

Analysis Of Home Yard Utilization Based On The Green Economy Concept For Enhancing Community Economic Welfare From The Perspective Of Islamic Economics

Analisis Penerapan Lahan Pekarangan Dengan Konsep Green Economy Dalam Peningkatan Ekonomi Masyarakat Perspektif Ekonomi Islam

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ABSTRACT

This research is motivated by population growth which is a trigger factor for the exploitation of natural resources and narrowing land supplies. This research aims to analyze and find out how to apply yard land with the green economy concept in improving the community economy from an Islamic economic perspective in the city of Bandar Lampung. The method in this research uses qualitative methods. This type of research is field research. The data source in this research is primary data through observation and interviews. The results of this research are the use of yard land by KWT in Bandar Lampung City who have implemented agriculture with an environmentally friendly system, by planting using animal waste fertilizer and kitchen waste, using a planting system. traditional and low carbon hydroponics. Then, from a sharia economic perspective, the application of yard land has fulfilled the basic requirements that are measured in Islam, namely hidzu al din, protecting religion, one of which is by protecting the environment, processing kitchen waste into fertilizer so that it does not pollute the environment, hidzu al aql through training activities that can increase the creativity of members. farmer group, hidzu al nafs KWT takes care of the yard so that it is clean, comfortable, healthy and beautiful which can calm the souls of those who see it, hidzu al nafs a clean and maintained environment can maintain human health from generation to generation and hidzu al mal managing and utilizing owned assets such as yard land.

Keywords: Yard Land, Green Economy, Economic Improvement And Islamic Economy

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilatar belakangi oleh pertumbuhan penduduk yang menjadi faktor pemicu terjadinya eksploitasi sumber daya alam dan mempersempit persediaan lahan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dan mengetahui bagaimana penerapan lahan pekarangan dengan konsep green economy dalam peningkatan ekonomi masyarakat ditinjau dari perspektif ekonomi Islam di Kota Bandar Lampung. Metode pada penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian lapangan atau *field research*. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini yaitu data primer melalui observasi dan wawancara. Hasil dalam penelitian ini ialah penerapan lahan pekarangan oleh Ibu-ibu KWT Kota Bandar Lampung telah menerapkan pertanian dengan sistem ramah lingkungan, dengan penanaman menggunakan pupuk limbah hewan dan limbah dapur, menggunakan sistem penanaman tradisional dan hidroponik yang rendah karbon. Kemudian tinjauan dari perspektif ekonomi syariah penerapan lahan pekarangan telah memenuhi pemenuhan dasar yang menjadi pengukuran dalam islam yaitu hidzu al din menjaga agama salah satunya dengan menjaga lingkungan mengolah limbah dapur menjadi pupuk supaya tidak mencemari lingkungan, hidzu al aql melalui kegiatan pelatihan yang bisa menambah kreativitas anggota kelompok tani, hidzu al nafs KWT merawat lahan pekarangan supaya bersih, nyaman, sehat dan indah yang dapat menentramkan jiwa bagi orang yang melihatnya, hidzu al nafs lingkungan yang bersih dan terjaga dapat menjaga kesehatan manusia dari generasi ke generasi dan hidzu al mal mengelola dan memanfaatkan harta yang dimiliki seperti lahan pekarangan.

Kata Kunci: Lahan Pekarangan, Green Economy, Peningkatan Ekonomi dan Ekonomi Islam

1. Introduction

Indonesia is one of the developing countries, the development carried out by the government is by implementing national development that is multidimensional or covers various aspects. National development is a series of continuous development efforts, which cover the entire life of society, nation, and state to carry out the task of realizing the national goals stated in the Opening of the 1945 Constitution (UUD). In essence, national development is the development of the whole Indonesian people and the development of the entire Indonesian society, with Pancasila as the basis, goal, and guideline for national development. The success of achieving national development is not only measured from the economy alone, but is seen primarily from its human resources (Tjiptaningsih, 2017). In this case, development is an effort to utilize the environment in order to fulfill human needs to improve life and welfare. However, in reality, there is an imbalance between economic and environmental activities. Economic development tends to lead to exploitation of natural resources (Ayu et al., 2022). The root of the problem behind the emergence of the green economy is the environmental crisis caused by the shift in human lifestyle that wants everything to be easy and fast. The large number of single-use packaging products that are immediately thrown away is one of the consequences of the changing human lifestyle. The waste from the packaging of these products is known to be environmentally unfriendly and takes tens or even hundreds of years to be decomposed by the earth (Fauzia, 2016). *Green economy* has the idea to eliminate the negative influence or impact of economic growth on the scarcity of natural resources and especially environmental problems. This green economy is a strategy formulated in economic efforts without disrupting the sustainability of nature or causing environmental damage. Furthermore, UNEP categorizes the achievements of the green economy in increasing welfare and achieving social justice. Therefore, the interpretation of the green economy is a step to achieve welfare for every community which is used as the ultimate goal in carrying out economic activities so that it is expected to be able to realize justice both in the environment and the use of the resources themselves. The implementation of the green economy as a concept to eradicate these problems and provide a better, fairer, more prosperous and sustainable life.

Population growth is one of the factors that triggers the exploitation of natural resources and reduces the availability of land. In other words, the increasing and increasingly dense population is very disruptive to the carrying capacity and environmental capacity (Diah Retno Dwi Hastuti, 2021). Such rapid population growth poses serious problems for the welfare of humanity throughout the world. Increasing population growth also occurs in Bandar Lampung City, Bandar Lampung City which is the capital of Lampung Province, which also acts as the gateway to the island of Sumatra. This has resulted in Bandar Lampung City developing into a metropolitan city with a fairly high population growth rate and urbanization development. This statement is based on data issued by the Central Statistics Agency of Bandar Lampung City.



Data processed: Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of Lampung Province

If developments like this continue, then over time there will be a very striking disparity between the population and the amount of living needs/food that can be produced so that this situation can cause serious problems.(Spiritual, 2018). Increasing population growth will be followed by increasing daily needs, increasing population greatly demands sufficient household food needs, decreasing land due to residential development and increasing population causes the need for food such as vegetables and fruits to increase (Sukaesih et al., 2022).

Food is a basic human need to sustain life, therefore the availability of food must be sufficient for everyone at all times. In this case, the Women Farmers Group plays an important role in increasing the availability of food in households. Women's empowerment is an effort to increase women's ability to gain access and control over resources, economics, politics, social, culture, so that women can organize themselves and increase their self-confidence to be able to play a role and actively participate in solving problems, so that they are able to build their abilities and self-concept.

Therefore, women's empowerment will not be separated from community empowerment. Community empowerment aims to create an independent society, able to explore and utilize the potentials in their area, and help the community to be free from backwardness or poverty. Women's empowerment is one of the government's programs, namely the Women Farmers Group (KWT) which is a collection of mothers, wives, or women who grow based on familiarity, harmony, and common interests in utilizing agricultural resources to work together to increase agricultural productivity and the welfare of its members. Women / teachers Women play an important role as housewives with various types of heavy to light work, such as managing the household, cooking, washing, caring for, and educating children. However, in line with the development of technology in the agricultural sector, women farmers need to improve their knowledge and skills so that they can take maximum advantage of all types of resources around them in the form of natural resources and human resources. The contribution of income obtained by women has proven to be quite large in the family (Indarwati et al., 2021).

Efforts to build family food security, one of which can be done by utilizing available resources, including through the utilization of yard land. National food security is rooted in family food security. As an effort to realize food security from the smallest scope in society, the Agricultural Research and Development Agency (Litbangtan) initiated the concept of the Sustainable Food House Area (m-KRPL) model, namely a food house model built in one area (RT/RW, hamlet, village, sub-district, etc.), by applying the principle of environmentally friendly

yard utilization to meet the food and nutritional needs of families (Hanifah & Yani, 2014). In an effort to expand beneficiaries and land use, since 2020 KRPL activities have changed to Pekarangan Pangan Lestari or abbreviated as P2L. P2L activities are carried out to increase the availability, accessibility, and utilization of food in order to realize household food security and support government programs to handle priority locations for stunting reduction interventions. This activity is carried out through the utilization of yard land, idle land and unproductive empty land, as food producers to meet household food and nutrition needs, and is market-oriented to increase household income.(SD Sari & Irawati, 2020). The Ministry of Agriculture initiated the utilization of yards through the P2L concept to support the formation of Women Farmers Groups (KWT).

Yard land can provide enormous benefits in supporting family nutritional needs as well as for beauty (aesthetics) if managed optimally and in a planned manner. Yard land can be developed as a program area for the Sustainable Food Home Area (KRPL), both at the household, community, hamlet/neighborhood, village/sub-district, sub-district, and city/district levels. Yard land that has always been used as a living pharmacy by planting family medicinal plants (TOGA) and living nutrition by planting various fruits and vegetables can be developed into an integrated agricultural form. The use of yard land for the maintenance of various commodities together (combination) or sequentially between tree plants (forests) with agricultural commodities (crops, livestock, and/or fish/ponds) optimally is an integrated agricultural system that not only provides tangible results of agricultural and forestry products, but also plays a role in environmental preservation in the form of coolness, freshness, beauty, biodiversity, and even helps mitigate greenhouse gases (intangible products) in residential areas in a sustainable manner (Rauf et al., 2013).

The global economic transition to a green economy is an economic idea that aims to improve the economy, improve people's welfare but does not damage the environment. Building a green economy that balances economic, environmental and social dimensions means building regions by providing long-term benefits for people living in poverty. In communities in marginal agricultural or plantation areas, green economic development is generally carried out by encouraging economic growth, supporting diversification and creating new jobs through environmental restoration in the surrounding area.(Fuad, 2021). Agriculture is one way to develop a Green Economy or green economic growth. Environmental damage caused by unplanned development and land conversion is common in various regions. Natural disasters such as floods, landslides and droughts are one of the consequences of economic growth that does not care about environmental aspects (Susanti & Wicaksono, 2019).

2. Research Methods

The research was conducted qualitatively using literature analysis tools or library research studies. Library research studies are a method used by researchers to collect data or find out sources related to this topic that can be obtained from various sources such as journals, books, the internet, and other sources. Data is obtained by tracing library sources (Saputra & Ali, 2022). Literature research is conducted by reviewing literature sources in answering research questions. Reviewing previous journals in accordance with the theories discussed, especially in the scope of Green Economy, Increasing Community Income, and Utilization of Home Yard Land. The researcher then further developed the search with keywords for each concept to conduct an in-depth review.

Method of searching for articles in research journal databases and searching via the internet. The database search used is Google Scholar and Open Knowledge Maps from 2000 to 2024. For article searches, the keywords used are also included in the data collection, namely "Green Economy". Articles or journals that match the title criteria, namely economic improvement and utilization of yard land are taken for further analysis.

The analysis was conducted using Mendeley Desktop Manager software using online search tools and other journals as support. Several stages were carried out using Mendeley Desktop Manager-based analysis: 1). Entering all journals in Mendeley, 2). Writing keywords in the Mendeley Desktop Manager search, 3). Identifying concepts and conducting analysis (Firmansyah, 2022).

3. Results and Discussions

Application of Yard Land with the Green Economy Concept

Yard land is one of the potential sources of food supplies that have high economic value, if arranged and managed properly. In addition to being able to meet the food and nutritional needs of the family itself, it also has the potential to increase household income, if designed and planned properly. In line with this reality, the Ministry of Agriculture has prepared a concept called the "Sustainable Food Home Area Model (KRPL Model)" which is a collection of Sustainable Food Home Areas (KRPL), namely households with the principle of environmentally friendly yard utilization and designed to meet the food and nutritional needs of the family, food diversification based on local resources, preservation of food crops for the future, and increased income which will ultimately improve community welfare. (Putri et al., 2020). The principle of environmentally friendly yard utilization is in accordance with the principle of green economy which prioritizes the environment. Green economy according to the green economy training offer letter Number 0317/P.01/01/2003 issued by the Ministry of National Development Planning, namely "A new economic order that uses little energy and natural resources". So, the application of green economy is implementing a new economic concept that is oriented towards improving economic aspects while still paying attention to environmental sustainability in development activities (AM Sari et al., 2012).

There are 3 principles of the green economy concept as indicators in the implementation of the green economy, the 3 principles of the green economy are:

a. Low Carbon

Low Carbon or Low Carbon has the meaning of how carbon is disposed of as industrial waste in industrial activities and whether it is in accordance with the established standards or exceeds the standards. It is best if the waste management process produces low carbon. (Oktiani, 2012). In the effort to utilize the yard land, it is expected to be low carbon so as not to pollute the environment. With this, the KWT mothers apply traditional farming methods that do not require the use of tools that cause pollution. In addition, the mothers use organic fertilizers such as animal manure, egg shell waste, onion skins, etc. This organic fertilizer is very useful for increasing agricultural production both in quality and quantity, reducing environmental pollution, and improving land quality sustainably.

b. Resource Efficient

Resource efficiency is a concept where the use of limited natural resources can be utilized or provide benefits sustainably without causing environmental problems. Planting vegetables sometimes cannot be separated from the presence of plant pests that damage vegetables. The mothers of KWT Kota Bandar Lampung prefer that vegetables damaged by pests are better used as food for livestock. Because if vegetables affected by pests are only thrown away, it can indirectly pollute the environment.

c. Socially Inclusive

It is a process or activity of this industry whose benefits can be felt by the general public, or conversely increase inequality/injustice or increasing poverty rates. In this case, KWT Kota Bandar Lampung in social inclusion is carried out by inviting housewives who only take care of the household and from mothers around the yard. So as to increase employment opportunities so that unemployment rates are reduced, increasing the welfare of the surrounding community.

Based on the explanation above, it was found that the mothers of KWT in Bandar Lampung City have implemented yard land with the concept of green economy. In managing land planted with vegetables, mothers prefer to plant with organic fertilizers which have the benefits of increasing agricultural production both in quality and quantity, reducing environmental pollution and improving land quality sustainably in this case in accordance with the concept of low carbon green economy. The efficiency of natural resources in the application of land by planting vegetables is that if there are pests that damage vegetables, the mothers of KWT do not throw away the vegetables but use them for animal feed. This can reduce environmental pollution that occurs due to vegetable waste, this explanation is in accordance with the resource efficient green economy. The members of KWT who manage the yard land here are mothers who live in one hamlet who are mostly housewives. This activity provides benefits for the mothers of KWT from the agricultural products they do. Not only that, the mothers of KWT are happy with this program to add to their activities and learn how to plant vegetables using organic fertilizers other than organic fertilizers from animal waste. This statement is in accordance with the social inclusive green economy.

Application of Yard Land with the Green Economy Concept from an Islamic Economic Perspective

The principles of the Green Economy concept have actually been initiated by Muslim scholars through the Qur'an and Hadith, where these principles have been contained in the *maqashid al-syari'ah*. The substance of the *maqashid sharia* itself emphasizes the issue of welfare, improving human welfare and social equality, which at the same time reduces environmental risks significantly. Yusuf Qardhawi explains in *Ri'ayah al-Bi'ah fi Syari'ah al-Islam*, that maintaining the environment is the same as maintaining the five basic goals of Islam (*maqashid al-syari'ah*). Because, the five basic goals can explain if the environment and the universe support it. Therefore, maintaining the environment is the same as the *maqashid al-syari'ah*. And the only economic concept that has the values of *maqashid sharia* is Islamic Economics. So it is clear that the real Green Economy is reflected in Islamic Economics. The similarity in substance between the concept of Green Economy and *maqashid al-syari'ah* which places great emphasis on the aspect of welfare, refers to the maintenance of five basic objectives (*al-dharuriyyat*) (Iskandar & Aqbar, 2019).

a. Hifzhu al-din (Preservation of Religion)

Islam protects the rights and freedoms in choosing beliefs and worship. Every adherent of a religion has the right to his religion and school of thought. Maintaining religion is one of the efforts of humans to become good servants of Allah, one of which is to become a good caliph on this earth, by protecting the environment. Protecting the environment is also the same as protecting religion because basically polluting the environment is the same as tarnishing religion, so people who protect the environment are also people who protect the existence of religion.

In an effort to maintain religion (*Hifdzu Din*) by maintaining the environment, members of the KWT Bandar Lampung City make productive land that was previously unkempt into a place for vegetable plants. Land management with vegetable plants uses organic fertilizer which is useful for improving soil quality which is more important to reduce environmental pollution. KWT members also use household waste such as egg shells, onion skins as organic fertilizer. It can be concluded that the use of land carried out by the KWT Bandar Lampung City is included in maintaining the environment which is the same as maintaining religion.

b. Hifzhu Al-Nafs (Care of the Soul)

The Islamic religion has prescribed (regulated) human rights as a whole and in depth. The first and most important right to be considered in Islamic teachings is the right to life, which is a sacred right and its glory cannot be destroyed. The right to health is one part of human rights that must be obtained. Hifdzu Nasl (protecting the soul) and the environment are closely related, these two things will complement each other because environmental damage will disrupt natural resources, endanger human survival and also disrupt public health.

In the implementation of maintaining the soul (Hifdzu Nasl) land management activities carried out by KWT Bandar Lampung City by planting vegetables are by managing household waste into organic fertilizer and using fertilizer from animal waste so as not to pollute the environment. The use of this land also pays close attention to maintaining the soul, because with well-maintained land, the environment can be clean and look beautiful and the planted land can be used for personal consumption which affects human health and survival. Therefore, maintaining the soul is not only limited to protecting humans from murder but also maintaining daily survival. Clean and well-maintained land creates a comfortable, healthy and beautiful environment so that it can calm the soul of those who see it.

With this activity, mothers often gather to care for vegetable plants on the land. This activity makes mothers more productive by managing land to plant vegetables, making mothers move and sweat a lot. Therefore, this activity makes farming a simple thing and can be done by anyone who can maintain health.

c. Hifzhu Al-'Aql (Guarding Reason)

The knowledge that humans have about the environment can be used as a reference to determine every step that will be taken. The purpose of maintaining reason is so that it is not damaged in human reason which results in a bad impact, namely being useless in the community environment. (Nurhayati & Wasilah, 2014). Based on the data obtained by researchers, the land utilization program by planting vegetables prioritizes maintaining reason because to maintain the sustainability of the program requires innovative thinking from various parties. In addition, KWT mothers were given training from related agencies to hone their respective skills. Perfection of reason or thinking in running a business is a must, because it is closely related to the good or bad results obtained. The reason possessed by humans is a source of happiness in the world and in the hereafter. With reason, humans are perfect, noble and different from other creatures. So by maintaining it is one form of gratitude for the gift of Allah SWT by always deepening knowledge and always learning at every opportunity. With the form of training and the emergence of creativity of farmer group members, KWT mothers can apply it directly on the land they manage or in their respective homes. The knowledge possessed by KWT mothers can also adjust planting vegetables according to the season so that the harvest results can be maximized. So it is not surprising that the results of the community's will and hard work by always learning to produce healthy and beneficial vegetables.

d. Hifzhu Al-Nasl (Care of Offspring)

Environmental damage can result in the weakness of future generations, both in terms of health and economy. In the context of sustainable and environmentally friendly development, Hifzh al-Nasl plays an important role in ensuring that economic actions and policies taken take into account their impact on the environment and future generations. Protecting the environment includes efforts to maintain the quality of life of our descendants in the future. As done by KWT mothers who prioritize cleanliness and health, an effort to protect the environment and the survival of their descendants. By making the environment productive, such as utilizing land used to plant vegetables by reducing pesticide fertilizers and prioritizing animal waste and kitchen waste. This supports

environmental sustainability but also improves the quality of food and human health. The training conducted for KWT mothers in processing waste to be used as fertilizer was attended by mothers aged 30-60 years, the knowledge gained can help mothers manage and preserve the environment from generation to generation. So that the activity of utilizing existing yard land for economic activities considers the long-term impacts that will be experienced by future generations to provide them with a life.

- e. Hifdzu Al-Mal (Guardianship of Property) Hifdzu Al-Mal is a concept in Islam that refers to the protection and proper management of property or wealth. This principle includes responsible use, fair distribution, and avoidance of waste or misuse in the management of property. The condition of the land that is not useful makes the subjects manage, utilize and care for it as a form of maintaining assets. The management is by utilizing the yard land by planting vegetables. Ownership of assets is not merely stored in the form of assets or goods but can provide benefits from the assets. In this study, KWT mothers utilized the yard land by planting vegetables in order to get benefits from the vegetables. These vegetables can be sold to add to the household kitchen money, not only that, the vegetables can be consumed themselves so that KWT mothers do not need to shop for vegetables but harvest them themselves in their yard land, this can reduce their household kitchen shopping expenses.

4. Conclusion

The application of yard land with the concept of green economy in improving family economy is in accordance with the concept of green economy. Based on the green economy theory from Nurvi Oktaviani, it can be seen that there are 3 indicators in its assessment. The first indicator is Low Carbon, in the utilization of yard land, KWT mothers apply traditional agricultural practices that eliminate the need for pollution-causing instruments. In addition, KWT mothers also utilize organic fertilizers such as animal manure, egg shell waste, and onion skins which are useful for increasing agricultural production both in quality and quantity, reducing environmental pollution, and improving land quality sustainably. The second indicator is resource efficient, in managing plants there will definitely be pests that damage vegetables which sometimes cannot be avoided when planting them. KWT mothers in Bandar Lampung City emphasize the use of plants damaged by pests as animal feed. Because throwing away vegetables that are attacked by pests can indirectly endanger the ecosystem. The third indicator is socially inclusive, the activity carried out is inviting housewives who live around the yard land that is used to grow vegetables. Managing vegetables is an additional activity for mothers that can increase knowledge and improve the economy because the vegetables grown can be consumed personally or sold.

Application of yard land with the concept of green economy in improving the family economy from an Islamic economic perspective. This is in line with the assessment of Islamic economics, namely with the indicator of maqashid sharia, namely hifdzu al-din or maintenance of religion in this study, the maintenance of religion in question is maintaining religion which is one of the efforts of humans to become good servants of Allah, one of which is by maintaining the environment. KWT Bandar Lampung has implemented waste processing into organic fertilizers that can reduce environmental pollution and manages land with a hydroponic plant system that has many benefits for the environment, one of which is being able to reduce air pollution. Hifdzu Al-Nafs or Guarding the Soul in this study, what is meant by guarding the soul is a healthy environment that will maintain community health. KWT Bandar Lampung has implemented the management of well-maintained yard land. Clean and well-maintained land makes the environment comfortable, healthy and beautiful so that it can calm the soul for those who see it. Hifdzu al-aql or guarding reason in this study is reason, the source of knowledge that humans have about the environment so that it can be maintained so as not to

cause environmental damage. The government provides training to KWT Bandar Lampung mothers so that they can utilize the land properly. The knowledge gained from the training can be directly applied to the land being cultivated or in their respective homes. *Hifdzu al-nasl* or maintenance of offspring, maintaining the environment including efforts to maintain the quality of life of our descendants in the future. In this study, maintaining the environment by using fertilizer from animal waste or kitchen waste can reduce environmental pollution. A clean and well-maintained environment can maintain human health from generation to generation. *Hifdzu al-mal* or protection of assets in this study is managing and utilizing assets owned such as yard land. Yard land planted with vegetables provides benefits for KWT mothers to sell and for their own consumption.

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