



Fiqh Siyasah: The Concept of Statehood in Islam and Its Implications for State Administration

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the concept of fiqh siyasah as a framework for state thinking in Islam and its implications for state administration. Using a quantitative approach with the Pearson correlation analysis method, data was collected consisting of academics, legal practitioners and the general public. The questionnaire distributed included questions regarding understanding of siyasah fiqh, principles of government in Islam, and the effectiveness of state administration. The results of the analysis show that there is a significant positive relationship between understanding fiqh siyasah and the effectiveness of state administration. This study shows that a good understanding of fiqh siyasah can contribute to increasing the effectiveness of state administration. In addition, this study reveals the challenges faced in integrating the principles of fiqh siyasah into modern governance practices. The results of this study are expected to provide insight for policy makers and the public to increase awareness of the importance of fiqh siyasah in forming a just and equitable governance system in the context of a modern state.

keywords : *Islamic State, Political Fiqh, State Administration*

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INTRODUCTION

Fiqh siyasah, as one of the branches of knowledge in Islamic studies, has a very important role in understanding the concept of nationhood. In this context, fiqh siyasah not only focuses on legal aspects, but also on the ethical and moral principles that underlie the administration of government. With the development of social, political, and economic dynamics in the modern world, it is important to analyze how fiqh siyasah can contribute to the maintenance of an effective and just state. This research aims to explore the concept of fiqh siyasah, its implications for state administration, as well as the challenges faced in its application in the contemporary era.

Since the time of the Prophet Muhammad SAW, fiqh siyasah has been an integral part of the Islamic government system. This concept is based on the Qur'an and Hadith, which provide guidelines on how a leader should behave and act in running the

government (Marzuki, 2021) . In this context, leaders are expected not only to have the capacity to manage resources and public policies, but also to be able to prioritize the interests of the people above personal or group interests (Hasan, 2015) . The Qur'an teaches the importance of deliberation and consultation in decision-making, while the Hadith reminds of the need for empathy and concern for the welfare of the community (Yasir, 2022) . Thus, these principles encourage leaders to carry out high commitments, as well as uphold strong moral and ethical values, thus creating a just and prosperous government for all people (Berger, 2023) . According to Al-Ghazali (2020), fiqh siyasah covers various aspects, from state administrative law to regulating relations between individuals in society. In practice, fiqh siyasah teaches the importance of justice, transparency, and accountability in government.

However, challenges arise when fiqh siyasah is faced with modern political realities that are often complex and diverse. In many countries, the application of Islamic legal principles in governance is often hampered by external and internal factors, including cultural differences, the prevailing legal system, and the level of public understanding of fiqh siyasah itself (Zuhraeni et al., 2023) . Cultural differences often create resistance to Islamic legal norms, while established legal systems may not always be in line with sharia principles, requiring careful adjustment (Jaelani et al., 2024) . In addition, the lack of in-depth understanding among the public regarding fiqh siyasah can hinder support for policies based on Islamic law, resulting in misunderstandings and misinterpretations (Cesari, 2021) . In this context, effective education and socialization of Islamic legal principles and their relevance to the local context are essential to create a better understanding and support the just and effective implementation of Islamic law in governance (Mukhlis et al., 2024) . Therefore, efforts to address these challenges must involve dialogue between various stakeholders, including ulama, academics, and civil society (Hamzah et al., 2023) . Research by Rahman and Khan (2021) shows that although fiqh siyasah can serve as a guideline in state administration, inadequate understanding of this concept can lead to injustice and abuse of power.

This study aims to analyze the concept of fiqh siyasah and its implications for state administration. Using a quantitative approach, this study will collect data from the community to understand the extent to which the understanding of fiqh siyasah influences the effectiveness of government administration. In addition, this study will also identify the challenges faced in integrating the principles of fiqh siyasah into modern government practices.

Fiqh siyasah is often understood as a scientific discipline that regulates aspects of government and politics in Islam. According to Al-Qurtubi (2021), fiqh siyasah not only includes law, but also reflects the ethical and moral values that a leader should hold. In this context, fiqh siyasah functions to create an atmosphere of fair, democratic, and transparent governance (Putri et al., 2024) . This is in line with the view of Hidayah (2021) which states that fiqh siyasah can function as a tool to achieve social welfare through good governance.

The application of fiqh siyasah in state administration has broad implications, especially in terms of justice and social welfare. Research by Hasan (2022) shows that countries that integrate the principles of fiqh siyasah into their public policies tend to be more successful in achieving sustainable development goals. In this context, fiqh siyasah not only functions as a legal guideline, but also as a framework for achieving social justice and social welfare.

Although fiqh siyasah offers clear guidance for state governance, challenges in its implementation remain. Research by Rahman (2020) revealed that many Muslim countries still experience difficulties in implementing the principles of fiqh siyasah effectively. This is due to various factors, including differences in interpretation of Islamic law, resistance to change, and lack of adequate institutional support. Therefore, it is important to analyze how fiqh siyasah can be adapted and applied in a modern context.

To achieve the research objectives, a quantitative approach with a survey method will be used. The questionnaire will be distributed to respondents consisting of academics, legal practitioners, and the general public. The data collected will be analyzed using statistical techniques to identify patterns and relationships between the understanding of fiqh siyasah and the effectiveness of state administration.

This research is expected to provide significant contributions to the understanding of fiqh siyasah and its implications for state administration. By exploring the comparison between theory and practice, this research will provide new insights into how fiqh siyasah can be applied effectively in a modern context. In addition, the results of this study can provide a basis for a more constructive dialogue between fiqh siyasah and public policy, which can ultimately contribute to the development of a more just and transparent system of governance.

With the background outlined above, this research seeks to provide a deeper understanding of siyasah fiqh, its relevance in the modern context, and the challenges faced in its application. It is hoped that the results of this research can become the basis for efforts to increase understanding and better application of siyasah fiqh in diverse communities.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This literature review aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of fiqh siyasah as a concept of statehood in Islam and its implications for state administration. Fiqh siyasah, as a branch of Islamic law, examines the principles of governance and political ethics that should be applied in the context of the state (Marwing et al., 2022) . With the increasing complexity of the challenges faced by Muslim states in the modern era, it is important to explore the relevance of fiqh siyasah in creating a fair and just system of government.

Fiqh siyasah can generally be interpreted as the law that regulates political and governmental aspects in Islam. According to Al-Qurtubi (2021), fiqh siyasah contains principles that regulate the relationship between leaders and the people, as well as moral and ethical responsibilities in government. Fiqh siyasah not only includes formal law, but

also emphasizes aspects of social justice, transparency, and community participation. In this context, Hidayah (2021) explains that fiqh siyasah has a vital role in building a harmonious social order, where all parties have clear rights and obligations.

The theory of justice is one of the main foundations in fiqh siyasah. Al-Ghazali (2020) emphasized that justice should be the main principle in political decision-making. In this context, leaders are expected to act fairly and consider the interests of society as a whole. Research by Hasan (2022) shows that the application of the principles of justice in fiqh siyasah can increase the legitimacy of government and strengthen public trust.

The application of fiqh siyasah in state administration has significant implications for governance. Research by Rahman and Khan (2021) revealed that countries that apply the principles of fiqh siyasah tend to have a more transparent and accountable government system. This is important to create public trust in the government and reduce corrupt practices. In the same study, it was found that people who understand fiqh siyasah well are more active in political participation, thereby improving the quality of democracy.

Fiqh siyasah also plays a role in improving social welfare. Hidayah (2022) noted that the principles of fiqh siyasah can be used as a reference in formulating pro-people public policies. Countries that integrate fiqh siyasah into social policies tend to be more responsive to the needs of the people, thereby reducing social and economic disparities.

Although fiqh siyasah offers clear guidelines for state governance, challenges in its implementation remain. Research by Rahman (2020) shows that many Muslim countries face difficulties in implementing the principles of fiqh siyasah effectively. Differences in interpretation of Islamic law, resistance to change, and lack of adequate institutional support are some of the inhibiting factors. Therefore, it is important to analyze how fiqh siyasah can be adapted and applied in a modern context.

Differences in interpretation of fiqh siyasah often cause debate among the community and leaders. This results in uncertainty in the application of governance principles (Marwing et al., 2022). According to Hasan (2022), to overcome this challenge, open dialogue and public discussion involving various elements of society are needed, so that all parties can understand and agree on the principles of fiqh siyasah that are relevant in the current context.

This literature review shows that fiqh siyasah has a very important role in forming a just and fair government system. The application of the principles of fiqh siyasah can increase transparency, accountability, and public participation in state administration. However, challenges in its application, such as differences in interpretation and resistance to change, need to be overcome through public dialogue and education. Thus, fiqh siyasah can contribute significantly to creating a better state that is more responsive to the needs of society.

METHOD

This study uses a quantitative approach with a survey design. The main objective of this study is to analyze the relationship between understanding the concept of fiqh siyasah and the effectiveness of state administration. By applying the Pearson correlation test, this

study aims to identify the extent to which understanding fiqh siyasah influences the implementation of governance principles in the context of an Islamic state. Pearson correlation test is an important tool in research that helps in understanding the relationship between variables, supports decision making, and provides a basis for further analysis (Agostini & Van Zomeren, 2021) . This test allows for deeper and more comprehensive data analysis.

The population in this study is the community who have an understanding of fiqh siyasah, including academics, legal practitioners, and the general public involved in political activities. The research population helps researchers to determine who or what is the main subject in the study (Strijker et al., 2020) . This includes the characteristics and limitations of the group to be studied (Froehlich et al., 2020) . Samples will be taken from several regions in Indonesia, with a focus on large cities that have diverse educational and cultural backgrounds. Sampling from the population allows researchers to collect data faster and at a lower cost than observing the entire population. Using the Slovin formula with a margin of error of 5%, the targeted sample size

In this study, there are three hypotheses that will be tested to determine the factors that influence the implementation of Islamic inheritance law. The first hypothesis (H1) states that there is a significant influence between the level of education and the implementation of Islamic inheritance law. The second hypothesis (H2) focuses on the understanding of the community, which is also expected to have a significant influence on the implementation of the law. Finally, the third hypothesis (H3) states that cultural norms have a significant influence on the implementation of Islamic inheritance law. To test these three hypotheses, the t-test will be used as an analysis method. The criterion for rejecting the null hypothesis is set if the p-value obtained from the analysis is less than 0.05. With this approach, it is expected that a significant relationship can be identified between the factors tested and the application of Islamic inheritance law, thus providing deeper insight into the social dynamics that influence the implementation of the law.

After the data is collected, analysis is carried out using statistical software such as SPSS or R. The Pearson correlation test will be used to measure the strength and direction of the relationship between two variables: understanding of fiqh siyasah (independent variable) and the effectiveness of state administration (dependent variable).

In this analysis, the correlation model used to evaluate the relationship between understanding of fiqh siyasa and the effectiveness of state administration is expressed by the Pearson correlation coefficient formula as follows:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n \sum x_i y_i - (\sum x_i)(\sum y_i)}{\sqrt{(n \sum x_i^2 - (\sum x_i)^2)(n \sum y_i^2 - (\sum y_i)^2)}}$$

Where r is the Pearson correlation coefficient, n is the number of respondents, x represents the variable of understanding of fiqh siyasah, and y reflects the variable of effectiveness of state administration. By using this formula, it is expected to be analyzed

to what extent understanding of fiqh siyasah contributes to effectiveness in state administration, which is an important aspect in the context of statehood in Islam.

In this study, the hypotheses to be tested include two main statements. The first hypothesis (H1) states that there is a significant positive relationship between the understanding of fiqh siyasah and the effectiveness of state administration. Conversely, the null hypothesis (H0) indicates that there is no relationship between the two variables. By testing this hypothesis, it is expected to obtain a better understanding of the influence of the understanding of fiqh siyasah on the effectiveness of state administration.

The significance test will be carried out using the p-value, with the criterion of rejecting the null hypothesis if the p-value < 0.05. This research will be conducted in accordance with ethical principles of research, including obtaining informed consent from respondents before data collection and maintaining the confidentiality of people's personal information. Respondents will be informed of the purpose of the research and people have the right to withdraw at any time without consequences.

RESULTS

In this study, Pearson correlation analysis was conducted to evaluate the relationship between statehood in Islam and state administration.

Correlations

		statehood in Islam	state organizer
statehood in Islam	Pearson Correlation	1	.726**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	50	50
penyelenggara negara	Pearson Correlation	.726**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	50	50

Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The results of the analysis show that the Pearson correlation value between the two variables is 0.726. This figure indicates a strong and positive relationship between the concept of statehood in Islam and the way the state is run. This means that the better the understanding and application of the principles of statehood in Islam, the more effective the state administration will be.

This significant relationship highlights the importance of integrating Islamic values within the framework of modern governance. With a high correlation value, we can conclude that the concept of statehood in Islam provides a strong foundation for the administration of a fair, transparent, and accountable state. For example, principles such as justice, deliberation, and social responsibility taught in Fiqh Siyasah can serve as a guide for state administrators in making decisions that affect society. In addition, these results

also show that the challenges faced in state administration can be overcome by referring to the values of statehood that have been taught in the Islamic tradition.

Furthermore, the importance of a deep understanding of the concept of statehood in Islam becomes increasingly relevant in the current global context, where countries are facing various social, political, and economic crises. By applying the principles of statehood in Islam, state administrators are expected to be able to create policies that are not only in accordance with the law, but also reflect the values of justice and humanity. Therefore, the results of this correlation analysis provide meaningful insights for the development of better public policies and governance practices, and emphasize the need for collaboration between Islamic legal knowledge and effective state administration.

DISCUSSION

In this study, the researcher analyzed the relationship between understanding of fiqh siyasah and the effectiveness of state administration using the Pearson correlation test. Fiqh siyasah, as a branch of Islamic law, provides guidance for the implementation of fair, transparent, and accountable governance (Damayanti, 2023). The results of the data analysis showed a significant positive relationship between understanding of fiqh siyasah and the effectiveness of state administration. With a correlation coefficient value of 0.746 ($p < 0.01$), this study confirms the importance of understanding fiqh siyasah in creating a better governance system.

Fiqh siyasah can be interpreted as the science that regulates the aspects of politics and government in Islam. According to Hidayah (2021), fiqh siyasah not only includes formal law, but also includes ethical and moral values that a leader must uphold. The principles of fiqh siyasah function to create justice and prosperity for society. In this context, Al-Ghazali (2020) emphasizes that leaders must carry out their responsibilities by paying attention to the interests of the people as a whole.

The theory of justice is one of the main foundations in fiqh siyasah (Muzakki, 2018). Al-Qurtubi (2021) explains that justice must be the main principle in political decision-making. Research by Hasan (2022) shows that the application of the principle of justice in fiqh siyasah can increase the legitimacy of government and strengthen public trust. The results of the researcher's study also show that respondents who have a better understanding of justice in fiqh siyasah tend to rate the effectiveness of state administration higher.

The application of fiqh siyasah in state administration has significant implications for governance (Fatmawati et al., 2024). Research by Rahman and Khan (2021) revealed that countries that apply the principles of fiqh siyasah tend to have a more transparent and accountable government system. This study is in line with the results of the researcher's analysis, where respondents who understand fiqh siyasah well report positive experiences in interactions between the community and the government. This shows that understanding fiqh siyasah can encourage community participation in the governance process.

Fiqh siyasah plays a role in improving social welfare. Hidayah (2022) noted that the principles of fiqh siyasah can be used as a reference in formulating pro-people public

policies. In this study, researchers found that respondents who believed that the principles of fiqh siyasah were applied in public policy tended to feel more satisfied with the quality of life of the community and had more trust in the government. This shows that the integration of fiqh siyasah in public policy can reduce social and economic disparities.

Although fiqh siyasah offers clear guidelines for state governance, challenges in its implementation remain. Research by Rahman (2020) shows that many Muslim countries face difficulties in implementing the principles of fiqh siyasah effectively. Differences in interpretation of Islamic law, resistance to change, and lack of adequate institutional support are some of the inhibiting factors. The results of the researcher's study confirmed that respondents who experienced confusion regarding the interpretation of fiqh siyasah tended to be skeptical of the government.

To overcome these challenges, open dialogue and public discussions involving various elements of society are needed. Hasan (2022) emphasized the importance of developing discussion forums where the public can explore and discuss the principles of fiqh siyasah. The researcher's research shows that respondents who participate in such discussions have a better understanding of fiqh siyasah and feel more involved in the governance process.

The results of the Pearson correlation analysis show that there is a significant positive relationship between the understanding of fiqh siyasah and the effectiveness of state administration. The correlation coefficient of 0.746 shows that the higher the respondents' understanding of fiqh siyasah, the higher the public's assessment of the government's effectiveness. This is in line with the theory of justice which states that a good understanding of justice can increase the legitimacy of the government.

study has important implications for policymakers. To improve the effectiveness of state administration, efforts need to be made to improve public understanding of fiqh siyasah. Educational programs that explain the principles of fiqh siyasah and their application in governance can help create a more informed and engaged society. In addition, public dialogue involving various elements of society should be encouraged to address confusion and increase trust in government.

This study shows that fiqh siyasah has an important role in state administration. A good understanding of fiqh siyasah contributes to increasing the effectiveness of government and social welfare. However, challenges in its implementation, such as differences in interpretation and lack of institutional support, need to be addressed through public dialogue and education programs. With these steps, it is hoped that fiqh siyasah can be implemented effectively, creating a more just and responsive government system to the needs of the community.

CONCLUSION

This study has successfully revealed a significant relationship between the understanding of fiqh siyasah and the effectiveness of state administration, using Pearson correlation analysis as the main method. The results of the analysis show a correlation coefficient of 0.746, which indicates a strong positive relationship between the two

variables. This study emphasizes that the higher the public's understanding of fiqh siyasah, the higher the public's assessment of the effectiveness of government administration.

The importance of fiqh siyasah in the context of statehood in Islam cannot be ignored. Fiqh siyasah provides the legal and ethical framework that underlies how leaders should carry out their responsibilities to the people. This is very relevant in creating a fair, transparent, and accountable government. Thus, education and public understanding of fiqh siyasah must be a priority, so that the principles contained therein can be effectively applied in public policy.

However, this study also found that challenges in the implementation of fiqh siyasah, such as differences in interpretation and lack of institutional support, need to be addressed. Efforts to educate the public about fiqh siyasah through educational programs and public dialogue are essential to increase public awareness and participation in the governance process. With these steps, it is hoped that fiqh siyasah can contribute significantly to better governance, create a more responsive governance system, and fulfill the aspirations of the community for justice and prosperity.

Overall, the results of this research emphasize that a good understanding of fiqh siyasah is not only a theory, but also an important element in effective government practice. Thus, it is hoped that this research can become a reference for policy makers, academics and the public to continue to explore and apply the values of fiqh siyasah in a modern context.

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