



Implementation Of Maqasid Al-Shariah Principles In National Economic Policy

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Accepted: May 30, 2024

Published: June 26, 2024

ABSTRACT

This research aims to explore and analyze the implementation of Maqasid Al-Shariah principles in national economic policy. Maqasid Al-Shariah, which refers to the main goal of Islamic law, includes the protection of religion, soul, mind, lineage and property. In an economic context, these principles are implemented to achieve general welfare and social justice. This research uses a qualitative approach with literature study methods and analysis of relevant national economic policy documents. The research results show that the principles of Maqasid Al-Shariah have been integrated into several economic policies, such as financial inclusion, zakat and waqf policies. However, challenges remain in the effective and consistent implementation of these principles. This research suggests the need to increase institutional capacity, better supervision, and increase public awareness to ensure that the economic policies taken are truly in line with Maqasid Al-Shariah's objectives. In this way, it is hoped that a more just and sustainable economic system can be created in accordance with Islamic values.

Keywords: *Principles, Maqashid, Sharia*

INTRODUCTION

The implementation of Maqasid al-Shariah principles in national economic policy is an increasingly relevant topic in the modern context. Maqasid al-Shariah, which literally means "the aim or intent of the Sharia," refers to the main goals that Islamic law seeks to achieve. These principles include the protection of religion (din), soul (nafs), reason (aql), lineage (nasl), and property (maal). In the context of economic policy, these principles can be applied to create a fair, inclusive and sustainable economic system.

A national economy based on Maqasid al-Shariah seeks to ensure the welfare of society holistically. Policies designed with reference to this principle not only consider material aspects, but also spiritual and moral aspects. For example, fiscal and monetary policies based on Maqasid al-Shariah will prioritize fair distribution of wealth, prevention of usury, and wise management of resources.

In recent decades, many countries with a majority Muslim population have begun to adopt the principles of Maqasid al-Shariah in their economic policies. This step was driven by the need to find alternatives to conventional economic systems which are often incompatible with Islamic values. In Indonesia, as the country with the largest Muslim population in the world, the implementation of these principles is very important in order to achieve social and economic justice.

This article will explore how Maqasid al-Shariah principles can be integrated into national economic policy. By examining theory and practice in various countries, as well as evaluating implementation in Indonesia, it is hoped that an economic policy model can be found that is able to answer contemporary challenges while remaining loyal to Islamic values.

This research will also examine the challenges and opportunities faced in implementing Maqasid al-Shariah in the economic sector, as well as provide strategic recommendations for policy makers. In this way, it is hoped that it can make a real contribution to the development of a more just and sustainable economic system in accordance with Islamic principles.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive-analytical design to examine the implementation of Maqasid al-Shariah principles in national economic policy. This approach was chosen because it allows researchers to explore phenomena in depth and gain a comprehensive understanding of how Maqasid al-Shariah principles are applied in economic policies in various countries, especially in Indonesia.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Understanding and Significance of Maqasid al-Shariah

Maqasid al-Shariah are the main objectives of Islamic law which aim to promote human welfare and prevent harm. These five main goals include the protection of religion (din), soul (nafs), reason (aql), offspring (nasl), and property (maal). In an economic context, the implementation of Maqasid al-Shariah aims to create an economic system that is fair, sustainable and in accordance with Islamic principles.

Maqasid al-Shariah Principles in Economic Policy. Implementation of Maqasid al-Shariah in national economic policy can be carried out through several main principles:

1. Economic Justice (ADL)

Economic justice is the main principle in Maqasid al-Shariah which emphasizes fair and equitable distribution of wealth. Economic policies that implement this principle will seek to reduce economic and social disparities through redistribution mechanisms, such as zakat, waqf, and infaq. Apart from that, progressive fiscal policies and subsidies to disadvantaged groups are also part of efforts to achieve economic justice.

2. Elimination of Usury and Promotion of Sharia Finance

One of the important implementations of Maqasid al-Shariah in economic policy is the elimination of usury and the promotion of sharia finance. Usury is considered an unfair and detrimental practice in Islam. Therefore, economic policies based on Maqasid al-Shariah will encourage the use of sharia financial instruments that are free from usury, such as financing based on the principles of mudharabah (profit sharing) and musyarakah (partnership).

3. Protection and Management of Natural Resources

Maqasid al-Shariah also emphasized the importance of protecting and managing natural resources wisely. Economic policies that adopt this principle will focus on environmental sustainability and fair and responsible use of natural resources. These include conservation efforts, strict regulation of resource exploitation, and promotion of renewable energy.

Case Study of Maqasid al-Shariah Implementation in Several Countries

A. Malaysia

Malaysia is one country that has succeeded in integrating Maqasid al-Shariah principles into its economic policy. An advanced sharia financial system, government support for zakat and waqf, and inclusive fiscal policies show the country's commitment to implementing Maqasid al-Shariah. Malaysia has also developed green initiatives to ensure environmental sustainability.

B. Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia has implemented the principles of Maqasid al-Shariah through various economic and social programs. The Saudi government manages zakat and infaq funds centrally to support underprivileged groups. In addition, Saudi Arabia is also investing in the renewable energy sector as part of its long-term vision to reduce dependence on petroleum.

Implementation of Maqasid al-Shariah in Indonesia

As a country with the largest Muslim population in the world, Indonesia has great potential to implement Maqasid al-Shariah principles in its economic policy. Some of the efforts that have been made include:

1. Sharia Finance Development

Indonesia has developed the sharia financial sector rapidly, including sharia banking, sharia insurance and sharia capital markets. The government has also issued various regulations to support the growth of sharia finance

2. Poverty Alleviation Program

Programs such as Direct Cash Assistance (BLT), Healthy Indonesia Card (KIS), and Smart Indonesia Card (KIP) are a form of implementation of the principles of economic justice. This program is designed to provide direct assistance to poor communities and improve their access to health and education services.

3. Natural resource management

Indonesia faces major challenges in managing natural resources, especially related to deforestation and environmental degradation. The government has taken steps to address this problem, including a moratorium on deforestation and the promotion of renewable energy.

Challenges and Opportunities in Implementing Maqasid al-Shariah

The implementation of Maqasid al-Shariah in national economic policy faces various challenges, including:

1. Lack of Understanding and Awareness**

There is still a lack of understanding and awareness regarding the principles of Maqasid al-Shariah among policy makers and the general public. More intensive education and outreach is needed to increase understanding of the importance of this principle.

2. Less Comprehensive Regulations and Policies**

Several existing regulations and policies have not fully adopted the principles of Maqasid al-Shariah. Further efforts are needed to align national policies with these principles.

3. Global Economic Challenges**

Global economic challenges, such as commodity price fluctuations and economic instability, may affect the implementation of Maqasid al-Shariah. Indonesia needs to develop adaptive and innovative strategies to face this challenge. However, there are also huge opportunities that can be exploited:

a. Support from the International Community

Support from the international community, including global sharia financial institutions, can strengthen the implementation of Maqasid al-Shariah in Indonesia. International cooperation in the fields of sharia economics and finance can provide great benefits

b. Technological Innovation

Technological innovation, especially in the financial sector, can support the implementation of Maqasid al-Shariah. Sharia fintech, for example, can provide wider financial access to the public and support financial inclusion.

Policy Recommendations

Based on the analysis above, several policy recommendations that can be taken to improve the implementation of Maqasid al-Shariah in national economic policy are:

1. Increased Education and Awareness

The government needs to increase education and awareness regarding the principles of Maqasid al-Shariah through intensive campaigns and outreach programs.

2. Comprehensive Regulatory Development

It is necessary to develop more comprehensive and harmonious regulations that support the implementation of Maqasid al-Shariah principles in various economic sectors.

3. Promotion of Technological Innovation

The government needs to support technological innovation in the sharia financial sector to increase financial access and financial inclusion.

4. International Cooperation

Collaboration with international sharia financial institutions and other countries that have successfully implemented Maqasid al-Shariah can provide valuable insight and support.

By implementing Maqasid al-Shariah principles in national economic policy, it is hoped that Indonesia can achieve fair and sustainable economic prosperity, in accordance with Islamic values.

CONCLUSION

Implementation of Maqasid al-Shariah principles in national economic policy is an essential step to achieve holistic prosperity for society. These principles, which include the protection of religion (din), soul (nafs), reason (aql), lineage (nasl), and property (maal), provide a strong framework for creating a just, sustainable, and ethical economic system. Implementation of Maqasid al-Shariah principles in national economic policy is very important to achieve holistic prosperity for society. These principles provide a strong framework for creating an economic system that is fair, sustainable and in line with Islamic values. With commitment and the right strategic steps, the implementation of Maqasid al-Shariah in national economic policy in Indonesia can bring significant positive changes, creating a more just and sustainable economic system in accordance with Islamic teachings.

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