

Protection of Natural Resources in Sustainable Economic Development

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Submission date: 28-Dec-2021 12:12PM (UTC+0800)

Submission ID: 1736015731

File name: 4212-Article_Text-7611-1-10-20200323.pdf (277.69K)

Word count: 2297

Character count: 13225

Protection of Natural Resources in Sustainable Economic Development

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Article Info

Volume 83

Page Number: 3544 - 3549

Publication Issue:

March - April 2020

Article History

Article Received: 24 July 2019

Revised: 12 September 2019

Accepted: 15 February 2020

Publication: 23 March 2020

Abstract

Islam Damage to natural resources that have occurred so far is a negative impact of unplanned economic development activities so that the concept of sustainable development becomes a concept offered to provide solutions to the problem. In addition, the goal of sustainable development is to bring prosperity to all elements of society. The management of natural resources is also explained in the Islamic perspective originating from the teachings of Islam, namely the Qur'an. Islamic economics sees sustainable economic development as a multidimensional thing. In addition, Islam also explained that maqashid syari'ah is a way to achieve welfare goals or what is referred to as the Falah concept.

Keywords: *Natural resources, sustainable development, Islamic economics*

1. Introduction

Natural resources are an important resource for every human being and other living things. Therefore it is necessary to preserve nature. The development of natural resources and the environment is a basic reference in various development sectors in order to create a balance and preservation of the environment so that human life and others are guaranteed. The use of natural resources should provide opportunities and space for the community to carry out environmental maintenance and sustainable development.[1][2]

Environmental problems that occur at this time can not be separated from human behavior that consciously or unconsciously has changed the earth's ecosystem to be threatened with balance. The company's decision to exploitation or

exploration industry is influenced by environmental conditions [3]. Humans as one part of the life system is too excessive in manipulating nature for the sake of increasing welfare without thinking about the negative impact it has on the survival of life itself [4]. Nowadays, countries facing sudden and rapid industrial growth often cause serious problems that must be immediately controlled [5]

In general, economic development aims to improve the quality of human life. Life quality can be interpreted as the degree of fulfillment of basic needs. This essential basic need for our lives consists of three parts, namely:[6][7]

1. Basic needs for biological survival
2. Basic needs for human survival
3. Degree of freedom to choose.

The development implications of natural resources are basically diverse in nature, but must be harmonious and balanced. Therefore, natural protection must continue to be carried out to maintain harmony and balance. All natural wealth both biotic and abiotic that can be utilized for human welfare.[8]

This is a challenge how to change the development paradigm that has the aim to prosper the whole community without sacrificing the environment that is where we live. So that in the future people can enjoy natural wealth and prosperity, without having to rethink the problems they created themselves when trying to get out of the economic crisis.[9]

2. Literatures

Everything around this environment is called the environment. If these environmental elements benefit humans, they are called natural resources. But not all elements of the environment can be a resource for humans. However, the environment can be a resource for other creatures such as animals and plants.[10]

Natural resources can be classified into several types. The following are some classifications of natural resources based on their nature, potential and type.

2.1 Nature

Based on its nature is divided into 3, namely:

1. Renewable natural resources because they reproduce and have the power to regenerate, for example animals, plants, microbes, water and soil.

2. Non-renewable natural resources are considered to have limited reserves so that exploitation of natural resources will deplete

resource reserves. For example, petroleum, natural gas, coal and mining materials.

3. Resources that are not depleted are natural resources in the form of air, sun, tidal energy, ocean energy and water in the hydrological cycle.[11]

2.2 Potential [12][13]

1. Natural resources in the form of material utilized in its physical form. For example stone, iron, gold, wood, cotton fiber, glass etc.

2. Natural resources in the form of energy that is used as an energy source. For example, petroleum, natural gas, coal, waterfalls, etc.

3. Natural resources in the form of space or place of life, for example land, and space.

2.3 Type

1. Non-biological (abiotic) is also referred to as physical natural resources. For example mining materials, land, water etc.

2. Biological (biotic) also called natural resources in the form of living things such as animals, plants etc.[14]

The environment has three functions, namely:[15]

1. Serves as a raw material inventory where households and companies are very dependent on nature, including air, water and other necessities such as minerals and energy.

2. As a container for waste that is temporarily stacked in an environment.

3. Providers of facilities namely environment have a number of facilities which are

sources of aesthetics. This includes beautiful scenery, bushwalking and original beaches.

Islamic law has principles about this universe. Nature is an entity that does not stand alone, but relates to humans and another reality that is Allah SWT who created this Natural order. Nature is a representation of the Creator and the Righteous. The reality of this nature was created with a specific purpose, not by chance or evil.

Nature has a real, objective existence and works in accordance with the laws that apply to nature, which in the language of religion is often referred to as God's law (sunnatullâh). This Sunnatullah does not only apply to natural objects, but also applies to humans. Whereas in the language of positive law it is referred to as ecological truth.[16][17]

Methods

This research is a qualitative research. Moleong states that qualitative research is research that uses a naturalistic approach to find understanding of a phenomenon from a particular contextual setting. Qualitative research is research that takes place in the social field which includes actors, events, places and times. all coverage is called social arrangement. In qualitative research, a researcher is required to focus more on the basic principles of phenomena that occur in social life, which will later be analyzed using existing theories.[18][19]

3. Results and Discussion

Environmental damage₂ is the impact of exploitative development on the environment in order to get maximum benefits. The economic crisis is also one of the main factors for environmental damage caused by development without regard to the environment as one of the important factors in the economy.[20]

Damage to natural resources can be categorized into two, namely:

Damage to Naturorganic natural resources is damage caused by nature itself according to

God's destiny. For example, tsunami, volcano eruption, fire due to lightning and others.

Damage to anthropological natural resources is damage to nature caused by all human actions. For example, forest fires are intentionally carried out by certain interested parties, illegal logging, water pollution, air pollution and others.[21]

Sustainable development has a goal in improving people's welfare and meeting human needs and aspirations. Sustainable development is essentially intended to seek equitable development between generations in the present and the future. The goals of sustainable development include efforts to realize:[22]

Equal distribution of development outcomes between generations which means that the use of natural resources for growth needs need to pay attention to the reasonable limits in the control of environmental systems and directed to replaceable natural resources and can emphasize as low as possible unreplaceable natural resource exploitation. Safeguarding on the preservation of natural resources and prevention of ecosystem

disturbances in order to guarantee the quality of life that remains good for future generations.[23]

Use and manage natural resources for the sake of equitable distribution of sustainable use of

natural resources between generations.

Maintaining sustainable people's welfare both now and in the future.

Islam provides clear objectives and guidance regarding economic activity. In economic activity, Islam has worldly goals as well as ukhrawi at the same time. This is the difference between conceptual Islam and the West which only views happiness from one dimension, namely the world. In sustainable economic development, the government needs to pay attention to the five basic human needs that must be met, namely:[24][25]

1. Maintenance of religious safety (al-Din),
2. Soul (al-Nafs),
3. Intellect (al-Aql),
4. Descendants (al-Nasl)
5. Property (al-Maal).

In general, Allah SWT has explained in the Qur'an that all-natural resources are created to meet human needs. There are two dimensions to using natural resources. First, mobilizing natural resources such as reviving dead land. In this case the government is allowed to take over land if it can be used for economic development such as mining or housing, agriculture, trade, industry or for many people's facilities.[26]

Second, development and use of natural resources for the benefit of humans. Islam strongly advocates in reviving dead land and utilizing idle natural resources for human benefit. This is included in the basic goal of Islamic economics, which is seeking benefit and distancing damage (mafsadah) through the optimal use of resources, fair distribution of income and wealth for each

individual and generation, and eliminating usury.[27][28]

4. Conclusion

Natural resources can be interpreted as a natural wealth that can be used to meet human needs and welfare. Natural resources will continue to grow and are needed along with technological developments both in the present and in the future. The utilization of natural resources must be followed by maintenance and preservation because there are some limited natural resources.

Sustainable development is a pattern of development that pays attention to the balance of nature. Sustainability of economic development is a necessity that must be done by the government in order to maintain economic stability.

Islam provides human freedom to manage abundant resources but must still pay attention to the balance of nature and have limits and not exploitative but proportional so that natural resources are maintained.[29]

5. Acknowledgment

The researchers were feeling and saying grateful thanks to Allah SWT and we would like to show the great appreciation to the Faculty Of Economic Business, Universitas Airlangga Indonesia for providing the support on this research.

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