

FACTS AND SCOPE OF ISLAMIC SHARI'AH**Sabiandika Adinata Nur Rizky (1), Dzaki Aula Alfarizi (2), Kusumawati (3)**

Universitas Pamulang (1,2,3)

sabiandika2006@gmail.com (1)**Abstract**

The development of modernity often overlooks spiritual values, while the challenges of globalization have triggered moral degradation in society, such as corruption, sexual harassment, and excessive individualism. Consequently, raising awareness about the importance of applying Islamic values in daily life becomes highly relevant. This study employs a qualitative-descriptive method with a normative approach, utilizing the Qur'an and Hadith as primary data sources analyzed thematically to explore the fundamental concepts of Shari'ah. The research aims to provide an in-depth understanding of the definition, scope, and types of Islamic law, while illustrating how its application offers solutions to contemporary moral problems. The results indicate that Shari'ah is a comprehensive system comprising aqidah (faith), ibadah (worship), muamalah (social dealings), and akhlak (morality) that work complementarily to create a balanced life. Its scope extends from spiritual worship to family, criminal, and political affairs, serving as a holistic guide. This study implies that a deep understanding of Shari'ah principles helps Muslims maintain their spiritual identity and offers a viable solution to moral degradation, guiding humans toward happiness in this world and the hereafter.

Keywords: *Life; Islamic Shari'ah; Nature; Purpose; Scope; Life.*

INTRODUCTION

Islamic shari'ah is a divine legal system that regulates the pattern of relationships between humans and Allah SWT, fellow humans, and the environment. In the midst of the development of modernity that often ignores spiritual values, Islamic shari'a is present as a comprehensive guideline to achieve happiness in this world and the hereafter. However, the challenges of globalization have exposed phenomena such as corruption, sexual harassment, and excessive individualism, resulting in moral degradation in society.

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In this context, the study of the essence and scope of shari'ah becomes relevant to raise awareness of the importance of applying Islamic values in daily life. Different from previous research, this study not only explains the principles of shari'a but also tries to answer how the application of shari'a can provide solutions to contemporary problems.

This research aims to provide an in-depth understanding of the definition, scope, and various types of sharia law. In addition, this study seeks to show the importance of shari'ah as a guide to the life of Muslims who are able to answer the challenges of the times.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative-descriptive method with a normative study approach. Primary data sources include the Qur'an and hadith, while secondary sources consist of related literature such as books, journal articles, and papers. The data was analyzed using a thematic approach to explore the essence of shari'a, its scope, and various Islamic laws.

This approach was chosen because it is relevant to uncover fundamental concepts in Islamic shari'a as well as their relation to contemporary social-phenomena. In addition, this method allows for an in-depth analysis of the role of shari'a in providing solutions to moral problems in modern society.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the discussion on the nature and scope of Islamic shari'a show that shari'ah is a comprehensive system and covers various aspects of life. Based on the study of the sources used, it was found that shari'ah has four main components, namely faith, worship, muamalah, and morals. Each of these components complements each other to create a balanced life in accordance with Islamic principles.

1. Faith is the basis of faith and belief that motivates Muslims to implement the rules of sharia.
2. Worship strengthens an individual's spiritual relationship with God, having a positive effect on morality and daily behavior.
3. Muamalah ensures justice in social and economic interactions, creating a harmonious and prosperous society.
4. Morality strengthens moral and ethical values that guide the lives of Muslims.

In addition, in Islamic shari'a there are the scope and applicable laws:

Scope of Islamic Sharia

The scope of sharia includes the following:

Worship, which is the rules that govern direct relations with Allah SWT (worship), which consists of:

- Pillars of Islam: saying shahada, performing prayer, zakat, fasting, and hajj.
- Badani (physical): purification includes ablution, bathing, tayamum, arrangements for removing impurities, water regulations, istinja, adhan, qommat, I'tikaf, do'a, prayer, Umrah, beads, istighfar, circumcision, management of corpses, and others.
- Mali (property): qurban, aqiqah, alhadyu, sidqah, waqf, fidyah, hibbah, and others.

Muamalah, which is a regulation that regulates human relations with other human beings in terms of exchanging property and buying and selling, including: trade, borrowing, renting, trade cooperation, savings, discovery, wages, spoils of war, debts and receivables, levies, inheritances, wills, alimony, deposits, jizah, orders, and others.

Munakahat, which is a regulation that regulates the relationship between a person and another person in a family relationship (marriage, and those related to it), including: marriage, divorce,

alimony arrangement, arrangement, child rearing, marital association, dowry, mourning of the deceased husband, minang, khulu", li"am dzilar, ilam walimah, will, and others.

Jinayat, which is a regulation related to crime, including: qishash, diyat, kifarat, murder, adultery, liquor, apostasy, treason in struggle, testimony and others.

Siyasat, which concerns social (political) issues, including:

ukhuwa (brotherhood), deliberation (equality), "is (justice), ta"awun (please help), tasamu (tolerance), takafulul ijtimaah (social responsibility), zi"amah (leadership) of government and others.

Morality, which regulates the attitude of personal life, including: gratitude, patience, tawadlu, (humility), forgiveness, tawakal, istiqomah (consequential), syaja"ah (courage), birrul walidain (doing good to your fathers and mothers), and others.

Other regulations such as: food, drink, slaughter, hunting, vows, poverty eradication, orphan care, mosques, da'wah, war, and others.³

Various Legal Provisions

The law itself is divided into various provisions including:

Obligatory (Fardhu)

Obligatory is a matter that must be done by a Muslim who is mature and sane, where if it is done it will get a reward and if it is not done it will be sinned. For example: Praying five times, paying zakat, and leaving Fasting.

It must be divided into two of them:

- a. Obligatory 'ain is something that must be done by all mukalaf Muslims such as sholah fardu, fasting Ramadan, zakat, hajj if they are able.
- b. Obligatory Kifayah is something that must be done by the muslim mukallaff but if someone has done it then it becomes no longer mandatory for others such as taking care of the body.

Sunnah/Sunnat

Sunnah is a matter that if done will be rewarded and if it is not done it will not be sinned. For example, sunnah prayers, fasting on Monday and Thursday, maintaining a beard.

The Sunnah is divided into two of them:

- a. Sunnah Mu'akkad is a sunnat that is highly recommended by the Prophet Muhammad PBUH such as the Eid prayer and the tarawih prayer.
- b. Sunnah Ghairu Mu'akad is a sunnah that is rarely done by the Prophet Muhammad PBUH such as fasting on Monday, Thursday, and others.

Haram

Haram is a matter that is absolutely not allowed to be done by Muslims because it will get a heavy sin but if it is left out it will get a reward. For example: Gambling, drinking, adultery, murder and others

Makruh

Makruh is something that is recommended not to be done but if it is done it is not sinful and if it is left out, it will get a reward from Allah SWT.

Example: Eating and drinking standing position, brushing your teeth during fasting

Mubah

Mubah is something that if a Muslim does not get sin and will not get reward. Examples: Shopping, joking.

CONCLUSION

Islamic Sharia is the perfect legal system to govern human life. As a guide to life, shari'ah regulates not only spiritual relationships but also social, political, and moral aspects of human beings. The application of shari'a in modern life has the potential to answer the challenges of globalization, provide solutions to moral degradation, and lead people to happiness in this world and the hereafter.

This research suggests that shari'ah should be understood not only as a law but also as a guideline for life. A deep understanding of sharia principles can help Muslims respond to the challenges of modern life without losing their spiritual identity.

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