AT-TARIIZ: Jurnal Ekonomi dan Bisnis Islam

http://azramedia-indonesia.azramediaindonesia.com/index.php/attariiz/index
DOI : https://doi.org/10.62668/attariiz.v5i03.2728
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Driving The Blue and Green Sectors With Robust Islamic Economic Values

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Info Article
Received:
04 Juni 2026
Revised:
01 Juli 2026
Accepted:
01 Agustus 2026
Publication:
31 Agustus 2026

Keywords:
Islamic Economics, Blue Sector, Green Sector, Sustainable Devalopment, Islamic Finance

Kata Kunci:
Ekonomi Islam, Sektor Biru, Sektor Hijau, Pembangunan Berkelanjutan, Keuangan Syariah.

Abstract: *The development of the blue sector (marine and fisheries) and the green sector (sustainable agriculture, renewable energy, and environmental management) plays a crucial role in driving inclusive and sustainable economic growth. This study aims to examine how Islamic economic values such as justice, balance, and sustainability can strengthen both sectors in a resilient and ethical manner. This study employed a qualitative approach with library research, utilizing various secondary data sources such as scientific journals, books, and relevant reports. The analytical technique employed was descriptive-qualitative analysis through the collection, review, and synthesis of related literature. The study's results indicate that the application of Islamic economic principles, through instruments such as green sukuk, productive zakat, and profit-sharing financing, can encourage sustainable investment while maintaining environmental sustainability and community well-being. Therefore, this approach is relevant as a framework for sustainable development that aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in developing countries*

Abstrak: Pengembangan sektor biru (kelautan dan perikanan) serta sektor hijau (pertanian berkelanjutan, energi terbarukan, dan pengelolaan lingkungan) memiliki peran penting dalam mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi yang inklusif dan berkelanjutan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji bagaimana nilai-nilai ekonomi Islam seperti keadilan, keseimbangan, dan keberlanjutan dapat memperkuat kedua sektor tersebut secara tangguh dan beretika. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi literatur (library research), dengan memanfaatkan berbagai sumber data sekunder seperti jurnal ilmiah, buku, dan laporan yang relevan. Teknik analisis yang digunakan adalah analisis deskriptif-kualitatif melalui proses pengumpulan, pengkajian, dan sintesis literatur terkait. Hasil kajian menunjukkan bahwa penerapan prinsip ekonomi Islam, melalui instrumen seperti sukuk hijau, zakat produktif, dan pembiayaan berbasis bagi hasil agar mampu mendorong investasi berkelanjutan sekaligus menjaga kelestarian lingkungan dan kesejahteraan masyarakat. Dengan demikian, pendekatan ini relevan sebagai kerangka pembangunan berkelanjutan yang sejalan dengan tujuan Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), khususnya di negara berkembang.

INTRODUCTION

Current global economic development is not only focused on boosting economic growth, but also takes into account environmental sustainability and social welfare. Issues such as climate change, environmental pollution, excessive exploitation of natural resources, and economic inequality are major challenges facing many countries, particularly developing nations. These conditions underscore the importance of implementing sustainable development that balances economic, social, and environmental aspects.

The blue and green sectors play a vital role in supporting sustainable development. The blue sector relates to the sustainable management of marine and fisheries resources, such as fisheries, aquaculture, marine tourism, and seafood processing. Meanwhile, the green sector encompasses economic activities focused on environmental conservation, such as sustainable agriculture, renewable energy, waste management, and eco-friendly industries. The development of these two sectors is expected to boost economic growth, create jobs, and promote environmental sustainability.

Indonesia has significant potential for developing the blue and green sectors, thanks to its abundant natural resources. As a maritime nation, Indonesia possesses marine and fisheries resources that can serve as a source of national economic growth. Additionally, the potential for renewable energy and sustainable agriculture can also be. However, the management of these resources still faces various challenges, such as damage to marine ecosystems, environmental pollution, high fossil fuel consumption, and limited access to financing for small-scale communities. Therefore, a development approach is needed that is not only focused on economic gains but also takes into account ethical values and environmental sustainability.

Islamic economics is a relevant approach to supporting the development of the blue and green sectors. Islamic economics does not merely emphasize material gain but also prioritizes justice, balance, social responsibility, and sustainability in economic activities. From an Islamic perspective, humans have a responsibility to preserve and utilize natural resources wisely so that they continue to benefit future generations.

Islamic economic values such as justice (al-‘adl), balance (tawazun), and sustainability can serve as a foundation for the development of the blue and green sectors. The principle of justice emphasizes the equitable distribution of societal welfare, particularly for economically vulnerable groups such as fishermen and farmers. The principle of balance teaches the importance of maintaining a harmonious relationship between economic activities and environmental conservation. Meanwhile, the principle of sustainability emphasizes the responsible use of natural resources to ensure their availability in the future.

The application of Islamic economics in the blue and green sectors can be achieved through various Islamic financial instruments, such as green sukuk, productive zakat, productive waqf, and profit-sharing financing. Green sukuk are used to finance environmentally friendly projects, such as renewable energy and environmental management. Productive zakat and productive waqf can be utilized for community economic empowerment, while profit-sharing-based financing provides a more equitable and cooperation-oriented financing system.

The implementation of these Islamic financial instruments demonstrates that the Islamic economy plays a vital role in fostering inclusive and sustainable development. This approach not only supports economic growth but also preserves the environment and enhances community well-being. Thus, the concept of Islamic economics aligns with the objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in poverty reduction, environmental protection, and sustainable economic development.

Based on the above discussion, the development of the blue and green sectors grounded in Islamic economic values constitutes a strategic step toward fostering resilient and sustainable development. Consequently, this study aims to examine the role of Islamic economic values and Sharia financial instruments in strengthening the blue and green sectors to support sustainable economic development that prioritizes public welfare.

METHOD

This study employs a qualitative approach using the literature review method. This method was chosen because the study focuses on examining various theories, concepts, and findings from previous research related to the development of the blue and green sectors from an Islamic economic perspective. The literature review was conducted by utilizing various scholarly sources to gain a systematic understanding of the research topic. This ensures that the resulting analysis is more in-depth and aligned with the research objectives.

The data used in this study consists of secondary data obtained from scientific journals, academic articles, research reports, and other documents relevant to Islamic economics, sustainable development, the maritime sector, sustainable agriculture, renewable energy, and Islamic finance. Data collection was conducted through literature review by identifying, selecting, and examining various sources related to the research focus to ensure the data supports a comprehensive and focused analysis.

Data analysis employed a descriptive-qualitative approach through the stages of data reduction, information grouping, interpretation, and drawing conclusions. The collected data was then analyzed to understand the relationship between Islamic economic values such as justice, balance, and sustainability and the development of the blue and green sectors. Thus, this study is expected to provide a comprehensive overview of the contribution of Islamic economics in supporting sustainable economic development and improving community welfare.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The concepts of the blue economy and the green economy have emerged as paradigms of sustainable development that emphasize a balance between economic growth, environmental sustainability, and social welfare. Over time, these approaches have come to be understood not only as modern economic strategies but also as being linked to religious and ethical values, including those of Islamic economics. This indicates that sustainable development requires a moral foundation to avoid being trapped in a resource-exploitation-only orientation. In the context of Islamic economics, economic development must align with the principles of maqashid al-sharia, which aim to safeguard religion, life, intellect, lineage, wealth, and the sustainability of human life and the environment. This study analyzes five relevant prior studies to examine how Islamic economic values can strengthen the development of the blue and green sectors as models of development that are inclusive, sustainable, and oriented toward the public good.

The study titled “Islamic Finance as a Catalyst for the Green Economy: Toward Achieving the SDGs within the Framework of Maqashid al-Sharia” demonstrates that the Islamic economy plays a strategic role in supporting the development of the green sector through Islamic financial instruments such as green sukuk, productive zakat, waqf, and profit-sharing financing. The study explains that the principles of justice, sustainability, and public interest in Islamic economics are closely linked to the development of an inclusive and sustainable green economy. The implementation of Sharia financial instruments is considered capable of encouraging environmentally friendly investment while simultaneously improving community welfare in a sustainable manner. The study also indicates that green sector development is not limited to environmental management but encompasses the development of renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and carbon emission reduction through sustainability-oriented economic policies.

The study titled “The Blue Economy Through the Lens of Islamic Economics: Strategic Opportunities for the Coast of West Nusa Tenggara” indicates that Islamic economics holds strategic potential in supporting the development of the blue economy through approaches such as halal tourism, the empowerment of coastal communities, and the strengthening of Islamic social finance instruments. The values of sustainability, justice, and maslahah are closely linked to inclusive and sustainable blue economy development. The study demonstrates that the blue economy is not only about the utilization of marine resources but also the development of the halal tourism sector, maritime culture, and the economic empowerment of local communities. These findings demonstrate that Islamic economics is capable of offering a more holistic development approach because it integrates economic, social, cultural, and spiritual dimensions simultaneously. This approach differs from conventional development models, which place greater emphasis on economic growth without fully considering ecological impacts and the well-being of coastal communities.

The study titled “Blue Economy Financing Through Islamic Financial Instruments” explains that financing issues are one of the main challenges in the development of the blue and green sectors. The study shows that Islamic financial instruments such as blue sukuk, profit and loss sharing (PLS), and the integration of ZISWAF can serve as innovative financing alternatives to support the sustainable development of the maritime and marine sectors. These findings demonstrate that Islamic economics not only offers normative concepts regarding sustainability but also provides concrete economic instruments that can be applied to support environmentally friendly investments. The use of blue sukuk for marine conservation, renewable energy, and the economic development of coastal communities shows that the Islamic financial system is oriented not only toward economic profit but also toward social and environmental sustainability.

The study titled “The Blue-Green Economy from the Perspective of Environmental Fiqh” demonstrates that the concept of the blue-green economy aligns strongly with the principles of environmental fiqh in Islam. The values of tawhid, khalifah, amanah, mizan, and the prohibition against israf form the ethical foundation for building a sustainable economic system. The study indicates that the environmental degradation occurring today is not solely caused by economic and technological factors but also by the weak spiritual awareness of humanity toward nature. This situation demonstrates that sustainable development is insufficient if it relies solely on functional approaches; rather, it also requires the strengthening of society's moral and spiritual values. The implementation of the blue-green economy concept can be realized through organic farming, mangrove conservation, community-based ecotourism, and the strengthening of Islam-based environmental education as efforts to maintain ecological balance in a sustainable manner.

The study titled "The Green Economy from an Islamic Economics Perspective: A Solution for Sustainable Development" demonstrates that Islamic economics is closely linked to the concept of the green economy through the principles of distributive justice, environmental balance, and collective well-being. The study explains that instruments such as green sukuk, productive waqf, and environmental zakat are capable of supporting sustainable green development. The research findings also indicate that the integration of Islamic economics and the green economy still faces challenges in the form of weak policy harmonization, low public literacy, and minimal collaboration among institutions. These conditions have resulted in the implementation of green development based on Islamic economics remaining limited to the conceptual level and not yet being optimized in national development practices.

The results of an analysis of five previous studies indicate that the development of the blue and green sectors is strongly linked to Islamic economic values, particularly the principles of justice, balance, sustainability, and the public good. All of the studies demonstrate that Islamic economics is not solely focused on economic growth but also emphasizes the importance of preserving the environment and ensuring the sustainable well-being of society. This indicates that the development of the marine, fisheries, sustainable agriculture, renewable energy, and environmental management sectors requires an approach that is not only economic but also ethical and responsible. The research findings also indicate that Islamic financial instruments such as green sukuk, blue sukuk, productive zakat, waqf, ZISWAF, and profit-sharing financing hold significant potential for supporting sustainable investment in the blue and green sectors. These instruments are considered capable of serving as financing alternatives that are not only profit-oriented but also take social and environmental aspects into account. The implementation of sharia financing in renewable energy development, marine conservation, organic agriculture, and the empowerment of coastal communities demonstrates that the Islamic economy makes a tangible contribution to promoting inclusive and environmentally friendly development.

Analysis of previous research shows that the blue and green sectors based on the Islamic economy adopt a more holistic development approach compared to conventional economic models. This approach integrates economic, social, cultural, spiritual, and environmental dimensions in a balanced manner, ensuring that development does not focus solely on the exploitation of natural resources but also maintains ecological balance and sustainability for future generations. The principles of maqashid al-sharia tawhid, amanah, mizan, and the prohibition of israf serve as the moral foundation for building a sustainable and just economic system.

Research findings also indicate that the implementation of the blue and green sectors based on Islamic economics still faces various challenges, such as low public literacy, weak policy harmonization, limited access to financing, and insufficient collaboration among institutions. Most research remains focused on conceptual aspects, so practical application in national development has not yet been optimal. These conditions highlight the need for strengthened policies, public education, and synergy among the government, Islamic financial institutions, academics, and the public to support sustainable development based on the Islamic economy.

Overall, a synthesis of the five previous studies indicates that Islamic economic values are highly relevant to strengthening the development of the blue and green sectors as models of sustainable development. This approach aligns with the objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) because it promotes inclusive economic growth, preserves the environment, and enhances the well-being of communities in a sustainable manner, particularly in developing countries.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the literature review conducted, Islamic economic values are highly relevant to strengthening the development of the blue and green sectors as models of sustainable development. The principles of justice, balance, sustainability, trustworthiness, and public interest in Islamic economics can serve as an ethical foundation for the management of natural resources, ensuring that efforts are not solely focused on economic growth but also on preserving the environment and ensuring the sustainable well-being of society.

Research findings indicate that the implementation of Islamic financial instruments—such as green sukuk, blue sukuk, productive zakat, productive waqf, and profit-sharing financing—

holds significant potential for supporting development in the maritime, fisheries, and sustainable agriculture sectors, as well as in renewable energy and environmental conservation. These instruments not only serve as Sharia-compliant financing alternatives but also promote environmentally friendly investment and economic empowerment of communities, particularly coastal communities and economically vulnerable groups. The Islamic economy-based development approach is considered more holistic than conventional development models because it integrates economic, social, spiritual, and environmental aspects in a balanced manner. This approach aligns with the objectives of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly in supporting poverty reduction, environmental conservation, the use of clean energy, and inclusive and sustainable economic development.

The implementation of blue and green sectors based on the Islamic economy still faces various challenges, such as low public literacy regarding the Islamic economy, limited access to financing, weak policy harmonization, and a lack of collaboration among institutions. Strengthening regulations, improving public education, and fostering synergy among the government, Islamic financial institutions, academics, and the public are necessary to ensure that the application of the Islamic economy in sustainable development can proceed more effectively and yield tangible benefits for public welfare and environmental sustainability.

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