

Ecotourism Management of Green Leaves of Mangroves Perspective of Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah Yusuf al-Qardawi

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Abstract

Insufficient public awareness and comprehension of coastal natural resource management Limited public education, community characteristics, and economic pressures frequently lead to coastal communities causing harm to the coastal environment. The utilization of coastal resources can be achieved through the implementation of coastal tourism. Ecotourism is a novel form of alternative tourism that has emerged as a response to the traditional model of tourism. This traditional model often exploits natural resources without considering their long-term sustainability and disregards the well-being of local populations. This study employs a qualitative research methodology that utilizes a descriptive approach, drawing upon both primary and secondary data sources. This study demonstrates a correlation between the environment and religion. Maqāṣid al-syarī'ah represents the fundamental principles of Islamic teachings that guide the creation of laws with a focus on the welfare and advantage of humanity. Conducting economic activities must align with the maqāṣid al-syarī'ah, which are the objectives of Islamic law, aimed at preserving al-mabadi al-khamsah, the five essential principles. The name of the place is "Green Leaf Mangrove". Ecotourism management encompasses initiatives focused on the preservation of mangroves, coral reefs, and turtles, as well as activities promoting conservation education, beach cleaning, and garbage processing. These programs are designed to align with the concepts of maqāṣid al-syariah, ensuring environmental management in accordance with Islamic values. Based on the results, this study has an implication that will help policy makers to improve and develop ecotourism quality while considering strategy for integrating tourism and environmental protection.

Keywords: *Ecotourism, Maqāṣid al-Syarī'ah, Nature Conservation*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is the world's largest archipelagic nation and a marine nation, with 17,508 islands. Indonesia has a total area of 5.8 million km², with the ocean covering around 3.1 million km² and the coastline covering 81,000 km (2,8 million km² of archipelagic waters and 0.3 million km² of territorial waters). Because of this circumstance, Indonesia is a maritime nation with the most productive marine wealth, as evidenced by the significant potential of its coastline and ocean resources (Khaerah et al., 2021). Inequality in the management of Indonesia's coastal regions and small islands is one of the country's numerous challenges. The primary focus of Indonesia's economic development would depend on the coastline region and small islands and their sources due to the trend of limited land resources. It can decrease the capacity of coastal ecosystems and small islands to provide sustainable natural resources if it is not supported by the implementation of proper management measures (Khaerah et al., 2021).

One of the regions with the potential for long-term economic effects is Bawean Island, which has coastline areas and small islands. An island in the Java Sea called Bawean is part of Gresik district, East Java province (Karimah et al., 2022). Around 150 kilometers to the north of Java Island, in the Java Sea, is Bawean Island. Geographically, the area covered is around 725 hectares and the coordinates are 540 4'-5 0 46' LS AND 112° 30'- 112° 50' BT. The placement of Bawean Island between Kalimantan and Java reveals that this region has distinct biogeography. The terrain is uneven, hilly to mountainous, and it has an ecosystem like a tropical lowland rainforest (Rohman et al., 2020).

Bawean Island is one of the small islands located in the Java Sea, precisely 150 KM to the north, calculated from the coast of Gresik, East Java. Bawean Island has enormous tourism potential. Tourism is a potential that is very much developed by regions in each country. Tourism itself is not only about tourist areas in the area, but tourism can also improve and develop the creative industry and service provision in the country. In this case, tourism is also influential in increasing social and economic activities in the region and in the country (Nashihah et al., 2021).

The tourism solution is one of the developments of tourism potential, which in turn will lead to improving the welfare of the community, because tourism has a large multiplier impact, especially with the creative industry. The growth and development of the tourism industry will have an immediate and significant impact on the local community, having both good and negative effects. The community's potential for tourism development in terms of the economy, sociocultural, and environment is immense (Nashihah et al., 2021).

The old paradigm of tourism tends to exploit natural resources and override sustainability and marginalization for the benefit of local communities. This phenomenon has already damaged the environment and will continue to do so, posing a threat to a water shortage, extensive shoreline erosion, and landslides that will further jeopardize the viability of Bawean's tourism industry (Wardana et al., 2021). Ecotourism is emerging as a new concept of alternative tourism as an answer to the old paradigm of tourism. Ecotourism focuses not enough just to be ecological and cultural as well as community-based tourism but should be has a long-term positive impact on sustainability development and economic for local communities (Bagus et al., 2019; Ngo & Creutz, 2022). Nowadays, ecotourism has emerged as a development tool that aims to preserve the environment and cultural diversity by attracting tourists and providing a source of income for local communities without damaging the environment (Salman et al., 2020; Samal & Dash, 2022; Wondirad, 2020). Environmental issues are not a new study to be a topic of discussion from a

religious perspective. The religious factor is an important issue of environmental protection. Lack of public awareness of the relationship between the environment and religion, since the two are considered to have no connection with each other. Yet, the Qur'an and Hadith both illustrate how there is an unbreakable link between religion and the environment. Ecological theological awareness must be built in man, because when you are diverse, you have an obligation to protect what God has created and in Islamic concept especially related of khalifah of God has a relationship with responsibility (Rakhmat, 2022).

Maqāsid al-syarī'ah is something essential aspect of the development of Islamic law that becomes the goal with the guidance of God's laws to man in achieving a prosperous life (Asman & Muchsin, 2021). Yusuf al-Qardawi defined *maqāsid al-syarī'ah* as the goal for which certain texts and laws are subjected to be embodied in human life. The essence of *maqāsid al-syarī'ah* is to create good and avoid bad in other words for the benefit of human life in this world and in the afterlife (Rasito & Mahendra, 2022). *Maqāsid al-syarī'ah* is meant to guard *al-mabadi al-khamsah*, that is; guarding religion, soul, reason, descendants and property (Tajrid, 2021). Optimization of *al-mabadi al-khamsah* will not be achieved if ecological damage is not prevented through proper preservation of the environment. Yusuf al-Qardawi has referred to the perspective of *maqashid al-syar'ah* in the debate of environmental behavior based on Islam in general.

As a result of overutilization, mangrove forests are almost depleted. With these conditions, it causes environmental damage, especially the occurrence of coastal abrasion. Starting from 1998 signs of abrasion began to appear, then in 2004 abrasion caused about 43 hectares of farmers' paddy fields to be submerged by seawater so that they could not be managed. In addition, the community also carries out fishing activities around mangrove waters using fishing gear that is not environmentally friendly such as potassium and other dangerous drugs.

Green Leaf Mangrove Ecotourism is one of the tourism potentials located on Bawean Island, which aims to conserve the environment so that it can provide benefits to the surrounding community. Policy implementation is the process of implementing programs or policy provisions by implementing units, or individuals, groups that are directed to achieve goals (Handayani et al., 2022). Several programs at Green Daun Mangrove Ecotourism are related to the environment, such as mangrove conservation, coral reef conservation, turtle protection, conservation education, beach cleaning and waste processing. Based on the concept of ecotourism focused on the values of ecological sustainability.

Numerous prior research works have addressed various aspects of ecotourism, such as the correlation between ecotourism and sustainable development (Khanra et al., 2021; Saidmamatov et al., 2020; Siregar et al., 2022), management of ecotourism (Forje et al., 2022; Hasana et al., 2022; Kia, 2021; Mudzengi et al., 2023; Purwoko et al., 2022), and stakeholder policies concerning ecotourism (Sisriany & Furuya, 2020; Zoysa, 2022). Nevertheless, there is a lack of scholarly investigation about the examination of ecotourism via the lens of *maqashid sharia*.

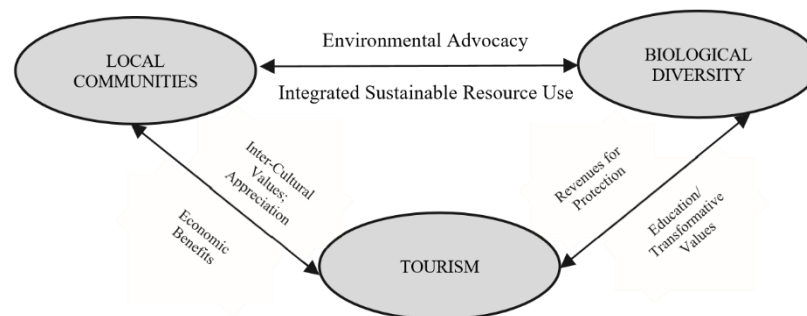
Referring to existing literature arguments and theoretical studies, the motivation and contribution of this research is to highlight the relationship surrounding the environment, education and strengthening the local economy through the concept of *maqāsid al-syarī'ah*. This study intends to analyze the function of *al-mabadi al-khamsah*, which is mentioned in the *maqashid al-syariah*, as a contributing factor to the success of ecotourism as a substitute for sustainable tourism in promoting environmental protection, educational advancement, and boosting local economies.

LITERATUR REVIEW

Ecotourism

According to several studies, ecotourism encompasses the following elements: The first goal of ecotourism is to protect natural places from harm and contamination. Second, the development of ecotourism highlights the need to safeguard the environment. Finally, ecotourism is a sector of the green economy that incorporates scientific and technological substance, necessitating multidisciplinary direction and justification from ecologists, economists, and sociologists. Fourth, ecotourism pays particular attention to the growth of the local tourism industry and the raising of inhabitants' quality of life. Finally, the benefits of ecotourism include the ecological environment's teaching role and a view of tourists' lifestyles and environments. Ecotourism is viewed to preserve the environment while also generating cash, educating people about morality and environmental preservation, and involving local communities (Wardana et al., 2021).

Figure 1. Successful Ecotourism Paradigm



source: (Wardana et al., 2021)

Ecotourism is a person's journey from one place to another while being temporary, as an effort to find balance and happiness with the environment in the social, cultural, and natural dimensions. The ecotourism sector has many positive effects on the local economic growth of the community because tourism encourages an increase in the number of MSMEs and employment (Nashihah et al., 2021).

Conceptually, ecotourism can be defined as a concept of sustainable tourism development which aims to support efforts to preserve the environment (nature and culture) and increase community participation in management. Participation is an active process, the initiative of community members themselves who are guided by their own way of thinking, using means and processes as well as institutions and mechanisms, so that they can assert control effectively. The role or participation carried out by the community can be seen through four stages starting from the decision-making stage, implementing the decision, enjoying the results, and evaluating. Management of development activities that prioritizes village community participation has a working principle of cooperation and cooperation so that it is believed to foster a sense of ownership. Direct community involvement in the management and development of tourist destination areas is expected to be able to absorb labor and increase community income and is expected to be able to alleviate poverty (Sukandar & Kinseng, 2021).

Ecotourism has various ecological functions which focus on the function of preserving and protecting biodiversity. On the other hand, residents can still take advantage of various

environmental products or services that lead to the welfare of the surrounding community. The principles of ecotourism also aim to minimize negative impacts, build awareness of the environment and provide financial benefits and empowerment of local communities (Rahim et al., 2022).

Maqāshid al-syarī'ah

Maqasid is etymologically the plural form of the word *maqashid* which means something intended or intended. Terminologically, Sharia is the plural form of the word *syar'i* (Fauzan & Imawan, 2023). Substantially, *Maqāshid al-syarī'ah* is at the core of Islamic teachings in any formulation of laws oriented towards the benefit of mankind. Maslahat according to al-Ghazali is to maintain *maqāshid al-syarī'ah* itself. *Maqāshid al-syarī'ah* which is meant to guard *al-mabadi al-khamsah*, that is; guarding religion, soul, reason, descendants, and property (Tajrid, 2021). The formulation of *al-mabadi al-khamsah* is the result of *ijtihad fuqaha* which is not static. The concept can develop in accordance with the demands and developments of the times in response to phenomena that develop in society.

Optimization of *al-mabadi al-khamsah* will not be achieved if ecological damage is not prevented through proper preservation of the environment. *Hifz al-bi'ah* according to contemporary jurisprudence scholars is defined as an effort to maintain the environment in a sustainable manner. Abd al-Majid al-Najjar stated that *al-mabadi al-khamsah* was inadequate to respond to problems and issues that developed in the contemporary era to be reconstructed so that the concept of *al-mabadi al-khamsah* became wider in scope. Because in reality the formulation of *al-mabadi al-khamsah* is not an emergency need (*dharuriyyah*) that is limited or absolute, but over time the needs of *al-mabadi al-khamsah* can change according to the developments and challenges of the times (Rohmah et al., 2021).

The *ushuliyyin* classify *maqāshid al-syarī'ah* into three levels, namely *dharuriyyah*, *hajiyyah*, and *tahsiniyyah*. *Dharuriyyah* is elementary, to maintain the five principles of keeping religion (*hifz al-din*), guarding the soul (*hifz al-nafs*), guarding reason (*hifz al-'aql*), guarding offspring (*hifz al-nasl*), and guarding property (*hifz al-mal*). *Hajiyyah* is a supplementer, to eliminate difficulties in human life. And *tahsiniyyah* is complementary, the absence of which does not cause difficulties in life.

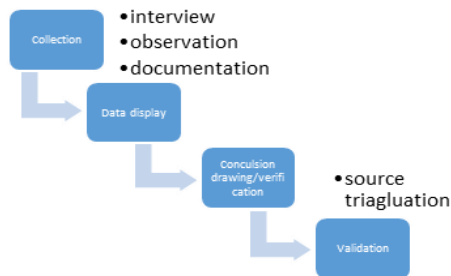
Protecting the environment (*hifz al-bi'ah*) by classical *ushuliyyin* is not a priority goal, because they understand that protecting the environment is already included in the maintenance of the soul (*hifz al-nafs*). The classical understanding of *ushuliyyin* is acceptable because the environmental conditions in the past have not experienced a crisis that is different from the environmental conditions in the contemporary era. The formulation of *al-mabadi al-khamsah* is the result of *ijtihad fuqaha* which is not static. The concept can develop in accordance with the demands and developments of the times in response to phenomena that develop in society.

METHOD

In this study, the method used is qualitative, with the aim of research to describe and analyze tourism as a solution to improving the welfare of the people of Bawean Island. Meanwhile, primary data in the study were obtained by conducting interviews with informants, direct observation, while secondary data came from documents. Data collection techniques in the form

of observation, interviews, and documentation. The instruments used were the researchers themselves, interview guides and other supporting tools (Nashihah et al., 2021).

Figure 2. Research Method



Source: (Nashihah et al., 2021)

In this research, on December 20th, 2022, the researcher conducted interviews with Mr. Subhan as chairman of POKMASWAS Hijau Daun, Mr. Rustam as coordinator of the Human Resources Empowerment section, and A. Fadhil L. Daeng Maro, one of the Collaborative KKN students of UINSA and STAIHA Bawean to find out management of Green Leaf Mangrove Ecotourism. To obtain valid data, this research conducted interviews with several parties directly involved in the management of Green Leaf Mangrove Ecotourism.

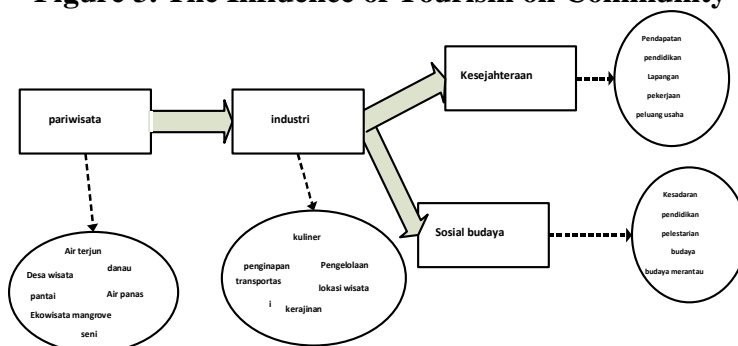
This study also uses data triangulation. The data-checking technique was carried out by comparing the literature sources and the data obtained from different mining techniques. These comparisons are carried out to check each other so that the data obtained are valid and scientifically justified. This study uses the data analysis technique suggested by Miles and Huberman, which consists of stages; data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing or verification (Nurohman, 2022).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The tourism sector on the island of Bawean is composed of the existence of tourist objects such as beaches, lakes, tourist villages, nature reserves and so on. This tourism sector affects related industrial sectors such as transportation, management of tourist sites, arts crafts, and culinary. With the development of the industrial sector, it influences improving the welfare of the community because it expands employment opportunities and business opportunities. In addition, it also has a changing effect on socio-culture, namely increasing education awareness and reducing the habit of migrating to seek a living in distant places. The existence of many tourist villages on the island of Bawean is a source of income for local communities around the village (Nashihah et al., 2021).

The development of tourism on the island of Bawean has a positive contribution to increasing job opportunities and reducing unemployment in the Bawean island community. Tourism development opens many job opportunities, because tourism requires many supporting aspects so that this will automatically open up jobs and reduce unemployment (Nashihah et al., 2021).

Figure 3. The Influence of Tourism on Community Welfare



source: (Nashihah et al., 2021)

The results of observations using the observation method and interviews found the existence of natural tourism of Green Leaf Mangroves. Green Leaf Mangrove natural tourism is in Daun Village, Sangkapura District, Bawean Island, Gresik Regency. The area of mangrove land in Daun Village reaches about 15 hectares. Many people in Daun Village used mangrove trees because at that time the conditions were still very dense and large. People use it as firewood, agricultural tools, home decorations, and the wood is sold to increase their economic needs.

In 1998 in Daun village, a youth community was formed under the name Forum Komunitas Rescue Pantai (FKPP), but as long as the community was formed the community's performance was not optimal, then in 2013 it was officially formed the POKMASWAS (Supervisory Community Group) Hijau Daun community which was formed by the East Java Provincial Marine and Fisheries Service (DKPP) which was in charge of caring for the coastal environment, and chaired by Subhan as a community living in Daun village. POKMASWAS Hijau Daun has the full support of the surrounding community.

The community represented by the Green Daun Supervisory Community Group (POKMASWAS) collaborated with the Fisheries and Marine Service of East Java province, building a natural tourism called Mangrove Hijau Daun natural tourism, because in collaboration with the East Java DKPP, the tourism was faster in its development than mangrove tourism in East Java province. Efforts to maintain environmental sustainability in Daun village with the establishment of natural tourism Mangrove Hijau Daun with the aim of environmental conservation by empowering the surrounding community in its management which provides profit benefits in the form of rupiah coffers obtained from the results of natural tourism management of Green Leaf Mangroves. By empowering local communities in their management, in addition to being an effort to protect the environment, it is also an effort to strengthen the economy of local communities.

Based on the results of an interview with Mr. Subhan as chairman of POKMASWAS Hijau Daun, he said that "the main objectives of Green Daun Mangrove Ecotourism are conservation, community empowerment which is useful in improving the community's economy and education. Green Daun Mangrove Ecotourism is a tourist spot of special interest for people who are interested in learning about nature." This statement was reinforced by Mr. Rustam as Coordinator of the Human Resources Empowerment Section of POKMASWAS Hijau Daun who manages the Green Daun Mangrove Ecotourism, saying that "Green Daun Mangrove Ecotourism is a special interest

tourism, conservation education is provided to tourists who come to learn about nature, apart from that we also carry out outreach to institutions by collaborating with the community who are teachers in schools, but those who carry out the outreach are still us."

Green Daun Mangrove Ecotourism has several programs in it, referring to the statement given by Mr. Subhan as the manager and chairman of POKMASWAS Hijau Daun said that several programs in Green Daun Mangrove Ecotourism are mangrove conservation, coral reef conservation, turtle protection, conservation education, beach cleaning, and waste processing. In its management, Mangrove Hijau Daun natural tourism carries out community empowerment as evidenced by community participation in several activities and communities who join as members as managers of mangrove green leaf nature tourism.

A. Fadhil L. Daeng Maro, one of the students who is carrying out Real Work Lectures (KKN) at Green Daun Mangrove Ecotourism said "Green Daun Mangrove Ecotourism collaborates with the Putri Majeti Waste Bank which is located close to the Green Daun Mangrove Ecotourism location. And yesterday, during our Community Service Program, we collaborated with the Putri Majeti Waste Bank to conduct outreach about the impact of waste and the benefits of the Waste Bank."

The natural tourism potential of Green Leaf Mangroves is in great demand by tourists. The problem of environmental sustainability in Daun Village arises with the increasing number of tourists coming from outside the area and from abroad to the natural tourist attractions of Mangrove Hijau Daun. Meanwhile, with the increase in the number of tourists to the natural attractions of Mangrove Hijau Daun, it opens up opportunities for natural tourism managers of Mangrove Hijau Daun in marketing the products and businesses they offer to tourists.

The results of this research are community empowerment in the economic field, protecting the environment and learning. Mangrove ecotourism provides great benefits, especially to the environment because of the presence of mangrove plants on the seacoast so that it can withstand rising seawater which triggers abrasion and is useful for protecting biota in the sea. Learning for visitors with the direct participation of visitors in the preservation of the environment. In line with the management of natural tourism of Green Leaf Mangroves and as one of the efforts to conserve nature, it is in line with mankind's obligations to maintain the environment and al-mabadi al-khamsah which is included in the category of *dharuriyyah* needs in *maqāsid al-syarī'ah*.

Ecotourism as a branch of the tourism sub-sector is built with high environmental standards in nature without giving up local wisdom aimed at preserving nature as well as preserving and promoting local culture and customs. Ecotourism also contributes to regional economic development which is an important source of income (Hosseini & Paydar, 2021). So to find out whether there is progress towards sustainable development in ecotourism activities is a challenge (Cobbinah et al., 2021). On the other hand, the Regulation of the Minister of Home Affairs Number 33 of 2009, focus on tourism this regulation explains to develop ecotourism in regions optimally, it's necessary to plan, use, control, strengthen institutional strategies and empower communities (Sudini & Wiryani, 2022).

Currently, ecotourism has become an alternative in developing sustainable development in the midst of critical natural resources. The development of ecotourism can be a means of increasing state and community income, as well as ecological protection of flora and fauna. Ecotourism can provide environmental education to the public and tourists, besides that ecotourism can support people's income.

According to Imam al-Syatibi *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* has meaning God didn't send down the law other to maintain its goals in human life, in addition life and the afterlife. In other words, God threw down the only to bring the mashlahah and keep the harm for human life (Milhan, 2021). *Maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* is the safeguarding of the aims and objectives of sharia, that is, the attempt to survive, prevent factors of damage and have an impact on well-being.

There is a fact that the formulation of al-mabadi al-khamsah is not an emergency need (*dharuriyyah*) of a limited or absolute nature, but over time the needs of *al-mabadi al-khamsah* may change according to the developments and challenges of the times. The relationship of ecology and religion, (Rohmah et al., 2021) is something new that appears in the concept of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*. The perspective of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* in the discussion of behavior towards the environment based on Islam in a generic manner has been alluded to by Yusuf al-Qardawi.

According to Yusuf al-Qardawi, basic foundations and shariah principles are optimize maslahah life and afterlife. Above all that contains justice, mercy, benefit and wisdom (Rasito & Mahendra, 2022). In other words, *hifz al-bjī'ah* is the means of realizing *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* (Fajar, 2020). With this argument, it is stated that although the maintenance of nature does not fall into the category of *al-mabadi al-khamsah*, *al-mabadi al-khamsah* will not be carried out properly if the maintenance of the universe is ignored.

In the management of Green Leaf Mangrove Ecotourism, it is implemented in the form of a program that is closely related to protecting life, because Ecotourism focuses on the values of ecological sustainability and has a long-term positive impact on society. Apart from protecting the environment from damage, Green Daun Mangrove Ecotourism also manages the waste produced in carrying out activities as a tourist attraction. Based on the results of the study, it was reviewed from 5 values of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* contained in the operational activities of natural tourism of Green Mangrove Leaves, including:

Preserving the Environment is Part of Preserving Religion

If people in a country follow religious teachings as a source of guidance and philosophy of life, then there will be a natural environment that provides good conditions and benefits all human life. This explanation is contained in the Qur'an surah al- A'raf verse 96.

وَلَوْ أَنَّ أَهْلَ الْقُرَىٰ آمَنُوا وَاتَّقَوْا لَفَتَحْنَا عَلَيْهِم بَرَكَاتٍ مِّنَ السَّمَاءِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَلَٰكِن كَذَّبُوا فَأَخَذْنَاهُم بِمَا كَانُوا يَكْسِبُونَ

"If the inhabitants of the lands had faith and piety, surely We would have bestowed upon them the blessings of heaven and earth, but they lied to them (Our verses), then We tormented them for their deeds".

Green Leaf Mangrove natural tourism as a natural tourist attraction that aims at nature conservation that applies several things as an effort to realize protecting nature as the concept of protecting the environment is part of maintaining religion. Conservation of mangroves and coral reefs as an effort to protect the environment related to maintaining religion.

The benefits of mangroves are based on physical function, namely as a coastline guard to remain stable, as a coastal protector from abrasion processes, as a sedimentation barrier, and as a buffer area for the intrusion process. If the mangrove ecosystem is not properly maintained, it will trigger unexpected disasters. To minimize the potential for unexpected disasters, efforts to protect the environment are by conserving mangroves.

The natural tourism manager of Mangrove Hijau Daun provides mangrove seeds that can be purchased by tourists who want to contribute to preserving the environment, tourists can plant mangroves in tourist attractions or plant in other places with good guidance on planting methods by the natural tourism manager of Mangrove Hijau Daun. Prices are pegged from 7500 per seedling.

In addition to mangrove conservation in the operational activities of the Green Leaf Mangrove natural tourism, there are other activities related to maintaining environmental sustainability, namely coral reef conservation. The ecological benefits of coral reefs are as coastal protection from abrasion due to currents, winds, and waves and as a buffer for coastal and ocean life. As one of the efforts to preserve the environment, namely by the conservation of coral reefs.

Protecting the Environment is Part of Protecting the Soul

An individual is not allowed to commit suicide or take his or her own life, and to kill or take the life of another person for no justifiable reason. Humans are expected to protect the lives of all living things in their natural environment. If humans kill and exterminate other creatures for no reason other than the desire to harm or exterminate them, then it has caused environmental damage. This explanation is contained in the Qur'an surah al- A'raf verse 56.

وَلَا تُفْسِدُوا فِي الْأَرْضِ بَعْدَ إِصْلَاحِهَا وَادْعُوهُ خَوْفًا وَطَمَعًا إِنَّ رَحْمَتَ اللَّهِ قَرِيبٌ مِنَ الْمُحْسِنِينَ

"And ye shall not make mischief on the face of the earth, after (God) has repaired it and prayed to him with fear (will not be accepted) and hope (will be granted)".

Natural tourism Green Mangrove Daun as a natural tourist attraction that aims at nature conservation that applies several things as an effort to realize protecting nature as the concept of protecting the environment is part of protecting the soul. Protecting turtle eggs as an effort to maintain the survival of other creatures who also have the right to life related to protecting the soul.

In the current era, sea turtles are endangered, if they become extinct, they will have an impact on life in the future. Nowadays, many people save turtle eggs because sandy beaches do not get many nutrients and are not able to store nutrients properly, so there is very little vegetation that can grow on sandy beaches. The rest of the turtle eggshells contribute nutrients to the surrounding vegetation, healthy vegetation with a strong root system will hold sand on the beach and protect the beach from erosion.

The natural tourism manager of Mangrove Hijau Daun socializes fishermen about saving sea turtles and routinely patrols are carried out during the turtle laying season (August - December). The results of the rescue of sea turtles and turtle eggs are placed in the natural tourism of Mangrove Hijau Daun so that the public can see and learn the process of saving sea turtles. When the turtle eggs have hatched and are mature enough, a turtle release will be carried out that everyone can follow or witness.

Protecting the Environment is Part of Keeping Offspring

The environment must be maintained to maintain human life and ensure the sustainability of its population. Damaging the environment will threaten the lives of later generations. Natural tourism Green Mangrove Daun as a natural tourist attraction that aims to conserve nature that applies several things in realizing protecting nature as the concept of protecting the environment is part of maintaining offspring.

Natural tourism Green Mangrove Daun as a natural tourist attraction that aims at nature conservation that applies several things as an effort to realize protecting nature as the concept of protecting the environment is part of maintaining offspring. Coastal clean-up and waste management resulting from the operational activities of the Green Leaf Mangrove natural tourism as an effort to protect the surrounding environment from pollution due to waste produced by the community related to maintaining offspring.

So far, a lot of garbage on the coast comes from garbage shipments and garbage shipments. The impact caused by the accumulation of garbage on the coast makes fish and other biota in the vicinity eat up the rest of the waste. The chemicals that are fed by the fish settle on the body of the fish. And if such fish consumed harms, one's own health.

To prevent this, the Mangrove Hijau Daun tourism manager carries out coastal clean-up activities, these activities are in the form of cleaning the beach in collaboration with the surrounding community. This activity has been carried out for a long time but with a long duration or not a routine activity. Picking up waste on the seacoast by further managing the garbage.

The waste results from coastal clean-up activities are sorted organic and non-organic waste for further management. Green Leaf Mangrove nature tourism collaborates with the Putri Majeti Waste Bank in waste management, so that the waste generated from the management of the Green Leaf Mangrove natural tourism will be managed again by the Putri Majeti Waste Bank.

Protecting the Environment is Part of Keeping Sense

If a person's mind is clean and orderly, then any form of behavior will cause the environment where people live to remain clean and orderly, thus closing the possibility of damage to the natural environment and its surroundings. Natural tourism Green Mangrove Daun as a natural tourist attraction that aims to conserve nature which applies several things as an effort to realize protecting nature as the concept of protecting the environment is part of maintaining reason.

Natural tourism Green Mangrove Daun as a natural tourist attraction that aims at nature conservation that applies several things as an effort to realize protecting nature as the concept of protecting the environment is part of maintaining offspring. Conservation education as an effort to provide understanding to the community about environmental conservation related to maintaining reason.

Besides being useful in preserving the environment and beneficial for improving the economy of the local community, green leaf mangrove nature tourism is also a conservation education center in Bawean. Green Leaf Mangrove nature tourism opens wide opportunities to learn about conservation to all circles. Not infrequently the place is visited by several educational institutions and the government. In addition to providing research sites, POKMASWAS Hijau Daun also conducts direct coaching for people who come to study. This finding is in line with research conducted by Madi & Barmawi (2022), that environmental protection is part of keeping sense.

Environmental Protection is Part of Guarding Property

The Environment is a treasure that God gives to all human beings and living things in this universe. Muslims must be able to maintain and maintain all the assets that Allah has given them, such as the environment. Natural tourism Green Mangrove Daun as a natural tourist attraction that aims at nature conservation that applies several efforts in maintaining environmental sustainability

as an effort to realize protecting nature as the concept of protecting the environment is part of maintaining property.

Natural tourism Mangrove Green Leaves as a natural tourist attraction that aims at nature conservation which applies several things as an effort to realize protecting nature as the concept of protecting the environment is part of maintaining property.

Of all the operational activities of natural tourism, Green Leaf Mangroves are included in protecting the environment which is included in the al-mal category. The benefits of Green Leaf mangrove nature tourism as conservation and education, Green Leaf mangrove natural tourism also opens employment opportunities (empowerment of local communities) and business building opportunities to the surrounding community.

Discussion

The results of the study conducted on the tourism sector of Bawean Island highlight the significant positive impact of tourism development on the local community's welfare and environmental sustainability. The presence of various tourist attractions such as beaches, lakes, and nature reserves has not only created job opportunities and business prospects but has also led to a shift in socio-cultural dynamics by enhancing education awareness and reducing migration tendencies. Particularly, the case of Green Leaf Mangrove Ecotourism exemplifies the potential of ecotourism in fostering community empowerment and environmental conservation. Through collaborative efforts between local communities, governmental agencies, and tourism management groups, initiatives like Mangrove Hijau Daun have not only contributed to economic growth but also promoted conservation education among tourists and locals alike. By integrating principles of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, such as protecting the environment as part of maintaining religion and safeguarding property, ecotourism endeavors like Green Leaf Mangrove Ecotourism align with broader Islamic values while addressing contemporary socio-economic and environmental challenges.

The review of *maqashid sharia* in the context of ecotourism underscores the importance of aligning environmental conservation efforts with Islamic principles and objectives. Ecotourism, as exemplified by initiatives like Green Leaf Mangrove Ecotourism, not only promotes responsible tourism practices but also serves as a platform for educating visitors about nature conservation and sustainability. By integrating elements such as mangrove and coral reef conservation, waste management, and community empowerment, these initiatives address multiple dimensions of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah*, including preserving the environment as part of protecting religion and maintaining offspring. Furthermore, by engaging local communities in the management and decision-making processes, ecotourism contributes to economic empowerment while fostering a sense of responsibility towards the environment as a shared heritage. Thus, the application of *maqāṣid al-syarī'ah* principles provides a holistic framework for guiding ecotourism practices towards sustainable development and environmental stewardship in Muslim-majority regions like Bawean Island. This finding is in line with research conducted by Hoffman (2022), that environmental protection is essential to safeguard nature in line with research conducted by Madi & Barmawi (2022), that environmental protection is part of *maqashid syariah*.

CONCLUSION

Management of Green Leaf Mangrove Ecotourism is for nature conservation, which is useful for education, which in its management carries out community empowerment which is useful in improving the community's economy. Some of the programs at Green Daun Mangrove Ecotourism include mangrove conservation, coral reef conservation, turtle protection, conservation education, beach cleaning and waste processing. The management of the Green Leaf Mangrove natural tourism is in accordance with the maqāṣid al-syarī'ah values, namely protecting religion, protecting the soul, protecting offspring, protecting the mind, and protecting property.

This research can guide policymakers and stakeholders on improving ecotourism management, enhancing decision-making, and allocating resources effectively to maximize the objectives of green leaf mangrove ecotourism. This research still does not provide specific data regarding several activities in the Green Daun Mangrove Ecotourism, so it is hoped that future researchers will be able to explain specifically the activities in it.

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