

Implementation of Maqasid al-Shariah Principles in the National Food Security System in West Kalimantan

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Abstract

Food security is an important issue globally in regions such as West Kalimantan, it is strongly related to cultural, religious, and socio-economic factors. This research aims to evaluate and analyze the application of Maqhasid Shari'ah principles in the national food security system, with a focus on West Kalimantan province. This research uses secondary data with evaluation research type. The results show that the application of Maqhasid Shari'ah principles in the food safety system in West Kalimantan is still limited. While there are efforts to ensure food availability and accessibility, the integration of the principle of protection of mind and offspring still needs to be improved. Some policies have started to cover these aspects, but their implementation is not yet fully consistent and effective. This study recommends the need to strengthen the integration of Maqhasid Shari'ah principles in food safety policies and practices. A holistic approach combining legal, social and economic aspects can improve the effectiveness of the food safety system and provide wider benefits to society.

Keywords: Maqhasid Shari'ah; Food Safety; Food Policy; Principle Integration

Introduction

Food security is a complex global issue that continues to be a major concern for many countries, including Indonesia. Indonesia has great potential to be self-sufficient in food. Influential geographical conditions, vast and fertile land, relatively conducive natural carrying capacity, and agrarian culture are the main resources for Indonesia in implementing food security strategies. But there are several things that still become obstacles. The implementation of this strategy is not without challenges, especially those related to food diversification, food independence, sovereignty and competitiveness, as well as population access to food (Sunarya & Khasanah, 2023). The main causes of this are: a weak food logistics system, a relatively high farmer exchange rate, a gradual decrease in day length and farm size, and a gradual increase in food diversification. The government in Indonesia has committed to maintaining and improving national food security as stated in the national development agenda for 2022-2024.

In a speech, President Jokowi said that the food problem is something that is not easy to solve. This is due to the threat of climate change, which is very much felt in everyday life today. In addition to climate change, world geopolitics also

affect food supply. Therefore, detailed planning is needed, especially in strengthening infrastructure to maintain food security.

The government itself has prepared more than 108 trillion funds to carry out economic transformation in the field of food security (Putro et al., 2023). The funds will be prioritized for a number of programs such as increasing the availability, access and stabilization of food prices, increasing domestic food production, strengthening farmers' institutions, financial support and protection of farm businesses.

West Kalimantan Province has potential natural resources that can be developed, but food insecurity is still a major problem that must be immediately found effective solutions to overcome it (Nina Amaliya & Abdul Rosyid, 2022). Based on the findings of the West Kalimantan Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas (FSVA) for 2021, the composition analysis shows that there are around 33 cities (18.97%) out of 174 cities and 599 villages (29.49%) out of 2,031 villages/kelurahan that fall into priority categories 1-3, or are classified in the categories of very food insecure, food insecure, and very food insecure. The main cause of food insecurity worldwide is climate change, such as heavy rains, droughts, heat waves and tropical storms. (Antara Kalbar, 2022).

Given the abundance of natural resources in the land of West Kalimantan, it is ironic that this region is experiencing food security issues. The vast potential of natural resources does not correspond with the food security conditions of the people in West Kalimantan. This situation is likely to have adverse effects in the future, particularly on the sustainability of life in the province of West Kalimantan.

As stated by the FAO, the concept of food security comprises four key components that are closely interconnected: availability, accessibility, utilization, and stability. Each of these elements uniquely affects human life. If there are disruptions to any of these pillars, it will inevitably impact a person's well-being and livelihood. This concept of food security aligns with the principles of maqasid al-shariah, which emphasize the preservation of religion (din), life (nafs), intellect (aql), lineage (nasl), and wealth (mal). Therefore, food security is not merely a technical issue in agriculture but is also deeply intertwined with humanitarian values and religious principles. In the context of Islam, ensuring food security is part of the broader effort to establish a just, prosperous, and thriving society.

This research aims to thoroughly examine how the principles of maqasid al-shariah can be implemented to enhance food security in West Kalimantan. In the increasingly complex era of globalization, this study will identify the key challenges faced in achieving sustainable food security. Furthermore, the research will explore the potential of technology to improve agricultural productivity and ensure food availability for all social strata. In other words, this study seeks to contribute to the formulation of comprehensive

strategies to achieve equitable and sustainable food security, while adhering to the noble values encapsulated in maqasid al-shariah

Method

This study employs an evaluative research approach, aimed at examining the implementation of the principles of Maqasid al-Shariah in the food security policy of West Kalimantan. The data collection techniques used include surveys, observations, and secondary data sourced from the official website <https://disketpangan.kalbarprov.go.id/>. The survey method involves distributing questionnaires to respondents, including policymakers, farmers, and individuals directly involved in the food security system. These questionnaires are designed to identify the extent of understanding and application of Maqasid al-Shariah principles within food policy and its impact on the community. The observation method is used to directly observe the implementation of food security policies in the field, focusing particularly on the management of food resources, distribution, and the assurance of community access to quality food. These observations are conducted at several key food production and distribution centers in West Kalimantan to obtain a real depiction of the practices in place.

Meanwhile, secondary data collected from the official website of the West Kalimantan Food Security Service (<https://disketpangan.kalbarprov.go.id/>) and related policy documents are utilized to gain deeper insights into the regulations, strategies, and programs implemented within the food security policy framework. This data also includes government reports and other relevant publications pertaining to policy execution. The data analysis in this study is carried out descriptively, wherein the survey results, observations, and secondary data are analyzed to evaluate the extent to which the food security policies in West Kalimantan align with the objectives of Maqasid al-Shariah.

Results

According to data from the West Kalimantan Provincial Food Security Service in 2023, the state of food security in the province has shown significant progress. The report, available through the Digital FSVA (Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas), provides an analysis of food vulnerability across various regions of West Kalimantan, including several regencies and cities such as Pontianak, Singkawang, Bengkayang, Sintang, Sekadau, Sanggau, Mempawah, Sambas, Melawi, Landak, Kubu Raya, Ketapang, Kayong Utara, and Kapuas Hulu.

Table 1. Data FSVA (Food Security and Vulnerability Atlas) Wilayah Kalimantan Barat

o	Descri	Compos		
	ption		ite	
	Priorit	Description	Sub-Dis	Percen
	y		tricts	tage (%)
	Priority	Highly	0	0.00
1		Vulnerable		
	Priority	Vulnerable	9	5.17
2				
	Priority	Moderately	12	6.90
3		Vulnerable		
	Priority	Moderately	22	12.64
4		Resistant		
	Priority	Resistant	51	29.31
5				
	Priority	Highly	80	45.98
6		Resistant		

Based on the summary of the composite index analysis, it is evident that no sub-districts were classified under Priority 1, while 9 sub-districts (5.17%) were categorized under Priority 2, 12 sub-districts (6.90%) under Priority 3, 22 sub-districts (12.64%) under Priority 4, 51 sub-districts (29.31%) under Priority 5, and 80 sub-districts (45.98%) under Priority 6. Compared to 2022, the number of food-vulnerable sub-districts in 2023 decreased from 31 sub-districts (17.82%) in 2022 to 21 sub-districts (12.07%) in 2023 out of a total of 174 sub-districts, with a slight shift in the regional priority distribution.

In terms of fulfilling basic needs (dharuriyat) and reducing vulnerability to food scarcity, the level of food vulnerability in the West Kalimantan Provincial Food Security Service varies across regions. Some areas have shown improved food availability, while others still require interventions to enhance food access and distribution. The food security factors, including aspects of local production, distribution, and food affordability across West Kalimantan, are still being improved to reduce dependency on imported food. Government intervention programs, such as the development of local food systems and the increase in food production in certain areas, have begun to yield results, as evidenced by improved food availability in previously vulnerable districts.

Efforts to strengthen food security and achieve food self-sufficiency involve several critical aspects, such as enhancing the competitiveness of agricultural products, increasing farmers' income, and considering environmental sustainability and natural resource preservation. This includes developing agricultural zones and land-use planning, regulating land tenure to ensure legal

certainty over agricultural land, conducting food land audits, and optimizing the use of abandoned lands. Furthermore, it is essential to build and maintain transportation infrastructure, irrigation systems, electricity networks, communication technology, and national information systems that support agricultural production centers to improve the quantity and quality of production and its marketability.

Research and development in agriculture must be enhanced to create superior seeds suited to the characteristics of West Kalimantan's land and agroclimatic conditions, while also improving the quality and productivity of agricultural yields. Encouraging investment in the food, agriculture, and rural industries based on local products—both from businesses and the government—should be accompanied by affordable financing and subsidy systems that ensure timely, adequate, and affordable availability of superior seed varieties, fertilizers, technology, and post-harvest facilities. Additionally, improving nutritional quality and food diversity through desirable dietary patterns is important, along with concrete measures to adapt and anticipate the impact of climate change on food and agricultural systems.

The food security system in West Kalimantan continues to focus on meeting the basic needs of the population, particularly in areas vulnerable to food insecurity. Food security programs that emphasize increasing local food production and improving access have contributed to better food distribution in regions such as Sintang and Kapuas Hulu districts. This aligns with the principles of Maqasid al-Shariah, which emphasize the protection of life through the fulfillment of basic necessities such as food. The improvement in food access is evidence that the Maqasid al-Shariah principle of protecting life has been implemented.

Policy implementation also considers economic stability by promoting agricultural diversification and empowering local farmers to reduce reliance on imports. Data from the 2023 FSVA show that several areas in West Kalimantan have experienced an increase in local food production. By fostering food self-sufficiency through policies that support the local economy, the government aims to protect the economic welfare of the population, consistent with the principle of protecting wealth in Maqasid al-Shariah. This reflects the Maqasid al-Shariah principles related to justice and social welfare, where equitable food distribution is a key focus of policy.

The food security policy of West Kalimantan not only focuses on production and distribution but also emphasizes the sustainable management of natural resources. The implementation of Maqasid al-Shariah principles in this context is evident in the government's efforts to maintain the sustainability of agriculture and other natural resources, such as water and land, which are vital for the long-term resilience of the food security system

Discussion

Overall, the implementation of Maqasid al-Shariah principles in the food security policy of West Kalimantan is evident in various local government programs and strategies. The protection of life, wealth, and the environment has become a central focus of the policies enacted. However, challenges remain, particularly in terms of consistent policy implementation across all regions. Some areas, especially more remote ones, still face food accessibility issues that require further attention. One of the main challenges is ensuring the stability of food production amid the threats posed by climate change and the fluctuations in global food commodity prices. Although existing policies have begun to encourage agricultural product diversification, reliance on imported goods remains an issue that needs to be addressed. Additionally, the disparity in infrastructure between rural and urban areas affects the effectiveness of food distribution.

On the other hand, Maqasid al-Shariah-based policies offer opportunities for empowering the local economy through the development of agricultural industries and value-added food products. By continuing to integrate the principles of justice and sustainability into food policies, West Kalimantan has the potential to enhance food security while simultaneously improving the standard of living for its population. To further optimize the implementation of Maqasid al-Shariah principles, food security policies should place greater emphasis on inclusivity and strengthening local institutions. Community empowerment programs need to be expanded by providing broader access to agricultural technology and financial assistance for farmers. Furthermore, there needs to be an improvement in the monitoring and evaluation of policies to ensure that each policy is effectively implemented and has a positive impact.

Conclusion

The West Kalimantan government has undertaken various interventions to improve food availability and distribution. Some regions have seen increased food availability thanks to local food system development programs and enhanced food production. The food security policy in West Kalimantan aligns with the principles of Maqasid al-Shariah, focusing on the protection of life and economic well-being. Existing programs have already shown improvements in food distribution as well as protection of life and property. However, challenges such as climate change, global food price fluctuations, and infrastructure disparities still need to be addressed. The application of Maqasid al-Shariah principles opens opportunities for local economic empowerment and agricultural sustainability. Additional opportunities to consider include enhancing early warning systems for both slow-onset and sudden-onset disasters triggered by climate change, as well as developing incentive programs for research and innovation to strengthen crop resilience to climatic conditions.

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