

Harmonization of the Concept of Maqashid Shariah and SDGs: A Review

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This research aims to assess the progress of studies on "Maqasid Shariah SDGs" from 2018 to 2023 and identify research plans based on articles related to this topic. Qualitative methods with a bibliometric analysis approach were used in this research. Secondary data focused on the theme "Maqasid Shariah SDGs" was obtained from the Dimensions database, covering a total of 38 articles. Next, the data was processed and analyzed using the VosViewer application to form a bibliometric map regarding the development of "Maqasid Shariah SDGs" research in general. The research results show that there are 3 main clusters in the topic "Maqasid Shariah SDGs" based on keyword mapping analysis, which can be used as research direction, namely "Islamic finance, Maqasid shariah, and SDGs", "Waqf, Maqasid shariah, and SDGs", and "Problems and challenges in maqasid sharia and SDGs". For the future, it is necessary to develop a research agenda related to "Maqasid Shariah SDGs", for example in the context of the non-financial halal industrial sector such as halal tourism, halal food, halal pharmacies, and so on. This is interesting to research because it has not been covered in the lines of research that have been carried out.

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INTRODUCTION

Basically, the development of a nation is a continuous process involving various aspects, including economic, social, and environmental that aims to improve the welfare of society. However, often without realising it, development can have detrimental impacts and disrupt human sustainability. In fact, global awareness of the impacts of development has been a long time coming. Initially, this concern emerged during a summit in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1972. At the summit, an agreement was reached on the relationship between environmental issues and sustainable development (Fad, 2019).

In addition to environmental issues, state development often focuses only on economic growth, while neglecting developmental distinctions. The impact is the worsening condition of some of the world's population in poverty and the widening gap between the rich and the poor. Poverty and environmental problems seem to be persistent problems. The world responded by holding a conference in 2000 attended by 189 countries, where an agreement known as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) was agreed. One of the goals was to reduce poverty by 50% by 2015 (Ishartono & Rahardjo, 2016).

After the MDGs ended, the world entered the era of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The SDGs began with a meeting held on 25-27 September 2015 at the UN headquarters in New York, United States, which was attended by delegates from 193 countries (Fad, 2019). The SDGs are a progressive development approach, which sets out a cross-sectoral, rights-based and people-centred approach to unify global efforts to transform the way development is carried out until 2030 (Sidibe, 2016).

The SDGs agenda consists of 17 indicators with the aim to reduce poverty and improve health conditions in developed and developing countries, although there is still uncertainty in dealing with current and future sustainability challenges (Leal Filho et al., 2019). One relevant aspect is human rights, as the SDGs can support the upholding of human rights (Winkler & Williams, 2017). In this context, there are three theoretical approaches, namely considering the environment as a prerequisite for enjoying human rights, viewing human rights as a tool to address environmental issues procedurally and substantively, and integrating human rights and environmental issues in the context of sustainable development (Boyle, 2020). Thus, recognising human rights to the

environment means creating a healthy environment for all individuals.

However, in practice, these principles are less applied in Muslim communities. Moreover, according to the Human Development Index (HDI), Muslims are still at a relatively low level, especially in key elements included in the HDI, such as education, illiteracy rate, female emancipation and economy, where Muslims are still at the minimum expected level. In fact, Islam itself has the main task of maintaining five core principles (al-dharuriyyat al-khams) which aim to achieve human welfare in this world and in the hereafter, which is often referred to as Maqasid Shariah. Maqasid Shariah consists of Maintaining Religion (Hifzh Al-Din), maintaining the soul (Hifzh Al-Nafs), maintaining reason (Hifzh Al-Aql), maintaining offspring (Hifzh Al-Nasl), and maintaining property (Hifzh Al-Mal) (Mas'ari & Hk, 2017).

All actions that support the five elements of public interest are encouraged to be carried out, while those that threaten them should be avoided. While increasing income and wealth through development is a necessity to fulfil basic needs and achieve income redistribution, the goal of true welfare is not limited to this. Welfare must be understood holistically, including the fulfilment of spiritual needs or non-material aspects. Nonetheless, in the context of maintaining the aforementioned elements, this approach can be clearly integrated into the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as the points in the SDGs have similarities with the objectives of Maqasid Shariah.

Studies that discuss the relevance of Maqasid Shariah and SDGs have been conducted by previous researchers, such as research from Fad (2019) which examines the contextuality of contemporary Islamic goals in responding to the SDGs mandate, then Trimulato & Rahmatia (2020) which identifies the role of Islamic Economics in achieving SDGs goals. Furthermore, a study conducted by Musari & Hidayat (2023) by analysing the relevance of Maqasid Shariah in green sukuk instruments and the influence that can be achieved in realising SDGs in Indonesia. Finally, research from Abdullah (2018) which presents a framework of waqf instruments in maintaining convergence with some of the main points of the SDGs that are aligned with Maqasid Shariah (higher sharia goals).

However, there are still very few studies that discuss the relevance of Maqasid Shariah and SDGs using bibliometric analysis. This research aims to complement existing studies, as well as to fill the gaps

in previous research and to expand the literature related to "Maqasid Shariah SDGs" that has been published in journals focusing on the topic around the world using bibliometric analysis, as well as identifying potential future research by formulating a research agenda.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Maqasid Shariah

The term "maqāṣid" has several meanings, including the intent, purpose and ultimate goal of Islamic law (Auda 2013, 6). Meanwhile, the word "sharī'ah" comes from the word shara'a - yashra'u - shir'an/sharī'atan, a verb consisting of three letters, shin, ra', and 'ain. According to Ibn Faris, the basic meaning of the word is "source of water", while according to al-Asfahani it means al-ṭarīqah al-waḍīhah "clear path", as in shara'tu lahu thariqatan "I make clear the path leading to it" (Sahabuddin, 2007, 946). Literally, shari'ah also means the way to the source of water, a clear path, and must be followed by believers to obtain guidance in this world and in the hereafter. In general, sharia refers to God's commands, prohibitions, guidelines, and principles regarding human behaviour in the world and their salvation in the hereafter.

The content of maqasid shariah can be known by referring to the expression of al-Syathibi, a reformer in ushul fiqh who lived in the 8th century Hijri, in his book entitled "Al Muwafaqat fi Ushul al-Syari'ah". In his work, he states that basically Islamic law is established with the main purpose of improving human welfare, both in this world and in the hereafter. Therefore, sharia was basically created to achieve individual and community happiness, maintain order, and encourage the development of the world with all the means that will lead it to the level of perfection, goodness, culture, and noble civilisation. Therefore, Islamic preaching is considered a mercy for all mankind (Mas'ari & Hk, 2017).

SDGs

Sustainable development can be defined as a deliberate and planned effort that integrates the environment and natural resources into the development process with the aim of ensuring the ability, welfare, and quality of life of current and future generations. In other words, sustainable development is a concept of development that is able to take place in a sustainable manner without compromising the ability of future generations to fulfil their needs. This means that sustainable development seeks to maintain the quality of life and the environment without damaging

it, while considering the use of existing resources for future needs. The principle of sustainable development also includes the equitable distribution of development outcomes among different groups of people and between different generations (Mas'ari & Hk, 2017).

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are sustainable development efforts, which seek to improve people's economies in a sustainable manner, maintain the sustainability of social life, preserve environmental quality, and ensure justice and governance that support the improvement of the quality of life from one generation to the next. The SDGs are global and national commitments that include 17 main goals, including reducing poverty, hunger, and achieving general welfare, quality education, gender equality, clean water, and many more (Bappenas, 2021). Achieving the SDGs is a priority in national development that requires cooperation in policy planning at the national, provincial and district/city levels. SDGs targets at the national level are in line with the National Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMN) 2015-2019, including programmes, activities, measurable indicators, and related sources of financing.

Previous Research

Some studies relevant to the topic of this research include Firdaus (2022) who explores Islamic views on development and environmental issues, which are currently the main problems facing the global community. One aspect that has received less attention from this research is the role of religion and all its components in contributing to the achievement of sustainable environmental development. The results obtained in this study emphasise that the Qur'an as a source of Islamic law has a philosophical basis that is manifested through maqasid shariah as the purpose of Islamic law established by Allah to achieve human welfare through sustainable environmental development, as well as the application of environmental ethics for all humans to maintain its sustainability in the future.

The next research comes from Fad (2019) which reveals that the development process of a country is always closely related to nations around the world. However, on the other hand, development often only emphasises economic growth, then ignores the very important element of equity. The result of this is that poverty tends not to decline, and often remains a significant problem, creating a widening gap. In response to this fundamental problem, the global community responded by establishing the Sustainable

Development Goals (SDGs) which include 17 key points. And the question in this research is how contemporary Islamic law can be conceptualised in fulfilling these SDGs.

Next is the research from Mohd et al (2023) by evaluating the extent to which the management, collection, and distribution of zakat are in line with Maqasid Shariah and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The object used in this study came from zakat institutions in East Malaysia. The findings in this study show that amil zakat agencies in East Malaysia, such as Bahagian akat and Fitrah of Majelis Agama Islam Sabah (MUIS) and Tabungan Baitulmal Sarawak of Majelis Islam Sarawak (MIS), have conducted their operations in accordance with the objectives of Maqasid Shariah and some of the objectives of SDGs. However, the study mentioned that these two zakat institutions still need to pursue continuous improvement efforts.

METHODOLOGY

This research uses metadata sourced from articles published in many scientific journals using the keyword "Maqasid Shariah SDGs" sourced from the Dimensions database (<https://www.dimensions.ai/>) dated 31 October 2023. The criteria taken were scientific articles or journals that have a Digital Object Identifier (DOI). The data collected related to topics relevant to "Maqasid Shariah SDGs" are 38 articles, which will later be used to analyse the keywords contained therein.

In this research, the approach used is descriptive qualitative analysis by reviewing literature related to Maqasid Shariah on SDGs as well as descriptive statistical methods related to the topic analysed with Microsoft Excel 2019. Meanwhile, the development trend of the publication "Maqasid Shariah SDGs" was analysed using VOSviewer software.

VOSviewer was developed to build and view bibliometric maps freely for the bibliometric study community (see <http://www.VOSviewer.com>). VOSviewer can build author maps based on keyword co-occurrence data, which means building keyword maps based on co-occurrence data. The programme offers readers the possibility of having bibliometric maps examined in detail. The purpose of this analysis is an identification of relevant keyword mapping paths through cluster mapping.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this study, the "Maqasid Shariah SDGs" are discussed over a six-year period from 2018 to 2023 with reference to 38 journal articles published up to 20 September 2023 in Dimensions. The method used is Bibliometrics, an approach used to measure and evaluate progress in scientific fields by taking into account factors such as citations, publication frequency, and other more complex indicators. Bibliometric analysis is conducted to evaluate research activity, scientific specialisation, and research maps. The steps in bibliometric analysis include identifying the background context of the study, collecting relevant data, and the main approach to the study.

This research will present the results of the metaanalysis in the form of a visual mapping graphic illustrating 38 journal articles related to the topic of "Maqasid Shariah SDGs". In this research, the mapping is done by analysing keywords and important terms contained in the journal articles. Mapping is a process of identifying knowledge elements, configurations, dynamics, dependencies, and interactions between these elements. The details of the network visualisation of 38 journals discussing "Maqasid Shariah SDGs" will be explained further in the next section.

Bibliometric of Co-Authorship

Co-authorship analysis is a form of analysis that involves tracing interrelationships between elements determined by the number of documents co-created by the authors. In this method of analysis, the VOSviewer software will process the entire literature to identify groups of authors who have published their works with a focus on the theme of "Maqasid Shariah SDGs".

The result of the software processing will display the author's name in coloured circles according to the type of co-authorship, or better known as network visualisation. Related authors are shown in similar colours and connected by lines, where the names in the cluster reflect their collaboration in research. In addition, the size of the circles reflects the number of papers written by each author, with larger circles indicating that the author has written more papers. In using the VOSviewer software, the bibliometric mapping of the authors is found in the following figure:

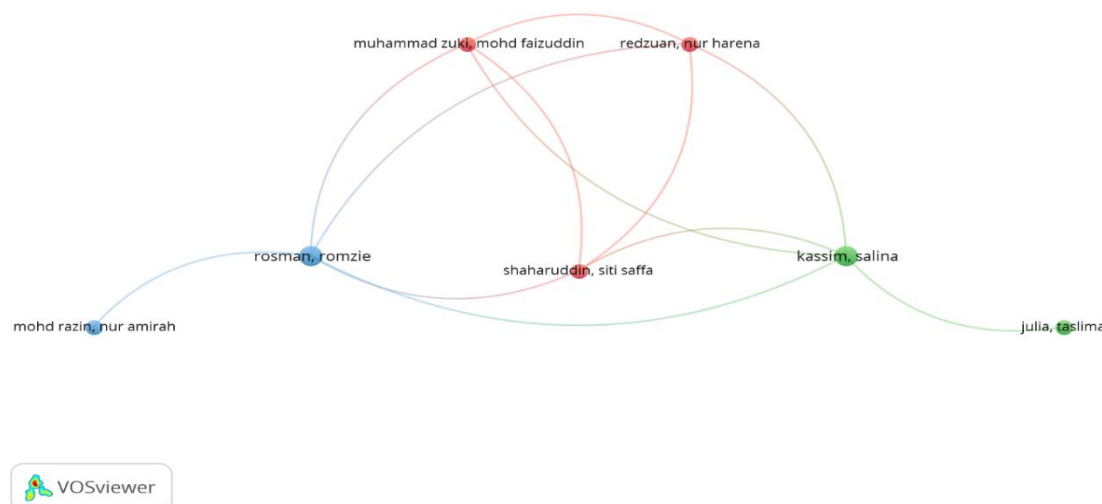


Figure 1 : Co-Authorship

Based on the illustration above, it can be seen that the clusters formed when the literature is grouped based on the name of the author in the research on "Maqasid Shariah SDGs". There are 80 authors who researched on the theme of Maqasid Shariah SDGs, but some of the 80 items in the network are not connected to each other. There are only 7 items with the greatest connection, which are divided into 3 clusters of connected authors, marked with uniform colours and fine lines connecting each other. Among them are red, blue, and green clusters. From the results shown, the red-coloured cluster is the largest cluster involving 3 authors with the following details.

The red-coloured cluster consists of 3 items, namely: Muhammad Zuki and Mohd Faizuddin, Redzuan and Nur Harena, and Shaharuddin and Siti Saffa. The blue-coloured cluster consists of 2 items, namely: Julia and Taslima, and Kassim and Salina. The green coloured cluster consists of 2 items, namely: Mohd Razin & Nur Amirah, and Rosman & Romzie.

Research Map

The figure below illustrates the key words that appear in research on the topic of "Maqasid Shariah SDGs" from 2018 to 2023. Larger words indicate the most frequently used words in journal publications focusing on the same topic.

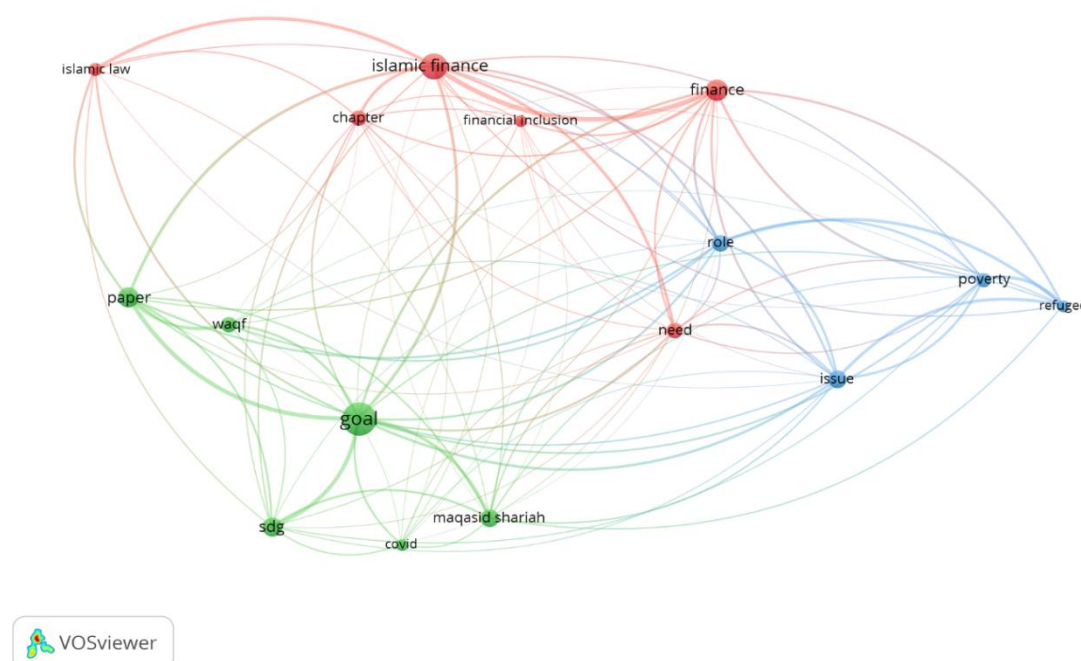


Figure 2: Research Map

After analysing, the words that dominate in publications on "Maqasid shariah SDGs" are Islamic Finance, Finance, Goal, and Maqasid Shariah. The

results were then grouped into the following four clusters:

Table 1: The Cluster of Maqasid Shariah SDGs

Cluster	Keywords
Cluster 1 (6 items)	Chapter, finance, financial inclusion, Islamic finance, Islamic law, need
Cluster 2 (6 items)	Covid, goal, maqasid shariah, paper, SDG, waqf
Cluster 3 (4 items)	Issue, poverty, refugee, role

Cluster 1 : Islamic Finance, Maqasid Shariah, and SDGs

Research that discusses topics in accordance with cluster 1 has been found in several research articles, among the relevant research coming from [Habib \(2023\)](#) has analysed the important role of the financial sector in supporting funding for sustainable development that includes environmental, social, and governance (ESG) aspects in decision making as well as its analysis between ESG convergence with Islamic finance. The results explain that conceptually, narrow sharia compliance refers to legal compliance with sharia rules with a less strong religious and epistemological basis in supporting sustainability. A broader interpretation is needed by incorporating the maqasid perspective and integrating ethical, social and environmental issues in the context of sharia compliance. Furthermore, to apply a broader understanding, it is necessary to move from a shareholder perspective to a stakeholder perspective at the organisational level. This requires changing the definition of value from a limited economic perspective to social value.

Furthermore, [Julia & Kassim \(2020\)](#) discussed the urgency of green banking or environmentally friendly bank financing towards sustainable development goals (SDGs) and maqasid sharia. From the analysis that has been carried out, it states that banks can play a major role in maintaining environmental balance and creating decent living conditions for future generations through green banking. Only through binding regulations can banks engage in green practices as has been the case in Bangladesh. In addition, the features and objectives of green banking are in line with Maqasid Shariah.

[Omercic \(2022\)](#) has also conducted research on the importance of the Integration of Knowledge (IoK) methodological approach to reform the development of Islamic economics, banking and finance (IEBF)

from the conventional approach. The IoK methodological approach is an approach through methodological pluralism that includes rational and revelatory sources of knowledge. The findings of this research explain how the philosophical basis of IoK provides the foundation for the future development of IEBF using the IoK method. In addition, this research identifies IoK methodological principles that are used to assess theories in the development of IEBF by considering maqasid sharia points and SDGs.

Other research on the same topic comes from [Hassan et al. \(2021\)](#) who attempted to discuss ways in which Islamic finance can be redefined from a maqasid perspective. [Seman et al. \(2023\)](#) have also conducted research with the aim of designing an integrative framework that addresses and harmonises the fragmented elements of Islamic social banking to conform to the principles of Maqasid Sharia. Finally, research conducted by [Jan et al. \(2021\)](#) sought to identify the relationship between Islamic banking sustainability indicators and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs) as a policy recommendation for sustainable development and to anticipate the adverse effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the triple bottom line (people, planet, and profit).

Cluster 2: Waqf, Maqasid Shariah, and SDGs

Based on the topics discussed in cluster 2, there has been quite a lot of research that discusses it, including research by [Paul et al. \(2021\)](#) analysing the role of cash waqf sukuk linked to cash waqf so that it can be used as an alternative for sustainable Islamic economic development. If analysed further, the objectives of Islamic economics can be seen from two perspectives, namely philosophical objectives such as Al-Falah (Holistic Welfare) and Maqasid Sharia, as well as operational objectives which include increasing faith, creating mashlahah, preventing concentration of

wealth, avoiding harmful activities, and equity. Based on these Islamic economic objectives, the response taken in the form of the issuance of Linked Cash Waqf Sukuk as a government product through the Ministry of Finance can be an alternative to increase sharia-based economic development.

The next research comes from [Abdullah, \(2018b\)](#) who intends to provide a foundation for waqf frameworks to remain in line with some of the SDGs' key objectives which are also in line with maqasid sharia (the higher objectives of sharia). The findings of this study indicate that most of the 17 development goals of the SDGs are significantly aligned with the long-term goals of sharia and there is a good opportunity for waqf stakeholders to design waqf-based development plans that are in line with the SDGs framework. Furthermore, it was also found that global waqf has sufficient financial capacity to support Muslim-majority countries in achieving some of the most relevant and urgent sharia maqasid-orientated SDGs in a timely manner.

The last one comes from [Hai et al. \(2022\)](#) who integrated SDGs, Waqf, and Maqasid Shariah in Microfinance Institutions (MFIs) by emphasising on poverty eradication, social justice, and economic welfare through the idea of Hifz Ad-Diin (maintenance of faith), Hifz Al-Maal (maintenance of wealth) and by providing access to the poor as productive resources such as education, health, financing. The results of this study are expected to make an important contribution to the development of sustainable Islamic microfinance institutions and support these institutions to play a role in achieving SDGs which in turn can achieve maqasid shariah as well.

Cluster 3: The Issues and Challenges of Maqasid Shariah and SDGs.

There are still few studies with topics relevant to cluster 3, among the relevant studies, [Redzuan et al. \(2023\)](#) explained that the goals that have not been achieved by microfinance as an important tool in increasing financial inclusion have received global attention. Currently, many countries are providing microfinance with the support of governments, specialised organisations, and financial institutions as a means to promote inclusive financial growth. The researcher also analysed the issues, challenges, and way forward of Islamic microfinance that are expected to contribute to the sustainable and socially impactful growth of Islamic microfinance, especially in achieving maqasid shariah and sustainable development goals

(SDGs). Of the 38 journal articles that became the metadata of this research, very few and only one researcher has discussed the topic in cluster 3.

CONCLUSION

This research was conducted with the aim of assessing research progress in the realm of "Maqasid Shariah SDGs" globally. The findings from this research show that there are 38 journal articles indexed in Dimension related to the topic "Maqasid Shariah SDGs". Furthermore, based on the results of keyword mapping in bibliometric research, this data was grouped into three main clusters. Terms that frequently appear in this cluster include Islamic Finance, Finance, Goals, and Maqasid Syariah. The clusters in this research can be further explained into three research maps with a focus on "Islamic finance, maqasid shariah, and SDGs", "Waqf, maqasid shariah, and SDGs", and "Problems and challenges in maqasid shariah and SDGs". Based on a number of studies mentioned previously, it appears that the topic "Maqasid Shariah SDGs" still dominates, especially in the context of the financial sector. Therefore, updates are needed in the research development agenda in the future. For example, aspects of maqasid sharia and SDGs in the halal industry sector such as halal tourism, halal food, halal pharmacy, and so on which may not have been fully explored. This is not manifested in the research line cluster, so it is an interesting topic that needs to be discussed further in the future. For the future, the study can use the Biblioshiny-R tool ([Rahardjo, 2023](#); [Antonio et al., 2021](#); [Maulida & Rusydiana, 2023](#); [Marlina et al., 2021](#); [As-Salafiyah & Marlina, 2022](#)) for more optimal and comprehensive results

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