

Abstract

Islamic Views on Resource Conservation: Environmental Justice

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Environmental deterioration now poses a serious threat to ecosystems, biodiversity, and the way of life for countless people around the world. The protection of Earth's resources has elevated to the top of the global agenda due to the mounting environmental problems and greater understanding of their finite nature. In this regard, Islamic viewpoints on resource preservation provide insightful approaches to dealing with the environmental issues of the contemporary world. In the framework of environmental justice, this research article examines the complex relationship between Islamic teachings and the necessity of resource conservation.

The study starts out by giving a thorough discussion of the Islamic beliefs and principles that form the basis of the idea of environmental justice. Concepts like stewardship (khilafah), sustainability (istihlak), and accountability (muraqabah), which emphasise humanity's duty to safeguard and conserve the Earth's resources, are central to these ideals. This paper explains the strong theological grounds that support environmental stewardship within the Islamic framework by drawing on Islamic jurisprudence (fiqh), ethical traditions, and Quranic passages. Islam emphasises the significance of resource conservation as a kind of worship (ibadah) and

the ethical obligation of Muslims, drawing on verses from the Quran and the teachings of the Prophet. The importance of resource preservation is highlighted by Tawhid, the belief in the Oneness of God, which emphasises the interconnection of all creation. This is accompanied by a sense of responsibility (Akhirah) for one's deeds, which suggests that misusing or wasting resources has spiritual repercussions. Resource conservation is governed by Islamic principles that emphasise moderation (Mizan) and moral behaviour (Akhlaq). In resource management, the idea of balance emphasises avoiding excess and extravagance. It includes not just physical resources but also the ethical treatment of animals and biodiversity preservation.

The research also explores earlier Islamic civilizations' instances of resource conservation. It covers the creative water management systems, farming methods, and urban planning techniques used by early Islamic communities, demonstrating their capacity to balance environmental preservation with human progress. Environmental policy and practise today are influenced by the lessons learned from these previous practises. The study also examines how Islamic environmental ethics and contemporary environmental problems connect. It explores how Islamic tenets can be used to address urgent problems including climate change, deforestation, and water scarcity while also outlining viable remedies based on Islamic philosophy. It also evaluates the contribution made by Islamic environmental leaders, thinkers, and organizations to the cause of resource preservation and environmental justice in the modern world. The possibility for religious cooperation and communication in addressing global environmental concerns is also discussed in this study. In order to promote a feeling of community responsibility and shared ideals in the fight for environmental justice, it examines

similarities between Islamic environmental ethics and those of other significant religious traditions.

This research article has shown that Islamic perspectives on resource conservation offer an important foundation for comprehending and dealing with environmental justice. It highlights the potential for many religious and cultural viewpoints to contribute to the global discourse on sustainability and environmental responsibility by looking at the theological underpinnings, historical customs, and present relevance of Islamic environmental ethics. In the end, it promotes a comprehensive and inclusive approach to environmental justice that takes into account the knowledge from various worldviews, including Islam, in the pursuit of a more sustainable and just society.