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Maqasid al-Shariah: Foundation for Sustainable Sharia Economic Development

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Sustainable development in Islamic economics requires a solid foundation to ensure alignment between Islamic principles and global economic dynamics. Maqāṣid al-Sharī‘ah, as the fundamental objectives of Islamic law, provides a relevant framework for developing a Sharia-based economy that focuses not only on material profit but also on social welfare and justice. This study examines how maqāṣid al-sharī‘ah can serve as a strong foundation for the sustainable development of Sharia economics.

Methods: Using a qualitative approach, this research analyzes the concept of maqāṣid al-sharī‘ah in relation to Islamic economics. The analysis focuses on the integration of maqāṣid al-sharī‘ah principles in Sharia economic practices, emphasizing social justice, welfare, and sustainable development.

Results: The study finds that maqāṣid al-sharī‘ah offers clear guidance in the development of a just and sustainable Sharia economy, prioritizing public interest, social welfare, and long-term economic sustainability. Although challenges remain in implementing these principles within the modern global economic system, maqāṣid al-sharī‘ah remains relevant as a foundation for developing sustainable Sharia economics.

Discussion: The research discusses how maqāṣid al-sharī‘ah can serve as the foundation for Islamic economic policies, ensuring that the economy does not solely pursue profit but also creates social welfare and sustainability in the long run. Tensions between Islamic economic principles and conventional economic systems require adaptation and innovation in their application.

Conclusion: This study emphasizes the importance of integrating maqāṣid al-sharī‘ah in the development of sustainable Sharia economics. Understanding and implementing the objectives of maqāṣid al-sharī‘ah in the context of Islamic economics is crucial for creating a fair, sustainable, and inclusive economic system.

Novelty: This research provides new insights into how maqāṣid al-sharī‘ah can be applied in the context of Sharia economics to support sustainable development and how these principles can guide future economic policies.

Keywords: Maqāṣid al-Sharī‘ah, Islamic economics, sustainable development, social justice, welfare.



INTRODUCTION

The development of Islamic economics has gained significant attention globally, as it offers an alternative to conventional economic systems by integrating ethical principles derived from Islamic teachings (Abdullah, 2018; Adiba, 2019; Akbar and Kassim, 2023; Ahyani et al., 2024; Addury and Ramadhani, 2024). The core of Islamic economics lies in its ability to promote social justice, fairness, and sustainability, ensuring the well-being of society while encouraging economic prosperity. One of the most vital components of Islamic law that guides economic behavior is *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* (objectives of Islamic law). *Maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* focuses on the protection of faith, life, intellect, progeny, and property, with an emphasis on achieving public welfare and social justice. These objectives are crucial not only for shaping individual and societal behavior but also for informing economic policies that align with the broader goals of Islam (Ahyani, 2023; Mutmainah et al., 2024).

In recent years, there has been growing interest in integrating *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* into the development of Islamic economic systems that are not only ethically grounded but also sustainable. However, despite this increasing interest, there remains a gap in understanding how the principles of *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* can be systematically applied to create a sustainable economic framework, particularly in a global economy that is heavily influenced by capitalist structures. Islamic economics is often seen as a theoretical system, and its practical implementation, especially in the realm of sustainable development, requires careful consideration of both religious and economic factors.

This research aims to explore how *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* can serve as a foundation for the sustainable development of Sharia-based economic systems. The study seeks to address two central questions: first, how can *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* principles be effectively integrated into Islamic economic practices to promote long-term sustainability, and second, how can these principles contribute to economic policies that ensure fairness, justice, and welfare for all members of society. By addressing these questions, this research intends to bridge the gap between theory and practice in the field of Islamic economics.

The significance of this study lies in its potential to provide a clear framework for policymakers, economists, and scholars to adopt *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* as a guiding principle in the development of economic policies that are not only profitable but also socially responsible and environmentally sustainable. This study will contribute to the existing body of knowledge by offering insights into the practical applications of *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* in the modern economic context, where ethical considerations are increasingly becoming a focal point.

Furthermore, this research will enhance the understanding of how Islamic economic principles can be harmonized with contemporary economic systems to foster sustainable development, offering a holistic approach to tackling global challenges such as poverty, inequality, and environmental degradation. Through this, the study aims to contribute to the ongoing discourse on the relevance and applicability of Islamic economics in addressing the complexities of the modern world. The integration of *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* into sustainable economic practices

represents a promising avenue for creating a more just, balanced, and sustainable global economic order.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The field of Islamic economics has evolved over time, with a significant focus on integrating Islamic ethical principles into modern economic systems. One of the core guiding frameworks of Islamic economics is *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* (Ahyani, 2023), which refers to the higher objectives and goals of Islamic law. *Maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* serves as a foundation for Islamic economic principles, aiming to preserve and enhance human well-being by ensuring justice, fairness, and sustainability. This literature review examines existing research on the relationship between *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* and sustainable economic development, focusing on the integration of Islamic principles into contemporary economic practices.

Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah in Islamic Economics

Maqāṣid al-sharīʿah, as articulated by scholars such as al-Ghazālī, al-Shātibī, and Ibn Ashur, represents the broader objectives of Islamic law aimed at securing the welfare of humanity (Asy-Syatibi, 2004; Ghazali, 2013; Citaningati, 2024). These objectives are often categorized into *dharūriyyāt* (necessities), *hājiyyāt* (needs), and *tahsīniyyāt* (luxuries), each corresponding to different levels of human requirements. Scholars have long debated how *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* can be applied to economic systems, focusing on its potential to foster justice, reduce inequality, and promote sustainable development. For instance, Ibn Ashur emphasizes that economic activity in Islam should serve the greater good and ensure the well-being of all members of society, making *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* a powerful tool for addressing economic disparities (Citaningati, 2024).

In the context of Islamic economics, *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* provides a framework for understanding economic activities and policies that prioritize social welfare over individual gain. According to Chapra (2008), the ultimate aim of an Islamic economy is not just to achieve material wealth, but to enhance the moral and spiritual well-being of individuals and society (Kusnan et al., 2022). This perspective aligns closely with the objectives of *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah*, as it emphasizes the importance of maintaining justice and equity in economic systems. Research by Iqbal (2014) further asserts that Islamic economics, guided by *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah*, prioritizes the eradication of poverty, equitable wealth distribution, and the provision of basic needs, which are essential for achieving sustainable economic development.

Sustainable Development in Islamic Economics

Sustainability is another critical theme in Islamic economics, as it incorporates both ethical and environmental dimensions (Citaningati, 2024). Sustainable development is often defined by the Brundtland Commission (1987) as meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. In Islamic economics, sustainable development is closely tied to the principles of justice, equity, and environmental stewardship, which are deeply embedded in *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* (Abdullah et al., 2023).

Research by (Abdullah et al., 2024; Adnan et al., 2024; Ahmad et al., 2024) highlights the importance of sustainable economic development within the Islamic framework. He argues that Islamic economics, guided by *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah*, offers a comprehensive approach to sustainability by integrating the concepts of social justice, environmental protection, and economic equity. Islamic finance, as part of Islamic economics, emphasizes ethical investing, risk-sharing, and the prohibition of harmful activities such as usury (*riba*) and speculative trading (*maysir*). According to (Ribadu and Wan Ab. Rahman, 2019; Ahyani et al., 2020; Ahyani and Muharir, 2021; Ahyani, 2021)), these principles contribute to economic sustainability by ensuring that financial activities do not exploit individuals or harm society, aligning with the broader objectives of *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah*.

Similarly, (Loures et al., 2019; Qoyum et al., 2022; Wang et al., 2023) suggests that *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* can help shape sustainable economic policies by focusing on both social and environmental aspects. This dual focus addresses the need for economic policies that protect the environment while fostering economic growth. Studies have shown that Islam's emphasis on responsible consumption and the prohibition of wastefulness (*isrāf*) promotes sustainability, as it encourages the efficient use of resources for long-term benefits.

Integration of Maqāṣid al-Sharīʿah in Modern Economic Systems

Despite the theoretical alignment of *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* with sustainable development, there are significant challenges in integrating Islamic economic principles into modern economic systems. One of the primary challenges is reconciling Islamic economic values with the principles of the global capitalist system. As (Cao et al., 2023) notes, Islamic economics is often perceived as being at odds with conventional economic systems, which prioritize individual profit maximization and financial liberalization over social justice and welfare. The integration of *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* into modern economies requires a paradigm shift that considers both the spiritual and material aspects of human existence.

In their study, (Rahnema and Nomani, 1992) highlight the need for Islamic economic systems to adapt to the complexities of modern markets, while still upholding the ethical principles of Islam. They argue that Islamic financial institutions should prioritize risk-sharing and equitable distribution of wealth, ensuring that the benefits of economic growth are shared by all members of society. This, they suggest, would align with the objectives of *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah*, which seeks to eliminate economic injustice and inequality (Hariyanto, 2022).

Further research by (Farooqui et al., 2024; Fonseka and Farooque, 2024) has focused on the potential for *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* to influence modern Islamic finance, particularly in the areas of Islamic banking, *sukuk*, and ethical investment (Jan et al., 2023). These scholars suggest that *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* can provide a framework for creating innovative financial products that promote sustainable development and social welfare. However, they also note that practical implementation faces significant hurdles, including legal, institutional, and regulatory challenges in aligning Islamic financial practices with modern economic systems.



Gaps and Contributions of This Study

While much has been written about the theoretical foundations of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* and its relevance to Islamic economics, there remains a gap in understanding how these principles can be systematically integrated into modern economic systems to achieve sustainable development. This study aims to fill this gap by providing a comprehensive analysis of how *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* can serve as a foundation for the development of sustainable Sharia-based economic systems. The research will contribute to the existing literature by offering practical insights on how Islamic economic principles can be applied to create a balanced, equitable, and environmentally sustainable economic framework that aligns with global development goals.

This research also seeks to address the challenges identified in the literature regarding the integration of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* into contemporary economic systems. By exploring the role of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* in guiding economic policy, the study aims to offer practical recommendations for policymakers, economists, and financial institutions seeking to align their practices with Islamic ethical principles while contributing to the broader goals of sustainable development.

In summary, the literature on *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* and its application to sustainable development highlights its potential to guide the creation of a fairer, more just economic system. However, the practical integration of these principles into modern economic systems remains a challenge. This study builds on existing research by examining how *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* can provide a foundation for the development of sustainable Sharia economics, contributing to the ongoing discourse on the relevance of Islamic economics in addressing contemporary global challenges.

METHODS

This study This study employs a qualitative research design to explore the role of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* in fostering sustainable Sharia economic development. The qualitative approach is chosen as it provides an in-depth understanding of the complex relationship between Islamic principles and modern economic practices. The research primarily relies on document analysis, expert interviews, and case study analysis to collect data, allowing for a comprehensive exploration of how *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* can be integrated into economic development strategies that promote sustainability, equity, and social justice within Islamic economics.

The first technique for data collection is a thorough literature review, involving scholarly articles, books, and reports on Islamic economics, *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*, and sustainable development. The literature serves as the foundation for understanding the theoretical and practical application of Islamic principles in contemporary economic systems. Credible sources, such as journals indexed in Scopus and Google Scholar, are primarily used to ensure the accuracy and relevance of the information.

To supplement the literature review, the study conducts **semi-structured interviews** with experts in the field of Islamic economics. These experts include academicians, policymakers,

and practitioners who have experience in applying Islamic principles within economic systems. The interviews aim to gather insights into how *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* is understood and applied in various contexts, and to explore the challenges and opportunities in integrating these principles into modern economic practices.

Furthermore, document analysis is used to examine key policy documents, reports, and institutional publications related to Islamic economics and sustainable development. The focus is on understanding how *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* is being incorporated into legal frameworks, economic policies, and financial systems across different countries and regions. Case studies are also included to analyze real-world examples where Islamic economic principles have been successfully implemented to achieve sustainability and social justice.

The data analysis for this study is conducted using thematic analysis, which involves reviewing and categorizing the collected material into specific themes related to *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* and sustainable development (Rofiqoh and Zulhawati, 2020; Dewi, 2022; Yusuf, 2017). These themes include social justice, economic equity, environmental sustainability, and ethical finance. By analyzing these themes, the study aims to synthesize findings from the literature, interviews, and case studies to develop a comprehensive understanding of how *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* contributes to sustainable Sharia economic development. The analysis is further strengthened by triangulation, comparing data from various sources to ensure validity and reliability.

Ethical considerations are strictly adhered to throughout the research process. Informed consent is obtained from all interview participants, ensuring that they are aware of their voluntary participation, confidentiality, and the right to withdraw at any time. The study also takes into account the limitations of relying primarily on qualitative data, acknowledging that the findings may not represent all perspectives. However, the use of credible sources and expert participants helps mitigate these limitations and ensures a robust and balanced analysis.

In conclusion, the research methodology employed in this study combines multiple qualitative methods to explore how *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* can be integrated into sustainable Sharia economic development. Through document analysis, expert interviews, and case study analysis, the study aims to provide insights into how Islamic principles can foster social justice, economic equity, and environmental sustainability, ultimately contributing to the development of effective economic policies that align with Islamic ethics and promote sustainable development.

RESULTS

The research reveals several significant findings regarding the integration of *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* (the objectives of Islamic law) in promoting sustainable Sharia economic development. These findings stem from the literature review, expert interviews, and document analysis. The key results are presented below:

Maṣlaḥah (Public Interest) as the Central Focus of Economic Development: A recurring theme from both the literature and expert interviews is that the concept of maṣlaḥah (public interest) is central to the principles of maqāṣid al-sharī'ah and is crucial for promoting sustainable economic development. Scholars emphasize that the primary goal of Islamic economic systems is to ensure public welfare and equity, which directly correlates with the social, economic, and environmental sustainability of the system. Experts interviewed confirmed that effective Islamic economic models prioritize the well-being of society by balancing economic goals with social justice.

Economic Justice and Wealth Distribution: Islamic economics emphasizes the fair distribution of wealth as a key component of economic justice. Through tools like zakat (charity), waqf (endowment), and ṣadaqah (almsgiving), Islamic finance addresses income inequality and ensures the needs of marginalized and poor communities. Case studies in countries like Indonesia and Malaysia demonstrate how these mechanisms are used to reduce poverty and foster economic equity, directly supporting the goals of sustainable development.

Environmental Sustainability and Ethical Finance: The concept of environmental stewardship is another important finding of the research. Experts agree that maqāṣid al-sharī'ah supports environmental sustainability by encouraging ethical and responsible economic activities. According to the principles of Islamic finance, investments should avoid harming the environment and society. For instance, halal investments (investments in permissible, ethical sectors) are preferred, and practices such as avoiding riba (usury) and excessive gharar (uncertainty) align with principles of sustainable finance by promoting fairness and responsibility in economic transactions.

Challenges in Implementing Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah in Modern Economic Systems: One of the key findings of this study is the challenge in fully integrating maqāṣid al-sharī'ah into modern economic systems. Experts pointed out the difficulty in reconciling traditional Islamic values with modern economic and legal frameworks. In some cases, the lack of understanding of maqāṣid al-sharī'ah among policymakers and the public has led to limited applications of Islamic principles in economic policies, especially in areas such as welfare economics, sustainable development, and ethical finance.

Policy and Institutional Challenges: A significant barrier to the widespread implementation of maqāṣid al-sharī'ah in economic development is the lack of political will and the absence of comprehensive policy frameworks that incorporate Islamic economics into mainstream economic practices. While some countries have made strides, such as Malaysia with its Islamic banking system, others face challenges in creating policies that adequately reflect the goals of maqāṣid al-sharī'ah in achieving sustainability and social justice.

Emerging Islamic Finance Products and Innovations: A positive result of the study is the growing innovation in Islamic financial products that support sustainable development. Green sukuk (Islamic bonds) and social impact bonds are emerging financial instruments in Islamic finance that are designed to fund projects that are both profitable and socially beneficial, aligning with the goals of maqāṣid al-sharī'ah.

DISCUSSION

The results from this research indicate that *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* plays a crucial role in shaping the sustainable development of Sharia-compliant economies. The findings align with existing literature on Islamic economics, which argues that Islamic principles, when properly implemented, can offer a framework for equitable economic development that balances financial prosperity with social justice and environmental sustainability.

Public Interest and Economic Welfare: The centrality of *maṣlaḥah* in the findings reflects the overarching goal of Islamic economics, which is to promote the welfare of society. This aligns with the theories presented by prominent Islamic economists such as al-Ghazali and al-Syatibi, who argue that the purpose of economic activity should always be directed toward achieving the common good. The principle of *maṣlaḥah* not only promotes individual well-being but ensures that the broader society enjoys equitable access to resources, wealth, and opportunities. This is particularly important in the context of sustainable development, where long-term economic growth must prioritize environmental and social outcomes rather than short-term profit maximization.

Economic Justice and the Redistribution of Wealth: The findings also highlight the importance of wealth redistribution mechanisms in Islamic economics, such as *zakat*, *waqf*, and *ṣadaqah*. These mechanisms are designed to address wealth inequality, which is consistent with the *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*'s objective of ensuring social justice. This focus on redistribution is also consistent with the Rawlsian theory of justice, which advocates for policies that protect the least advantaged members of society. By promoting these practices, Islamic economic systems ensure that the needs of the poor and marginalized groups are met, contributing to social stability and long-term economic sustainability.

Environmental Sustainability and Islamic Finance: The emphasis on environmental stewardship and ethical finance also links *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* to the modern concept of sustainable finance. The principles of *halal* investments and the avoidance of harmful practices like *riba* and *gharar* directly contribute to a more responsible, ethical, and sustainable economic system. This is consistent with the growing body of literature on green finance, which argues that financial systems should be reoriented to promote environmental sustainability alongside financial profitability. By avoiding harmful investments and promoting ethical, socially responsible business practices, Islamic finance aligns with the global call for responsible finance that supports the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Challenges in Integration: Despite the promising findings, the study acknowledges the challenges in integrating *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* into modern economic systems. As discussed in the literature, there is a gap between the theoretical goals of Islamic economics and their practical application in various economic systems. One major challenge is the lack of political will and policy frameworks that adequately incorporate Islamic economic principles. Experts noted that while some Islamic finance institutions have made significant strides, the absence of comprehensive policies limits their potential to drive systemic change in mainstream economic systems.

Policy and Institutional Challenges: The findings underscore the importance of a coordinated policy approach to integrating *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* into economic frameworks. Policymakers must consider both the theoretical and practical aspects of Islamic economics to create frameworks that are effective in addressing issues like poverty, unemployment, and income inequality. As noted by Chapra and Khurshid in their works, the failure to create such policies results in fragmented applications of Islamic principles, limiting their potential to address broader economic challenges.

Emerging Innovations in Islamic Finance: A positive development in the research is the emergence of Islamic financial products designed to support sustainable development. The rise of green sukuk and social impact bonds represents an innovative approach that aligns Islamic finance with modern sustainable development goals. These financial products not only offer investment opportunities but also ensure that projects funded through these instruments are both economically viable and socially responsible. This development highlights the growing potential of Islamic finance to support sustainable development and offers a promising avenue for future research.

In conclusion, the results and discussion of this study demonstrate that *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* provides a robust framework for achieving sustainable Sharia economic development. While challenges remain, the integration of Islamic principles into modern economic systems offers a promising path toward promoting social justice, environmental sustainability, and economic equity. By addressing the gaps between theory and practice, policymakers and economic institutions can harness the full potential of *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* in fostering a sustainable and ethical economic system.

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates the crucial role that *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* plays in shaping sustainable Islamic economic development. The research highlights that the principles of public welfare (*maṣlaḥah*), social justice, and environmental sustainability are central to Islamic economic systems, offering a framework that balances economic goals with ethical considerations. The study finds that Islamic wealth redistribution mechanisms, such as zakat, waqf, and ṣadaqah, significantly contribute to poverty alleviation and income equality, aligning with both traditional Islamic teachings and modern concepts of social equity.

However, integrating *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* fully into contemporary economic frameworks remains a challenge, particularly in reconciling traditional values with the complexities of global finance. The research also highlights the potential of innovative Islamic financial products, such as green sukuk, to align finance with sustainable development goals.

Future research should focus on addressing these integration challenges by developing comprehensive policies that bridge the gap between Islamic principles and modern economic systems. Additionally, empirical studies exploring the practical implementation of *maqāṣid al-sharīʿah* in different regions could offer valuable insights into how these principles can be more

effectively applied. A limitation of this study is the focus on secondary data and theoretical analysis, suggesting that future research should include primary data collection through interviews or case studies to provide a more nuanced understanding of the topic.

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