The Syafi'i School in Fatwa on Islamic Finance in Indonesia

Sukarni[1], Hafiz Ansari[2], Zaki Mubarak[3], Lisda Aisyah[4]

[1,2, 3]Antasari State Islamic University
[4]Darussalam Martapura Institute of Islamic Religion

This article addresses the schools in the fatwa issued by the National Sharia Council of the Indonesian Ulema Council (DSN-MUI) about Islamic finance. Indonesia has deep ties to the Shafi'i school of thinking due to its Malay population. In his various research reports on Indonesian Islam, such as the book "Kitab Kuning, Pesantren and Tarekat: Islamic traditions in Indonesia," Martin van Bruinessen asserts that, based on the genealogical analysis of fiqh books studied in Islamic boarding schools in Indonesia, the Shafi'i became the dominant school of fiqh practice in Indonesia. This dominance contributed to the fanaticism of the sects, resulting in a fiqh-centered religion. Along with the study of Islamic sciences with an inter, multi, and transdisciplinary approach, notably through Islamic Religious colleges, it has been discovered that a school of fiqh is just a portion of the essential interpretation of Islamic teachings' sacred texts. Thus, the blending of schools of thought, once banned in religion, is now a reality, particularly in the DSN-MUI fatwa. This research was done utilizing secondary research methods or a literature review of research-related material such as the DSN-MUI fatwas, books, and journals. The preliminary study results indicate a shift in school thinking since the DSN-MUI fatwa is more concerned with community interests and practicality (maqashid sharia and taysir al-manhaji).

Keywords: DSN-MUI Fatwa, Shafi'I School, Jurisprudence, Society.