Promoting Synergy Between Green Technology, Digital Entrepreneurship and The Economy Islam Toward Sustainable Economic Development

Katra Pramadeka[1], Miko Polindi[2], Esti Alfiah[3], Meidhe Ade Maharani[4]
[1,2,3,4] Fakultas Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Islam, UIN Fatmawati Sukarno Bengkulu
Katra.pramadeka@uinfasbengkulu.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This paper discusses the crucial synergy between Green Technology, Digital Entrepreneurship, and Islamic Economics as a pathway toward Sustainable Economic Development. Amid rapid digital transformation and escalating environmental crises, humanity faces challenges requiring not only economic but also moral and spiritual responses. Islamic economics, guided by the principles of Maqasid al-Shariah, offers a moral and ethical framework for navigating these modern challenges. The discussion highlights that Green Technology, rooted in the Islamic value of preserving nature (QS. *Al-A'raf: 56), is essential for planetary salvation. Furthermore, Digital Entrepreneurship must be built on Islamic values, focusing on creating maslahah (public benefit) through innovations like sharia fintech and halal blockchain, moving beyond mere profit seeking. Finally, the paper posits Islamic Economics and inclusive finance (zakat, waqf, productive sadaqah) as a moral alternative to conventional systems, capable of supporting the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through risk-sharing and ethical investment, ensuring a balance between growth and justice. This synergy, promoted by the International Conference on Islamic Economics and Business (ICoIEB), aims to cultivate human capital (human capital) that is Qur'anic, green, and digitally literate to lead global change.*

Keyword: *Icoieb, Green Tech, Digital Entrepreneurship, Islamic Economics, Sustainability*

BACKGROUND

We live in an era of rapid change—an era when artificial intelligence, digital transformation, and sustainability issues become the conversation of the world. In the midst of the strong currents of globalization, humanity is faced with two major realities: technological advancement on one side and environmental crisis on the other. Climate crisis, economic inequality, and weakening business ethics become challenges that demand answers not only from the economic side but also from moral and spiritual perspectives. In this context, Islam presents itself not only as a system of belief but also as a guide for civilization leading humanity to build a world with a balance between progress and sustainability. Capturing this spirit, the Faculty of Islamic Economics and Business (FEBI) UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi is committed to taking a strategic role in building a bridge between innovation and values through an international conference titled "Green Tech and Digital Entrepreneurship, and Islamic Economics: Synergy for Sustainable Economic Development," determined to strengthen cross-country, cross-disciplinary, and cross-generational collaboration in creating a future of green, inclusive, and just economy.

Research Objectives

This research aims to:

1. Analyze the urgency of synergy between Green Technology, Digital Entrepreneurship, and Islamic Economics in facing global crises.
2. Explore the spiritual and ethical foundations in Islam (such as Maqasid al-Shariah) as a guide for sustainable economic development.
3. Formulate policy recommendations for practitioners, regulators, and academics to build a future of fair, prosperous, and sustainable economy.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Foundation

1. This section lists all the theories used in this study. This study, which proposes a synergy between Green Technology, Digital Entrepreneurship, and Islamic Economics, is based on several core theories: 1. Maqasid al-Shariah (Objectives of Islamic Law): This is a fundamental ethical theory in Islamic Economics, which directs that all economic policies must protect five essential values: religion, life, intellect, progeny, and property. The concept of environmental preservation (as part of protecting life and progeny) and the enforcement of justice in transactions (protecting property) directly support the ethical implementation of green and digital initiatives.
2. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): This global framework provides a contemporary context for the study, especially goals related to climate action (SDG 13), clean energy (SDG 7), and decent work and economic growth (SDG 8). This article uses the SDGs as the desired end results, where economic
3. Green Economy Synergy: This theoretical model emphasizes economic growth driven by investments that reduce carbon emissions and pollution, enhance energy and resource efficiency, and prevent biodiversity loss. This article integrates this model by linking it with Islamic financial instruments (such as Green Sukuk or Waqf) as sources of ethical funding.
4. Risk-Sharing Principles (Mudharabah and Musyarakah): These principles are at the core of Islamic Finance, creating a system that is fairer and more resilient to shocks compared to conventional interest-based models. These principles provide a mechanism for a transparent and ethical approach to financing Digital Entrepreneurship and Green Technology projects.

Previous Research

1. Research on Islamic Finance and Green/Sustainable Development: (Example: Research examining the effectiveness of Sukuk (Islamic bonds) or Waqf in financing renewable energy projects or organic farming, which aligns with the concept of Green Technology.)
2. Study on Digitalization, Fintech, and Islamic Values (Digital Entrepreneurship): (Example: Research exploring the development of Sharia-compliant Financial

Technology (Fintech) platforms, or the role of blockchain in ensuring transparency and trust in Islamic e-commerce, supporting the theme of Digital Entrepreneurship.)

3. Study on the Integration of Maqasid al-Shariah in Economic Development: (Example: Conceptual paper discussing how the application of Maqasid al-Shariah leads to better social and environmental outcomes compared to GDP-focused development, justifying the role of Islamic Economics as a guiding force.)

RESEARCH METHODS

Methodology consists of data, model development, and methods used. Because this paper is a conceptual and argumentative study, not a quantitative or empirical study, the approach used is primarily qualitative.

Data

The data used is literature study, namely a comprehensive analysis of religious documents (Al-Qur'an and Hadith), global policy reports on sustainability (SDGs/Green Economy), and academic publications related to Islamic Digital Entrepreneurship.

Metode

The method used is conceptual qualitative analysis. This method focuses on the development of a synergy framework through deduction from the universal principles of Islamic Economics, and induction from global trends in green and digital technology.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

1. Green Technology Based on Faith: The concept of green technology is rooted in the command of the Al-Qur□an (QS. Al-A□raf: 56) not to cause corruption on earth, emphasizing that preserving nature is part of worship. Its application is through green finance and ethical investment.
2. Digital Entrepreneurship Based on Maslahah: Digital innovation must produce maslahah (benefit), realized through the development of sharia fintech, halal blockchain, and fair and transparent Islamic e-commerce.
3. Islamic Economics as the Middle Path: Islamic Economics offers moral and social stability through social-financial instruments (zakat, waqf, productive charity) to fund the green sector and the application of risk-sharing principles for a more resilient system.

Discussion

1. Novelty: This research offers a comprehensive synergy model between three domains (Green, Digital, Islam) that are often discussed separately, positioning Islamic Economics as an ethical foundation for sustainability and innovation.

2. Justification of Results: The application of Maqasid al-Shariah ensures that economic growth does not sacrifice the protection of religion, life, intellect, lineage, and property. This distinguishes the Islamic approach from the failures of the conventional system in maintaining a balance between growth and justice.
3. Local-Global Synergy: Initiatives such as the empowerment of digital-based sharia MSMEs and Islamic smart villages, exemplified by Sanggar Batik Seberang Jambi, demonstrate that synergy can grow from cultural roots (local wisdom) to achieve global diplomacy.

CONCLUSION

The synergy between Green Technology, Digital Entrepreneurship, and Islamic Economics is key to building a fair, prosperous, and sustainable economic future. Islamic Economics provides a foundation of morality and justice, ensuring that technological advancement serves humanitarian and environmental purposes (maslahah). This change begins with strengthening human capital through education that integrates Islamic economics, digital literacy, and ecological ethics, in line with the spirit of CETAR (Creative, Excellent, Transformative, Adaptive, and Resilient).

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