



MAQASHID SYARIAH ABU ZAHRAH ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC INEQUALITY OF TRADITIONAL FISHERMEN IN THE VALUE CHAIN OF COASTAL FISHERIES IN TUBAN REGENCY

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the socio-economic inequality of traditional fishermen in the value chain of fisheries in coastal Tuban Regency and examine the phenomenon through the perspective of Maqashid Syariah Muhammad Abu Zahrah. This study uses a qualitative approach with the type of case study. Data were collected through participatory observation, in-depth interviews, Focus Group discussions (FGDs), and documentation on traditional fishermen, community leaders, and fishery business actors in five coastal districts of Tuban Regency. The results show that globalization has driven structural inequality in the fisheries value chain, where traditional fishermen are in a weak position as price takers, while large capital actors control market access and distribution. This condition causes the income of fishermen to fluctuate and tend to decrease, thus encouraging diversification of livelihoods. In addition, there was a change in social structure, which was characterized by a weakening of the value of mutual assistance, increased individualism, and changes in gender roles in fishing households. In terms of policy, government assistance programs have not been fully targeted and have not been able to address the root structural problems. In the perspective of Maqashid Syariah Abu Zahrah, the phenomenon shows the unrealized principles of Justice (iqamah al-'adl), benefit (al-maslahah), and protection of property (hifdz al-mal). Therefore, a model of empowerment based on individual capacity building (tahdzib al-fardi) is needed through increasing economic literacy, strengthening fishermen institutions, and more inclusive and equitable policy interventions. This research is expected to provide theoretical and practical contributions in the development of coastal development policies that are more equitable, inclusive, and sustainable.

Kata Kunci: Maqashid Syariah, Abu Zahrah, nelayan tradisional fishermen, ketimpangan economic inequality, globalization, empowerment.

INTRODUCTION

Tuban Regency is one of the main pillars of the marine sector in East Java with a coastline of 65 km stretching across five coastal districts. Theoretically and juridically, the management of marine resources in this region should lead to the welfare of local communities, as mandated by the Constitution of Article 33 of the 1945 Constitution and economic Sharia principles that emphasize the equitable distribution of wealth (Republic of Indonesia, 1945; Chapra, 2000). In the framework of Maqashid Syariah, every economic practice must ensure the establishment of Justice (Iqamah al-'Adl) and public benefit (Al-Maslahah) (Abu Zahrah, 1958).

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Abu Zahrah asserts that hukumIslamic law exists to glorify man, which in konteks the coastal context means guaranteeing akses nelayan traditional fishermen access to sumber resources and markets secara fairly without exploitation (Abu Zahrah, 1958). But on the ground shows anomali yang a worrying anomaly between the growth sektor of the fishing sector and the level of well-being nelayan of small fishermen. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) Kabupaten of Tuban Regency (2025), although angka produksi the capture fisheries production figures tangkap show tren positif a macro-positive trend makro, pockets of poverty are still concentrated in desa-desa coastal villages such as in Kecamatan Bancar dan the BPS districts (BPS KabupatenofTubanRegency, 2025).

Primary Data from penelitian field research at the end of 2025 confirms this finding ini, where nelayan traditional fishermen experience a decrease pendapatan in real income by an average of 3-5% setiap annually. This shows the existence ketimpangan of structural inequality in rantai the value chain (*value chain*) fisheries, where nilai tambah economic added value is more enjoyed by actors bermodal with large capital, while nelayan traditional fishermen trapped as *price takers* with posisi tawara weak bargaining positionlemah (Porter, 1985; Benne, 2003). This inequality is compounded by kebijakan tata fisheries governance policies perikananthat often do not berpihak fully favor the characteristics nelayan of small fishermen. A report from the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries (MMAF, 2024) on the modernization of fishing gear and sistem zoning systems, in practice , often creates eksklusif economic exclusion for nelayan traditional fishermen who have limited capital and technology. Persaingan yang Unequal competition seimbang between large fleets and perahu traditional boats in tangkapthe same fishing areasama triggers conflicts of interest and widens jurang the social chasm (FAO, 2018). As a result, the values of collectivity and mutual assistance that are the roots of the culture masyarakat of coastal communities began to be eroded by the pattern hubungan kerja yang bersifat of individualistic and contractual-exploitative labor relations (Putnam, 2000).

In addition dimensi to the economic dimension, this issue inialso touches on aspects of *Tahdzib al-Fardi* (pendidikan individual education) in skemaAbu Zahrah's scheme. Low literasi technological literacy and dependence onsistem the Ijon system or pola *patron-client pattern* (hubungan fisherman-skipper relationship) make nelayan tradisional it difficult for traditional fishermen to break rantai the poverty chain secara independently (Scott, 1976). Without adanya intervensi systematic education and capacity building interventions kapasitas yang sistematis, nelayan traditional fishermen will continue to be at the back of the queue in enjoying the blessings sumber daya of marine resources. This condition is secarafundamentally contrary to the spirit of Maqashid Sharia which demands a balance between the protection of property (*Hifdz al-Mal*) and the protection martabat of human dignity (Chapra, 2000). Therefore itu, the urgency of this study ini lies in the need to restructure rantai the fisheries value chain model perikananin Tuban in order not only to pursue pertumbuhan economic growth semata, but also to internalize the values keadilan of distributive justice. Posisi penelitian This research position becomes crucial as a bridge between temuan empiris sociological empirical findings and solusi normative-philosophical solutions. By using pisau analisisAbu Zahrah's analysis knife,this research is expected to be able memberikan to offer kebijakan a coastal policy model that is more inclusive, fair, and maslahat bagi beneficial for the survival of hidup komunitas nelayan traditional fishing communities in the future.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study is a penelitian qualitative research with the type of literature study (*Library Research*). Penelitian This study reviewed the literature, documents, and datalaporan penelitian of previous research reports for dianalisis secara in-depth analysis. Normative-philosophical approach: used to understand the concept of Maqashid Sharia Muhammad Abu Zahrah as a knife of analysis. Pendekatan Fenomenologi Economic phenomenology approach: used to dissect the phenomenon of inequality in rantai nilai the fisheries value chain in Tuban based on empirical data.

Primary data (Sumber Teori): Karya asli Muhammad Abu Zahrah, khususnya buku *Ushul al-Fiqh* dan *Tanzim al-Islam li al-Mujtama'*, yang memuat prinsip *Tahdzib al-Fardi*, *Iqamah al-'Adl*, dan *Al-Maslahah*. Data Statistical Data from BPS Kabupaten Tuban 2025, Regulasi related regulations (law No. 7 of 2016) and literasi pendukung other supporting literacy (Arif Satria, 2015). The technique used is documentation, which collects, records, and organizes data-data written data relevant to the variables ketimpangan of economic inequality and the theory of Maqashid Sharia. The Data are grouped based on the pillars of Abu Zahrah to facilitate the analysis process.

This study uses content analysis techniques Analisis (*Content Analysis*) with langkah-langkah the following steps berikut:

1. Reduksi Data (*Data Reduction*): selecting critical data related to value chain inequality
2. Presentation of Data (*Data Display*): presents the pattern of relationships between fishermen, middlemen, and industry in the form of a systematic narrative.
3. Conclusion *Drawing*: confrontation between reality (Tuban Data) and ideality (Abu Zahrah theory). This is where the analysis is carried out to see if the pillars of justice and benefit have been fulfilled or violated.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This study ini describes kondisi the real conditions nelayan of traditional fishermen in the coastal Kabupaten areas of Tuban Regency which includes districts of Palang, Tuban, Jenu, Tambakboyoy, and Bancar. Based hasil on observations, interviews, and documentation, it was found that globalization has brought perubahan significant changes to struktur the economic, social, and cultural structure masyarakat of fishing communities.

1. Socio -economic inequality in Rantai Nilai the fisheries value chain

The results showed that there are structural imbalances in rantai nilai the fisheries value chain. Nelayan Traditional fishermen are atposisi paling their weakest as *price takers*, while pengepul large collectors and pelaku industry players control distribution and penentuan pricing. Globalization expands the integration of local markets into regional and national markets, but is not followed by an increase kapasitas in fishing capacity. As a result, fishermen lose posisi their bargaining position in determining the price of the catch. In addition, limited access to technology, capital, and information exacerbates ketimpangan economic inequality between nelayan traditional and nelayan modern fishermen.

2. Decline and fluctuation of fishermen's income

Pendapatan Fishermen's income tends to be unstable and mengalami decreased in realterms. This is due to:

1. increased operational costs at sea
2. dependence on collectors
3. limited access teknologi to post -harvest technology

This condition encourages fishermen to melakukan diversify their work as strategi bertahan a survival strategy.

3. Changes Struktur In The Social Structure Of Fishing Communities

Globalization also has an impact on perubahan social change, among others:

1. weakening the value of mutual assistance
2. the rise of individualism
3. shifting relasi social relations from collective to competitive

Social relations that were previously based on solidarity have now turned into relasi ekonomi yang more pragmatic economic relations. In addition, there are changes struktur in the family structure:

1. women are increasingly active in the home economy
2. generasi the younger generation leaves sektor the fishing sector

4. Kebijakan Public Policy weaknesses

The government assistance Program has not been fully tepat targeted and masih is still top-down. Many nelayan traditional fishermen do not get access bantuan to assistance evenly. This shows the weak protection of the state against kelompok nelayan small fishing groups in the face tekanan of globalization pressure.

5. Adaptation Strategies Nelayan Of Traditional Fishermen

Adaptation strategies undertaken nelayanby fishermeninclude:

1. diversification of livelihoods
2. keterlibatan family involvement in the economy
3. kerjainformal employment outside sektor the fisheries sector

However, this strategy is still bersifatindividual and has not been supported by kelembagaan yang strong institutions such as cooperatives or kelompok business groups.

DISCUSSION

1. Value chain inequality in the perspective of Maqashid Syariah

In the perspective of Maqashid Syariah Abu Zahrah, this condition of inequality ini shows belum terpenuhinya that the principles have not been fulfilled:

1. Iqamah al - ' Adl (Justice): uneven distribution of profits
2. Hifdz al-Mal (protection of property):fishermen do not earn nilai ekonomidecent economic value layak
3. Al-Maslahah (kemaslahatan public benefit):manfaat economic benefits are not felt collectively kolektif

The dependence of fishermen on collectors reflects praktik an economic practice that approaches exploitation, thus contradicting the principle keadilan of distributive justice in Islam.

2. Globalization as a source Ketimpangan of Structural Inequality

Globalization has proven not to be neutral, but rather tends to benefit actors who have:

1. modal
2. technology
3. aksesmarket access

Traditional fishermen who do not have these three things are increasingly marginalized. This reinforces the theory ketimpangan of structural inequality in ekonomi political economy, while asserting that globalization widens the gap if not offset kebijakan by protective policies.

3. Modal Social Capital crisis

The weakening of mutual cooperation indicates the occurrence krisis modal of Social Capital crisis in masyarakat the fishing community. In the perspective of Maqashid:

1. this is contrary to the principle of Tahdzib al-Fardi (pembinaan individual and social development)
2. undermining solidarity as the basis ketahanan of community resilience

Globalization not only impacts the economy, but also changes nilai the social and cultural values masyarakat of coastal communities.

4. Policy failures in Perspektif the benefit perspective

The inaccuracy sasaran of the aid target shows that the policy has not been based on benefits.

From Abu Zahra's perspective:

1. The need to protect the weak
2. Policies must bersifat be inclusive and fair

Without intervensi kebijakan proper policy intervention tepat, globalization actually increases the vulnerability of fishermen.

5. Penguatan Tahdzib Al-Fardi's model of reinforcement

Based on research findings, strengthening the capacity of individual fishermen (Tahdzib al-Fardi) can be done through:

1. Increased literasi economic and technological literacy
2. Penguatan Institutional strengthening of fishermen (cooperatives)
3. Pendampingan Business assistance and akses digital market access
4. Pendidikan berbasis Coastal community-based education pesisir
5. Strengthening the value of collectivity and solidaritas social solidarity

This Model aims to increase the independence of fishermen while strengthening the bargaining position in rantai nilai the fisheries value chain.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that:

1. Globalization has created ketimpangan socio -economic inequality in rantai nilai the fisheries value chain, where nelayan traditional fishermen are at posisi paling their weakest due to limited access to capital, technology, and markets.
2. Pendapatan Fishermen's income is volatile and tends to decrease, thus encouraging them melakukan to diversify their work as strategi bertahan a survival strategy.

3. There have been changes struktur in the social structure in the form of weakening the value of mutual assistance, increased individualism, as well as changes peranin gender roles and pola work patterns masyarakat of fishing communities.
4. Kebijakan Government policy has not been fully effective in protecting nelayan traditional fishermen, because masih it is still top-down and has not touched kebutuhan the structural needs.
5. In the perspective Maqashid Syariah Abu Zahrah, this condition ini shows that there has not been the realization keadilan of distributive justice and kemaslahatan collective benefit in sistem ekonomi the fisheries economic system.

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