



**THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REMPANG ISLAND INDUSTRIAL AREA
FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ABDUL MAJID AL-NAJJAR'S MAQASHID
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Abstract

This study aims to critically analyze the development of the Rempang Island industrial area using Abdul Majid Al-Najjar's Maqashid Sharia framework, with a focus on the principles of environmental preservation and the protection of human rights. This qualitative research adopts a library research approach, utilizing data from relevant documents, books, academic journals, and other references related to industrial development on Rempang Island. The findings reveal that the industrial development aligns partially with Al-Najjar's maqashid sharia principles, particularly in terms of *Hifzh Al-Biah min Al-Talaf* (environmental preservation from destruction) and *Hifzh Al-Biah min Al-Talawwuth* (protection from pollution). However, in the context of *Hifzh Al-Nafs* (preservation of life), the forced relocation of local residents contradicts sharia objectives, as it threatens community welfare, disrupts livelihoods, and undermines social justice. Despite the government's provision of alternative locations for the affected communities, further evaluation is needed to ensure sustainable development that upholds both environmental and social justice in line with maqashid sharia principles.

Keywords: Maqashid Sharia, Industrial Development, Environmental Preservation, Social Justice, Rempang Island



INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has a grand vision to become a developed and independent country with a strong and sustainable economy. One of the efforts to achieve this vision is to encourage strategic industrial investment, including developing the Rempang Eco City area on Rempang Island, Batam, Riau Islands Province. This project is expected to create new jobs and increase Indonesia's connectivity and competitiveness in the global economy (BP Batam, 2023). The investment plan, which reaches IDR 381 trillion, is also projected to directly absorb around 306 thousand workers (BP Batam, 2023).

However, the ambition to develop this industrial area is not free from various challenges, including land conflicts involving local communities who have settled there for generations since 1834. The Rempang Island community, consisting of indigenous Malay communities and other tribes, claims that the land is customary and an integral part of their identity and livelihood (Winardi, 2019). Forced relocation due to this project has sparked tensions, with clashes occurring on September 7th, 2023, during land measurement by BP Batam (CNN Indonesia, 2023).

In addition to land ownership rights issues, this project also faces environmental sustainability issues. By utilizing 7,572 hectares or around 45.89% of the area of Rempang Island, the development of this industrial area is feared to disrupt the local ecosystem and damage the environmental balance (Chaerudin, 2023). This raises fundamental questions regarding the extent to which this project is following the principles of maqashid sharia which emphasize environmental protection (*hifzh al-biah*), protection of human rights to life (*hifzh al-nafs*), and community welfare (*maslahah*).



In this context, it is important to examine the development policy of the Rempang Island industrial area from the perspective of maqashid sharia as formulated by Abdul Majid Al-Najjar. Maqashid Sharia provides a conceptual framework for assessing economic and development policies based on justice, ecological balance, and respect for human rights. This study will explore how the development of Rempang Eco-City can be realized sustainably without ignoring the rights of local communities and environmental preservation in accordance with Islamic values.

This study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of how the implementation of maqashid sharia can be a solution in combining investment needs and protection of community and environmental rights in Rempang Island. Thus, this study is expected to contribute to the development of industrial policies based on Islamic values and sustainability principles.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Abdul Majid al-Najjar's Maqashid Syariah Concept and Its Relevance to Industrial Area Development

Abdul Majid Al-Najjar developed an in-depth interpretation of Maqashid Al-Shari'ah 'Ala Dawair Al-HAl-Insaniyyah father (the goal of Islamic law in human life) which includes eight main aspects. These eight aspects include maintaining religion (HifzAl-Dīn), human welfare (HifzInsaniyyah Al-Insan), soul (HifzAl-Nafs Al-Insaniyyah), reason (HifzAl-'Aql), heirs (HifzAn-Nasl), social behavior (HifzAl-Kiyān Al-Ijtima), treasure (HifzAl-Māl), and the environment (HifzAl-Bī'ah). (Al Munawar, 2021).



In the context of industrial area development, especially in Rempang Island, the concept of maqashid sharia provides a basis for ensuring that every step of development is not only oriented towards economic profit but also maintaining social harmony, environmental preservation, and community welfare. The concept of *Hifz Al-Bi'ah* (environmental maintenance) from Al-Najjar is very relevant to ensure that the development of industrial areas is carried out in a sustainable and environmentally friendly manner. In this case, environmental maintenance according to Al-Najjar includes four main steps: 1) *Hifz Al-Biah Al-Talaf* - Avoiding environmental damage; 2) *Hifz Al-Biah min Al-Talawwuth* - Preventing environmental pollution; 3) *Hifz Al-Biah min Fart Al-Istihlak* - Avoiding excessive exploitation of natural resources; 4) *Hifz Al-Biah bi Al-Tanmiyah* - Developing and maintaining environmental sustainability.

In the development of Rempang Island, these concepts can be applied to prevent pollution and environmental damage and promote development that is oriented towards preserving natural resources.

Industrial Area Development

Industrial areas are defined as areas designed to support industrial activities by providing facilities and infrastructure such as clean water, energy, transportation, and other supporting services (Winardi, 2019). Based on the regulation of the Republic of Indonesia government Number 142 of 2015, industrial areas aim to encourage economic growth, attract foreign investment, and create jobs.

In the context of the development of Rempang Island, the main challenge is to maintain a balance between economic growth and environmental preservation. The maqashid sharia approach that emphasizes environmental



preservation and community welfare is important in the planning and implementation of the project. In addition, the development of industrial areas must pay attention to the values of maqashid sharia to ensure that economic needs do not sacrifice the rights of local communities or ecological balance.

Environmental Management in Sustainable Development

The principle of environmental management in Law Number 32 of 2009 emphasizes the importance of environmental sustainability to support sustainable development (Purnama Wati, 2018). This principle is in line with *Hifz Al-Bi'ah* promoted by Al-Najjar. In the context of industrial area development, maintaining ecological balance is crucial to creating a harmonious and sustainable life.

The development of Rempang Island must prioritize integrative environmental management, including involving local communities in the planning and management process. Mitigation strategies such as environmentally friendly technologies and effective waste management can support environmental conservation while still facilitating industrial growth.

Eviction in the Perspective of Maqashid Sharia and Human Rights

Evictions related to the development of industrial areas are often a sensitive and complex issue. From the perspective of maqashid sharia, the preservation of the soul (*Hifz Al-Nafs*) and community welfare must be the main priority. The principle of respect, protection, and fulfillment of Human Rights (HAM) must also be used as a guide in every relocation process of affected communities (Hartanto et al., 2023).

The eviction process should ideally be carried out with an approach based on maqashid sharia which includes: 1) Openness and Transparency – Providing



clear information to affected communities; 2) Social Justice – Ensuring that relocation is carried out fairly and provides adequate compensation; 3) Community Participation – Involving communities in the relocation planning process.

By following this approach, the development of Rempang Island can avoid social conflict and ensure that the rights of local communities are maintained.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study uses a library research method that focuses on the study of relevant literature and references to understand the social phenomena related to the development of the Rempang Island industrial area and its implications for human rights violations from the perspective of Maqashid Sharia Abdul Majid Al-Najjar. This method is used because the nature of the research emphasizes the analysis of theoretical concepts and their application in the context of economic and social development that has the potential to harm local communities.

The approach used is descriptive-analytical, where researchers describe the phenomena that occur in Rempang Island based on the theory of maqashid sharia and studies of human rights violations that arise due to the development of industrial areas. This analysis is carried out by critically reviewing the literature that discusses aspects of maqashid sharia and its impact on the fulfillment of basic community rights.

The data used in this study are secondary, obtained from various library sources such as 1) Books discussing the theory of maqashid sharia, human rights, and economic development; 2) Scientific journal articles relevant to the development of industrial areas and human rights violations; 3) Official



documents related to the development policy of the Rempang Island industrial area; 4) Research reports and reliable news regarding social dynamics and land conflicts that occur on Rempang Island.

The data collection process was carried out through the following stages:

1) Identification and selection of literature: Researchers identified relevant literature using keywords such as "maqashid syariah," "industrial area development," "human rights," and "Rempang Island."; 2) Evaluation of source credibility: The data used was selected based on credibility criteria such as reputable journal publications, academic books from trusted publishers, and official government documents; 3) Data triangulation: Researchers compared information from various sources to ensure the validity and accuracy of the data.

Data analysis was carried out with the following steps: 1) Data Classification: Grouping data based on main themes such as human rights violations, land conflicts, and maqashid sharia values; 2) Conceptual Analysis: Examining the concept of maqashid sharia from the perspective of Abdul Majid Al-Najjar and relating it to the situation of industrial area development; 3) Data Interpretation: Interpreting the phenomena that occur by referring to the principles of maqashid sharia to assess the social and economic impacts of industrial area development; 4) Theoretical Justification: Comparing the results of the analysis with the theories of maqashid sharia and human rights violations that have been studied.

Limitations in this study include limited access to primary data and reliance on secondary data that require further validation to ensure the representativeness of the phenomenon being studied. However, with the data



triangulation method used, the researcher attempts to minimize bias in the analysis.

With this approach, it is hoped that research can provide a significant contribution to studying the development of industrial areas from the perspective of Maqashid Sharia and provide solutions that are in line with Sharia principles to fulfill the rights of local communities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Development of Rempang Island Industrial Area: Economic and Social Analysis from an Islamic Economic Perspective

The development of industrial areas is an integral part of the government's efforts to encourage the nation's economic progress. One of the national strategic projects currently being implemented is the development of Rempang Eco City located on Rempang Island, Batam City. This project aims to increase economic resilience through sustainable development, with the target of creating equitable progress for all levels of Indonesian society, as stated in Article 33 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which emphasizes the importance of the state's role in regulating the economy for the prosperity of the people.

However, in practice, the development process often raises various problems, especially related to Human Rights (HAM). One of them is the issue of land acquisition involving the eviction of residents' settlements, which often results in rejection from the affected community. This process requires policies that are sensitive to community rights, both in terms of providing fair compensation and ensuring that affected residents can continue their lives better



after eviction (Chaerudin, 2023). In this context, the principles of Islamic economics, which emphasize social justice and respect for individual property rights, are an important foundation in formulating policies that are not only oriented towards economic profit but also towards broader social welfare.

Success in managing the potential of natural resources owned by a region can be a major driver in achieving equitable development. Rempang Island, with its wealth of natural resources and strategic geographical position, has great potential to support regional economic growth. However, the suboptimal use of resources by the local community is often a major challenge. In this case, the government needs to design policies that encourage efficient use of resources through appropriate investment, one of which is by attracting foreign investment that can support the economic progress of the region (Fridana & Asandimitra, 2020).

The process of making smart and sustainable investment decisions is one of the main steps to achieving sustainable economic progress. The development of Rempang Eco City in the Rempang area, Batam City, which is managed by BP Batam, is one example of the application of investment that is expected to drive the wheels of the regional economy. In its implementation, this development requires active participation from all parties involved, including land owners and the government who have the responsibility to maintain the sustainability of the development process. In this case, the regional head (regent/mayor) has an important role in ensuring that this project runs by prioritizing the principles of justice and social sustainability. However, the complexity of the problem arises when the very close cultural ties of the community cause resistance to



development policies that are considered detrimental to the local community (Nor Fitri Ayuningmas, Andri Alfian, 2023).

Since it was first planned in 2004, the development of Rempang Eco City has gone through various stages. The collaboration between the Batam Business Agency (BP) and the Batam City Government with PT Makmur Elok Graha, which is part of the Artha Graha Network (AG Network), began with obtaining management rights to more than 17,000 hectares of land in the Rempang area. In 2023, this project became part of the National Strategic Program, which is regulated in the Regulation of the Coordinating Minister for Economic Affairs No. 7 of 2023, with an investment target of IDR 381 trillion by 2080. This project also has the potential to create 306,000 new jobs which can reduce unemployment in the area (BP Batam, 2023b). This development is also estimated to cover an area of 7,572 hectares, which will have an impact on the relocation of around 7,500 people from Rempang Island.

The development of the Rempang Eco City area involves various sectors, including trade, services, hotels, offices, and housing. This development is expected to bring new hope, especially with investment from China which is expected to accelerate the realization of a modern and environmentally friendly industrial area. In this case, it should be noted that development that relies on foreign investment must be carried out with the principle of caution, so as not to create long-term dependency that can harm the domestic economy. In addition, the government needs to ensure that this project not only benefits investors, but also provides direct benefits to local communities in the form of job opportunities, improved quality of life, and fulfillment of their socio-economic rights.



The Rempang Eco City project is planned to be divided into seven different zones, which include an integrated industrial area, integrated agro-tourism, commercial and residential areas, tourism areas, forest and solar farm areas, wildlife areas, and the Galang heritage area. This zoning reflects the effort to create a sustainable ecosystem, which is in line with the principles of Islamic economics, namely environmentally friendly development and providing broad social benefits to the community. However, to achieve maximum success, this project must be implemented with transparency, accountability, and respect for the socio-economic rights of the affected communities.

From an Islamic economic perspective, the development of areas such as Rempang Eco City must be carried out with the principles of justice, inclusiveness, and sustainability. Therefore, in every stage of development, it is necessary to pay attention to aspects of social welfare, efficient management of natural resources, and strengthening local economic capacity. This will ensure that development not only brings economic benefits, but also contributes to the welfare of the wider community, in accordance with Islamic values that prioritize sustainability and social justice.

The Right to Reside for the Rempang Island Community: Legal, Social, and Economic Perspectives within the Framework of Islamic Economics

The problem related to the right to reside in the Rempang Island community cannot be viewed as merely an administrative or technical issue, but also includes fundamental social and human rights dimensions. The land that has been a place of residence for the Rempang Island community for centuries, before the formation of the Batam Business Agency (BP), is a place that not only functions as a residential space, but also as an integral part of the social and



cultural identity of the local community. The Rempang community, even though they have lived there for a long time and are registered as citizens with a population identity, often face difficulties in proving their rights to the land. This happens because the proof of ownership held by most residents is not always recognized by the authorities, especially in the negotiation process related to land acquisition and compensation.

In 2023, an agreement governing investment in the National Strategic Project (PSN) related to the development of Rempang Eco City was ratified. However, the decision was not well received by the local community, although they did not reject the investment altogether. The rejection was more due to the relocation policy which was considered detrimental to their social and economic lives. There are several main reasons underlying this rejection (Tria Noviantika, 2023): 1) Access to the Sea: The majority of the population of Rempang Island work as fishermen, so relocation to an urban area far from the sea threatens their livelihoods which depend on marine resources; 2) Graves and Ancestral Land: Rempang Island has historical and cultural values that are very important to its people. There are graves and ancestral land that are part of their identity, which are difficult to replace by new locations; 3) Differences in Perspective Between Local and Newcomer Residents: The relocation process that does not involve the local community in planning causes a mismatch in views and expectations between the native population and the new residents who have lived in the area.

This condition illustrates how important the aspect of the right to adequate housing and protection of human rights is, as stated in Article 40 of Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights. This article explicitly guarantees the right of every individual to have adequate housing and life. Therefore, in the context



of developing a project such as Rempang Eco City, the government is obliged to ensure that the basic rights of the affected community remain protected.

However, in the implementation of the National Strategic Project (PSN), which aims to increase economic growth and equitable development, there is often tension between efforts to advance the economy and protection of the social and cultural rights of local communities. Within the framework of human rights, there are three important dimensions that must be guaranteed, namely: (1) the right to participate in the development process, (2) the right to contribute to economic, social, cultural, and political development, and (3) the right to enjoy the results of such development. A development process that does not involve the community in planning and implementation will risk creating dissatisfaction and prolonged social tension, as seen in the case of Rempang Island.

In terms of relocation, the terminology used is involuntary resettlement, which refers to the forced displacement of people, either due to pressure or coercion. Forced relocation, according to international standards, must meet several prerequisites, including: (1) careful assessment of social conditions before relocation, (2) detailed relocation planning, (3) adequate time to prepare the community, and (4) restoration of the socio-economic conditions of the affected community. This process must also take into account replacement value as a reasonable measure in providing compensation to the displaced community. In this context, it is important to prioritize community participation in determining the relocation site and to pay attention to the psychological aspects of those who may feel they have lost their history and identity.

The concerns of the Rempang Island community regarding relocation, as stated in Tria Noviantika's report (2023), reflect the social impacts that can arise



from a relocation process that does not involve active community participation. Several psychological issues that arise, such as concerns about losing history and identity, breaking off social networks, uncertainty in starting life in a new place, and the potential for conflict between residents, indicate the importance of a more inclusive approach in every stage of relocation planning and implementation. Therefore, relocation that is not accompanied by the participation of the affected community has the potential to cause greater negative impacts.

In the perspective of Islamic economics, every individual has the right to live in a decent place and have access to sufficient resources to meet their needs. In this case, the principles of *maslahah* (benefit) and *adl* (justice) must be the main basis in planning and implementing relocation. The relationship between residential land and the work of the Rempang Island community as fishermen is an aspect that must be taken seriously. Disruption to both aspects (residence and livelihood) can threaten the social and economic stability of the local community. Therefore, every decision taken related to relocation must pay attention to the integrity of these two aspects, so that community life can run well without causing prolonged negative impacts.

It is important to remember that in the framework of Islamic economics, development must be oriented towards the welfare of the people, not just economic profit alone. Therefore, development that involves local communities, by paying attention to their rights, will produce more positive and sustainable impacts. The government and related parties must work together to ensure that the relocation process is carried out fairly, transparently, and prioritizes the social interests of the affected community, while maintaining the economic and cultural sustainability of the Rempang Island community.



Development of Industrial Areas and Protection of Rights for the Rempang Island Community Perspective Maqashid Syariah Abdul Majid Al-Najjar

Abdul Majid Al-Najjar expressed his views on Maqashid Sharia with a unique interpretation, which is contained in the concept of *Maqashid al-Shariah ala Dawair al-Hfath of the Insaniyyah* (the goals of Islamic law in human life), which are manifested in eight aspects (*Al-Dthe thaman*). In the context of the development of the Rempang Island Industrial Area, which is now known as Rempang Eco City, there are two important issues according to Al-Najjar that need to be further examined, namely the development of the industrial area itself and the protection of rights for the people of Rempang Island.

Al-Najjar emphasized the importance of maintaining material aspects, especially related to *Hifz al-Mil* (maintenance of property) and *Hifz al-Biah* (maintenance of the environment). In *Maqashad Hifz al-Biah*, Al-Najjar explains the importance of maintaining environmental sustainability through two main aspects, namely *Hifz al-Biah min al-Talaf* (prevention of environmental damage) and *Hifz al-Biah min al-Talawwuth* (prevention of pollution). Nature conservation, according to Al-Najjar, is a shared responsibility to maintain biodiversity and the ecological systems that support life. Conservation actions involving protection, sustainable use, rehabilitation, and improvement of environmental quality aim to ensure the welfare of humans and other living things in the long term.

The Islamic vision of the environment, as explained by Al-Najjar, is for the benefit of humanity. In this regard, the development of industrial areas such as Rempang Eco City needs to pay attention to these principles. The development of environmentally friendly industries is not contrary to Al-Najjar's view, but the ecosystem must still be protected from damaging impacts, such as those that



could be caused by the glass factory planned in the area. The impact of the glass factory on global warming and the potential disruption to the ecosystem must be carefully considered. Therefore, responsible management through the implementation of strict SOPs, as well as efficient exhaust gas disposal and recycling systems, are steps that must be implemented.

Reforestation is also a very important solution to reduce carbon dioxide (CO₂) levels in the air. Massive tree planting on Rempang Island can serve to reduce the impact of air pollution and improve the quality of the ecosystem. However, it should be remembered that CO₂ emissions cannot be completely eliminated, so monitoring and evaluation of the ecological impact of the industry must be carried out continuously.

Al-Najjar also emphasized *Hifz Al-Biah min Farq Al-Istihlak* (avoidance of over-exploitation) and *Hifz the birth of the Tanmiyah* (sustainable development). Industrial development on Rempang Island must pay attention to the wise management of natural resources, considering the potential negative impacts on the environment. Although large investments, such as those estimated for Rempang Eco City at Rp381 trillion, can create economic opportunities and jobs for 306 thousand people, there must still be supervision of the excessive use of natural resources.

Development that over-exploits nature, even for economic progress, must still follow principles that are in line with the constitution and provide the best benefits for society. Investment policies that balance economic growth and environmental preservation are very important, so that natural resources are not wasted and prosperity can be achieved fairly and sustainably.



The issue of forced evictions that occurred on Rempang Island is very crucial, especially in the context of protecting human rights (HAM). The eviction of around 7,500 residents of Rempang Island, who were forced to move from their homes, clearly violates basic rights recognized by international law, including the right to housing, cultural rights, and social rights. This eviction can also be categorized as a crime against humanity, considering its impact on indigenous groups such as the Malays and Orang Laut who have inhabited the area for centuries.

Islam teaches that every individual has the right to a life of dignity, and this right is firmly protected by the principle of *maqāṣid al-shari'ah*. One of the main principles is to maintain the honor and basic rights of humans, which is in line with the Universal Human Rights values that emphasize equality, freedom, and respect for human dignity. Therefore, the forced evictions that occurred on Rempang Island are contrary to the principle of *maqāṣid al-shari'ah* which aims to protect the welfare of individuals.

In this context, *maqāṣid al-shari'ah* provides alternatives to protect the rights of affected communities. Protection of the rights of the Rempang Island community, especially the right to land and housing, is the state's obligation to implement sustainable and inclusive development. Communities affected by eviction must receive adequate compensation and relocation that does not harm them socially, culturally, and economically.

Al-Najjar explained that the success of earth management depends on wise management. In this case, land acquisition must be carried out by considering the principle of social justice, and involving deliberation with stakeholders involved, in accordance with the values of shura in Islam. A coercive approach that does



not involve the community in the planning and implementation process of development can damage social harmony and create injustice.

It is important to remember that while investment can bring economic benefits, a development that is not sensitive to the rights of communities, especially Indigenous communities who have managed the land for years, will cause long-term losses. Therefore, the protection of human rights on Rempang Island must be a top priority in every development policy, so that the common good and welfare can be realized in accordance with the principle of *maqāṣid al-shari'ah*.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, there are two things, among others. First, the development of the Rempang Island Industrial Area has been in accordance with the view of Maqāṣid Al-Shariah, Al Najjar's perspective, namely Ḥifẓ Al-Biah min Al-Talaf, carried out by avoiding damage to the environment and Ḥifẓ Al-Biah min Al-Talawwuth, carried out by preventing environmental pollution. In this case, the development of the Rempang Island Industrial Area has the aim of using green space to become an environmentally friendly industry, this does not conflict with the views of Abdul Majid Al-Najjar, but one of the investments made is building a glass factory, this will have an impact on the ecosystem with global warming which can disrupt the environment, this must be considered in more detail, the development must pay attention to the applicable SOP and the developer must eliminate the impacts caused. Second, the case of eviction of the Rempang Island community's land makes the community's rights in life unprotected, which is Al Najjar's opinion, namely maintaining human honor is an integral part of maintaining and protecting human dignity. In Al Najjar's view, of course, this is contradictory because it can cause people to lose their homes and



even their main jobs, but on the other hand, the government has prepared a location. At the end of 2024, the government confirmed its commitment to occupy Phase 1 of the settlement with the residents of Rempang Island.

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