

The Village Industrialization and Civilization: A Critical Reading

Attori Alfi Shahrin

Universitas Islam Negeri Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Jember
Email: alfinlekgung02@gmail.com

Yazidul Fawaid

Universitas Islam Negeri Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Jember
Email: yazidulfawaid45@gmail.com

Nikmatul Masruroh

Universitas Islam Negeri Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Jember
Email: nikmatul.masruroh82@uinkhas.ac.id

Lidhatul Umamah

Universitas Islam Negeri Kiai Haji Achmad Siddiq Jember
Email: lidhatulumamah00@gmail.com

Al Furqon Dono Hariyanto

Tilburg University, Netherlands
Email: A.DonoHariyanto@tilburguniversity.edu

Abstract

This study case aims, 1) to explore the trend of industrialization in Indonesia, especially in village areas, 2) to criticize industrialization in village areas using environmental sustainability studies, and 3) to analysis and studies related to village industrialization from the perspective of maqashid sharia. This analysis goal was achieved by using a qualitative approach with the type of digital and industrial village case studies in the East Java region. Data were collected by observation, interviews, documentation, and FGD then analyzed using critical analysis. Data validity uses source triangulation. The research results, 1) the trend of industrialization in village areas has a positive impact on economic growth but has changed the rural structure from agrarian to industrial and digital villages. 2) Industrialization in village areas is contrary to the concept of environmental sustainability, 3) Village industrialization from maqashid sharia studies provides benefits from the perspective of hifdz an nafs, hifdz al 'aql, hifdz al-mal and hifdz al bi'ah. However, from the point of view of hifdz ad-din and hifdz al

nasl, it cannot be categorized as mashlahah, because the presence of village industrialization besides having an impact on environmental damage can also result in moral degradation.

Keywords: Industrialization, environmental sustainability, maqashid sharia

Abstrak

Studi kasus ini bertujuan, 1) untuk mengeksplorasi kecenderungan industrialisasi di Indonesia, khususnya di pedesaan, 2) untuk mengkritisi industrialisasi di pedesaan dengan kajian kelestarian lingkungan, 3) untuk menganalisis dan mengkaji hingga terkait dengan industrialisasi pedesaan dari perspektif maqashid syariah. Tujuan analisis ini dicapai dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan tipe studi kasus desa industri dan digital di wilayah Jawa Timur. Data dikumpulkan dengan cara observasi, wawancara, dokumentasi dan FGD kemudian dianalisis dengan menggunakan analisis kritis. Validitas data menggunakan triangulasi sumber. Hasil penelitian, 1) trend industrialisasi di pedesaan berdampak positif terhadap pertumbuhan ekonomi, namun telah merubah struktur pedesaan dari agraris menjadi desa industri dan digital. 2) Industrialisasi di kawasan pedesaan bertentangan dengan konsep kelestarian lingkungan, 3) Industrialisasi desa dari kajian maqashid syariah memberikan manfaat dari perspektif hifdz an nafs, hifdz al ‘aql, hifdz al mal dan hifdz al bi’ah. Namun dari segi hifdz ad din dan hifdz al nasl tidak dapat dikategorikan sebagai mashlahah, karena adanya industrialisasi pedesaan selain berdampak pada kerusakan lingkungan juga dapat mengakibatkan degradasi moral.

Kata kunci: Industrialisasi, kelestarian lingkungan, maqashid syariah

Introduction

Problems related to industrialization are not new studies in the world of research. Along with the presence of decentralization policies, the trend of industrialization continues to develop not only in urban areas but also in rural areas.¹ Industrialization was carried out to increase national income through increasing Regional Original Income.² The presence of industrialization is

¹ Roosganda Elizabeth, Giovanni Inez EM, and Gerald Samuel Ivan, "Akselerasi Industrialisasi Perdesaan Inovatif Dan Kelembagaan Pertanian Mewujudkan Kesejahteraan Petani," *Mimbar Agribisnis: Jurnal Pemikiran Masyarakat Ilmiah Berwawasan Agribisnis* 7, no. 2 (2021), doi:10.25157/ma.v7i2.5564.

² Bernadette Robiani, "Analisis Pengaruh Industrialisasi Terhadap Pertumbuhan

becoming a discourse not only in the Indonesian region but also in the international arena. The industrialization process brings its own story, starting from conflicts of interest between government officials to socio-cultural problems.³

In the process of development, industrialization is a must. According to Todaro (2011), in the early stages of industrialization for developing countries, it must be accompanied by an increase in income. Therefore, developing countries in Asia began to industrialize in droves without thinking about other impacts on people's lives.⁴ As a result, social and environmental changes are inevitable. Initially in urban areas they began to shift to rural areas. The early stages of industrialization are usually accompanied by an increase in income but accompanied by a worsening of environmental conditions.⁵ According to the World Bank, pollution levels resulting from industrialization are on the rise. Even though a country with a high income will find it easier to access expensive clean technology, the level of pollution is increasing.⁶ However, the trend of environmental damage is inevitable.⁷ Air quality (and water) was closely linked to the extent of government regulations, both in high and low-income countries. Moreover, some environmental resources may be lost irreplaceably unless anticipatory steps are taken immediately.⁸

When studied further, studies related to the impact of industrialization on the environment have been discussed widely

Ekonomi Di Sumatera Selatan," *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Pembangunan Indonesia* 6, no. 1 (2005), doi:10.21002/jepi.v6i1.153.

³ M Rayyan, "Konflik Industrialisasi Di Desa Lakardowo Kabupaten Mojokerto Dalam Perspektif Politik Lingkungan," *Doctoral Dissertation*, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya 1, no. 1 (2018).

⁴ Neneng Meli Rosyanti, Dadang Kuswana, and Ratna Dewi, "Dampak Industrialisasi Terhadap Kehidupan Masyarakat," *Tamkin: Jurnal Pengembangan Masyarakat Islam* 2, no. 1 (2017).

⁵ Hussain Ali Bekhet, Nor Salwati Othman, and Tahira Yasmin, "Interaction between Environmental Kuznet Curve and Urban Environment Transition Hypotheses in Malaysia," *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy* 10, no. 1 (2020), doi:10.32479/ijeeep.8389.

⁶ Ibrahim Mohamed Ali Ali et al., "The Effect of Urbanization and Industrialization on Income Inequality: An Analysis Based on the Method of Moments Quantile Regression," *Social Indicators Research* 161, no. 1 (2022), doi:10.1007/s11205-021-02812-6.

⁷ Muhammad Dwi Prasetyo and Ni Made Sukartini, "Kaitan Antara Kondisi Keamanan Lingkungan Terhadap Jumlah Industri Mikro Dan Kecil Pada Perdesaan Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Sains Sosio Humaniora* 4, no. 1 (2020), doi:10.22437/jssh.v4i1.9918.

⁸ Yoga Putra Pratama, "Konsensus Kemitraan Global PBB (MDGs & SDGs), Hipotesis Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC), Dan Degradasi Kualitas Udara Di Indonesia Periode 1980-2018," *Diponegoro Journal of Economics* 9, no. 4 (2020).

in various studies, as a research by Valery et al in 2022 regarding the relationship between industrialization and education.⁹ Through the results of his research in the sub-Saharan Africa region, industrialization has had an impact on increasing per capita income, but not in line with environmental impacts. In this study, it was stated that industrialization goes hand in hand with economic growth, and in the process of industrialization development is a must.¹⁰ Valery et al's research (2022) is the first study to use micro-analysis by linking industrialization not only in terms of environmental and income impacts but also in terms of education for the people of Saharan Africa. The educational side is the side that is seen by researchers when discussing industrialization.¹¹ In the context of international discourse, research related to industrialization was also carried out by Usman M et al (2022) who discussed environmental concentration in the era of industrialization. In this case, Usman M et al (2020) questioned renewable energy and natural resources about financial growth in a country. In this case Usman M et al (2020) questioned renewable energy and natural resources in relation to financial growth in a country.¹² This research is a research with panel data from 1999 to 2019 by revealing the effect of industrialization, total reserves, and expansion of financial resources, renewable energy, and natural resources on ecological conditions. According to this study, the results of the Dumitrescu and Hurlin panel causality test reveal a unidirectional causality relationship from industrialization and renewable energy to ecological footprint and from ecological footprint to natural resources. A two-way causality relationship was also found between financial development

⁹ Moutie Giscard Valery, Gladys Njang Che, and Guivis Zeufack Nkemgha, "Linking Industrialization and Education in Sub-Saharan African Countries," *Asian Journal of Empirical Research* 12, no. 1 (2022), doi:10.18488/5004.v12i1.4423.

¹⁰ Övgü Alici, Dilek Temiz Dinç, and Aytaç Gökmen, "The Relationship Between the Manufacturing Industry and Economic Growth in Turkey," *International Journal of Applied Management Sciences and Engineering* 9, no. 1 (2022), doi:10.4018/ijamse.299027; Yugang He, "A Study on the Dynamic Relationship between Cultural Industry and Economic Growth," *Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business* 5, no. 4 (2018), doi:10.13106/jafeb.2018.vol5.no4.85; K. M. Jemima Nilofar, P. Vidyapriya, and M. Mohanasundari, "Impact of Food Processing Industry on Economic Growth, FDI and Exports in India," in *AIP Conference Proceedings*, vol. 2387, 2021, doi:10.1063/5.0068598.

¹¹ Valery, Che, and Nkemgha, "Linking Industrialization and Education in Sub-Saharan African Countries."

¹² Muhammad Usman and Daniel Balsalobre-Lorente, "Environmental Concern in the Era of Industrialization: Can Financial Development, Renewable Energy and Natural Resources Alleviate Some Load?," *Energy Policy* 162 (2022), doi:10.1016/j.enpol.2022.112780.

total reserves, and ecological footprint. Finally, several important policy implications are suggested for protecting environmental quality in newly industrialized countries.¹³ Similar research is related to the industrialization of Alici O et al (2022) with the object of the Turkish state. This research talks about the relationship between the manufacturing industry and economic growth in Turkey.¹⁴ Alici et al used the Ganger Causality Test to see the relationship between manufacturing exports and short-term economic growth. The Granger Causality test is strengthened using the Toda Yamamoto Test using OLS with the result that the manufacturing industry has a positive impact on economic growth in Turkey. This analysis was carried out without looking at the negative impacts caused by the manufacturing industry.¹⁵

ased on research in the international context, researchers have not found research on industrialization from an environmental sustainability perspective in a comprehensive and in-depth manner. In addition to that, there is a lack of comprehensive and in-depth research on industrialization focusing on environmental sustainability in an international context. Furthermore, there is a dearth of studies on industrialization from the perspective of maqasid sharia, which is a reference for life in religious communities, particularly Islam. When viewed from a research perspective in Indonesia, industrialization has also become a study that is no longer new as research conducted by Pratama Y (2020) examined air quality degradation in Indonesia in the 1980-2018 period. Pratama Y (2020) displays the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC) in the long term but is not proven in the short term when per capita CO₂ emissions are the independent variable. Indonesia is still categorized as a developing country, there for it requires economic growth without considering environmental degradation. However, from this research, it is predicted that Indonesia will experience an increase in income without experiencing ecological degradation.¹⁶ More specifically research on village industrialization has also been carried out by several researchers such as Siti Adawiyah Nur Komala's

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Alici, Temiz Dinç, and Gökmen, "The Relationship Between the Manufacturing Industry and Economic Growth in Turkey."

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Pratama, "Konsensus Kemitraan Global PBB (MDGs & SDGs), Hipotesis Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC), Dan Degradasi Kualitas Udara Di Indonesia Periode 1980-2018."

research (2018) focusing on the impact of industrialization caused by PT. Aqua Golden Mississippi Mekarsari on the conditions of the Mekarsari village community.¹⁷ Similar research was also carried out by Rayyan M (2018) with the research object in Lakardowo Mojokerto Village, which had conflicts due to industrialization that occurred in the village. These conflicts are not only related to environmental conflicts but also have an impact on household conflicts.¹⁸ Elizabeth R et al (2021) in her research also discussed rural industrialization aimed at the welfare of farmers. Based on the research findings, industrialization is carried out to provide added value to processed products produced by farmers, so that these products have strong competitiveness. This research does not discuss the environmental impacts due to industrialization.¹⁹ Research on industrialization was also conducted by Hidayatillah Y (2017) which clearly provides an overview of the social impacts of industrialization of shrimp ponds on the environment in Andulang Village, Sumenep Regency. This study provides an overview of industrialization having a positive impact in the form of increasing economic growth and people's income. However, it has an impact on water and soil pollution as well as air pollution.²⁰

The literature review above illustrates that the position of this research is still relatively undiscussed, especially from the perspective of maqashid sharia studies. In development, especially in a country like Indonesia where the majority has a Muslim population, it is very important to pay attention to the maqasid side of sharia.²¹ Rural areas, which are Indonesia's strongholds, are cultural centers and have an economic circulation that is different from urban conditions. Therefore, it is imperative to focus on and analyze the existence of village industrialization in light of the maqasid al-Shariah, particularly

¹⁷ siti Adawiyah Nurkomala, "Dampak Industrialisasi Pabrik Terhadap Masyarakat Desa Mekarsari Kecamatan Cicurug Kabupaten Sukabumi (Studi Kasus PT. Aqua Golden Mississippi Mekarsari)," *Isbn* 4, no. 1 (2018).

¹⁸ Rayyan, "Konflik Industrialisasi Di Desa Lakardowo Kabupaten Mojokerto Dalam Perspektif Politik Lingkungan."

¹⁹ Elizabeth, EM, and Ivan, "Akselerasi Industrialisasi Perdesaan Inovatif Dan Kelembagaan Pertanian Mewujudkan Kesejahteraan Petani."

²⁰ Yeti Hidayatillah, "Dampak Sosial Industrilisasi Tambak Udang Terhadap Lingkungan Di Desa Andulang Kabupaten Sumenep," *Jurnal Teori Dan Praksis Pembelajaran IPS* 2, no. 2 (October 30, 2017): 72–78, doi:10.17977/um022v2i22017p073.

²¹ Ahmad Jalili, "Teori Maqashid Syariah Dalam Hukum Islam," *TERAJU* 3, no. 02 (2021), doi:10.35961/teraju.v3i02.294; Haqiqi Rafsanjani, "Etika Produksi Dalam Kerangka Maqashid Syariah," *Jurnal Perbankan Syariah* 1, no. 2 (2016).

the aspect of benefits of the preservation of *hifdz an nafs*, *hifdz ad din*, *hifdz al aql*, *hifdz al mal*, *hifdz an nasl* and *hifdz al bi'ah*.²² From the industrialization model of development, there are some changes in the development model in Indonesia, such as the fact that development is not always top-down but also bottom-up, and that development involves rural communities in decision-making, in addition to the flow of funds that usually go to the province, lately directly into the village through BUMDes aimed at the welfare of rural communities and reviving productive sectors in the village. However, the challenge in this industrialization development model is not easy because economic growth is not balanced with environmental health and sustainability. Although on the one hand it is good for economic growth, on the other hand there are some things that actually have negative impacts, such as climate change, waste, lost norms or culture, and so on.

The presence of 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has given rise to the concept of environmental sustainability, aimed at preserving the environment for future generations. Therefore, the research gap identified in this study presents a contradiction to the notion of industrialization as a means to increase per capita income and foster economic growth, while simultaneously hurting environmental degradation.²³ So the purpose of this research is; first; exploring industrialization trends in Indonesia, especially rural areas, second; criticizing industrialization in rural areas using environmental sustainability studies, third; to carry out analysis and studies related to village industrialization from the perspective of *maqashid sharia*.

The research objectives above provide a novelty from this research, namely in terms of environmental sustainability studies and *maqashid sharia* analysis which have not been used by previous researchers. So to further explore the novelty of this study, researchers used a qualitative approach with a case study type. A qualitative approach is used to

²² Eko Asmanto, Ahmad Miftakhurrohmat, and Dwi Asmarawati, "Dialektika Spiritualitas Ekologi (Eco-Spirituality) Perspektif Ekoteologi Islam Pada Petani Tambak Udang Tradisional Kabupaten Sidoarjo," *Kontekstualita* 31, no. 1 (2016); Miftahus Surur, "Teori Produksi Imam Al-Ghazali & Ibnu Khaldun Perspektif *Maqashid Al-Syari'ah*," *Istidlal: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Hukum Islam* 5, no. 1 (2021), doi:10.35316/istidlal.v5i1.307; Faried Kurnia Rahman et al., "Maqashid Al-Shari'ah-Based Performance Measurement for the Halal Industry," *Humanomics* 33, no. 3 (2017), doi:10.1108/H-03-2017-0054; Arif Wibowo, "Maqashid Asy Syariah : The Ultimate Objective of Syariah," *Islamic Finance* 4 (2011).

²³ Pratama, "Konsensus Kemitraan Global PBB (MDGs & SDGs), Hipotesis Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC), Dan Degradasi Kualitas Udara Di Indonesia Periode 1980-2018."

dig up in-depth information regarding the industrialization process that is taking place in several villages in East Java (J, 2021), as well as to strengthen environmental sustainability and maqashid sharia analysis.²⁴ The type of research used is a case study, meaning that cases of industrialization only occur in villages that have experienced this process.²⁵ In selecting locations in East Java Province, researchers only chose village areas that had a fast industrialization process and were able to sell their products for export. First, agricultural industrialization shifted to law ponds that occurred in Sumenep Regency. This object was chosen because of the mass agricultural industrialization process such as in Romben Village with the presence of UD Sari Jaya shrimp ponds, shrimp ponds in Andulang Village.²⁶, shrimp ponds in Dungek sub-district, shrimp ponds in Bungin Village and in other areas which until now This has no solution and raises various problems. Second, industrialization due to digitization, namely the “youtuber” village in Tapen village, Bondowoso Regency, with changes in people’s income due to switching jobs to become content creators. Third, Balung Tutul Village, a village with industrialized manufacturing, has handicraft products that are already internationally competitive.

Actually, when it comes to industrial areas in East Java, there are various variants of industrial place apart from SIER in Surabaya.²⁷ However, this research focuses more on villages that were previously untouched by industry but then changed with the existence of the industry. These changes are of course not only from an economic perspective but also from a religious, social, cultural, and environmental

²⁴ Muhammad Rijal Fadli, “Memahami Desain Metode Penelitian Kualitatif,” *HUMANIKA* 21, no. 1 (2021), doi:10.21831/hum.v21i1.38075; Yoki Yusanto, “Ragam Pendekatan Penelitian Kualitatif,” *JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION (JSC)* 1, no. 1 (2020), doi:10.31506/jsc.v1i1.7764.

²⁵ Wahyudin Darmalaksana, “Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Studi Pustaka Dan Studi Lapangan,” *Pre-Print Digital Library UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung*, 2020; Yusanto, “Ragam Pendekatan Penelitian Kualitatif.”

²⁶ Hidayatillah, “Dampak Sosial Industrilisasi Tambak Udang Terhadap Lingkungan Di Desa Andulang Kabupaten Sumenep.”

²⁷ Fakultas Ekonomi and Dan Bisnis, “Analisis Dampak Industrialisasi Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Jawa Timur,” *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa FEB*, vol. 8, 2020; Hakim Miftakhul Huda, Yeti Lis Purnamadewi, and Muhammad Firdaus, “Industrialisasi Perikanan Dalam Pengembangan Wilayah Di Jawa Timur,” *TATALOKA* 17, no. 2 (2015), doi:10.14710/tataloka.17.2.99-112; Agus Prianto and M. Sulhan, “Evaluasi Kebijakan Pembangunan Industri Di Jawa Timur Yang Berwawasan Sumber Daya Manusia Dalam Sustainability Development,” *Publisia: Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Publik* 5, no. 1 (2020), doi:10.26905/pjiap.v5i1.3647.

perspective. Therefore, it is important to explore more deeply related to industrialization in rural areas by using environmental sustainability analysis and maqashid sharia.

Exploration of Industrialization Trends in Indonesia, Especially in Rural Areas

For developing countries like Indonesia, industrialization must be carried out, because it has high added value (value added) for economic growth, even though from a low value environmental security perspective.²⁸ This is because, in the process of industrialization, not only has there been a shift from the primary sector to the secondary sector or economic activity, but there have been factors that have participated along with this shift, namely labor, capital and their contribution to national income.²⁹ Industrialization is also a process of changing the order of socio-economic values towards an all-industrial world.³⁰ This event changed the pattern of domination of the factors of production by the capitalists,³¹ as well as control of the workers.³² Thus, according to Karl Marx, bourgeois and proletarian social classes were born, namely those who rule capital and those who are controlled and tend to be alienated.³³

These conditions did not reduce the enthusiasm of developing countries to carry out the industrialization process. In Indonesia itself, the trend of industrialization goes hand in hand with the presence of a decentralization process.³⁴ The decentralization process which was

²⁸ M Arif Hakim, "Industrialisasi Di Indonesia: Menuju Kemitraan Yang Islami," *Jurnal Hukum Islam (JHI)* 7, no. 1 (2009): 106–21.

²⁹ Abdul Bashir et al., "The Causality Between Agriculture, Industry, and Economic Growth: Evidence from Indonesia," *ETIKONOMI* 18, no. 2 (2019), doi:10.15408/etk.v18i2.9428.

³⁰ Jaka Susila, "Industrialisasi Dan Pembangunan Berkesinambungan," *Jurnal Jurisprudence* 8, no. 2 (2019), doi:10.23917/jurisprudence.v8i2.6380.

³¹ Mardi Yatmo Hutomo, "Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dalam Bidang Ekonomi: Tinjauan Teoritik Dan Implementasi," *Naskah* 20, no. 20 (2000).

³² Marizete Andrade da Silva, "O Ecosocialismo de Karl Marx: Capitalismo, Natureza e a Crítica Inacabada à Economia Política [Kohei Saito]," *Germinal: Marxismo e Educação Em Debate* 13, no. 2 (2021).

³³ Rosa Luxemburg, "Karl Marx," *TripleC* 16, no. 2 (2018), doi:10.31269/triplec.v16i2.1018.

³⁴ Priyatno Harsasto, "Desentralisasi Dan Resentralisasi: Upaya Menyeimbangkan Pendulum Pusat-Daerah," *JiIP: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pemerintahan* 5, no. 2 (2020), doi:10.14710/jiip.v5i2.8593; Evi Maria et al., "Desentralisasi Fiskal Dan Probabilitas Terjadinya Korupsi: Sebuah Bukti Empiris Dari Indonesia," *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis* 22, no. 1 (2019),

originally a long-term trend in developed countries such as the United States, Germany and Canada was adopted by its states.³⁵ For example, Senegal is a well-known example of decentralization in Africa with village council heads who must be accountable to their constituents, besides being a top priority in fiscal policy reform. This condition in Asia, decentralization goes hand in hand with democratization, so that the presence of industrialization is more easily accepted, as is the case in Indonesia.

In the process of developing industrialization in Indonesia, it has shifted along with the global conditions of the world. Industrialization does not only occur in urban areas but also in rural areas. Village spatial planning is the target of industrialization under the pretext of equitable distribution of development in rural areas. On the other hand, rural industrialization has been used as a program to advance society. The rural industrialization program is an effort to advance a still agrarian society towards an industrial society. Rural industrialization has the goal of encouraging growth in rural areas including sources of income, increasing new job opportunities, increasing labor and business productivity, bringing functional relationships between the agricultural sector and the business sector closer, controlling urbanization and reducing poverty in rural areas.³⁶

The availability of resource space and access to industrialization is driving rapid development of rural industrialization. However, it's important to note that the government can't built all industries in rural areas.³⁷ Rural industrialization results in a change in the environment, and industrialization often conflicts with the concept of preserving the environment. Villages that still adhere to traditional culture must be able to respond to industrialization in rural areas. Although

doi:10.24914/jeb.v22i1.2036; Rira Nuradhawati, "Dinamika Sentralisasi Dan Desentralisasi Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Academia Praja* 2, no. 01 (2019), doi:10.36859/jap.v2i01.90; Ardika Nurfurqon, "Politik Hukum Otonomi Daerah Studi Terhadap Desentralisasi Asimetris Di Indonesia," *Khazanah Hukum* 2, no. 2 (2020), doi:10.15575/kh.v2i2.8504.

³⁵ Jan Brueckner, Adam Storeygard, and Ping Wang, "Introduction to Special Issue on Rural-Urban Migration in Honor of Harris and Todaro," *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, 2021, doi:10.1016/j.regsciurbeco.2021.103716; Jan K. Brueckner and Yves Zenou, "Harris-Todaro Models with a Land Market," *Regional Science and Urban Economics* 29, no. 3 (1999), doi:10.1016/S0166-0462(98)00040-4.

³⁶ Mangara Tambunan, Djaimi Bakce, "Rekonstruksi Strategi Industrialisasi," *Graha Ilmu* (Yogyakarta, 2010).

³⁷ M. Abdul Akbar and Sahil Rana, "A Review of Research Developments on Submerged Floating Tunnel," *International Journal of Critical Infrastructures* 19, no. 2 (2023), doi:10.1504/ijcis.2023.10038938.

rural industrialization aims to improve the economy of the people, it may have a negative impact on environmental sustainability in the future. In addition to affecting the growth of the economic sector, rural industrialization also transforms society by changing mindsets, attitudes, and social life towards more innovative approaches to achieve a more dignified life.³⁸

On the other hand, rural industrialization must pay more attention to impacts, so that industrialization is not only a short-term interest but the existence of industry must provide a long-term point of view on economic development for the growth of the economic sector which has a positive impact on a sustainable environment. According to Purwanto (2003) in a quote states that industrial development in rural areas will have impacts including: 1) land narrowing due to land conversion; 2) inflow of migration; 3) population density; 4) open opportunities for work and business in the non-agricultural sector.³⁹

As found in this study, with three research objects, namely first, the conversion of agricultural land to shrimp ponds that occurred in Sumenep Regency, exploratively has occurred en masse. Almost all sub-districts have changed the function of land from the primary sector to the shrimp pond sector. Sumenep is one of the choices for the industrialization of shrimp ponds in East Java, which has the highest total production among other districts in 2017, namely 89,579. The conversion was carried out in the context of increasing shrimp production on a national scale with Sumenep's marine potential. Marine conservation into productive land is the reason for structural changes, besides that economic growth is also the target of this growth (interview results). In fact, according to the results of Wardana's research (2020), the development of industrialization of shrimp ponds, although it does not contradict with Peraturan Daerah Rencana Tata Ruang Wilayah (PERDA RT RW), has caused various problems in the field, these problems include: 1) confiscation of forced conversion of land by investors with promises of a sum of money, 2) land use that was originally for agriculture changed to aquaculture, 3) environmental

³⁸ Siska Serly Novar, Nilda Elfemi, and Waza Karia Akbar, "Dampak Industrialisasi Pedesaan Dalam Ketahanan Sosial Masyarakat Nagari Kasang Kecamatan Batang Anai Kabupaten Padang Pariaman," *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai* 5, no. 3 (2021): 6017-23.

³⁹ Thessa Ayuningtias and Murdianto Murdianto, "Dampak Industrialisasi Pedesaan Terhadap Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Di Desa Ciherang Pondok, Kecamatan Caringin, Kabupaten Bogor," *Jurnal Sains Komunikasi Dan Pengembangan Masyarakat [JSKPM]* 1, no. 2 (2017): 143-56, doi:10.29244/jskpm.1.2.143-156.

pollution, 4) beach privatization by investors. Historically, based on the results of interviews, the people of Sumenep are an agrarian society with the potential for fertile soil, even though its territory is partly close to the coast or brackish. Indeed, at first there were residents who had owned shrimp ponds for more than 20 years, for example H. Sutar in Andulang Sumenep. However, he hopes there will be no industrialization, such as the presence of CV Madura Marina. Likewise in the Dungkek District area, although there are several areas where people do have the profession of a fisherman. However, the presence of UD Sari Jaya has brought problems, even though it promises additional income. Thus, the findings of this study strengthen the results of Shulhan's research (2021) which states that, 1) Shrimp pond business actors in Sumenep Regency have experienced an increase in income of 900%, especially in the Dungkek, Batang-Batang and Batu Putih sub-districts, with previous calculations of approximately Rp. 4,000,000/per year changes to approximately Rp.40,000,000 per year, calculated on an average 1000 m² land area owned by each family, 2) shrimp ponds have opened new jobs, at least approximately 300 new workers are absorbed in this sector. this, 3) increased income has an impact on people's quality of life, for example home ownership and increased fulfillment of tertiary needs.

The second research object is Kampung YouTuber, Bondowoso. It has a different industrialization model from Sumenep Regency. The industrialization process in Kampung You Tuber uses a creative economy approach with content creators, meaning that physically the environment does not interfere, because this industry does not need space and space. Technological advances have fostered Imam's creativity, as the initiator of the existence of this YouTuber village. This technology-based industrialization process has changed the income of the people of Tapen Village, Bondowoso Regency. Imam, taught about how to create a YouTube channel and various things about content creators, so that young people who initially had no income changed to have income and were able to meet their needs, up to the stage of fulfilling tertiary needs. In fact, Imam was able to invite many young people from various regions who wanted to study at the YouTuber village. This has an impact on all residents of Tapen village. Tapen village is one of the references for digital industry-based villages in Indonesia. However, research related to Tapen village has not been carried out much, because the age of industrialization is still relatively

short, around 3 years. The interesting thing that was found was that the content creator industry had an impact on the economic growth of the Tapen village community (results of interviews and observations).

The three villages of Balung Tutul Jember, as an international standard manufacturing industrial village, have been able to turn the village into an industrial village. Balung Tutul is famous for its handicraft industry and waste processing into handicrafts. Balung Tutul products are not only consumed by residents of Indonesia, but also abroad such as China, Japan, Korea and so on. Tutul Village has approximately 1,057 small handicraft industries, it is interesting that this industry is done manually.⁴⁰ Thus, there are no machines that cause environmental damage from this industrialization process. The majority of workers absorbed in this industry are women, meaning that women who initially do not have additional income can be able to help their husbands to provide additional income for the family. In addition, this industry is able to prevent large-scale migration from villages to cities, because the people have independent industries and use labor from local villagers. So that this industry has a positive impact on the economic growth of the Balung Tutul village community (processed from interview results).

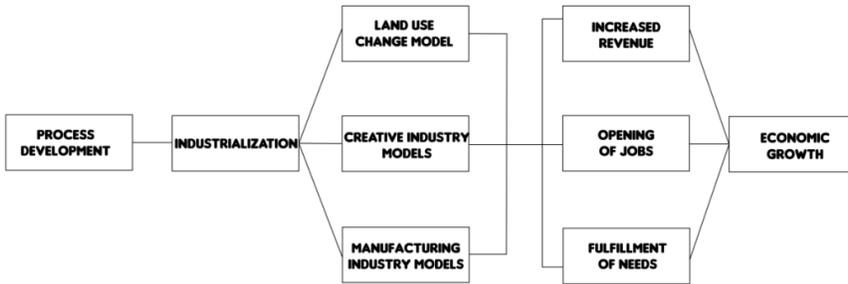
Based on the three categories of types of industrialization above, it is found that any type of industrialization carried out in the development process will have a positive impact on increasing income and economic growth in a region. This is in accordance with the development theory presented by Todaro and Smith (2011), that industrialization has a positive impact on economic growth. Especially if the development process is carried out in a participatory manner.⁴¹ This will certainly increase market activity in the area, because increased income will increase people's purchasing power.⁴² Some discussions above, we can get summary:

⁴⁰ Meila Nasih Amlauni, P. Edi Suswandi, and Moh Adenan, "Analisis Nilai Produksi Pada Industri Kerajinan Tangan Di Desa Tutul Kecamatan Balung Kabupaten Jember," *E-Journal Ekonomi Bisnis Dan Akuntansi* 5, no. 1 (2018), doi:10.19184/ejeba.v5i1.7738.

⁴¹ Cem Oyvat and Mwangi wa Githinji, "Migration in Kenya: Beyond Harris-Todaro," *International Review of Applied Economics* 34, no. 1 (2020), doi:10.1080/02692171.2019.1620702.

⁴² Brueckner and Zenou, "Harris-Todaro Models with a Land Market."

Picture 1. The Result of Research



Critical Study of Industrialization in Rural Areas Through Environmental Sustainability Studies

As explained above, that industrialization in a region is indeed a hot phenomenon that is interesting to discuss. This is because the existence of industrialization which is generally often found in urban areas, has now shifted to penetrate into several rural areas. The presence of industrialization in rural areas is a development process that aims to encourage villages to transform into economic supports for the community.⁴³ Through the development of the industrial sector, the community's economy is expected to be more stable and people's welfare can increase.

One of the factors causing the rapid development of industrialization today is due to the influence of technological advances that are increasingly qualified. Especially since the birth of the Industrial Revolution in England, the development of the industrial sector has also given rise to changes in the way of work from previously based on the use of human power to a way of working that operates by utilizing technological sophistication such as machine power. For developing countries, industrial activities are essential to carry out in order to expand development and be able to meet the needs of people's lives which are increasing day by day.⁴⁴

⁴³ Ayuningtias and Murdianto, "Dampak Industrialisasi Pedesaan Terhadap Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Di Desa Ciherang Pondok, Kecamatan Caringin, Kabupaten Bogor."

⁴⁴ Daud Wasista and Nawiyanto, "Perubahan Lingkungan Di Kabupaten Sidoarjo Tahun 1970-2006," *Artikel Ilmiah Mahasiswa 2006* (2014): 1-11.

However, it is very unfortunate that the emergence of industrialization which is quite rapid in a number of areas is considered to have been able to bring about changes in various areas of life for the people around them. Apart from being able to present beneficial positive externalities to encourage the village to become more developed, these changes also present a number of negative externalities which are considered very detrimental to the community's survival. Changes that occur both in economic aspects, social and cultural conditions and the environment.

The environmental downturn is one of the clear evidences of the negative externalities of the rapid pace of industrialization which until now has not been resolved in a number of areas. The tendency of human thinking to prioritize profit orientation (profit oriented) rather than a sustainable orientation (sustainable oriented) increasingly encourages people to do everything they can because they only want to seek maximum profit, without considering social impacts and environmental conditions in the future. As a result, the environment, which was originally expected to be a safe and comfortable place for the survival of living things on earth, is now starting to degrade, causing various damages that have a negative impact on environmental health.

This phenomenon is certainly an interesting discussion discourse to study, whether industrialization activities which are increasingly operating in many areas such as rural areas are not in accordance with the concept of a sustainable environment, or vice versa, the presence of industrial areas actually worsens environmental conditions thereby hindering sustainable environmental goals such as which are expected. From this it is important to know in more depth the relationship between industrialization development which is currently rife in village areas and environmental conditions, especially when viewed from the concept of environmental sustainability.

Before discussing further the relationship between industrialization development and the concept of environmental sustainability, it is important to first understand the concept of a sustainable environment (environmental sustainability). A sustainable environment itself is a condition of balance, resilience and connectedness that allows humans to meet their needs without exceeding the capacity of their supporting ecosystems so that they are

able to regenerate to meet future needs.⁴⁵ The sustainable environment that is meant in this case is not only limited to the ecological sphere, but also other spheres such as the social and economic aspects in society. These three important elements (ecological, social and economic) must be integrated into one unit in order to achieve environmental sustainability targets in a region. Harmonious environmental conditions in an area can certainly ensure better survival of regeneration, for now and in the future.

If you look at its scope, the concept of a sustainable environment has several goals that have a positive impact on environmental sustainability. These objectives as quoted from are as follows:⁴⁶

First; social and economic environment; 1) Producing what future generations need to always maintain sustainability. 2) Designing products that serve to drive a sustainable economy. Second; Environment; 1) Maintaining the diversity of Natural Resources (SDA), 2) Responsible for the use of sustainable resources with efficient use of energy. 3) Maintaining harvest levels by not exceeding regeneration rates, 4) Developing non-renewable resources in proportion to the depletion of these resources, 5) Application of recycling or reuse of materials, 6) Reducing waste emissions as a consideration of the impact on the environment.

The concept of environmental sustainability is also derived from the concept of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which has 17 goals. In the SDGs goals related to the environment are represented by goal number 6, namely clean water and proper sanitation, number 11, namely sustainable cities and settlements, number 12, namely responsible consumption and production, number 13, namely climate change, number 14, namely conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources, as well as goal number 15, namely protection, preservation, promotion of sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, forest management and preventing desertification, stopping and reversing land degradation and stopping loss of biodiversity.⁴⁷

Based on these sustainable development goals, Rowland (2012), provides 3 important elements to realize environmental integrity,

⁴⁵ Rahayu Effendi, Hana Salsabila, and Abdul Malik, "Pemahaman Tentang Lingkungan Berkelanjutan," *Modul 18*, no. 2 (2018): 75, doi:10.14710/mdl.18.2.2018.75-82.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Retno Setianingtiyas, M. Baiquni, and Andri Kurniawan, "Pemodelan Indikator Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Di Indonesia," *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan* 27, no. 2 (2019), doi:10.14203/jep.27.2.2019.61-74.

namely; carrying capacity, assimilative capacity and sustainability of recovered resources. Meanwhile, according to Akib (2014), there are 4 aspects of sustainable environmental indicators which include ecosystem integrity, carrying capacity, biodiversity, and the global environment. Finally, according to the 2013 U.S Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), the pillars of environmental sustainability include ecosystem services, techniques and chemicals that are environmentally sound, air quality, water quality and pressure.⁴⁸

Table 1. Sustainable Environmental Indicators

Source	Sustainable Environment Indicator Components
Rwoland (2012)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carrying capacity 2. Assimilative Power 3. Sustainability of Recoverable Resources
Akib (2014)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ecosystem Integrity 2. Carrying Capacity 3. Biodiversity 4. Global Environment
USEPA (2013)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ecosystem Services 2. Environmentally friendly techniques and chemicals 3. Air Quality 4. Water Quality 5. Pressure

Source: Pertiwi, 2020

From some of the explanations above, it can be drawn a common thread that the concept of a sustainable environment pays great attention to ecological sustainability and prioritizes as much as possible the prosperity of the community while still adhering to environmental sustainability and balance, so that the existence of the environment does not only have a positive impact in the present but can also enjoyed for future regeneration. After knowing the concept of a sustainable environment based on the opinions of the experts above, it is important to try to relate whether the development of industrialization that is currently reaching rural areas is in line or contradictory.

Based on the tabulation of sustainable environmental indicators presented by Pertiwi (2020), this study uses the indicators above as

⁴⁸ N Pertiwi, "Penilaian Tingkat Keberlanjutan Permukiman Di Kelurahan Manggar Baru," 2020, 8161060, <http://repository.itk.ac.id/3973/>.

material for conducting a study of the industrialization process that occurs in the 3 regions that are the object of research.

Table 2. Results of research on the impact of industrialization on the environment

No	Industrialization Model	Industrialization Effect
1	Model of conversion of agricultural land into shrimp ponds	1) From an environmental point of view, the potential for developing shrimp ponds, however, is sufficient with the local shrimp pond model, not with industrialization. Besides that, the RTRW method needs to be studied again, to convert the land. This is because agriculture and fishing have become the main sources of income for the people, they must shift, besides that land ownership shifts to belonging to investors which will result in privatization. 2) It has been proven that environmental pollution has a direct impact on human health, as well as on the sustainability of land productivity
2	Creative industry model based on content creator	It does not have an impact on environmental pollution, but still has an impact on health, especially the existence of technological radiation, and has an impact on socio-cultural changes.
3	Model of wood-based manufacturing industry	1) There is potential for ecosystem damage, it is proven that there are still industries that buy wood from illegal logging, even though some industries use used wood in production 2) Generates industrial waste 3) Has an impact on decreasing health due to the dust powder that is generated

Source: results of observations and interviews

If this data is correlated with the environmental sustainability concept of the SDGs, the results are as follows:

Table 3. The results of a critical study on the impact of industrialization in terms of the environmental sustainability of the SDGs

No	Aspect	Industrial Model of Land Function Transfer
1	Clean water and proper sanitation	The water becomes polluted and the air is also polluted with odors
2	Sustainable settlements	The impact of increasing income can make the community able to meet housing needs. However, the health of these settlements has not been guaranteed for its sustainability, due to inadequate fulfillment of clean water and proper sanitation
3	Responsible consumption and production	The consumption process can be accounted for, but the production process disturbs the environment
4	conservation and sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources	The existence of continuous shrimp production results in narrowing of land and no sustainable utilization of marine products
5	protection, preservation, promotion of sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, forest management and preventing desertification, stopping and reversing land degradation and stopping loss of biodiversity	There is land degradation and land narrowing and cannot preserve the environment

Source: observation and interview

Table 4. The results of a critical study on the impact of industrialization in terms of the environmental sustainability of the SDGs

No	Aspect	Creative Industry Models
1	Sustainable settlements	Even though income has increased, so there have been additional home ownership or renewal of home models. However, environmental health is not guaranteed due to radiation caused by the use of technology. In addition, changing socio-cultural conditions will also result in damage to sustainable settlements
2	Responsible consumption and production	The production side can be accounted for as long as it doesn't damage the environment, it's just that the wastage of electrical energy will cause global warming and environmental damage. On the consumption side, people are trapped in consumerism behavior by prioritizing the fulfillment of tertiary needs rather than primary ones. Because if the creative industry is not accompanied by high innovation and creativity it will result in failure. Consumptive behavior results in irresponsible consumption with the presence of uncontrolled waste. This will also cause environmental damage

Source: results of interviews and observations

Table 5. The results of a critical study on the impact of industrialization in terms of the environmental sustainability of the SDGs

No	Aspect	Model of Wood-Based Manufacturing Industry
1	Clean water and proper sanitation	If the wood waste used does not get a good estuary or is processed again, it will disrupt the supply of clean water. In addition, wood dust contamination also interferes with air sanitation in the environment. The use of tree wood by cutting down can cause water absorption to be low, so that it has an impact on flooding
2	Sustainable settlements	Settlements that are inseparable from production sites lead to unhealthy settlements and inadequate sanitation

No	Aspect	Model of Wood-Based Manufacturing Industry
3	Responsible consumption and production	The consumption process can be accounted for, but it can get stuck in consumerism and excessive waste if it cannot be controlled. The production process disrupts the environment if it is not followed up with the utilization of industrial waste

Source: processed from observations and interviews

The results of the research above were corroborated by the results of research by Rohmah (2015) conducted in the Puger District, Jember Regency, showing that industrial activities that have been running have had an impact on the socio-economic community.⁴⁹ There were 44 Puger residents who stated that the presence of the cement factory industry caused noise, there were 34 residents who stated that the presence of the Puger cement factory resulted in traffic congestion in people’s lives, 83 residents stated that the presence of the Puger cement factory caused air pollution in the surrounding environment, 42 residents stated that they experienced disturbance health caused by the existence of the established Puger cement factory. In addition to the negative impacts that have been mentioned, it turns out that there are also positive impacts that can be felt by the surrounding community. In which there were 18 people who stated that the presence of a cement factory that was currently operating also seemed to have implications for increasing income and opening up new jobs for the community.

Meanwhile, the results of research by (Wasista & Nawiyanto, 2014) conducted in Sidoarjo district also showed, after agricultural land and ponds were converted into industrial land, the surrounding environment in the area was threatened by the emergence of waste caused by the existence of the industry. Waste that is released casually into the environment is considered quite detrimental to society. It is not only the environment that is affected by industrial waste, the surrounding community is also affected. One of them is that the people of Sidoarjo are “forced” to breathe dirty and dusty air, listen to the noise of factory machines, use river water which contains hazardous substances for their daily needs and often smell an unpleasant odor all the time.

⁴⁹ Fityatur Rohmah, Agus Luthfi, and Aisah Jumiati, “Dampak Sosial Ekonomi Pabrik Semen Puger Di Kecamatan Puger Kabupaten Jember (The Impact Of Social-Economic Of The Puger ’ s Cement Factory In,” 2015, 1–9.

In addition, other research conducted by Santi & Misdi (2021) in Ketapang Village, Kalipuro District, Banyuwangi Regency also shows that the social impact of the presence of the railroad industry that is currently operating, when viewed from the workforce, is considered to have not brought about positive changes, because it is considered that the presence of these activities absorbs more workers from outside the region than workers from the surrounding area.⁵⁰ In addition to having this impact, these industrial activities also have an impact on kinship and income or salary earned. Where after the existence of the railroad industry, kinship between the two villages in the area has been open to each other so that it does not cause conflict and hostility again. On the other hand, when viewed from the economic aspect, the income or salary earned is not in accordance with the labor expended because it is considered insufficient and can only meet daily basic needs. Given the UMP given is considered not in accordance with the standards set.

Seeing from some of the research results above, it can be concluded that the presence of industrialization in several areas, such as in rural areas, has succeeded in having positive and negative impacts on the people around the industrial areas. When examined from the concept of environmental sustainability, it seems that the presence of industrialization still has an adverse impact that hinders the goal of a sustainable environment. This can be seen from some of the research results above, where industrialization is considered to have caused a lot of environmental pollution, both pollution to water, soil and air which can have bad implications for public health. The various impacts that have been felt in this case the decline in ecosystem sustainability, chemicals that cause environmental pollution are still often found, decreased air and water quality and pressure on industrial development are not in line with environmental sustainability indicators according to the U.S Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Analysis of Rural Industrialization from Maqashid Sharia

The study about maqashid sharia, nowadays is not only discussed in legal matters but is also developed in the study of

⁵⁰ Nur Santi & Ayip Misdi, "Dampak Sosial Dan Ekonomi Pembangunan Pabrik Industri Kereta Api Terhadap Masyarakat Desa Ketapang Kecamatan Kalipuro Kabupaten Banyuwangi," *Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Pancasila Dan Kewarganegaraan (JPPKn)* 5, no. 3 (2021): 248–53.

economic development.⁵¹ Maqashid sharia has become an analytical tool in various fields in development, both regional development and banking.⁵² According to As Syatibi, Maqashid Syariah is a basic concept in everyday life aimed at the benefit of religious people. Maqashid sharia if implemented in the concept of development, is more directed to human resources, because Islam positions humans as the most noble creation of Allah.

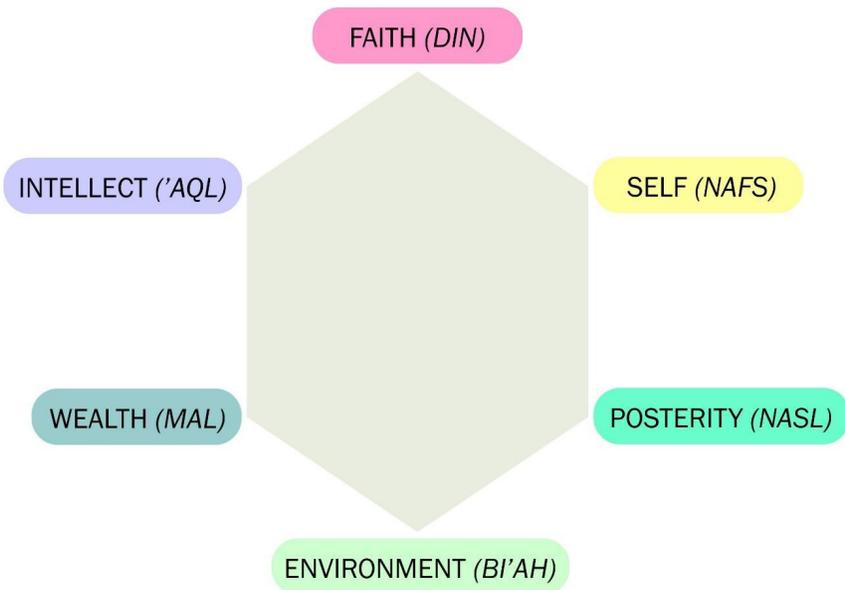
One of the crucial aspects that is influenced by the paradigm is the purpose of life. As a system based on an Islamic worldview, Islamic development economics must of course be able to reflect the goals of Islam itself through a development process. Development goals are urgently needed because they will become a reference in formulating indicators of success. Islamic economics views the general goal of an economic activity both at the micro and macro levels is to achieve maqashid sharia (the essence of sharia objectives). Achieving this goal is a process in achieving a common goal, namely *maslahat* which will lead humans to the ultimate victory known as *falah*. Technically, maqashid sharia is easier to represent than *maslahat* or *falah* because in maqashid sharia it explains dynamic dimensions, so that it can be adapted to context, but still does not change the essence. Basically the main characteristics of the Islamic economic system mentioned above are derived from the concept of maqashid sharia (the essence of sharia objectives). A Muslim is guided to have five main goals in life, namely protecting religion, soul, mind, lineage and property. If Muslims follow this rule, then automatically the components of human welfare also refer to these five dimensions. Likewise, in reducing the size of development, Islamic economics directs indicators that represent five dimensions. Referring to this, then in Islamic economics to form theories and apply development has been given guidelines by the Shari'a. Development economics that is based on Islamic values both in terms of theory formation, planning, application, and determination of objects and subjects of development is what is referred to as Islamic Development Economics. The function of Islam in this case is not only to be a guideline for carrying out development, but at the same time to be the object of development.

⁵¹ Ruhry Prilevi, Rifqi Muhammad, and Johan Arifin, "Determinan Kinerja Maqashid Syariah Perbankan Syariah Indonesia," *Jurnal Kajian Akuntansi* 4, no. 1 (2020), doi:10.33603/jka.v4i1.3318.

⁵² Popon Srisusilawati et al., "Implementasi Maqashid Syariah Terhadap Produk Perbankan Syariah," vol. 07, 2022.

Apart from that, there are also many studies that find that development measures that are used in general, which incidentally originate from a conventional perspective, are not in accordance with the goals of development according to Islam itself. As mentioned above, what is widely used as a source in lowering development goals is maqashid sharia. Based on the results of previous scientific studies, general indicators of development such as the HDI are not considered comprehensive in representing maqashid sharia, nor are single measures such as GDP or GDP per capita. In terms of the procedure and focus of conventional development, it is also different from development economics which is directed by the Islamic paradigm. Therefore, industrialization as a form of development must also be studied in terms of the maqashid sharia model. As Syatibi, as explained above, has offered the concept of maqashid sharia in development with 5 dimensions, namely:

**Picture 1.2 Human Well-Bein:
The Light of *Maqashid al-Shari'ah***



In the process of industrialization that has occurred in various regions in Indonesia, especially in the three regions that are the object of research. So it needs to be seen from the aspects per dimension

that have been conceptualized from *maqashid syariah* as Syatibi. In addition to these five dimensions, this study also adds one more dimension conceptualized by Yusuf al Qardhawi, namely *hifdz al bi'ah*, namely protecting the environment. These dimensions are used as a point in conducting an analysis of the models that occur related to industrialization. The five dimensions were then reduced by the researchers into the following indicators:

Table 6. Dimensions *Maqashid Syariah*

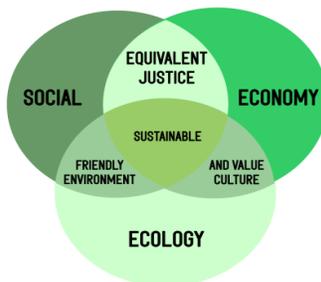
Dimensions	Indicator	Data
<i>Hifdz an nafs</i> (soul)	Income	Industrialization with the conversion of land functions, creative industries and manufacturing industries, the three of them are able to provide increased income and economic growth
	Employment Opportunity	Industrialization is also able to provide new job opportunities for the community
	Basic needs	The presence of industrialization has made people able to meet their basic needs, especially <i>dharuriyat</i> (primary), <i>hajiyat</i> (secondary) needs and not infrequently they have even fulfilled <i>tahsiniyat</i> (tertiary) needs.
<i>Hifdz ad din</i> (Religion)	worship	Industrialization has changed the socio-religious life of the community.
	Negative behavior	The increasing number of crimes, consumerism behavior, uncontrolled <i>tabzir</i> and <i>israf</i> behavior can cause excessive waste and damage the environment
<i>Hifdz al aql</i>	Access to educational institutions	Industrialization that occurred had the effect of increasing the number of schools in rural areas, resulting in access to educational institutions for schools
	educational outcomes	Society cares more about education so that after industrialization, concern for education is increasing
<i>Hifdz an nasl</i> (Family)	marriage rate	Industrialization has no impact on the number of marriages, but the more the village is industrialized, the smaller the number of early marriages

Dimensions	Indicator	Data
	Divorce rate	Divorce is also not affected by the existence of village industrialization, but income which has an impact on the divorce rate in the village besides the level of education
<i>Hifdz al mal</i> (Wealth)	Wealth growth	Industrialization has an impact on income growth and has a positive correlation with wealth.
	Distribution of wealth	Industrialization has increasingly made rural communities more individualistic, so that wealth only accumulates in certain circles. So, there needs to be ZISWAF awareness for people who are experiencing industrialization
<i>Hifdz al Bi'ah</i> (Environment)	positive externality	The industrialization of the creative industry has more positive externalities, namely it has no impact on environmental waste and sanitation
	Negative externality	Industrialization has an impact on environmental damage, land degradation, land privatization, health, climate change which cannot be controlled

Source: processed from observation and interviews

The results of these findings were analyzed from maqashid sharia and environmental sustainability formulated into the Developing Village Index with the dimensions formulated by the Ministry of Villages, Development of Disadvantaged Regions and Transmigration (Kemendesa PDTT), as follows:

Picture 1. The Village Dimension Builds



This is based on the problem of village industrialization in achieving the SDGs goals to improve the quality of life, namely; (1) Difficulties in access to transportation and access to clean water so that they are vulnerable to food adequacy, (2) Access to educational facilities is still difficult, (3) Low awareness of the quality of sanitation, (4) Access to energy is still difficult, (5) Low access to internet networks, and (6) high poverty rates.⁵³ So that from the perspective of maqashid sharia, it is analyzed that the existence of village industrialization when viewed from the six indicators mentioned above shows. the presence of industrialization when viewed from the dimensions of hifdz an nafs (guarding the soul) has had a positive impact on increasing people's economic income, opportunities to get jobs and the community is able to meet their basic needs in this case the needs of dharuriyat, hajiyat and tahsiniyat. Meanwhile, when viewed from the Hifdz ad din dimension (safeguarding religion, the existence of industry seems to have changed the conditions of social and religious life of the community, besides that it has also triggered an increase in the number of crimes and consumerism behavior which in turn can lead to garbage piling up as a result of human activities that damages the environment Meanwhile, when viewed from the hifdz al aql dimension (safeguarding one's mind), the existence of industrial development has a positive impact on access to institutions such as education. On the other hand, when viewed from the hifdz an nasl dimension (safeguarding the family), the existence of the industry if viewed at the level of marriage it does not have an impact on the number of marriages, the more industrialized the village, the smaller the number of early marriages. The divorce rate is not directly affected by the existence of industrialization but rather due to economic factors. Furthermore, if you look at the dimensions of hifdz al mal (guarding property), the industrialization in rural areas has had a positive impact on people's income growth, but on the other hand the existence of industry has also made village communities more individualistic, so that the wealth gained is only accumulated among certain people, so there is a need to increase awareness for the community to distribute ZISWAF. As for the last one, if you look at it from the hifdz al bi'ah (protecting the environment) dimension, the existence of an industrial area when viewed from a positive externality does not really have an impact on environmental waste and sanitation,

⁵³ Setianingtias, Baiquni, and Kurniawan, "Pemodelan Indikator Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Di Indonesia."

whereas when viewed from a negative externality, the existence of the industry has a number of negative impacts that can be cause damage to environmental health.

Conclusion

This research have three conclusions are, *firstly*, The change in development from sentralization to dezentralization made industrialization trends; it caused economic growth in some villages, but it also caused environmental damage, such as climate change. *Secondly*, Industrialization in village areas is contrary to the concept of environmental sustainability because every industrialization activity has a relationship not just with economic growth but also with environmental sustainability. *Third*, The existence of village industrialization from a maqashid sharia perspective can be seen from the six indicators mentioned above, which show that the existence of industrialization also creates positive and negative externalities. The presence of industrial areas in rural areas is able to have an impact on both the dimensions of religion, soul, mind, lineage, assets, and the environment, as stated in the concept of maqashid sharia. The downturn in the environment is an impact that is felt by the community due to the development of industrial estates. However, the implications for people's economic income can also be felt, as can the implications for several other dimensions. One thing that is no less important in the concept of maqasid sharia is that society must be aware that, in going through the process of life, God always sees the deeds we do. From this, humans must be aware that being kind to all living things is a recommendation that must be obeyed. It's good to be kind to fellow human beings by helping each other, as is the case in the economic aspect; on the other hand, it's also good to be kind to the environment by not doing pollution, which leads to damage to the environment.

References

- Akbar, M. Abdul, and Sahil Rana. "A Review of Research Developments on Submerged Floating Tunnel." *International Journal of Critical Infrastructures* 19, no. 2 (2023). doi:10.1504/ijcis.2023.10038938.
- Ali, Ibrahim Mohamed Ali, Imed Attiaoui, Rabeh Khalfaoui, and Aviral Kumar Tiwari. "The Effect of Urbanization and Industrialization

- on Income Inequality: An Analysis Based on the Method of Moments Quantile Regression." *Social Indicators Research* 161, no. 1 (2022). doi:10.1007/s11205-021-02812-6.
- Alici, Övgü, Dilek Temiz Dinç, and Aytaç Gökmen. "The Relationship Between the Manufacturing Industry and Economic Growth in Turkey." *International Journal of Applied Management Sciences and Engineering* 9, no. 1 (2022). doi:10.4018/ijamse.299027.
- Amlauni, Meila Nasih, P. Edi Suswandi, and Moh Adenan. "Analisis Nilai Produksi Pada Industri Kerajinan Tangan Di Desa Tutul Kecamatan Balung Kabupaten Jember." *E-Journal Ekonomi Bisnis Dan Akuntansi* 5, no. 1 (2018). doi:10.19184/ejeba.v5i1.7738.
- Arif Hakim, M. "Industrialisasi Di Indonesia: Menuju Kemitraan Yang Islami." *Jurnal Hukum Islam (JHI)* 7, no. 1 (2009): 106–21.
- Asmanto, Eko, Ahmad Miftakhurrohmat, and Dwi Asmarawati. "Dialektika Spiritualitas Ekologi (Eco-Spirituality) Perspektif Ekoteologi Islam Pada Petani Tambak Udang Tradisional Kabupaten Sidoarjo." *Kontekstualita* 31, no. 1 (2016).
- Ayuningtias, Thessa, and Murdianto Murdianto. "Dampak Industrialisasi Pedesaan Terhadap Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Di Desa Ciherang Pondok, Kecamatan Caringin, Kabupaten Bogor." *Jurnal Sains Komunikasi Dan Pengembangan Masyarakat [JSKPM]* 1, no. 2 (2017): 143–56. doi:10.29244/jskpm.1.2.143-156.
- Bashir, Abdul, S. Suhel, A. Azwardi, Dirta Pratama Atiyatna, Ichsan Hamidi, and Nazeli Adnan. "The Causality Between Agriculture, Industry, and Economic Growth: Evidence from Indonesia." *ETIKONOMI* 18, no. 2 (2019). doi:10.15408/etk.v18i2.9428.
- Bekhet, Hussain Ali, Nor Salwati Othman, and Tahira Yasmin. "Interaction between Environmental Kuznet Curve and Urban Environment Transition Hypotheses in Malaysia." *International Journal of Energy Economics and Policy* 10, no. 1 (2020). doi:10.32479/ijeep.8389.
- Brueckner, Jan K., and Yves Zenou. "Harris-Todaro Models with a Land Market." *Regional Science and Urban Economics* 29, no. 3 (1999). doi:10.1016/S0166-0462(98)00040-4.
- Brueckner, Jan, Adam Storeygard, and Ping Wang. "Introduction to Special Issue on Rural-Urban Migration in Honor of Harris and Todaro." *Regional Science and Urban Economics*, 2021. doi:10.1016/j.regsciurbeco.2021.103716.

- Darmalaksana, Wahyudin. "Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Studi Pustaka Dan Studi Lapangan." *Pre-Print Digital Library UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung*, 2020.
- Effendi, Rahayu, Hana Salsabila, and Abdul Malik. "Pemahaman Tentang Lingkungan Berkelanjutan." *Modul 18*, no. 2 (2018): 75. doi:10.14710/mdl.18.2.2018.75-82.
- Ekonomi, Fakultas, and Dan Bisnis. "Analisis Dampak Industrialisasi Terhadap Kemiskinan Di Jawa Timur." *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa FEB*. Vol. 8, 2020.
- Elizabeth, Roosganda, Giovanni Inez EM, and Gerald Samuel Ivan. "Akselerasi Industrialisasi Perdesaan Inovatif Dan Kelembagaan Pertanian Mewujudkan Kesejahteraan Petani." *Mimbar Agribisnis: Jurnal Pemikiran Masyarakat Ilmiah Berwawasan Agribisnis* 7, no. 2 (2021). doi:10.25157/ma.v7i2.5564.
- Fadli, Muhammad Rijal. "Memahami Desain Metode Penelitian Kualitatif." *HUMANIKA* 21, no. 1 (2021). doi:10.21831/hum.v21i1.38075.
- Harsasto, Priyatno. "Desentralisasi Dan Resentralisasi: Upaya Menyeimbangkan Pendulum Pusat-Daerah." *JiIP: Jurnal Ilmiah Ilmu Pemerintahan* 5, no. 2 (2020). doi:10.14710/jiip.v5i2.8593.
- He, Yugang. "A Study on the Dynamic Relationship between Cultural Industry and Economic Growth." *Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business* 5, no. 4 (2018). doi:10.13106/jafeb.2018.vol5.no4.85.
- Hidayatillah, Yetti. "Dampak Sosial Industrilisasi Tambak Udang Terhadap Lingkungan Di Desa Andulang Kabupaten Sumenep." *Jurnal Teori Dan Praksis Pembelajaran IPS* 2, no. 2 (October 30, 2017): 72–78. doi:10.17977/um022v2i22017p073.
- Huda, Hakim Miftakhul, Yeti Lis Purnamadewi, and Muhammad Firdaus. "Industrialisasi Perikanan Dalam Pengembangan Wilayah Di Jawa Timur." *TATALOKA* 17, no. 2 (2015). doi:10.14710/tataloka.17.2.99-112.
- Hutomo, Mardi Yatmo. "Pemberdayaan Masyarakat Dalam Bidang Ekonomi: Tinjauan Teoritik Dan Implementasi." *Naskah* 20, no. 20 (2000).
- Jalili, Ahmad. "Teori Maqashid Syariah Dalam Hukum Islam." *TERAJU* 3, no. 02 (2021). doi:10.35961/teraju.v3i02.294.
- Jemima Nilofar, K. M., P. Vidyapriya, and M. Mohanasundari. "Impact

- of Food Processing Industry on Economic Growth, FDI and Exports in India." In *AIP Conference Proceedings*, Vol. 2387, 2021. doi:10.1063/5.0068598.
- Luxemburg, Rosa. "Karl Marx." *TripleC* 16, no. 2 (2018). doi:10.31269/triplec.v16i2.1018.
- Maria, Evi, Abdul Halim, Eko Suwardi, and Setiyono Miharjo. "Desentralisasi Fiskal Dan Probabilitas Terjadinya Korupsi: Sebuah Bukti Empiris Dari Indonesia." *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis* 22, no. 1 (2019). doi:10.24914/jeb.v22i1.2036.
- Miftahus Surur. "Teori Produksi Imam Al-Ghazali & Ibnu Khaldun Perspektif Maqashid Al-Syari'ah." *Istidlal: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Hukum Islam* 5, no. 1 (2021). doi:10.35316/istidlal.v5i1.307.
- Novar, Siska Serly, Nilda Elfemi, and Waza Karia Akbar. "Dampak Industrialisasi Pedesaan Dalam Ketahanan Sosial Masyarakat Nagari Kasang Kecamatan Batang Anai Kabupaten Padang Pariaman." *Jurnal Pendidikan Tambusai* 5, no. 3 (2021): 6017–23.
- Nur Santi & Ayip Misdi. "Dampak Sosial Dan Ekonomi Pembangunan Pabrik Industri Kereta Api Terhadap Masyarakat Desa Ketapang Kecamatan Kalipuro Kabupaten Banyuwangi." *Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Pancasila Dan Kewarganegaraan (JPPKn)* 5, no. 3 (2021): 248–53.
- Nuradhawati, Rira. "Dinamika Sentralisasi Dan Desentralisasi Di Indonesia." *Jurnal Academia Praja* 2, no. 01 (2019). doi:10.36859/jap.v2i01.90.
- Nurfurqon, Ardika. "Politik Hukum Otonomi Daerah Studi Terhadap Desentralisasi Asimetris Di Indonesia." *Khazanah Hukum* 2, no. 2 (2020). doi:10.15575/kh.v2i2.8504.
- Oyvat, Cem, and Mwangi wa Githinji. "Migration in Kenya: Beyond Harris-Todaro." *International Review of Applied Economics* 34, no. 1 (2020). doi:10.1080/02692171.2019.1620702.
- Pertiwi, N. "Penilaian Tingkat Keberlanjutan Permukiman Di Kelurahan Manggar Baru," 2020, 8161060. <http://repository.itk.ac.id/3973/>.
- Prasetyo, Muhammad Dwi, and Ni Made Sukartini. "Kaitan Antara Kondisi Keamanan Lingkungan Terhadap Jumlah Industri Mikro Dan Kecil Pada Perdesaan Di Indonesia." *Jurnal Sains Sosio Humaniora* 4, no. 1 (2020). doi:10.22437/jssh.v4i1.9918.
- Pratama, Yoga Putra. "Konsensus Kemitraan Global PBB (MDGs &

- SDGs), Hipotesis Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC), Dan Degradasi Kualitas Udara Di Indonesia Periode 1980-2018." *Diponegoro Journal of Economics* 9, no. 4 (2020).
- Prianto, Agus, and M. Sulhan. "Evaluasi Kebijakan Pembangunan Industri Di Jawa Timur Yang Berwawasan Sumber Daya Manusia Dalam Sustainability Development." *Publisia: Jurnal Ilmu Administrasi Publik* 5, no. 1 (2020). doi:10.26905/pjiap.v5i1.3647.
- Prilevi, Ruhry, Rifqi Muhammad, and Johan Arifin. "Determinan Kinerja Maqashid Syariah Perbankan Syariah Indonesia." *Jurnal Kajian Akuntansi* 4, no. 1 (2020). doi:10.33603/jka.v4i1.3318.
- Rafsanjani, Haqiqi. "Etika Produksi Dalam Kerangka Maqashid Syariah." *Jurnal Perbankan Syariah* 1, no. 2 (2016).
- Rahman, Faried Kurnia, Mohammad Ali Tareq, Rochania Ayu Yunanda, and Akbariah Mahdzir. "Maqashid Al-Shari'ah-Based Performance Measurement for the Halal Industry." *Humanomics* 33, no. 3 (2017). doi:10.1108/H-03-2017-0054.
- Rayyan, M. "Konflik Industrialisasi Di Desa Lakardowo Kabupaten Mojokerto Dalam Perspektif Politik Lingkungan." *Doctoral Dissertation, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya* 1, no. 1 (2018).
- Robiani, Bernadette. "Analisis Pengaruh Industrialisasi Terhadap Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Di Sumatera Selatan." *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Pembangunan Indonesia* 6, no. 1 (2005). doi:10.21002/jepi.v6i1.153.
- Rohmah, Fityatur, Agus Luthfi, and Aisah Jumiati. "Dampak Sosial Ekonomi Pabrik Semen Puger Di Kecamatan Puger Kabupaten Jember (The Impact Of Social-Economic Of The Puger ' s Cement Factory In," 2015, 1–9.
- Rosyanti, Neneng Meli, Dadang Kuswana, and Ratna Dewi. "Dampak Industrialisasi Terhadap Kehidupan Masyarakat." *Tamkin: Jurnal Pengembangan Masyarakat Islam* 2, no. 1 (2017).
- Setianingtiyas, Retno, M. Baiquni, and Andri Kurniawan. "Pemodelan Indikator Tujuan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Di Indonesia." *Jurnal Ekonomi Pembangunan* 27, no. 2 (2019). doi:10.14203/jep.27.2.2019.61-74.
- Silva, Marizete Andrade da. "O Ecosocialismo de Karl Marx: Capitalismo, Natureza e a Crítica Inacabada à Economia Política [Kohei Saito]." *Germinal: Marxismo e Educação Em Debate* 13, no. 2 (2021).
- Siti Adawiyah Nurkomala. "Dampak Industrialisasi Pabrik

- Terhadap Masyarakat Desa Mekarsari Kecamatan Cicurug Kabupaten Sukabumi (Studi Kasus PT. Aqua Golden Mississippi Mekarsari)." *Isbn 4*, no. 1 (2018).
- Srisusilawati, Popon, Putri Diani Hardianti, Neli Erlianti, Isfi Rizka Pitsyahara, Dan Siti, and Karomah Nuraeni. "Implementasi Maqashid Syariah Terhadap Produk Perbankan Syariah." Vol. 07, 2022.
- Susila, Jaka. "Industrialisasi Dan Pembangunan Berkesinambungan." *Jurnal Jurisprudence* 8, no. 2 (2019). doi:10.23917/jurisprudence.v8i2.6380.
- Tambunan M, Djaimi B. (2010). *Rekonstruksi Strategi Industrialisasi*. Yogyakarta (ID): Graha Ilmu
- Usman, Muhammad, and Daniel Balsalobre-Lorente. "Environmental Concern in the Era of Industrialization: Can Financial Development, Renewable Energy and Natural Resources Alleviate Some Load?" *Energy Policy* 162 (2022). doi:10.1016/j.enpol.2022.112780.
- Valery, Moutie Giscard, Gladys Njang Che, and Guivis Zeufack Nkemgha. "Linking Industrialization and Education in Sub-Saharan African Countries." *Asian Journal of Empirical Research* 12, no. 1 (2022). doi:10.18488/5004.v12i1.4423.
- Wasista, Daud, and Nawiyanto. "Perubahan Lingkungan Di Kabupaten Sidoarjo Tahun 1970-2006." *Artikel Ilmiah Mahasiswa 2006* (2014): 1-11.
- Wibowo, Arif. "Maqoshid Asy Syariah : The Ultimate Objective of Syariah." *Islamic Finance* 4 (2011).
- Yusanto, Yoki. "Ragam Pendekatan Penelitian Kualitatif." *JOURNAL OF SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION (JSC)* 1, no. 1 (2020). doi:10.31506/jsc.v1i1.7764.

