
The Existence of Islamic Law in Indonesia in the Millennial Era in Supporting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Maqashid Sharia Perspective

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Abstract

Objective: This study aims to analyze the existence of Islamic law in Indonesia in the millennial era in supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the perspective of Maqashid Sharia. **Theoretical framework:** The theoretical framework used is the theory of Maqashid Syariah Al-Ghazali and Al-Shatibi which emphasizes the five main aspects of protection: religion, soul, intellect, heredity, and property. **Literature Review:** This review is based on a literature review that includes the development of Islamic law in Indonesia, its relevance to the goals of the SDGs, and the relevance of Maqashid Syariah as a conceptual framework to bridge between sharia principles and modern needs. **Methods:** The research method used is qualitative with a literature study approach. Data was obtained through the analysis of documents, such as Islamic law regulations in Indonesia, public policies related to the SDGs, and the latest scientific articles. The analysis was carried out in a descriptive-analytical manner to evaluate the contribution of Islamic law to social, economic, and environmental sustainability. **Results:** This study shows that Islamic law in Indonesia, such as zakat, waqf, and sharia financing, has contributed significantly to poverty alleviation (SDG 1), improvement of quality education (SDG 4), and reduction of inequality (SDG 10). The Maqashid Sharia approach allows Islamic law to continue to be relevant in facing the challenges of the millennial era, especially through adaptation to digital technology and inclusion-based economic development. **Implications:** This study shows that the strengthening of Islamic law based on Maqashid Sharia can be a unique and contextual model of sustainability for Indonesia. This result also encourages legislation and public policy to further integrate Islamic values in efforts to achieve the SDGs. **Novelty:** The novelty of this research lies in the merger of Islamic law, Maqashid Sharia, and SDGs in the context of the millennial era. This study offers a new perspective on how Islamic law is not only relevant but also instrumental in supporting the global development agenda while maintaining sharia principles. This integration provides a strategic framework for the development of Islamic law in Indonesia in supporting holistic and inclusive sustainability.

Keywords: Islamic law, maqashid sharia, sustainable development goals (sdgs), millennial era, sustainability.

INTRODUCTION

Islamic law has an important role in the legal system in Indonesia, which is the country with the largest Muslim population in the world. Along with the times, Islamic law in Indonesia has transformed to adapt to the needs of a dynamic society. In the millennial era, new challenges arise due to globalization, digitalization, and significant socio-economic changes. These challenges are also related to Indonesia's global commitment to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which include 17 goals to create a more inclusive, equitable, and sustainable world by 2030 [1].

From the perspective of Maqashid Sharia, which is the main foundation in understanding the goals of Islamic law, the SDGs reflect universal values that follow sharia principles, such as justice, welfare, and environmental conservation. However, the relevance of Islamic law in supporting the SDGs agenda is still a big question, especially in the face of the challenging millennial reality such as social disparities, unemployment, and environmental damage [2], [3].

Gap Problem. Although Islamic law in Indonesia has contributed to various sectors such as zakat, waqf, and sharia finance, the application of its values in the context of the SDGs is often limited to certain aspects of the saga. For example, zakat management is often focused on poverty alleviation (SDG 1) but is not fully integrated with other goals such as quality education (SDG 4) or environmental conservation (SDG 13). In addition, there is a gap between the development of traditional Islamic law and the demands of the millennial era that require innovation, technological adaptation, and a more inclusive approach [4].

The lack of an in-depth study of how Maqashid Syariah can be developed as a strategic framework to answer the challenges of the millennial era is also a major problem. Most of the previous research has only focused on the theoretical aspects of Maqashid Sharia without concretely linking it to the SDGs agenda [5].

The importance of this study. The study of the existence of Islamic law in the millennial era with the Maqashid Sharia approach is very important to answer several urgent needs. First, this study can provide a deeper understanding of how sharia principles can contribute directly to the achievement of the SDGs in Indonesia. Using the perspective of Maqashid Sharia, Islamic law is not only seen as a normative system but also as a strategic machine to create social, economic, and environmental welfare [6].

Second, this research is relevant to bridge the gap between Islamic law, which is often considered rigid, and the needs of the dynamic and technology-based millennial era. This era requires more innovative approaches, such as digitizing the management of zakat and waqf, or the application of sharia fintech to support financial inclusion [7].

Third, this research supports the narrative that Islamic law is not only locally relevant but also has the potential to make a global contribution. In the context of the SDGs, sharia principles such as social justice, wealth distribution, and environmental conservation can be an inspiring model for other countries [8], [9].

Fourth, this study is also important to provide direction for policymakers, academics, and legal practitioners in formulating more effective strategies to integrate Islamic law with national and global development agendas. Thus, this research not only provides theoretical benefits but also practical contributions to sustainability in Indonesia [10]–[12].

This study is expected to answer fundamental questions related to the existence of Islamic law in supporting the SDGs in the millennial era. Using the Maqashid Sharia approach, this research will explore innovative and strategic ways to ensure that Islamic law remains relevant and able to answer the challenges of the times. This research also makes an important contribution to strengthening the position of Islamic law as an integral part of sustainable development efforts in Indonesia [13]–[15].

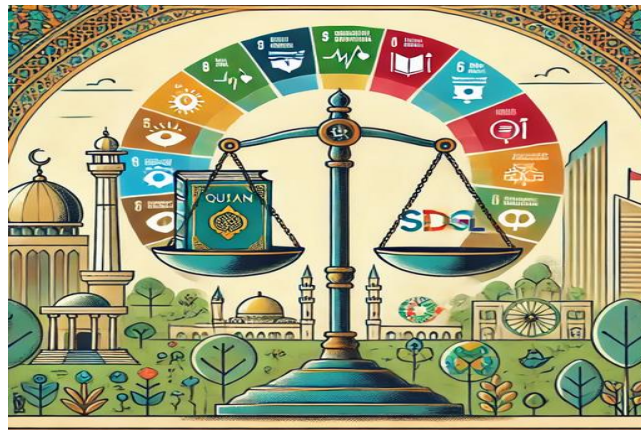


Figure 1. Illustration of Islamic Law, SDGs, and Maqashid

The theoretical framework of this study is Islamic law as a legal system sourced from the Qur'an, Hadith, Ijma' (agreement of scholars), and Qiyas (analogy), which has the main goal of achieving the benefit of mankind. This goal includes the protection of the five basic elements of life: religion, soul, intellect, heredity, and property. These principles of Islamic law are known as Maqashid Sharia, which have direct relevance to sustainable social and economic development efforts [5], [16], [17].

Maqashid Sharia and Sustainable Development. Maqashid Syariah is a concept that prioritizes the protection of five important elements in human life:

Religion: Protecting religious freedom and the development of spirituality.

Soul: Guarantees a safe and secure life.

Intellect: Provides the right to obtain quality knowledge and education.

Hereditary: Guarantees the protection of the family and offspring.

Property: Ensuring fairness in the distribution of wealth and the management of mother's resources.

This concept plays an important role in supporting the SDGs because its goal is to create a just, prosperous, and sustainable society. Some of the SDGs goals that are directly related to Maqashid Syariah include poverty alleviation (Goal 1), quality education (Goal 4), social justice (Goal 10), and inclusive and sustainable economic development (Goal 8) [18]–[20].

Islamic Law and Its Implementation in Indonesia. In Indonesia, Islamic law does not only apply to Muslims in the aspect of worship, but also extends to economic, social, and educational aspects through various institutions such as zakat, waqf, and the Islamic financial system. However, the implementation of Islamic law in supporting the SDGs in Indonesia still faces challenges, such as limited public understanding and inconsistencies between national laws and sharia principles in several fields [21], [22].

The Relevance of Islamic Law in the Millennial Era. In the millennial era marked by technological developments and globalization, Islamic law is required to be adaptive and relevant to the needs of the times. The principles of Maqashid Sharia must be applied in a more modern context, for example in utilizing technology to improve access to education (Goal 4) or in developing a Sharia-based digital economy system that can support sustainable economic development (Goal 8) [23], [24].

The relationship between Islamic law and the SDGs is evident in several aspects. For example, the concepts of zakat and infaq can be used to support poverty alleviation and social inequality (Goal 1, Goal 10). The Islamic financial system, which is free from usury and speculation, can create economic stability and financial sustainability (Goal 8). In

addition, the fulfilment of basic human rights, such as education and health, relies heavily on the principles of Maqashid Sharia which emphasizes the protection of the mind and soul [25], [26].

Challenges and Opportunities in the Implementation of Islamic Law in the Millennial Era. Although Islamic law has great potential to support the SDGs, challenges such as the lack of socialization regarding Maqashid Sharia, resistance to change from some groups, and the gap in understanding between national law and Islamic law are obstacles. Therefore, collaborative efforts are needed between the government, religious institutions, and the community to maximize the role of Islamic law in supporting the SDGs [7], [27].

LITERATURE REVIEW

Islamic law in Indonesia has long been an integral part of the national legal system, especially in aspects related to social and economic life. Various studies show that Islamic legal instruments such as zakat, waqf, and sharia finance have made a significant contribution to social development, especially in poverty alleviation and the distribution of economic justice. However, in the context of the millennial era, Islamic law faces new challenges due to digitalization, globalization, and rapid social transformation [28], [29].

The Maqashid Sharia approach is a framework that is often used in the analysis of modern Islamic law. This theory emphasizes the importance of the five main goals of sharia: the protection of religion, soul, intellect, heredity, and property. According to Al-Shatibi, Maqashid Sharia is not only spiritually relevant but also has practical implications in answering the needs of contemporary society. About the SDGs, Maqashid Syariah can be used as a guide in creating a balance between religious values and global development needs [30], [31].

Previous research has shown that there is a gap between traditional Islamic law and its implementation in supporting the SDGs. A study by Karim revealed that the management of zakat and waqf is often not integrated with sustainable development goals such as quality education (SDG 4) and environmental conservation (SDG 13). Meanwhile, studies related to Islamic law in the digital era show great potential to use technology, such as sharia fintech platforms, in supporting financial inclusion and social fund management [32].

However, few studies link Islamic law, Maqashid Sharia, and SDGs in one integrative framework. This research contributes to filling this gap by exploring how Islamic law can be strengthened to support the sustainable development agenda in Indonesia through the perspective of Maqashid Sharia [33].

Table 1. Literature Review

Author/Reference	Research Topics	Key findings	Research Gap
Arifin (2020)	Contribution of zakat and waqf in poverty alleviation in Indonesia	Zakat and waqf play a significant role in the distribution of economic justice and poverty reduction (SDG 1).	There has been no integration of zakat and waqf with other goals such as quality education (SDG 4).
Al-Shatibi (2006)	Maqashid Sharia Theory and Its Application	Maqashid Syariah emphasizes holistic well-being through the five main objectives of syarah.	There has been no explicit application in the context of the SDGs and the needs of the millennial era.
Hassan (2021)	Maqashid Syariah in	The principles of Maqashid Sharia are in	Lack of practical application of Maqashid

	supporting sustainable development (SDGs)	line with the values of the SDGs, such as social justice and environmental conservation.	Syariah in SDGs-based development policies.
Karim (2019)	The role of zakat and waqf in the SDGs goals	The management of zakat and waqf has not fully contributed to the goal of environmental conservation (SDG 13).	The focus is limited to SDG 1, with no exploration of other goals such as education or gender equality.
Rahman & Abdullah (2022)	Sharia fintech and financial inclusion in Indonesia	Digital technology has great potential to support Sharia-based financial inclusion in the millennial era.	There has been no research that comprehensively connects sharia fintech with the entire SDGs agenda.

Based on the literature that has been reviewed, there is great potential for Islamic law to support the SDGs, especially through the Maqashid Sharia approach. However, there is a significant gap in practical application, especially in integrating Islamic law with a broader agenda of the SDGs, such as environmental conservation, education, and technological inclusion. This research contributes to filling this gap.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive-analytical research type to examine the existence of Islamic law in Indonesia in the millennial era in supporting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the perspective of Maqashid Sharia. This approach was chosen because it is appropriate to describe the phenomenon and analyze how Islamic law contributes to the achievement of the SDGs, especially in the dimensions of social justice, education, and poverty alleviation [34], [35].

Data Source. Primary data were obtained through in-depth interviews with Islamic law experts, academics, and practitioners involved in the development of Islamic law in Indonesia. Secondary data includes literature studies such as books, scientific articles, policy documents, and fatwas issued by religious institutions such as the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) [11], [19], [36].

Data Collection Techniques. Data collection techniques were carried out through participatory observation, semi-structured interviews, and document studies. Observations were made on the implementation of Islamic law in various Islamic financial institutions, Islamic boarding schools, and communities that apply the principles of Maqashid Sharia [37]–[39].

Data Analysis. Data analysis uses thematic analysis methods, which involve data coding, identification of key themes, and data interpretation to understand the relationship between the principles of Maqashid Sharia and the SDGs [40].

Location and Subject of Research. The research was conducted in several major cities in Indonesia that have significant implementation of Islamic law, such as Jakarta, Surabaya, and Aceh. The research subjects were selected by purposive sampling to ensure the representation of perspectives from various parties. The results of the research are expected to provide an in-depth understanding of how Islamic law contributes to the goals of sustainable development, as well as strengthen the position of Islamic law as a relevant system in the millennial era [41].

Table 2. Research Methods

I'll leave you	Description
Research Approach	Qualitative with a descriptive-analytical type.
Research Objectives	Examining the existence of Islamic law in Indonesia in the millennial era in supporting the SDGs through the perspective of Maqashid Sharia.
Data Source	Primary Data: In-depth interviews with Islamic jurists, academics, and practitioners. Secondary Data: Books, scientific articles, policy documents, and fatwas from institutions such as the MUI.
Data Collection Techniques	Participatory Observation: On the implementation of Islamic law in sharia institutions and communities. Semi-Structured Interview: With key informants. Document Study: Analysis of Islamic legal literature and SDGs.
Data Analysis	Thematic analysis method: Data coding. Identify the main theme. Interpretation of the relationship between Maqashid Syariah and SDGs. Triangulation for data validity.
Research Location	Major cities in Indonesia such as Jakarta, Surabaya, and Aceh, have significant implementation of Islamic law.
Research Subject	Key informants selected by purposive sampling: Islamic jurists, academics, and practitioners.
Expected Results	Understand the contribution of Islamic law to the SDGs and strengthen the relevance of Islamic law in the millennial era.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research reveals that the existence of Islamic law in Indonesia in the millennial era has a significant role in supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Based on interviews with Islamic law experts, academics, and practitioners, it was found that Islamic law, through the principles of Maqashid Sharia, offers relevant solutions to achieving several SDGs goals, especially those related to poverty alleviation, quality education, social justice, and inclusive and sustainable economic development [42], [43].

The principles of Maqashid Sharia, which focuses on the protection of the five basic elements of human life—religion, soul, intellect, heredity, and property—have proven to have great potential to support the implementation of the SDGs. Through this perspective, Islamic law not only serves as a spiritual guideline but also as a social and economic instrument that can lead society toward equitable welfare and justice. This research also identifies several challenges in the implementation of Islamic law in supporting the SDGs in Indonesia. Although there is great potential, there is still a gap in the understanding and application of Maqashid Sharia principles, especially in the socio-economic context at the community level. In addition, political, cultural, and educational factors are still obstacles to the development of Islamic law in line with the goals of the SDGs [44], [45].

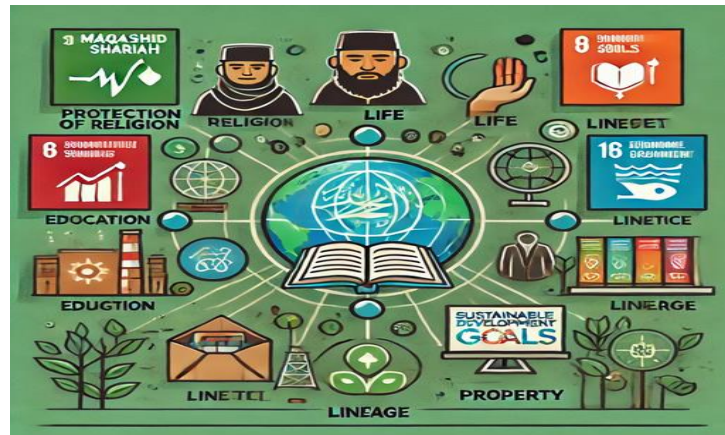


Figure 2. SDG's Contribution to Islamic Review

Islamic Law and SDGs: Synergy and Contribution

Islamic law, especially through the Maqashid Sharia approach, provides a strong philosophical basis for achieving the goals of the SDGs. The principles of Maqashid Sharia seek to maintain balance and justice in human life to protect five important aspects: religion, soul, intellect, heredity, and property. Each of these aspects is relevant to the SDGs goals, which focus on inclusive and sustainable development [46]–[48].

Poverty Alleviation (SDG 1): Maqashid Syariah emphasizes the importance of meeting basic human needs, including food, shelter, and access to health services. Islamic law through the instruments of zakat, infaq, and alms plays a major role in poverty alleviation by ensuring a fair distribution of wealth in society. Zakat, for example, has great potential to reduce social and economic inequality, as well as increase the access of the poor to education and health [49], [50].

Quality Education (SDG 4): One of the goals of Maqashid Syariah is to maintain reason, which means the importance of access to science and education. Islamic law places great emphasis on the search for knowledge, both in the context of religion and general knowledge. By emphasizing the importance of education, Islamic law plays a role in achieving SDG 4, which targets inclusive and quality education. Several Islamic boarding schools and educational institutions in Indonesia have integrated Maqashid Sharia values into their curriculum, which not only focuses on religious teaching but also practical skills needed in social and economic life [51].

Social and Economic Justice (SDG 10): Maqashid Syariah seeks to create a just and prosperous society, which is deeply aligned with SDG 10 which aims to reduce inequalities within and between countries. Islamic principles related to economic justice, such as the prohibition of usury, the prohibition of monopolies, and the push for fair trade, provide the basis for creating a more inclusive and sustainable economy. Islamic legal instruments such as the Islamic financial system also support the achievement of economic justice, as it encourages transparent and mutually beneficial business practices [52].

Challenges in the Implementation of Islamic Law in the Millennial Era

Although the potential of Islamic law in supporting the SDGs is huge, several challenges need to be overcome so that Islamic law can play a more optimal role in the context of Indonesia in the millennial era: Uneven understanding: One of the main challenges is the lack of an even understanding of the principles of Maqashid Syariah among the public and policymakers. Often, Islamic law is considered a purely religious aspect, whereas Maqashid Syariah offers a broader view of social and economic well-being. More intensive education

about Maqashid Sharia, both in formal and informal educational institutions, is urgently needed to strengthen this understanding [53], [54].

Politics and Government Policy: Political factors are also a challenge in the application of Islamic law. In Indonesia, although the majority of the population is Muslim, the implementation of Islamic law in public policy is still limited. Some public policies that should be in line with the principles of Maqashid Sharia are still hampered by differences in interpretation and political views. On the other hand, several policies based on Islamic law, such as the Islamic banking system, have managed to gain support and develop rapidly [55], [56].

Social Change and Globalization: The millennial era is marked by the rapid development of technology and globalization. These changes require Islamic law to be more responsive to social and cultural changes. Although Islamic law has fixed basic principles, its application must be contextual and relevant to the challenges of the times. For example, the use of digital technology in the economic and education sectors must be directed to follow sharia principles, such as in the application of the Sharia-based digital economy [57], [58].

The Role of Islamic Law in Realizing the SDGs

Overall, Islamic law, with a focus on Maqashid Sharia, can play an important role in achieving the SDGs. The application of Maqashid Sharia principles, which emphasizes social justice, and protection of property, soul, intellect, and descendants, can encourage the realization of more equitable and sustainable development goals. However, to maximize this role, collaborative efforts are needed between the government, educational institutions, the community, and ulama to harmonize Islamic law with the principles of the SDGs, as well as respond to the challenges and dynamics that exist in the millennial era [59], [60].

The existence of Islamic law in Indonesia in the millennial era shows that the principles of Maqashid Sharia have high relevance in supporting the achievement of the SDGs. By integrating Islamic law into public policy, education system, and economic practices, Indonesia can harness the great potential of Islamic law to achieve sustainable and inclusive development goals. Even so, to realize this potential, it is necessary to increase understanding, reform policies, and adapt to the times. Islamic law, if applied correctly, can be a very effective instrument for realizing social justice, sustainable economy, and welfare for all levels of society [61]–[63].

CONCLUSION

This research emphasizes that the existence of Islamic law, through the principles of Maqashid Sharia, has an important role in supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Indonesia. Islamic law, which aims to protect the five basic aspects of human life—religion, soul, intellect, heredity, and property—has great potential to contribute to various SDGs, such as poverty alleviation, quality education, social justice, and inclusive and sustainable economic development. Through instruments such as zakat, spending, alms, and sharia finance, Islamic law can help reduce social and economic inequality, facilitate better access to education, and promote equitable economic development. However, although the potential of Islamic law to support the SDGs is enormous, there are challenges in its implementation, such as an uneven understanding of the principles of Maqashid Sharia, political barriers, and rapid social change and globalization in the millennial era. Overall, Islamic law has high relevance in the context of the millennial era and the SDGs, but for this potential to be maximized, collaborative efforts are needed between various parties, including the government, educational institutions, the community, and the ulama. Recommendations. Increasing Understanding of Maqashid Sharia: More intensive efforts are needed to increase understanding of Maqashid Sharia, both among the general public and policymakers. Education and training programs can be held at various levels of education and social institutions to socialize the principles of Islamic law that

support the SDGs. **Integration of Islamic Law in Public Policy:** Governments need to design policies that are more inclusive and sensitive to Islamic legal principles, especially those related to poverty alleviation, education, and social justice. The application of Islamic law in the economic system, such as Islamic banking, can be used as a model to strengthen a sustainable economy. **Collaboration between Religious Institutions and the Government:** There needs to be closer collaboration between religious institutions, such as the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), and the government in formulating policies based on Maqashid Sharia to support the achievement of the SDGs. This will strengthen the legitimacy and effectiveness of the application of Islamic law in the context of sustainable development. **Adaptation to Social and Technological Change:** Given the dynamics of globalization and rapid technological development, Islamic law needs to be adapted to remain relevant to the needs of the times. For example, the use of digital technology in the economic and education sectors must be oriented following sharia principles to create an inclusive and equitable ecosystem. With these steps, the existence of Islamic law in Indonesia can be more optimal in supporting the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

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Author Contribution

All authors contribute equally to the publication of this paper, all authors read and agree to this paper, and all authors declare no conflict of interest.

Conflicts of Interest

All authors declare no conflict of interest.

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