

# Assessing the Success of Partnership-Based Food Security Programs through the Maqasid al-Sharia Framework: A Case Study of Farmer Groups in Percut Sei Tuan

Nurhalizah Pasha<sup>1</sup>, Nurbaiti<sup>1</sup>, Rahmi Syahriza<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia

Received: 04/04/2026

Revised: 25/05/2026

Accepted: 29/06/2026

## Abstract

This study aims to analyze the implementation of a food security program through farmer group partnerships in Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict based on the principles of Maqasid al-Sharia. The research employed a qualitative descriptive approach, with data collected through interviews, observations, and documentation studies involving informants engaged in the implementation of the food security program. The findings reveal that the food security program, implemented through collaboration between the government and farmer groups, has successfully increased agricultural productivity, food availability, farmers' knowledge of more effective cultivation techniques, and the income of farmer group members. These improvements have positively contributed to the welfare of farming households and the sustainability of agricultural activities. In addition, the program has encouraged better agricultural land management through mentoring, extension services, and the utilization of available agricultural facilities and infrastructure. From the perspective of Maqasid al-Sharia, the success of the program is consistent with the principles of preserving religion (hifz al-din), preserving life (hifz al-nafs), preserving intellect (hifz al-aql), preserving lineage (hifz al-nasl), and preserving wealth (hifz al-mal). Therefore, the food security program implemented through farmer group partnerships not only enhances economic outcomes but also contributes to public welfare (maslahah), social well-being, and the sustainability of community life.

## Keywords

Food security; Farmer Group Partnership; Program Success; Maqasid al-Sharia

## Corresponding Author:

Nurhalizah Pasha

Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara, Medan, Indonesia; nurhalizapasha710@gmail.com

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Food security is a strategic issue at the global level; according to a UN report, approximately 8.2% of the world's population—or about 673 million people—will still be experiencing hunger in 2024. Although there is a downward trend, conflicts and climate change remain major threats to global food security, particularly for developing countries such as Indonesia (Endeshaw, 2025). Rapid population growth, the impacts of climate change, and the unequal distribution of food are key factors that have the potential to undermine the sustainability of food systems. Therefore, every country is required to continue strengthening its food security in a sustainable manner (Abidin, 2024). At the national level,



Indonesia continues to face significant challenges despite showing progress; more than 23 million people are unable to meet their basic nutritional needs, more than 20% of children under five suffer from stunting, and Indonesia ranks 67th out of 127 countries on the Global Hunger Index (World Food Programme, 2024).

National food security remains affected by unequal food access across regions, declining agricultural resources, and the impact of climate change on food productivity. Although overall food production is relatively adequate, unequal distribution continues to leave some communities vulnerable to food insecurity. The agricultural sector also faces challenges such as the conversion of 50,000–100,000 hectares of farmland annually, excessive use of chemical fertilizers, and limited farmer regeneration. Urbanization and changing consumption patterns further exacerbate these issues, while climate change is projected to reduce rice production by up to 20% by 2030 if adaptation strategies are not implemented promptly (Sukmawati et al., 2025).

This situation is also evident at the provincial level, such as in North Sumatra, where the 2025 Provincial Food Security Index (IKP) stands at approximately 71.47, indicating that although food security is relatively strong, the challenges of food insecurity must still be addressed through strengthened policies and stakeholder collaboration (Badan Pangan Nasional, 2025). Food policy is one of the key determinants of successful food security development. Lumbanraja & Fahreza, (2023) explain that food policies in this province are heavily influenced by political and institutional processes that shape decisions regarding food production, distribution, and access. Food security policies in North Sumatra are influenced by political and institutional processes that shape food production, distribution, and access. The regional government prioritizes food security as it is closely linked to regional characteristics and policy implementation. In Medan City, limited agricultural land and rapid urbanization have increased dependence on surrounding areas for food supply, making interregional coordination and partnerships essential to maintaining stable food availability and distribution (A. Wardani et al., 2024).

The Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict covers an area of 190.79 km<sup>2</sup> and consists of 18 villages and 2 urban villages. Some areas within this region are characterized by high levels of socioeconomic vulnerability among the population, particularly among farmers in the rice sector. According to subdistrict officials, food security conditions have generally been quite good, thanks to the implementation of food security programs in the villages through capacity-building activities for community members and groups in the area. These capacity-building efforts are designed to provide guidance, coordination, and oversight for the implementation of programs related to the agricultural sector and food security.

The central government, through the Ministry of Villages, Disadvantaged Regions, and Transmigration (Kemendes PDTT), has mandated that village governments must allocate at least 20%

of the Village Fund to support food security programs. These funds are used to support various agricultural and livestock activities, such as the provision of fertilizers, seeds, and agricultural production equipment, as well as the development of farmers' group activities. In addition, farmer groups in Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict also received agricultural tools and machinery from the local government as a form of support to boost community agricultural productivity. This assistance was provided to strengthen food production and support the sustainability of the village community's agricultural enterprises.

According to Mr. Isra Fadlin Sufi, Head of the Development Section in Percut Sei Tuan District, the agricultural sector continues to face challenges that affect the stability of food production, particularly high rainfall that frequently causes flooding and crop failure. The district and regency governments have undertaken several mitigation efforts, including the construction of retaining walls in the Bandar Sei Doras area. However, these measures have not yet been fully effective due to infrastructure damage and budget constraints. These conditions have also been experienced directly by farmer groups. An interview with Trimo, the Head of a Farmer Group (2026), revealed that rice production, which previously reached 7–8 tons, has declined because farmers were forced to replant after their agricultural land was inundated by floods. In addition to causing production delays and increasing farming costs, crop failure has also led to capital shortages, making it difficult for farmers to continue subsequent planting activities.

The government has provided assistance programs to farmers' groups, but farmers have not yet fully benefited from this assistance, particularly regarding the dredging of ditches or water channels, which has not yet been carried out. Farmers hope for greater attention from the government regarding agricultural infrastructure. Poverty remains a major issue, even though the government has implemented various social assistance programs. However, because the utilization of this assistance has not been optimal, improvements in community well-being have not been fully achieved (citra pratiwi & Imsar, 2022).

Farmer groups play a vital role in supporting food security, making partnerships with the government a key strategy in Percut Sei Tuan District. However, these partnerships still require strengthening, particularly in flood mitigation and access to farming capital. In addition, farmer groups help improve farmers' bargaining power, strengthen coordination, and support sustainable agricultural practices that contribute to farmers' welfare (Yusuf et al., 2024). Welfare focuses on financial resources and the use of those resources to achieve desired goals (wan ronaldo Nasution et al., 2022).

The success of food security policies, particularly in increasing rice production, is greatly influenced by coordination and cooperation among the government, farmers, and other supporting institutions. Multi-stakeholder synergy is considered capable of enhancing program effectiveness

through the provision of production inputs, technical assistance, and the strengthening of farmers' institutions, thereby making production outcomes more optimal and sustainable (Rikardus, 2025). From the perspective of Maqasid al-Sharia, food security is part of the fundamental objectives of Islamic law, which is oriented toward the welfare of humanity, particularly in safeguarding life (*hifdz an-nafs*), the protection of religion (*hifdz al-din*), the protection of lineage (*hifdz al-nasl*), the economic well-being of society (*hifz al-mal*), and the protection of reason (*hifdz al-aql*). These five principles are the factors that form basic human needs. It can be claimed that by fulfilling these five basic human needs, the maqasid of sharia can be achieved (Harahap et al., 2023).

From the perspective of Islamic economics, development must be based on the principles of distributive justice, community participation, and sustainability. This aligns with the concept of maqashid al-sharia, which aims to create public welfare, including the fulfillment of food needs (Amsari et al., 2024). Without the maqashid al-sharia, the understanding and practice of Islamic economics would become narrow, rigid, and underdeveloped (Nst et al., 2024). The way this concept is applied by communities can be observed in how some members of society implement it and view it through an Islamic lens, so that the approach they follow brings well-being to their families. A state of well-being can be demonstrated by the ability to mobilize family resources to meet the needs for goods and services considered essential in family life (Lubis et al., 2023).

Fair and sustainable food security is a prerequisite for a decent life, especially for farmers as the primary actors in food production. Therefore, Islam emphasizes the importance of cooperation (*ta'awun*) and justice in the management and distribution of food, so that the success of food security programs is measured not only by increased production but also by the achievement of justice, farmers' well-being, and sustainable social welfare (Maulana et al., 2025). The principle of cooperation (*ta'awun*) in the food system is also emphasized in Adz Dzahab's study, which explains that food security focuses not only on food availability but also on fair distribution and the strengthening of communities' livelihoods. Sustainable food security must be able to improve farmers' well-being, reduce poverty, and prevent the concentration of wealth among farming groups (Miswanto, 2021).

Maqasid al-Sharia classifies food as a basic necessity (*dharuriyat*) that must be available in sufficient quantities, be affordable, and not conflict with religious values (Zukhrufin & Maharani, 2025). This perspective aligns with the findings of a study (Zahra & Ramadani, 2023), food is considered a primary necessity (*dharuriyat*) in Maqasid Sharia because it is directly related to human survival. Adequate food availability supports the realization of *hifz an-nafs* (protection of life), while government efforts to maintain price stability and food distribution reflect *hifz al-mal* (protection of wealth) and promote economic justice for farmers and society.

A number of previous studies have generally examined food security from the perspectives of policy and the role of agricultural institutions; for example, the study conducted by Saputra Sumanto & Mulyana, (2025). The results of this study indicate that the local government's support for farmer groups is a key strategy for increasing food production and availability in the region. Another Study Dwikania Hestiningtyas et al., (2022) on the impact of partnerships on farmer group member loyalty showed that partnerships between farmer groups and companies can increase member loyalty and have a positive impact on farmers' income. This indicates that partnerships are a key strategy for improving farmers' well-being.

Most previous studies evaluate the success of food security programs through economic indicators such as production growth, income improvement, and institutional performance. Although these indicators are important, they are not sufficient to comprehensively explain farmers' welfare because they tend to overlook ethical, social, and spiritual dimensions. The Maqasid al-Sharia framework provides a broader perspective by integrating material welfare with social justice, sustainability, and collective benefit (*maslahah*). Therefore, this study fills an important gap by analyzing the success of partnership-based food security programs through both economic achievements and Maqasid al-Sharia dimensions.

Thus, the objective of this study is to analyze the success of the farmer group partnership-based food security program in Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict and to examine that success from the perspective of Maqasid al-Sharia. This study is expected to provide a theoretical contribution to the development of food security studies based on Sharia values, as well as a practical contribution to local governments and farmer groups in formulating and implementing food security programs that are more effective, equitable, and sustainable.

## **2. METHODS**

This study employs a qualitative research method using a case study design. The purpose of qualitative research is to gain an understanding of social reality based on the perspectives of the research subjects through field analysis (Khilmiyah, 2016). A case study design was chosen because this research focuses on a specific case, namely in the Percut Sei Tuan subdistrict. This approach allows the researcher to examine the phenomenon based on the conditions, characteristics, and dynamics occurring at the research site, providing a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon under study (Ridlo, 2023).

### **a. Research Location and Time**

This study was conducted in the Percut Sei Tuan subdistrict, Deli Serdang Regency, because it has many farmer groups that practice sustainable agriculture and are actively involved in food security programs. These conditions allowed for the collection of relevant and in-depth information regarding

the implementation of partnerships between farmer groups and the government in supporting food security at the local level. The research was conducted over a period of 4 months, from December 2025 to March 2026, in accordance with the farmers' groups' activity schedules and the availability of informants.

#### **b. Research Informants**

The informants in this study were selected using a purposive sampling technique, which involves the deliberate selection of participants based on specific considerations relevant to the research objectives. Using this sampling technique, the Head of the Development Section of Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict was selected as the key informant due to his understanding of food security policies and program implementation at the subdistrict level. In addition, the leaders of each farmer group were chosen as the main informants because they play a crucial role in managing and implementing the program at the group level. To complement the data, members from the three farmer groups were involved as supporting informants to provide information regarding their direct experiences in agricultural activities. Furthermore, the Village Planning Officer (Kaur Perencanaan Desa), who is involved in the planning and implementation of food security programs at the village level, was also included as an informant in this study. A total of ten informants participated in this study, consisting of one Head of the Development Section, one Village Planning Officer, three farmer group leaders representing the Pringgan, Dame, and Berkarya farmer groups, and five members representing these farmer groups.

#### **c. Data Collection Methods**

Research data were collected through in-depth interviews, participatory observation, and documentation. Interviews were conducted to obtain in-depth information regarding the implementation of resilience programs related to the maqasid al-sharia principles (Marliyah et al., 2022). Participatory observation was conducted to understand the context of food security program implementation and the manifestation of values of the common good in everyday community practices, particularly in the activities of farmers' groups and relevant stakeholders. Documentation was used as supporting data, including activity logs, program reports, photos of activities, and other documents related to the implementation of the food security program.

#### **d. Data Analysis**

Data analysis in this study utilized the Miles and Huberman interactive analysis model, which includes the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions (Safarudin et al., 2023). Data interpretation in this study was conducted using the Maqasid Syariah perspective as an analytical framework to understand the meaning of data derived from interviews, observations, and documentation (Sari et al., 2025).

#### **e. Data Validity**

Data validity in qualitative research is assessed to ensure that the data obtained by the researcher from informants are accurate, consistent, and reliable. According to (Fikri et al., 2025) data validity is tested by comparing the information obtained by the researcher from various informants to minimize bias and enhance the credibility of the data. This process is carried out through source triangulation— that is, verifying data across informants—so that the researcher obtains a more objective and scientifically accountable picture.

### **3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict is one of the subdistricts located in Deli Serdang Regency, North Sumatra Province. This subdistrict covers an area of approximately 190.79 km<sup>2</sup> and consists of 18 villages and 2 urban villages. Geographically, the Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict is in a fairly strategic location, as part of its territory borders directly on urban areas and the coastline. Most residents of Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict earn their livelihoods in the agricultural sector, particularly through rice farming and horticulture. The agricultural commodities most commonly cultivated by the community include rice and vegetables. This agricultural sector plays a vital role in ensuring food security and boosting the local economy in the region.

#### **Food Security Program in Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict**

The food security program is one of the initiatives undertaken by the government to improve food availability and farmers' well-being. Based on interviews with government officials—represented by the village government—it was found that the food security program in the village has been in place since 2023. Government officials provided details on the program's implementation :

1. The Affordable Food Movement (GPM) is a government program aimed at maintaining price stability and the availability of food staples for the public. This program is implemented through the sale of staple foods at prices more affordable than market prices. In its implementation, the government collaborates with relevant agencies, Bulog, businesses, and farmer groups to provide food staples such as rice, cooking oil, sugar, eggs, chili peppers, and other essential items.
2. The Youth Food Brigade, which involves young farmers, is also said to make a tangible contribution to increasing agricultural productivity and optimizing the use of available land. This program was established to increase young people's interest in agriculture through the use of modern technology, agricultural training, and productive land management.
3. The Fertilizer and Agricultural Equipment Assistance Program is one form of government support aimed at increasing agricultural production and ensuring food security for the community. This

assistance is provided to farmer groups in the form of subsidized fertilizer, seeds, hand tractors, water pumps, sprayers, and harvesting equipment.

The government emphasized that synergy between price stabilization and production increase programs is key to supporting food security in the region. This synergy between price stabilization and production increase programs demonstrates that food security efforts are not focused on just one aspect but are carried out in an integrated manner. Furthermore, the government explains that these programs are implemented through various concrete activities, such as providing subsidized fertilizer, supplying high-quality seeds, providing agricultural tools, and offering guidance to farmer groups. In addition, the government also coordinates regularly with farmers' groups to discuss the various challenges faced by farmers, ensuring that program implementation proceeds more effectively.

Interviews with members of the farmers' group revealed that the assistance provided by the government has been quite helpful for their farming activities. Some farmers stated that assistance in the form of the Affordable Food Movement—such as the provision of affordable food supplies to residents—has been helpful. The Food Brigade, which involves young farmers, not only prepares the next generation of farmers but also accelerates the process of agricultural modernization to achieve food self-sufficiency. Additionally, agricultural inputs such as fertilizers, pesticides, and farm machinery have been instrumental in increasing agricultural production.

This finding is consistent with the concept of food security, which states that food availability must be supported by a sound production system as well as government support to increase agricultural sector productivity. According to Kristiawan, (2021), food security is a condition in which the public's food needs are met, as reflected in the availability of sufficient food that is accessible to the public. Furthermore in (Undang-Undang (UU) Nomor 18 Tahun 2012 Tentang Pangan, 2012) food security is defined as a condition in which food needs are met—from the national level down to the individual level—as reflected by the availability of sufficient, safe, and affordable food.

### **Government Partnerships with Farmers' Groups**

Partnerships between the government and farmer groups are a form of collaboration aimed at increasing agricultural productivity and supporting the success of food security programs at the community level. Farmer group partnerships play a crucial role in helping farmers access various resources, such as capital, agricultural technology, technical assistance, and market access. The availability of these resources serves as an indicator of the partnership's success because it influences income growth, the sustainability of farming operations, and farmers' well-being (Permatasari et al., 2024).

In the Percut Sei Tuan subdistrict, the government plays a vital role in fostering and supporting the activities of farmer groups in the area. Based on the results of a study conducted, the partnership between the government and farmer groups in the Percut Sei Tuan subdistrict is not merely general in nature but is manifested in several concrete forms. First, the partnership takes the form of providing production inputs, such as subsidized fertilizer, high-yield seeds, and agricultural tools and machinery, aimed at increasing farmers' productivity. Second, the partnership involves training and guidance, which includes instruction on land preparation, proper fertilizer application, pest control, and the use of modern agricultural equipment. Third, partnerships take the form of program coordination and facilitation, such as the implementation of the Affordable Food Movement and Food Brigade programs, which involve farmer groups as on-the-ground implementers. Fourth, partnerships are also evident in access to government programs, where farmer groups are facilitated to receive assistance and support from both local and central governments.

Among the various forms of partnerships implemented, the most prevalent involve the provision of production inputs and technical assistance. This indicates that the government's role remains focused on short-term production support and capacity building for farmers. Programs such as the provision of fertilizer, seeds, and training have indeed proven to help farmers increase their agricultural yields. The existence of programs such as the Food Brigade and the Affordable Food Movement indicates that partnerships are beginning to expand beyond the aspect of production to also address distribution and price stabilization. Technical assistance in farmer group partnerships is a form of guidance and support provided by the government, agricultural extension workers, and other relevant parties to farmer groups so that agricultural activities run more smoothly and effectively. This is a positive development because it shows that partnerships are no longer limited to agricultural activities alone but are moving toward a more integrated food security system.

Farmers' groups play a vital role in supporting the success of government programs. These groups serve as a platform for farmers to collaborate, exchange information, and raise various issues they face in their farming activities. Through these groups, the government can more easily coordinate the implementation of agricultural programs aimed at the community. Interviews with farmers show that the partnership between the government and farmer groups provides significant benefits to farmers. Through these partnerships, farmers can receive assistance and guidance in their agricultural activities, thereby increasing their crop yields. The partnership between the government and farmer groups in Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict plays a crucial role in supporting the success of food security programs and improving the well-being of farmers in the region.

### **Program Impact and Challenges Facing Farmers**

Based on the results of the study, the food security program has had a positive impact on increasing agricultural production among farmers. This is evident from the provision of agricultural inputs—such as seeds, fertilizers, and farming tools—to farmer groups. This assistance has helped farmers improve both the quality and quantity of their harvests. In addition, the food security program has also contributed to improving farmers' knowledge and skills in managing agricultural activities. Through training and extension activities conducted by the government in collaboration with agricultural extension workers, farmers gain information on improved crop cultivation techniques, proper fertilizer use, and methods for controlling plant pests. Thanks to these extension efforts, farmers have gained a better understanding of how to manage their farmland effectively, thereby increasing crop yields.

Another positive impact felt by the farmers is the strengthening of cooperation among members of the farmers' group. The group serves as a platform for farmers to share experiences, discuss various challenges in farming, and formulate joint solutions to increase crop yields. These efforts are not only focused on increasing crop yields but also aim to strengthen community food security through a spirit of mutual cooperation—ranging from pest control and flood mitigation to resolving financing issues and utilizing emergency aid from the government. Additionally, the farming groups facilitate the collective marketing of harvests, resulting in more stable and profitable selling prices. This collaboration is expected to strengthen food security through more efficient land management and increased production. As a result, the harvest has successfully increased from 6 metric tons to between 7 and 8 metric tons.

However, in the implementation of food security programs, there are still several obstacles that affect the yields obtained by farmers. These obstacles have a significant impact on the community's food security, as food availability decreases due to crop damage or harvests being delayed beyond the scheduled time. When food supplies decrease but community needs remain, market prices tend to become unstable and experience burdensome increases. On the other hand, farmers must also bear additional costs to repair damaged land and irrigation channels, which reduces their economic capacity and, in turn, hinders their own access to food. Furthermore, the crops that are successfully harvested are often of lower quality and have a shorter shelf life, resulting in reduced nutritional value.

In particular, flooding is one of the main causes of reduced crop yields because plant roots that are submerged in water for a long time cannot breathe and eventually rot or die. Water covering the entire plant also blocks sunlight—which is essential for growth—causing plants to wilt and fail to develop properly. A constantly wet and waterlogged environment also provides ideal conditions for the rapid spread of various diseases and pests that damage crops. Furthermore, the swift flow of floodwater often washes away the fertile topsoil along with the nutrients and fertilizers that have been applied,

drastically reducing soil fertility. If flooding occurs while the plants are in the fruit-filling stage or just before harvest, the fruit will become hollow, change color, or even fall into the water, ultimately resulting in a very low yield.

In addition, other challenges—such as limited capital due to crop failures caused by flooding or pests—also make it difficult for farmers to continue production. This can reduce agricultural production capacity over the long term, which ultimately impacts the region's ability to meet its food needs independently. Infrastructure challenges, such as the suboptimal maintenance of ditches and waterways during the rainy season—which leads to poor drainage and flooded rice fields—force farmers to replant their crops. If this issue is not addressed promptly, the risk of crop failure will continue to recur and could threaten the sustainability of food security in the region.

These recurring challenges also have implications for the protection of wealth (*hifz al-mal*) from the perspective of *Maqasid al-Sharia*. Floods, damaged irrigation systems, crop failures, and increased production costs reduce farmers' economic capacity and threaten the sustainability of their livelihoods. If these challenges are not addressed adequately, they may weaken the economic resilience of farming households and hinder the long-term success of food security programs.

### **The Success of the Farmer Group-Based Food Security Program in Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict**

The food security program through farmer group partnerships has yielded positive results in Percut Sei Tuan District. Assistance for the food security program, which utilizes agricultural tools and machinery (*alsintan*), has been provided since 2023 as part of the government's effort to increase the efficiency and productivity of the agricultural sector. In 2024, rice productivity in Percut Sei Tuan District was in the range of 5–6 tons per hectare. This achievement reflects the early stages of farmers' adaptation to the use of agricultural tools and their adjustment to more modern cultivation practices. Subsequently, between 2025 and March 2026, rice productivity increased to around 7–8 tons per hectare. This increase demonstrates the positive impact of the increasingly optimal use of modern agricultural tools and the strengthening of farmer groups in managing agricultural activities in an organized manner. ongoing agricultural mentoring and extension services have contributed to improving farmers' knowledge and skills, particularly in the application of more efficient cultivation techniques. This increase in production also impacts the stability of the food supply in the Percut Sei Tuan District. The harvest not only meets the local consumption needs but is also partially distributed to surrounding areas, contributing to broader regional food security. this increased productivity also impacts farmers' incomes, which tend to be more stable as yields increase. These results demonstrate that the food security program, implemented through collaboration between the government and farmers' groups, has a positive impact on meeting food needs and improving the well-being of farming communities in

Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict. The tangible benefits experienced by the farmers' groups and their families demonstrate that this program not only fulfills practical objectives in food provision and economic improvement but is also aligned with the principles of Maqashid Syariah. This success reflects that the food security program makes a positive contribution to the overall well-being and sustainability of the community.

### **Analysis of Food Security Programs from the Perspective of Maqasid al-Sharia**

Maqashid al-Sharia are the objectives established by Allah SWT to ensure the well-being of His servants (Lestari et al., 2023) they are fundamentally aimed at safeguarding the five main aspects of human life known as al-dhururiyyat al-khamsah. These five aspects are: safeguarding religion (hifz al-din), safeguarding life (hifz al-nafs), safeguarding reason (hifz al-aql), safeguarding lineage (hifz al-nasl), and safeguarding wealth (hifz al-mal). These five elements form the foundation of life in both this world and the hereafter.

From an Islamic perspective, the development and management of natural resources are not solely oriented toward economic gain but must also take into account sustainability and the public interest (Nurbaiti et al., 2024) Rice, as a biological natural resource, plays a vital role in maintaining public welfare and food security. This aligns with the concept of maqasid al-sharia, which emphasizes the protection of life, property, and the sustainability of life for future generations. As also explained by (Amsari et al., 2025), the application of maqasid al-sharia in the economic system aims to create equitable and sustainable well-being for society. Based on this framework, the research findings regarding the food security program through farmer group partnerships in Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict indicate a connection to the five main aspects of Maqasid Syariah.

#### **a. Hifz al-Din**

Hifz al-Din refers to the preservation of religion through the implementation of Islamic values in various aspects of life, including activities that contribute to the welfare and well-being of society. I. T. Wardani et al., (2023) explain that a balance between material and spiritual needs is a crucial aspect of achieving well-being from an Islamic perspective. Therefore, meeting economic needs through activities that are halal and beneficial to society is one way to support the creation of a life that is in harmony with religious values. Based on the research findings, the food security program through farmer group partnerships demonstrates farmers' efforts to maintain the quality of agricultural land so that it remains productive. This is evident in the use of fertilizers tailored to the land's needs, the use of agricultural tools to aid the production process, and the provision of guidance and extension services to farmers regarding better agricultural management. With such management practices, agricultural land can continue to be used sustainably and will not degrade rapidly.

Protecting agricultural land from degradation and ensuring its sustainability for future generations are forms of obedience to Islamic values. Therefore, the implementation of sustainable agricultural practices through the food security program not only contributes to economic welfare but also represents an effort to realize *hifz al-din* through environmental responsibility and stewardship. In addition to increasing crop yields and farmers' incomes, sound natural resource management also helps ensure the sustainability of agriculture as a source of food for the community. In line with the thinking of Imam Asy-Syatibi, this situation demonstrates that food security programs not only provide economic benefits but also support the creation of the common good and a way of life that is in harmony with religious values.

#### **b. Hifz al-Nafs**

One way to protect human life is by ensuring that basic human needs are met, particularly the needs for food and health. (M. S. A. Nasution & Nasution, 2017) explain that meeting basic needs such as food, clothing, and shelter is an essential part of sustaining human life. According to Imam As-Syatibi, it is essential to safeguard human welfare through the fulfillment of basic needs (Hendra et al., 2025). Food security is considered a basic necessity because it is directly linked to the survival of society. Therefore, agricultural programs and rice management not only hold economic value but also serve the greater good by ensuring community well-being and food sustainability. In the context of this study, the food security program—implemented through partnerships with farmers' groups—has had a clear impact on increasing agricultural production in the Percut Sei Tuan subdistrict. This increase in production indirectly helps ensure food availability for the community. As farmers' harvests increase, families' food needs can be better met, thereby helping to sustain their livelihoods.

Increases in agricultural production and food availability indicate that the basic needs of the community can be better met. Maintaining food security has a direct impact on people's survival, particularly in reducing the risk of food shortages and improving quality of life. With their basic needs met, people can lead more dignified and healthy lives. From the perspective of the *maqashid al-sharia*, this situation reflects the fulfillment of the aspect of *hifz an-nafs* (preservation of life), as food is a primary need essential for sustaining human life. Therefore, farmer-group-based food security programs make a significant contribution to supporting this aspect. This statement indicates that food security programs have a tangible impact on meeting the basic needs of the community, particularly regarding food availability for farming families.

#### **c. Hifz al-Aql**

In economic activities, intellectual development can be achieved through various initiatives that provide new knowledge to the community. One such effort involves extension and training programs aimed at improving the community's ability to manage their economic enterprises. Based on research

findings, food security programs implemented through partnerships with farmers' groups also help increase farmers' knowledge. Through extension activities conducted by agricultural extension workers or government officials, farmers gain information on more effective crop cultivation techniques, proper fertilizer use, and methods for controlling plant pests and diseases. This knowledge helps farmers increase agricultural productivity and manage their farms more efficiently. As farmers' abilities and skills in managing their farms improve, the objective of preserving reason within the Maqasid al-Sharia can be achieved through the improvement of human resources in the agricultural sector.

**d. Hifz al-Nasl**

Preserving the human lineage (*ḥifz al-nasl*) is one of the key objectives of the Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah, which pertains to the continuity of the human race. In the context of social and economic life, preserving the human lineage can be achieved through efforts to create decent living conditions for families, including meeting their needs for food, education, and health care. Based on research findings, food security programs implemented through partnerships with farmers' groups have a positive impact on the well-being of farming families. With increased income from crop yields, farmers are better able to meet their families' basic needs. This includes ensuring an adequate supply of nutritious food, as well as meeting their children's educational needs. Improved economic conditions also enable farming families to pay greater attention to the health and well-being of their family members. Thus, food security programs not only benefit farmers today but also have a positive impact on the well-being of future generations by improving family well-being.

**e. Hifz al-Mal**

The final aspect of the Maqasid al-Sharia is the preservation of wealth (*ḥifz al-mal*), which relates to the proper and responsible management and utilization of economic resources. From an Islamic economic perspective, wealth is a trust that must be utilized wisely to meet human needs and benefit society at large. M. S. A. Nasution & Nasution, (2017) explain that the protection of wealth aims to enable people to manage economic resources optimally without harming themselves or others. Therefore, economic activities that can increase income and improve the welfare of society are part of the effort to safeguard wealth from the perspective of Maqasid al-Sharia. Research findings show that food security programs implemented through farmer group partnerships have a positive impact on increasing farmers' incomes. Increased agricultural production enables farmers to earn higher profits from their farming operations. Furthermore, the assistance and guidance provided by the program also help farmers manage their production costs more efficiently, thereby maximizing their profits. This indicates that food security programs not only increase agricultural output but also help farmers maintain their economic stability through higher incomes and better management of their farming operations.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, the farmer group partnership-based food security program in Percut Sei Tuan Subdistrict has made a positive contribution to increasing production, income, farming knowledge, and household food availability. The program's implementation—through the government's provision of fertilizer, seeds, farming tools, and extension services via farmer groups—ensures that assistance reaches the intended recipients. An analysis of the program from the perspective of Maqasid al-Sharia shows that it aligns with the principles of safeguarding life (hifz an-nafs), safeguarding property (hifz al-mal), safeguarding reason (hifz al-aql), preserving religion (hifz al-din), preserving the next generation (hifz al-nasl), and distributive justice. Consequently, the program's success is measured not only in terms of production but also in terms of public welfare, justice, and the sustainability of farming operations.

Nevertheless, several challenges such as flooding, infrastructure constraints, and limited capital remain significant issues that require continuous government attention to ensure the sustainability of food security programs and the protection of farmers' welfare. This study has limitations because the data were collected from only one subdistrict and were primarily derived from interviews with the heads of farmers' groups, group members, local farmers, and village officials; consequently, the findings are context-specific. Recommendations for future research include expanding the study to more subdistricts or provinces, employing both quantitative and qualitative methods, and exploring the application of the Maqasid Syariah principles in greater depth—including social, environmental, and economic aspects—so that food security programs can be more sustainable and provide broader benefits to the community.

#### REFERENCES

- Abidin, J. Z. (2024). Penguatan Petani Kecil Dalam Mendukung Ketahanan Pangan Nasional. *Journal Of Sustainability, Society, And Eco-Welfare*, 1(2).
- Amsari, S., Harahap, I., & M. Nawawi, Z. (2024). Transformasi Paradigma Pembangunan Ekonomi: Membangun Masa Depan Berkelanjutan Melalui Perspektif Ekonomi Syariah. *Ekonomis: Journal Of Economics And Business*, 7(1).
- Amsari, S., Rianto, H., & Nasution, S. (2025). *Mengenal Ekonomi Syariah: Jalan Tengah Mewujudkan Ekonomi Berkeadilan*. Umsu Press.
- Badan Pangan Nasional. (2025). *Indeks Ketahanan Pangan Provinsi Tahun 2025*.
- Citra Pratiwi, D., & Imsar. (2022). Analisis Penyaluran Bantuan Sosial Program Keluarga Harapan (Pkh) Dan Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (Bpnt) Dinas Sosial Pada Masyarakat Kabupaten Batu Bara. *Jurnal Ilmiah Akuntansi Dan Keuangan*, 4(12), 5685.

- Dwikania Hestingtyas, I., Darmawati Putri, D., & Nurdiani, Ulfah. (2022). Pengaruh Kemitraan Terhadap Loyalitas Anggota Kelompok Tani Lereng Slamet Dengan Pt Indo Agroforestry Di Desa Sunyalangu Kecamatan Karanglewas Kabupaten Banyumas. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pertanian Dan Agribisnis (Jepa)*, 6(3), 1000–1003.
- Endeshaw, D. (2025). *Global Hunger Falls But Conflict And Climate Threaten Progress, Un Says*.
- Fikri, M. H., Murhayati, S., & Darmawan, R. (2025). *Kebebasan Data Dalam Penelitian Kualitatif*. 9(2), 13060–13063.
- Harahap, W. F., Imsar, & Rahmani, N. A. B. (2023). Analisis Efektivitas Pemekaran Daerah Kabupaten Padang Lawas Dalam Perspektif Maqasyid Syariah. *Jurnal Ekombis Review – Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, 11(2), 1869–1884.
- Hendra, J., Sukiman, & Olatunji, Abdul Rasheed. (2025). Creative Economic Development Strategy Of Riau Province Community In As-Syatibi Shariah Maqasid Perfective. *Ikonomika: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Islam*, 10(2).
- Khilmiyah, A. (2016). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Penerbit Samudra Biru.
- Kristiawan, K. (2021). *Ketahanan Pangan*. Scopindo Media Pustaka.
- Lestari, L., Nurbaiti, & Aisyah, S. (2023). Maqashid Syariah Merupakan Tujuan-Tujuan Yang Ditetapkan Oleh Allah Swt Untuk Memastikan Kemaslahatan Hamba-Nya. *Jurnal Sains Dan Teknologi*, 5(2).
- Lubis, Nurul Hasanah, Sudiarti, S., & Mawaddah, I. (2023). Analisis Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Dalam Persepektif Maqashid Syariah (Studi Kasus Lingkungan Xvi, Kelurahan Bantan Timur Kecamatan Medan Tembung). *Jurnal Masharif Al-Syariah: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Perbankan Syariah*, 8(2), 817.
- Lumbanraja, V., & Fahreza, I. (2023). *Jurnal Kajian Agraria Dan Kedaulatan Pangan Politik Pangan : Upaya Membangun Kebijakan Ketahanan Pangan Di Sumatera Utara*. 2(2), 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.32734/jkakp.v2i2.13354>
- Marliyah, Yafiz, M., Dharma, B., & Muhaisin, B. S. A. (2022). Amid: Islamic Integrative Approach As Survey Model. *Indonesian Journal Of Islamic Literature And Muslim Society*, 7(1). <https://doi.org/10.22515/islimus.v7i1.5406>
- Maulana, H., Akmalia, R., & Sabila, M. A. (2025). Islamic Food Bank Sebagai Solusi Ketidakamanan Pangan Perspektif Maqashid Syariah Jamaluddin Athiyyah. *Citizen: Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin Indonesia*, 5(2), 580–589.
- Miswanto, Agus. (2021). Asas Asas Security Dalam Hukum Ekonomi Syariah. *Adz Dzahab: Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis Islam*, 6(2), 88–107.
- Nasution, Wan Ronaldo, M.Nawawi, Zuhrinal, & Inayah, Nurul. (2022). Analisis Pemanfaatan Lidi Kelapa Sawit Dalam Meningkatkan Pendapatan Dan Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Perspektifekonomiislam. *Ullil Albab: Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin*, 1(8).

- Nasution, M. S. A., & Nasution, R. H. (2017). *Filsafat Hukum Islam & Maqashid Syariah*. Kencana.
- Nst, V. F. H., Nasution, M. Yasir, & Sugianto. (2024). Relationshipushul Fiqh, Qowa'id Fiqihdan Maqashid Al-Syariahwith Islamic Economy. *Jurnal Ilmiah Ekonomi Islam*, 10(01).
- Nurbaiti, Armayani Hasibuan, R. Ria, & Siregar, Syifa Nabilla. (2024). Konsep Sustainable Development (Pembangunan Berkelanjutan) Berbasis Sosial Dan Ekonomi Terhadap Perlindungan Sumber Daya Alam Perspektif Maqashid Syariah. *Jurnal Manajemen Akuntansi (Jumsi)*, 4(3).
- Ridlo, Ubaid. (2023). *Metode Penelitian Studi Kasus: Teori Dan Praktik*. Publica Indonesia Utama.
- Rikardus, E. (2025). Penguatan Kebijakan Ketahanan Pangan: Sinergi Multi-Pemangku Kepentingan Dalam Peningkatan Produksi Padi. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Humaniora*, 1(2), 302–315.
- Safarudin, R., Zulfamanna, Kustati, M., & Sepriyanti, Nana. (2023). Penelitian Kualitatif. *Innovative: Journal Of Social Science Research*, 3(2), 12–13.
- Saputra Sumanto, M., & Mulyana. (2025). Implementasi Kebijakan Ketahanan Pangan Melalui Pembinaan Kelompok Tani Sayuran Di Kabupaten Halmahera Selatan Provinsi Maluku Utara. *Jurnal Pemerintahan Dan Keamanan Publik (Jp Dan Kp)*, 7(2), 172–175.
- Sari, A. R., Husnawati, H. Al, Suryono, J., Marzuki, & Mulyapradana, A. (2025). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, Dan R&D*. Yayasan Putra Adi Dharma.
- Sukmawati, D., Rivaldi, R., & Mahmiludin, D. (2025). Analisis Ketahanan Pangan Indonesia: Tantangan Dan Strategi Berkelanjutan Dalam Era Transformasi Sosial-Ekonomi. *Journal Of Innovation And Research In Agriculture*, 4(1), 23–29.
- Undang-Undang (Uu) Nomor 18 Tahun 2012 Tentang Pangan, Pub. L. No. 18 (2012).
- Wardani, A., Simanjuntak, E. R., Siregar, I. M., Marbun, S., & Rosni, R. (2024). Analisis Kebijakan Ketahanan Pangan Di Kota Medan. *Jurnal Intelek Insan Cendikia*, 1(4), 393–403.
- Wardani, I. T., Inda, T., Rahma, F. (2023). *Pengaruh Kepadatan Penduduk Dan Keseimbangan Pangan Terhadap Kesejahteraan Masyarakat Di Provinsi Sumatera Utara*. 8(30), 611–625.
- World Food Programme. (2024). *Wfp Indonesia Country Brief*.
- Yusuf, M., Alfad, R., Hindarti, S., Khoiriyah, N. (2024). *Kelayakan Usaha Tani Kelapa Sawit ( Studi Kasus : Desa Setia Marga , Kecamatan Karang Dapo , Kabupaten Musi Rawas Utara , Provinsi Sumatera Selatan) Kelapa Sawit Merupakan Komoditas Pertanian Strategis Yang Menjadi Salah Satu Pilar Bagi Perekonomian Indo*. 12(04), 1–9.
- Zahra, N., & Ramadani, R. (2023). Analisis Yuridis Terhadap Undang-Undang No. 18 Tahun 2012 Tentang Ketahanan Pangan Pada Keluarga Miskin Dalam Perspektif Maqasid Syariah. *Jurnal Educatio: Jurnal Pendidikan Indonesia*, 9(2), 683–691.
- Zukhrufin, F. K., & Maharani, S. (2025). Dampak Alih Fungsi Lahan Pertanian Menjadi Kawasan

Industri Terhadap Ketahanan Pangan Dalam Perspektif Maqashid Syariah Studi. *Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Bisnis*, 17(1), 163–169.