



Islamic Sustainable Development Study Coal Mining Against Socio-economic Aspects and the Environmental Perspective of Maqashid Shari'ah

Case Study in Mandiangin District, Sarolangun, Jambi

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Abstract. The hegemony of development and use of anthropocentric natural resources that has occurred so far has had an impact on the exclusion of the socio-economic benefits of society and the environment at large, which causes injustice in the community and environmental imbalances. Islam is here to bring the discourse of Islamic Sustainable Development with the priority of benefit as the main goal of a development process. This study used a qualitative method that uses a case study approach (Case Study), data collection techniques using direct observation (Direct Observation) and interviews (in-depth Interviews). Triangulation of data sources and SWOT analysis used as an analytical tool.

Keywords: Coal · Externality · *Maqashid Shari'ah*

1 Introduction

The existence of natural resources in Indonesia is a mandate from Allah SWT. and has become the responsibility of the Indonesian nation itself. Therefore, in the process of using it, it must be based on the principle of benefit, balance and benefit of the people. So that the natural resources used can be efficient, effective, and sustainable for future generations of Indonesia. All of this can be done if it refers to the values of the Shari'a (). Thanks to Indonesia's natural resources, Indonesia's average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) reaches USD 3,500/capita. Coal is the most favoured mineral and coal source by making it the centre of Indonesia's energy policy since the late 1970s. This is because Indonesia's coal reserves are relatively significant compared to other fossil resources. Indonesia's coal reserves are at 22.6 billion tons or 2.2% of the total global coal reserves (Arinaldo and Adiatama 2019).

At the regional level, the Jambi Province ESDM Office noted that in 2019 Jambi's coal production reached 11.1 million tons. Sarolangun Regency as the largest contributor with a total of 3.7 million tons, followed by Tebo Regency at 889 thousand tons, Batanghari Regency at 1.3 million tons, Muaro Jambi Regency at 85 thousand tons,

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Table 1. Top 5 Provinces With Coal Mining Concession Areas (*ha)

No.	Province	Concession
1.	East Kalimantan	557,832
2.	South Sumatra	163.57
3.	Central Kalimantan	134,161
4.	South Kalimantan	153.916
5.	Jambi	29,107

Source: (Jatam 2018)

Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency at 3 thousand tons and Bungo Regency at 753 thousand tons (ESDM-Jambi 2020).

More than 219,000 hectares of coal mining concessions in Jambi Province are operated by companies with 134 IUP/IUPK issued by the government. The Geological Agency of the Jambi Province ESDM Office also noted that in 2017 the number of coal reserves in Jambi was in the range of 1.1 billion tons. These reserves make Jambi the second-largest coal producer on the island of Sumatra after South Sumatra and the fifth in Indonesia. The Jambi Regional Finance Agency also noted that in 2020 it is estimated that the Jambi Provincial Government will receive a minimum of Rp. 23 billion from the coal industry (www.apbi-icma.org 2020) (Table 1).

Jambi Province Energy and Mineral Resources Agency data (2018) noted that Sarolangun Regency is the province's largest coal producer. There are at least 36 mining business permits (IUP) for production operations that have been issued by the Government of Sarolangun Regency, both those currently in the exploration stage and those already in the exploitation stage. The existence of mining companies, especially in Mandiangin District, will certainly have a positive impact as well as a negative impact. Positive impacts that should be obtained, among others; (1) Providing opportunities for the surrounding community to build community economic centres, (2) As a source of Regency and Provincial Original Revenue (PAD), and (3) As a forum for community employment (Suprpto 2019).

Data from the Central Statistics Agency for Sarolangun Regency in 2019 shows that Sarolangun Regency's economic growth is at 5.08% with the distribution of the gross regional domestic product (GRDP) in 2015–2019 (based on current prices according to business fields). Sarolangun Regency shows that the distribution of the Mining and Excavation has a significant percentage (20.87%) in the formation of the GRDP of Sarolangun Regency after the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries sector (27.70%) (BPS Sarolangun 2020).

On the one hand, mining industry activities of any kind have had a positive impact on local and central governments. But on another aspect, the mining industry that has been happening so far has also caused negative impacts ranging from environmental pollution to violations of the economic, social, cultural rights of the people around the mine so that the government can be seen as not being able to provide comprehensive prosperity for the community. Because of what has happened so far, the benefits derived

from the practice of the mining industry are far less than the social and environmental costs (Basuki 2007).

Ibn Qayyim Al Jauziyah stated that the purpose of Shari'ah both in the realm of worship, muamalah and others is for the benefit of the people in this world and in the hereafter. That the Shari'ah is always fair, contains grace, and everything in the Shari'ah must contain wisdom. *Mashlahah* can be achieved if aspects of *Maqashid Shari'ah* can be implemented. *Maqashid Syari'ah* is often referred to as the goal of Islamic law, which is oriented to the protection of the safety of religious life (*Hifz Ad Diin*), the safety of the soul (*Hifz Nafsi*), the safety of the mind (*Hifz Al Aqli*), ensuring the regeneration process or offspring (*Hifz An Nasl*), and protection of the safety of property (*Hifz Al Maal*) (Shah 1992).

This study examines and analyzes *mashlahat* of *dharurriyat al khams (maqashid shari'a)* communities around the mined coal by looking at the characteristics of society and the perception of the public on the impact of mining activities that can be viewed through the socio-economic conditions and environmental conditions. Then it will be continued by reviewing the priority aspects in the form of *mashlahah* on the *maqashid shari'ah (dharruriyat al khams)* of the community through drawing conclusions on the characteristics and perceptions of the community. So the problem can be formulated as follows:

- 1 It knows the characteristics of the community around the coal mine in Mandiangin District.
- 2 Knowing the impact of coal mining activities seen from the socio-economic aspects of the community around the mine and environmental aspects. Viewed from the *maqashid shari'ah* approach.

2 Literature Review

2.1 Mining

According to Article 1 point (6) of Law No. 4 of 2009 concerning Mineral and Coal Mining, Mining is an activity in the context of research, management and exploitation of mining objects which includes general investigation, exploration, feasibility studies, construction, mining, processing and refining, transportation and sales, as well as post-mining activities. Based on the definition above, it can be understood that basically mining activity is a long process and, of course, involves various stages and various materials, including general investigation, exploration, production operations, construction, mining, processing and refining, transportation, and sales.

2.2 Mining Law and Principles

Mining law and principles can be seen from positive law as well as Islamic law.

- 1) Positive Law, Article 33 paragraph (3) and (4) of the State Law states that: (3) "The earth and the natural resources contained therein are controlled by the state and used

as much as possible for the prosperity of the Indonesian people”. (4) “The national economy can be carried out based on economic democracy with the principles of justice, togetherness, efficiency with justice, sustainability, environmental insight, independence, and by maintaining a balance of progress and national economic unity, in article 2 of Law Number 4 of 2009 concerning mineral and coal mining. The legal principles of mining, minerals and coal have been determined. There are 7 principles of mineral and coal mining. The seven principles include: (1) the Principle of Benefit; (2) the principle of justice; (3) the principle of balance; (4) the principle of partiality to the interests of the nation; (5) Participatory Principle; (6) the principle of transparency; (7) the principle of accountability, and (8) the principle of sustainability and environmental insight (Salim 2012).

- 2) Islamic law, the Shari’a has recognized that one of the most important factors of production for human use island, Allah SWT says in Surah Al-Baqarah verse 36: “*Then both of them were derailed by the devil from heaven and removed from their original state*”, and We say: “*Come down, some of you are enemies to others, and for you, there is a place to live on earth and the pleasures of living until the appointed time.*” In relation to the utilization of natural resources, scholars have also formulated a discourse on the study of *Islamic Sustainable Development* in the formulation of environmental fiqh (*Fiqh Al Bi’ah*). This *fiqh* explains a rule about how people’s behaviour in utilizing the environment (ecologically) by referring to the syar’i text. This *fiqh* study has the aim of achieving servants who are aware of the importance of preserving the environment to lead to a benefit (Noor 2018).

2.3 Socio-economic Aspects of Mining

According to (Sumodiningrat 1999), efforts to empower communities around the mine can be seen from three sides, *first*, creating an atmosphere or climate that allows the potential for the community to develop (enabling), second, maximizing the potential of the community (empowering), and third, empowering in also means protecting the community (protecting).

Compared to the social and environmental aspects, the economic aspects of mining are more normal according to conventional economic laws. The existence of the mining industry in an area must have the ability to influence the economic development of the surrounding community. This includes the ability to provide opportunities and efforts to expand community employment opportunities, increase public opinion and business opportunities for the community. In addition, the existence of the mining industry will increase the financial capacity of the local government (Ayu, Harafah, and Millia 2016).

2.4 Mining Environmental Aspects

It is common knowledge that the activities of the national mining industry have more or less caused problems. And the problem now is the ecological crisis. In environmental management based on ideal preservation capabilities, the relationship between humans and their environment should be in optimum conditions, in the sense that humans can use resources in a controlled manner and so that the environment is able to create resources for cultivation. Natural resource management aims to achieve a harmonious relationship

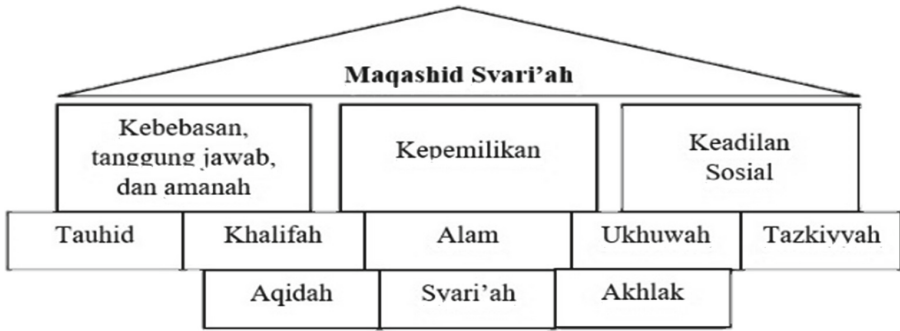


Fig. 1. Relevance of Islamic Economics and Development

between humans and the environment as the goal of building a complete Indonesian human being (Subagyo 2002).

2.5 Islamic Sustainable Development

The development strategy developed in the Western version of the theory of economic growth in reality often experiences contradictions between goals and prosperity and between goals and justice. This is motivated by the attitude of the West, which holds only worldly values in the form of secularism, liberalism, and capitalism. Whereas in the Islamic perspective, humans are placed as objects and subjects or as the centre of development itself by emphasizing the values of monotheism, which will later be accounted for (Saifullah 2021).

Islam teaches balance in the use of existing resources by trying to avoid exploitative uses that have the potential to damage the sustainability of the resources themselves. So we need a formula that regulates how sustainable it can be implemented. There are five targets that are the basic formulation of Islam in the Maqashid Shari'ah frame to carry out sustainable development, including protection of religion (*Hifzh Ad-Din*), protection of the soul (*Hifsz An-Nafs*), protection of reason (*Hifdz Al -Nafs*, *Aql*), protection of offspring (*Hifdz An-Nasl*), and protection of property (*Hifdz Al-Maal*) (Siregar, Masrizal, and Gultom 2020) (Fig. 1).

2.6 Maqashid Shari'ah

Maqashid Syariah is divided into five cores that must be maintained by every Muslim, including protection of religion (*Hifzh Ad-Din*), protection of the soul (*Hifsz An-Nafs*), protection of reason (*Hifdz Al-Aql*), protection of offspring (*Hifdz An-Nasl*), and protection of property (*Hifdz Al-Maal*). The protection of these five cores is intended so that every Muslim individual can achieve mashlahat in carrying out life in the world (Sarwat 2019).

3 Research Methods

This research is qualitative research with a case study approach. Qualitative research is a type of research that requires a researcher to draw conclusions based on the views obtained from data sources. In the context of the procedure, qualitative research can formulate general research problems in the form of data in the form of words or long sentences from the source. Then describe and analyze these sentences thematically into a more systematic form (Creswell, J 2014).

As for testing the validity of the data, the researchers used triangulation techniques.

The triangulation technique is a technique for checking the validity of the data, or it can be interpreted as checking data from various sources in different ways and at different times. So there is a triangulation from the source, both triangulation from data collection techniques, and triangulation from time (Rahardjo 2017).

The data analysis technique in this study also uses SWOT analysis. SWOT analysis is a method to describe the condition and evaluate a problem based on external factors (EFAS) and internal factors (IFAS) in respect of state mining areas, namely the strength, opportunities, weaknesses and threats.

4 Results and Discussion

4.1 Characteristics of the Mine Circle Community

According to data released by the Mandiangin sub-district office, the majority of the people around the mines in the Mandiangin sub-district embrace Islam. And in the livelihood sector, the majority of the population of the area around the mine still depend on the agricultural sector in the form of rubber and oil palm plantations, both as plantation owners and farm labourers. At the level of community education, the majority are elementary school (SD) graduates.

4.2 SWOT Analysis Socio-economic and Environmental Coal Mine Circumference

In the process of analyzing the data using the SWOT analysis method, by determines the parts that can be classified into internal factors (IFAS) and external factors (EFAS). Then proceed in the table presentation, which is combined between the two in the SWOT analysis table. And the factors related to the state of mining in Mandiangin District can be seen in the IFAS and EFAS tables (Fig. 2, Tables 2, 3 and 4).

4.3 Analysis of the Socio-economic and Environmental Aspects of the Coal Mine Circumference

Humans are the only creatures of Allah who are trusted as His caliph, given the authority and potential to manage and utilize natural resources. But it is necessary to be creative, productive, constructive, and humanist. In the process of using it, wise morals are needed so that there will be no deflection or even miserable destruction in the future. As social

	IFAS	<i>Strength (S)</i> (Kekuatan)	<i>Weakness (W)</i> (kelemahan)
EFAS			
<i>Opportunities (O)</i> (Peluang)		STRATEGI untuk SO	STRATEGI untuk WO
<i>Threats (T)</i> (Ancaman)		STRATEGI untuk ST	STRATEGI untuk WT

Fig. 2. Table of IFAS and IFAS Analysis on SWOT Analysis

Table 2. Matrix Internal Factor Analysis Summary (IFAS)

No	Aspect	Internal Factor	
		Strength	Weakness
1	Socio-Economic Aspect	Coal reserves in Jambi are among the top 5 nationally. The number of graduates/graduates in civil/mining engineering in Jambi. Easy access to downstream without disturbing public facilities because Jambi has many tributaries and Batanghari rivers.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Commodity transportation activities that sometimes violate operating hours. 2. Commodity transporting vehicles often violate procedures (overload) 3. The company’s ineffectiveness in carrying out its CSR commitments. 4. Mining industry players are still anthropocentric and ignore the values of justice and sustainability.
2	Environmental Aspect	Jambi’s geographical situation is blessed with abundant mineral and coal energy content.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Decrease in water quality in mining areas. Decrease in post-mining land productivity. 2. Prone to land movement/landslide. 3. It disturbed endemic flora and fauna life.

beings, humans should act morally in social, ecological, cultural, political, or economic relationships. In accordance with the theoretical basis in this study which uses mashlahah analysis on five points (*Maqashid Syari’ah*) that must be maintained by every Mandiangin community in carrying out their lives, both religious, economic, social and environmental life. This is with the aim of achieving benefit and vice versa to avoid harm/mafsadat.

4.3.1 Keeping Religion (Hifdz Ad Diin)

Islam, through the study of Islamic Sustainable Development, has reminded that maintaining etiquette and morals for every Muslim in utilizing natural resources must be wise

Table 3. Matrix External Factor Analysis Summary (EFAS)

No	Aspect	External Factor	
		Opportunity	Threat
1	Socio-Economic Aspect	<p>1. The wealth of natural resources in Jambi can attract foreign investors if the government implements the right policies.</p> <p>2. The existence of foreign companies is expected to transfer technology/knowledge transfer to local communities.</p> <p>3. Provide job opportunities for local people to improve their standard of living.</p>	<p>1. The transportation activities carried out by mining companies have disrupted the lives of the surrounding community.</p> <p>2. High risk of respiratory tract disease for communities around the mine due to air waste from mining activities in the form of smoke and dust</p> <p>3. Transportation of coal carriers often violates regulations by overloading, so the risk of accidents on public roads increases.</p> <p>4. The company’s CSR program has not been maximized for the community, so the social costs imposed on the community for mining activities are much greater than the company’s CSR program.</p> <p>5. There are often arbitrary attitudes from mining companies that can lead to conflicts.</p>
2.	Environmental Aspect	<p>The post-mining area has the potential to become an artificial tourist attraction if there is initiation and a budget. If post-mining excavation is managed properly, it can become a place for fish farming for consumption.</p>	<p>The source of water for residents around the mine becomes difficult due to the mine excavation that is too deep than the residents’ wells.</p> <p>Post-mining excavations that have not been reclaimed have posed a danger to human life.</p> <p>It was a loss of biodiversity of flora and fauna in the mining area or around the mine.</p>

as an awareness that natural resources are the creation of Allah SWT. So maintaining the values of welfare, sustainability, and environmental sustainability is a belief and gratitude for the grace of Allah SWT. and becomes a reflection of the level of faith of a servant. The Qur’an has mentioned (Surah Ar-Rum verse 41) that the damage that is on the face of the earth is not the work of other creatures except the work of human hands. *“Corruption has appeared on land and in the sea due to the deeds of human hands, so that Allah may feel for them some of the consequences of their actions so that they return (to the right path)”* (Surah Ar-Rum/30:41).

Table 4. Mining SWOT Analysis Matrix

Internal factors	Strengths	Weaknesses
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The utilization of natural resources must be carried out optimally for the welfare of the community based on the law. The Omnibus Law or the Job Creation Law has made it easier for investors to obtain IUP/IUPK in Indonesia. The content of natural resources in Jambi Province is included in good quantity and quality nationally.
External Factors		
Opportunity	SO (Strength-Opportunity) The strategy uses strengths to take advantage of opportunities.	WO (Weakness-Opportunity) Strategies reduce weaknesses to take advantage of.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The wealth of natural resources in Jambi will invite private investors both domestically and abroad. It will be an opportunity for the local workforce to get involved in the mining world. With the good use of natural resources, it will be a reliable income for the government. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate IUP/IUPK with strict sustainability principles. Utilizing the natural resources of Jambi by utilizing local human resources as the main actors. Facilitate the requirements to become employees of mining companies for local people and require companies to provide continuous training for their employees. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Utilizing foreign investors in using environmentally friendly renewable technologies/methods. The recruitment of local human resources will be the initial capital for their commitment to protecting their area of origin from environmental damage.
Threats	ST(Strength-Threats) Strategies using strength to overcome threats	WT (Weakness-Threats) Strategy Strategies reduce weaknesses to overcome threats
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Coal downstream activities from mining areas to ports transported by trucks often result in accidents and many casualties. Environmental damage caused by mining activities can be a serious threat to the sustainability of human life in the future. Prone to agrarian conflicts as a result of land disputes. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> With the new law, it is hoped that it can become a reference in every mining activity that upholds the values of safety, justice, sustainability and avoids the values of destruction. With the new law, it is hoped that it will reduce the record of conflicts in the mining sector in the coming year. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Create a special route for downstream coal activities in Jambi. The commitment of mining industry players to AMDAL must be encouraged as a form of maintaining the principles and values of justice, balance and sustainability. The role of the government in regulations and supervision for mining industry players is to be effective and efficient so that social losses/costs experienced by the community can be minimized.

The argument above is a very harsh rebuke by Allah SWT. to humans individually and in corporations so that they have the awareness that humans, as mentioned in the Qur'an, are as caliphs who must be wise because they will be held accountable at the end of the day.

4.3.2 Keeping the Soul (Hifdz An Nafs)

Soul or life is more important than anything in the world. Allah has explained in the Qur'an Surah Al-Baqarah verse 178 that maintaining the safety of the soul/life of either yourself or others is mandatory so that the act of taking one's life (killing or committing suicide) is an act that exceeds the limit and is forbidden by Allah SWT.. "*O you who believe!, it is obligatory upon you (to carry out) qiyas with regard to those who are killed. Free people with free people, slaves with slaves, women with women. But whoever gets forgiveness from his brother, let him follow him well and pay him well (as well). That is light and mercy from your Lord. Whoever exceeds the limit after that, then he will get a very painful punishment*". (Surat al-Baqarah/2:178).

What should happen in mining activities is the attitude of mining industry players who prioritize the values of justice, balance, welfare and safety. This is in accordance with the rules of *ushl fiqh*, which reads: "*The general benefit takes precedence over the specific benefit*" so that the safety of the community around the mine can be guaranteed by mining companies.

4.3.3 Keeping Intellect (Hifdz An-Aql)

Maintaining a conducive environment after mining and community *skill* development programs are efforts that must be made by mining companies in order to improve the quality of the people living around the mines, as well as a form of social responsibility by companies that have taken advantage of the community. This effort is to catch up with the community in order to be able to compete in various fields. As has been mandated in QS At-Tiin verse 4, which reads: "*Indeed, We have created man in the best form*" (Surah At-Tiin/95:4).

However, what has been explained by various research sources stated that the implementation of *Corporate Social Responsibility* (CSR) of mining companies in Mandiangin District is felt by the community to be less than optimal. Programs in the form of training, community empowerment often stagnate, and access to free health care is only held once a year, even though the community around the mine has received a lot of health and social burdens due to the company's activities that are always operating. Normatively, the obligation of community development includes the development of the quality of human resources in the form of education, health, and increasing the economic value of the local community. However, if these aspects are not realized or are hindered due to mining operations, then the mining company has violated the principles of justice and welfare as mandated in the Qur'an, hadith and state laws.

4.3.4 Keeping Descendants (Hifdz An-Nasab)

The importance of knowing the study of *Islamic Sustainable Development* is to prevent human attitudes from being arbitrary in taking natural resources and being able to think

long term for future generations. As Allah SWT has said: “*O you who believe, fear Allah and let everyone pay attention to what he has done for tomorrow, and fear Allah, verily Allah knows of what you do*” (Surah Al Hasyr/59:18).

Applying the main sustainability insight in the activity of utilizing natural resources is an attitude of heeding the existence of the environment in order to remain sustainable. This is done as a form of responsible behaviour for children and grandchildren as the next generation.

4.3.5 Safeguarding Assets (Hifdz Al-Maal)

Mineral and coal resources are Jambi’s natural wealth. This wealth is not man-made but natural wealth, which is a gift from Allah SWT. Therefore, in accordance with the law, the government and the private sector have a great responsibility to manage and use them for the common good.

However, what has happened is that not a few of the extractive business actors in an effort to exploit natural resource wealth are carried out arbitrarily and do not really improve the welfare of the community around the mine. The phenomenon of mining activity in Mandiangin District has described two different sides:

1. Positive Aspects, There are mining companies in the Jambi area, especially Sarolangun, which have promised royalties to the government in the form of taxes. And it has opened up opportunities for the Mandiangin District community to find or increase income through opportunities to work in mining companies to the opportunity to open various kinds of businesses such as shops, restaurants, and others. This is because the Mandiangin area has recently become the centre of the province’s coal industry.
2. Negative Aspects, Without denying that mining activities in Mandiangin District have contributed to state revenue and opened up opportunities for the community to seek income, on the other hand, mining activities have also caused various problems such as the high risk of agrarian conflict, ranging from the issue of compensation. Land ownership to the cost of compensation to the community around the mine that the community feels is still lacking.

Without denying the positive impact of the existence of mining companies in the Mandiangin District, the negative impacts are the ones most felt by the community. The degradation of water, soil and air quality has become a burden that has been felt by communities around the mine and communities who have plantations in the area around mining concessions, and their income has decreased due to the non-productivity of their plantations.

5 Conclusions and Suggestions

5.1 Conclusion

The majority of economic activities in the communities surrounding the mines have increased, both in terms of increasing income and opening up employment opportunities

in the mining sector and its derivatives. The ability to absorb local workers and also open up opportunities for the community to open businesses has become one of the advantages of the coal mining industry. Moreover, the research location is the provincial coal centre.

However, social conditions are not as fortunate as their economic conditions, and this is because mining activities are directly adjacent to people's living spaces, so the threat to the safety and public health from pollution and waste becomes very risky.

Wherever mining activities are carried out, environmental aspects are always an interesting and worrying discourse to be studied. This also applies to this study, there has been a degradation of water, and air quality, reduced distribution of fauna and flora and serious threats from unreclaimed post-mining waste.

5.2 Suggestion

In the process of utilizing natural resources by the government through companies, the concepts of justice, welfare and sustainability must be the main reference. So that economic, social and environmental welfare can occur. The implementation and supervision of AMDAL regulations is an important aspect that must be upheld by mining industry players.

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