



## Sustainable Natural Resource Management for Achieving Human Welfare: An Islamic Economic Framework

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**Abstract.** This research is motivated by the need for special attention to natural resource management amid the ongoing environmental degradation in the world. The objective of this study is to explore the management of natural resources for the creation of human welfare from the perspective of Islamic economics. The research employs a qualitative methodology. The findings indicate that the preservation of natural resources must align with the teachings of Islam as outlined in the Quran and Sunnah. As citizens of Indonesia, the community is obliged to comply with existing regulations in managing available natural resources. Any party that violates these regulations and causes environmental damage will face criminal sanctions commensurate with the offenses committed. The community can utilize natural resources such as marine resources, water, wind, flora, vegetation, and fauna by allocating them to various sectors in order to obtain compensation, provided that the sustainability of these resources is maintained and excessive exploitation is prevented.

**Keywords:** Natural Resources, Human Welfare, Islamic Economic Perspective.

### 1. Introduction

Natural resources, both biotic and abiotic, are the wealth of the Earth that can be utilized to meet the needs and welfare of humanity [1]. These resources can be categorized into two types: renewable and non-renewable natural resources [2]. Renewable resources include those that can be replenished, such as animals, plants, water, and air, while non-renewable resources are those that cannot be replenished, such as gold, silver, and petroleum [3]. Natural resources play a crucial role as capital for economic growth and as a support system for life. Forestry, marine resources, fisheries, mining, and agriculture contribute to the national gross domestic product (GDP) and create job opportunities [4].

Natural resources are fundamental raw materials for national economic development, and large-scale exploitation of these resources has led to the destruction and degradation of essential resources [5]. However, low efficiency in the utilization of natural resources and serious environmental pollution have significant impacts on economic development. Therefore, it is crucial to enhance efficiency by relying on green technology innovation and promoting economic transformation for sustainable natural resource utilization [6]. Three main challenges arising from the environmental crisis that humanity must address today are population growth, degradation and loss of natural resources, and climate change [1], [7].

Islam does not prohibit humans from utilizing the resources provided by Allah on Earth to meet daily needs [8]. It also does not specify any particular standard of living with minimum or maximum limits to be achieved in the utilization of natural resources. Allah commands humans to care for, preserve, and protect these resources as a form of accountability and gratitude for the blessings granted to them for fulfilling their needs [9]. It is an obligation for every individual to maintain the environment so that it remains conducive and beneficial for human needs. Since Islam is a way of life, it provides a

### Article info

**Submitted:**

2024-8-19

**Revised:**

2024-10-21

**Accepted:**

2024-10-21



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comprehensive framework of rules for human existence, including in the economic realm [10].

Islam has entrusted humanity with the responsibility to avoid causing harm to the resources available in the environment. However, recent human activities have increasingly led to exploitation without renewal or regeneration. Although the environment can regenerate itself, it is important to remember that its regenerative capacity is limited [11]. As long as the use or exploitation of renewable natural resources is conducted within the limits of its regenerative capacity, these resources can be used sustainably. However, exceeding these limits will lead to resource degradation and disrupt their functions as factors of production, consumption, and service provision [12].

As Muslims, we must be aware that humans are created on Earth with two functions: as leaders [13] and as caretakers who enrich and preserve nature, while taking advantage of it for the welfare of all humankind. It is mentioned that humans are the most honored creatures of Allah SWT among all beings [14]. The superiority of humans over other beings lies in their physical and spiritual aspects, with a significant difference being their capacity for rational thought. With this capacity, humans can distinguish between good and bad actions, as well as between what is lawful and unlawful. This awareness leads them to fulfill their duty of worship to Allah SWT. Furthermore, humans must build social relationships and express gratitude to Allah SWT for all the blessings bestowed upon them [15]. Various environmental issues frequently occur, both due to natural events and irresponsible human actions in meeting their needs. Therefore, there is a need for a specific study on the proper and ethical management of natural resources from an Islamic perspective, as well as for educating society on how to utilize these resources to fulfill their needs, thus achieving human welfare and sustainability.

## 2. Methods

This research aims to analyze and describe the management of natural resources in order to create human welfare from the perspective of Islamic economics. The method used is descriptive analysis, which is an empirical study that examines specific phenomena in real life [16]. This study adopts a qualitative approach, as explained by Bogdan and Taylor [17], which produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from individuals, as well as observable behaviors. The data collection procedures involve observation, structured interviews, and documentation, which are then transcribed and analyzed through coding to draw conclusions. The qualitative approach with field research methods is chosen to allow the researcher to delve deeper into the management of natural resources in the context of Islamic economics.

In the data collection process, this research utilizes direct observation of the phenomena under study, structured interviews to obtain empirical information, and documentation from various written sources such as books, journals, and scholarly articles [16]. The use of documentation methods aids the researcher in acquiring relevant data concerning the management of natural resources and human welfare from the perspective of Islamic economics. The collected data is then systematically analyzed through observation and interviews, enabling the findings to be organized and presented in a more structured manner.

## 3. Results and Discussion

### 3.1 Natural Resources in Islamic Economics

From the observations related to the management of natural resources from an Islamic perspective, there is a high level of awareness among the community regarding

the importance of maintaining ecological balance and utilizing resources wisely. Many communities have adopted ethical and moral principles in their interactions with the environment, including preserving natural resources for future generations. This is based on the belief that natural resources are a trust from God, and thus humans must be responsible for their use.

Some communities have even implemented practical efforts such as reducing the use of non-renewable resources, engaging in environmental conservation activities, and conducting sustainability-based economic activities. This awareness is reinforced by an understanding of Islamic teachings that emphasize three trusts in the management of nature: utilizing natural resources for the common good (*I-Intifa'*), drawing lessons from natural phenomena (*al-I'tibar*), and preserving the environment (*al-Islah*). The implementation of these principles in the field varies, depending on the capacity and resources of the respective communities.

However, there are still challenges faced in applying this concept, especially in minimizing human consumerism that often contradicts environmental preservation efforts. Some parties also struggle to balance economic needs with environmental sustainability, necessitating a more integrated approach and more intensive environmental education.

The interviews with several respondents revealed responses such as:

*"Islam emphasizes the importance of maintaining the trust given by Allah, including in the management of natural resources. We are taught to use natural resources wisely, not excessively, and always to consider the impact on ecological balance. In Surah al-Baqarah, verse 164, Allah has explained the signs of His power through nature, and this serves as a reminder for us to continue safeguarding it (RA1)."*

*"The management of natural resources in Islam is closely related to concepts of ethics and responsibility. We are not only required to benefit from nature but also obligated to preserve it. This is particularly relevant in the modern era, where uncontrolled exploitation is beginning to damage ecosystems. Islam teaches us to maintain this balance (RB1)."*

From the interview results, it is evident that respondents emphasize the importance of maintaining the trust given by Allah in the management of natural resources. Respondents acknowledge that humans are entrusted to utilize natural resources wisely, without excess, while also preserving ecological balance. This is grounded in Allah's command in Surah al-Baqarah, verse 164, which explains the signs of Allah's power through nature as a reminder for humans to protect and preserve it.

Regarding the practice of Islamic principles in natural resource management, the responses included:

*"In my community, we strive to implement the principles of I-Intifa' and al-Islah by reducing excessive resource use and participating in greening programs and recycling initiatives. We realize that these natural resources are not just for our current interests but also for future generations (RA2)."*

*"I personally always remind myself and my family to use natural resources only as needed. Additionally, we are involved in several environmental projects, such as organic waste management and tree planting. The principle of al-Islah, which is about preserving the environment, is something we continually strive to apply in our daily lives (RA3)."*

Respondents stated that in their daily practices, they strive to implement Islamic principles such as *I-Intifa'* (benefiting from nature) and *al-Islah* (preserving nature). They

reduce excessive resource usage and participate in environmental programs such as greening, recycling, and organic waste management. Thus, they are not only utilizing resources for the present but also considering future generations. These principles are applied in both personal and community life.

Regarding the biggest challenges in managing natural resources based on Islamic principles, the responses included:

*"The biggest challenge is how to balance economic needs with environmental sustainability. Many find it difficult not to exploit natural resources excessively, especially due to the increasing economic demands. However, we strive to educate the community that economic welfare does not have to sacrifice environmental preservation (RA4)."*

*"I think the biggest challenge is changing the consumerist mindset of society. Many still think that natural resources can be utilized without limits, whereas, in reality, many resources are non-renewable. There needs to be more environmental education emphasizing the importance of the principles of *al-I'tibar* and *al-Islah* so that people become more concerned about sustainability (RA5)."*

The main challenge faced by respondents in managing natural resources according to Islamic principles is balancing economic needs with environmental sustainability. The increasing economic demands often make it difficult for individuals to refrain from excessive exploitation of natural resources. Additionally, another challenge is changing the consumerist mindset of society, which tends to overlook the importance of environmental sustainability. Therefore, environmental education emphasizing the principles of *al-I'tibar* (drawing lessons from nature) and *al-Islah* becomes increasingly important in fostering this awareness.

Natural resources are a blessing and trust from the Almighty God for humanity. Humans must utilize them wisely, not only for personal interests but also for the common good, while preserving these resources from damage. The presence of natural resources in this world is one of the signs of Allah's power, as stated in Surah al-Baqarah, verse 164 [13], which reads: *"Indeed, in the creation of the heavens and the earth, the alternation of night and day, the ships that sail in the sea with what benefits humanity, and what Allah has sent down from the heavens in the form of water, bringing the earth to life after it was dead, and dispersing therein various creatures, and the rotation of the winds and the clouds controlled between heaven and earth—indeed, these are signs (of the power of Allah) for those who understand."*

In Islam, it is clear that the management of natural resources is grounded in fundamental principles, namely human behavior or ethics towards nature. Given the limitations and vulnerabilities of non-renewable natural resources, efforts must be made to minimize human desires in order to maintain ecosystem balance. Therefore, the utilization of natural resources must be regulated in such a way as not to excessively deplete them and to prevent ecological damage. This can be realized through the moral and ethical dimensions instilled in humans in the management of natural resources [18].

In interacting with and managing nature and the environment, humans carry three trusts from Allah. First, *I-Intifa'*, which allows humanity to benefit from and utilize natural resources wisely for the common good and welfare. Second, *al-I'tibar*, which requires humans to think critically and explore the secrets behind Allah's creation and to learn from various natural events and phenomena. Third, *al-Islah*, which entrusts humans with the responsibility of continuously maintaining and preserving environmental sustainability [19].

### 3.2 Natural Resource Management

In the observation of environmental management and natural resource management, it was found that balanced conservation efforts remain a significant challenge in various regions. Improper management often leads to excessive exploitation of natural resources, negatively impacting the sustainability of ecosystems. This observation was conducted in several areas rich in natural resources, where management levels are still suboptimal. Based on field monitoring, several key points were identified: (1) Lack of Community Awareness, (2) Insufficient Government Oversight, (3) Difficulty in Implementing Sharia Principles in Environmental Management, and (4) Potential for Improvement.

Many community members do not fully understand the importance of sustainable natural resource management. Activities such as illegal logging, water resource exploitation, and unplanned land use continue to occur. Some regions show a lack of oversight from authorities in maintaining ecological balance. Existing regulations are not always effectively enforced, resulting in numerous environmental violations that go unaddressed. Natural resource management based on Sharia principles, as regulated in *Fiqh al-Bi'ah*, has not yet been fully implemented. However, there is a growing awareness in some communities to adopt better management practices, particularly through religious and Islamic economic approaches. The understanding that natural resources are a trust from Allah is starting to be recognized as a foundation for managing the environment.

Responses from participants regarding the importance of natural resource management included the following:

*"Natural resource management is crucial because these resources are vital for human life. Without proper management, we will face ecosystem degradation that directly impacts our lives, such as food scarcity, climate change, and natural disasters. These resources must be utilized wisely, in accordance with the trust bestowed by Allah SWT (RB2)."*

Respondents emphasized that natural resource management is essential as these resources support human life. Without good management, ecosystem degradation will occur, leading to food scarcity, climate change, and natural disasters. Management must be carried out wisely, in accordance with the trust from Allah SWT, emphasizing human responsibility as stewards of the Earth. The greatest challenge in managing natural resources in this region and the solutions that can be taken to ensure proper management include:

*"The greatest challenge is the lack of community awareness regarding the importance of preserving nature. Many still view natural resources as something that can be exploited without limits. Additionally, government oversight is inadequate, leading to frequent violations that are not addressed decisively (RB3)."*

*"The solution is to strengthen education for the community regarding the importance of environmental preservation, particularly by integrating the principles of *Fiqh al-Bi'ah*, which teaches balance and sustainability within Islamic teachings. Furthermore, government oversight must be enhanced, and environmental regulations must be strictly enforced. Communities also need to be encouraged to participate in environmental preservation activities, such as reforestation and the use of eco-friendly resources (RB4)."*

The main challenge faced in natural resource management is the lack of community awareness about the importance of preserving nature. Many perceive natural resources

as something that can be exploited without limits, compounded by inadequate government oversight. As a result, numerous violations go unaddressed. Proposed solutions include enhancing community education about environmental preservation by integrating the principles of *Fiqh al-Bi'ah*, which teaches balance and sustainability within Islamic teachings. Moreover, government oversight should be strengthened, environmental regulations should be enforced rigorously, and communities should be engaged in conservation efforts through programs like reforestation and the use of eco-friendly resources.

Furthermore, perspectives on natural resource management from an Islamic viewpoint, the potential application of Sharia economic principles in resource management, and the role of the government in addressing environmental and resource issues yielded the following responses:

*"From an Islamic perspective, managing natural resources is a significant responsibility given to humans as stewards of the Earth. The Quran warns us to utilize the resources available without harming the environment. Therefore, this management principle must balance human needs and environmental sustainability. Fiqh al-Bi'ah is highly relevant in this context because it teaches us to care for the Earth and its contents appropriately. Yes, I see great potential in applying Sharia economic principles. Principles such as justice, balance, and social responsibility align well with natural resource management. Sharia economics emphasizes that profits should not only benefit individuals but must be equitably shared for the welfare of the entire community. Additionally, Sharia principles stress the need to maintain ecosystems for future generations (RB5)."*

*"The government plays a crucial role, especially in establishing policies and regulations that support environmental sustainability. They must also ensure that these regulations are enforced strictly. Furthermore, the government needs to provide education and training to communities on how to manage natural resources wisely and offer incentives to companies and communities that actively participate in environmental conservation efforts (RA6)."*

Natural resource management from an Islamic perspective is regarded as a significant responsibility for humans as stewards of the Earth. Islam emphasizes the balance between human needs and environmental sustainability, referring to teachings in the Quran that prohibit environmental destruction. *Fiqh al-Bi'ah* is very relevant here as it teaches principles for protecting the Earth and its natural resources. Respondents see great potential in applying Sharia economic principles to natural resource management. Principles such as justice, balance, and social responsibility can be implemented to ensure that the benefits from managing natural resources are not only enjoyed by individuals but also contribute to the welfare of the broader community. Sharia economics also advocates for the necessity of maintaining ecosystems for future generations.

The government plays a critical role in establishing policies and regulations that support environmental sustainability. They must ensure that these regulations are enforced rigorously. Additionally, the government should provide education and training for communities regarding wise natural resource management. The government is also advised to offer incentives to companies and communities that actively engage in environmental conservation.

Environmental management is one of the social goals that can enhance living standards and ecological conditions. Through environmental planning, the conservation



sector can provide populations that support food security, encourage economic stability, and improve quality of life [20]. According to the Alaloul et al. [21], natural resources should be utilized for the greatest prosperity of the people while considering the sustainability of environmental functions. Natural resources serve a dual role, as both a growth capital (resource-based economy) and a support system for life (life support system). Given this dual function, natural resources must be managed sustainably to ensure the continuity of national development. Various issues have arisen that have triggered damage to natural resources and the environment, which is feared to have significant impacts on life, especially with the growing human population.

Natural resource management is a process conducted to utilize essential natural resources to meet human needs and achieve welfare. This management is the primary objective to realize the preservation of nature (*hifdz al-'alam*) within the concept of *Fiqh al-Bi'ah* [22]. According to Bunyamin and Nurjannah [23], the management (*tasharruf*) of natural resources is a Sharia law applicable to useful objects, allowing individuals to obtain them for utilization in order to gain profit. Islam permits humans to process and utilize natural resources to meet their needs and enhance their welfare. In Surah al-Baqarah verse 60, Allah commands humans to utilize all that exists on Earth and prohibits acts that damage natural resources.

Allah SWT also states in Surah al-Baqarah verse 30 [13] that humans were created to be stewards on Earth. A steward must be able to care for and maintain the Earth and its contents so that they can be managed optimally. Thus, the utilization of natural resources must be carried out proportionally and rationally to meet the needs of all humanity while preserving ecosystem sustainability.

Several explanations of the above Quranic verses have been summarized by Shihab [14], who concludes that the principles of Sharia economics serve as guidelines in economic activities. First, Allah has granted humanity a position on Earth as stewards to maintain prosperity and welfare. Second, the Earth and everything in it belong absolutely to Allah, and humans are permitted to utilize it according to His trust. Third, every individual has the right to utilize resources, but they must still fulfill social obligations. Fourth, resources should be used for the common good to achieve welfare, rather than for individual benefit. Fifth, while individuals are allowed to manage resources, they must ensure that they do not harm existing ecosystems.

Resource management must be conducted optimally, considering both renewable and non-renewable resources. This is crucial because the availability of natural resources varies globally; some are limited while others are unlimited [24]. Therefore, in managing natural resources, their sustainability must be preserved for future use. If management is performed excessively without regard to sustainability, scarcity will occur, necessitating the use of alternative resources at higher costs. The principles of resource management based on *Fiqh al-Bi'ah*, as outlined in the Quran, teach humans to act kindly towards the Earth, as it is the habitat for all living beings. This principle excels in creating synergy between humans and their environment, focusing on the sustainability of resources.

#### 4. Conclusion

Based on the discussion of the research findings, it can be concluded that the preservation of natural resources must align with the principles set forth by Islam through the Quran and As-Sunnah. As citizens of Indonesia, the community is required to adhere to the existing laws and regulations regarding the management of natural resources. If any party violates these regulations and causes environmental damage, they will be subject to criminal sanctions according to the nature of the offense committed. The

community can utilize natural resources such as marine resources, water, wind, flora, and fauna by allocating them to various sectors to obtain compensation, provided that they maintain sustainability and prevent excessive exploitation.

## 5. Declaration

**Author contributions and responsibilities** - The authors made major contributions to the conception and design of the study. The authors took responsibility for data analysis, interpretation and discussion of results. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

**Funding** - This research did not receive external funding.

**Availability of data and materials** - All data is available from the author.

**Competing interests** - The authors declare no competing interests.

**Did you use generative AI to write this manuscript?** - I do not use AI assistance in my manuscript.

**Declaration of generative AI and AI-assisted technologies in the writing process** - During the preparation of this work the author did not use AI to write, edit, or other things related to the manuscript.

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