poverty and social conflict, the green economy encompasses methodologies, conceptualizations, implementations, and community engagement techniques for sustainability. The energy crisis and its economic impact necessitate lifestyle changes to implement a green economy. Additionally, preserving the economic ecosystem can benefit future generations by producing goods without depleting natural resources.

In essence, creating a green economy involves adhering to five core principles: enhancing societal well-being, achieving intergenerational equity, preserving, restoring, and investing in natural resources, and increasing sustainable consumption to benefit future generations. A robust system is essential to achieving these goals. Specifically, establishing a green economy includes efforts to ensure that the economy promotes societal well-being, fosters and maintains intergenerational equity, restores and invests in natural resources, and increases sustainable consumption to support future generations. Such a system should be integrated and capable of effective action (Zola et al. 2023).

Shabrina and Rahmadhanti (2024) discovered that the Global Green Growth Institute (GGI) emphasizes robust collaboration with the Indonesian government and various stakeholders. In Indonesia, GGI implements several programs aimed at reducing carbon emissions:

1. Green Budgeting – State Budget (APBN) 4.1%
This program involves allocating 4.1% of the state budget (APBN) towards environmentally friendly budget management.
2. Green investment – Green Sukuk
This program promotes investment in sustainable financial instruments such as green sukuk, which are Sharia-compliant bonds.
3. GCCF (Climate Change Fiscal Framework) – Environmental Fund
The GCCF is a fiscal framework dedicated to climate change, intended to mobilize funds for climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts.
4. Carbon Pricing – APBN Non-Principal Debt
To reduce greenhouse gas emissions, this program uses carbon pricing to address non-principal state budget (APBN) debt.
5. ETM (Energy Transition Mechanism) – Non-Trade: Carbon Tax System-Based Payment (RSPB)
The ETM aims to accelerate the transition to clean energy in a fair and affordable manner to achieve Net Zero Emissions. The Non-Trade: Carbon Tax System-Based Payment (RSPB) is a carbon tax-based payment system designed to facilitate this transition.

4.3. Strategies for a Green Economy in Mitigating Climate Change

The green economy hinges on three primary strategies: reducing carbon emissions, enhancing energy efficiency and natural resource use, and preventing the loss of ecosystem services and biodiversity. These strategies enable economies to achieve low-carbon, resource-efficient, and socially inclusive development. Implementing these strategies necessitates both public and private investments, alongside political reforms and regulatory changes. Consequently, for the benefit of the economy and society at large, preserving, strengthening, and rebuilding natural capital is essential. In sustainable development, the green economy aims to address poverty, ensuring a better quality of life without depleting natural resources. Since the restoration of social and environmental dynamics cannot be guaranteed in the short, medium, or long term, promoting the green economy without considering the needs of vulnerable groups and environmental degradation is a mistake (Mahendradatta et al., 2024).

According to Rusiadi, Efendi, and Ulfa (2024), several common strategies can be employed within the context of a green economy:

1. **Enhancing Energy Efficiency:** Utilizing more efficient technologies, such as LED lighting system, high-efficiency machinery, and buildings designed to maximize natural energy use, will reduce energy use, will reduce energy consumption.
2. **Utilizing Renewable Energy:** Increasing the use of renewable energy sources like solar, wind, hydro, and biomass to reduce dependence on fossil fuels, which contribute to greenhouse gas emissions.
3. **Sustainable Waste Management:** Mitigation the negative environmental impact of waste by promoting recycling, effective waste treatment, and reducing the disposal of hazardous chemicals and plastics.
4. **Developing Sustainable Transportation:** Improving public transportation systems, building infrastructure for sustainable transportation such as bicycles, and encouraging the use of electric vehicles to reduce air pollution from motor vehicles.
5. **Sustainable Agriculture and Food:** Ensuring sustainable food availability and ecosystem balance by adopting organic farming practices, reducing synthetic chemical pesticides and fertilizers, and enhancing biodiversity.
6. **Conserving Natural Resources:** Managing natural resources such as water, soil, and biodiversity sustainably while protecting forests, wetlands, and other critical ecosystems to maintain ecological balance and biodiversity.
7. **Public Education and Awareness:** Educating communities on the importance of environmental sustainability through educational campaigns, environmental literacy programs, and guidance on eco-friendly lifestyles.
8. **Policy and Regulation:** Establishing regulations that encourage green technologies, providing fiscal incentives for environmentally friendly investments, and limiting or banning environmentally harmful economic practices.
9. **Technological Innovation:** Supporting research and development of technologies that enable economic growth without increasing the carbon footprint or exacerbating environmental degradation.
10. **International Collaboration:** Engaging in international cooperation to address global environmental issues such as biodiversity conservation and climate change.

5. Conclusions

This study demonstrates that investment in clean technology and green infrastructure is essential for reducing air pollution and mitigating the effects of climate change. By adopting renewable energy sources, enhancing energy efficiency, and implementing stricter emission standards, emission reduction targets can be achieved. Moreover, green open spaces and efficient public transportation systems improve air quality and reduce congestion.

The principles of Maqashid al-shariah, which emphasize the importance of human welfare and environmental preservation, align well with the concept of a green economy. By implementing integrated green economy strategies, we can create a healthier and more sustainable environment for future generations. Achieving these goals requires collaboration among the government, private sector, and community to promote the adoption of clean technologies and environmentally friendly practices.

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