

Law And Morality In Perspective Sharia Economic Law

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Abstract

In contemporary culture, morality and law are frequently debated topics, especially in relation to Islamic economic law. Within the framework of Islamic economic law, this paper will examine the concepts and definitions of morality and law and how they interact and work together. Using descriptive and analytical techniques, the author examines the principles of Islamic economic law that are based on moral ideals such as justice, openness, and honesty. The author's consideration of how law and morality are used in Islamic economic practice emphasizes the importance of compatibility or incompatibility between law and morality. These studies show the interaction between morality and law in various contexts, including in Islamic economic practice. Therefore, it is imperative to harmonize law and morality in the application of Islamic economics to achieve the desired outcome, which is the creation of justice and prosperity for society.

Keywords: *Law; Morality; Sharia Economic Law*

1. INTRODUCTION

The aspects of law and morality are very important in learning and practicing Islamic economic concepts. Islamic economic law is a subfield of law that integrates economic and legal elements to produce a just and ethical economic system that upholds the teachings of Islam. In this regard, publications that discuss the relationship between law and morality in Islamic economic law are essential to understand the difficulties and obstacles associated with the application of economic systems in line with Islamic teachings.

The journal background of law and morality, from the point of view of Islamic economic law, is related to efforts to create detailed and comprehensive rules for policymakers, academics, and practitioners to follow when conducting economic activities in accordance with Islamic principles. An understanding of Islamic morals and sharia law is essential in this situation. Sharia law includes principles and regulations derived from the Quran and the Sunnah of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), which promote justice, equality, and defense of individual and societal rights.

Morality and law are two interrelated things. The field of Islamic economic law is one of the many fields that demonstrate this. These two concepts work well and often mix. While morality refers to the system of principles and values that people use to judge and guide their behavior in dealing with others and the environment, the concept of law refers to a set of rules and standards created by governments or other authorities to regulate human behavior in society.

Law and morality have a substantial interaction in the context of Islamic economic law. Islamic economic law was developed to provide fairness and balance in economic activities and is based on the moral teachings provided by sharia. The idea is that society will become more moral and financially responsible by instilling morality into Islamic economic law.

Law and morality often clash even though they have a close relationship in various situations. This conflict has the potential to harm social morality and undermine the effectiveness and fairness of the law. Therefore, more in-depth research is needed on the conceptual relationship between morality and law and how these concepts are applied and influence various fields, including Islamic economic law.

Therefore, the background of the journal *Law and Morality in the Perspective of Islamic Economic Law* reflects an effort to understand how the principles of Islamic law and morality can be a strong framework in building an economic system that is sustainable, inclusive, and consistent with religious teachings. We can move forward to achieve economic goals consistent with Islamic values in a changing world by continuing to produce high-quality research in this area.

Morality is very important from the point of view of Islamic economic law because economics must adhere to strict moral and ethical standards. Transparency, honesty, social responsibility, and fairness are some of them. These journals can explore how Islamic morality serves as a foundation for avoiding unethical business activities that have the potential to exacerbate injustice.

The study will discuss definitions and ideas about law and morality, their conceptual relationships, as well as their application and importance in Islamic economic law. This paper is intended to give readers a clearer understanding of the relationship between morality and law and the importance of maintaining this conformity in commercial transactions and society at large.

2. IMPLEMENTATION METHOD

This writing is written using a library research approach, namely by collecting and reviewing relevant materials such as books, scientific papers, articles, and journals related to the Islamic economic system. The procedures carried out in this literature study method include data reduction in the form of editing and summarizing to obtain important information about the core of the article, presenting data, drawing conclusions, verifying and reviewing the data obtained to obtain the right conclusions, and presenting data. (Roosinda et al, tt:42).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Concepts and Definitions of Law and Morality

Law and morality are important concepts for human existence. Both have a direct relationship with the way humans live and relate to their environment. Despite the relationship, the concepts of law and morality are very different from each other. (Kusuma, 2023)

Law can be summed up as instructions or directives issued by the state or government to regulate behavior in society. Typically, a law consists of a collection of requirements and

sanctions that are used to ensure those requirements are met. The laws enacted are intended to promote social peace while protecting the rights and interests of the people. (Tjandra, 2021)

Morality is a set of principles and rules that direct how people behave in everyday life. Morality is the concept of what is good or bad, right or wrong, and how it relates to values that are highly valued in society. Moral principles are essentially social conventions and often relate to a person's moral obligations to his environment. (Tardjono, 2023)

The main difference between law and morality is the source of authority or power that controls it. The government or state, which is the highest authority, makes laws, but morality is a value system established by society. Despite these differences, law and morality support each other through the coordination of social life. (Jurdi, 2022)

Morality often influences the formulation of laws or legal policies in legal settings. For example, moral beliefs about the importance of protecting the environment often have an impact on legal legislation relating to environmental issues. In the same way, moral convictions about the importance of upholding human dignity impact legislative policy on human rights issues. (Anshori, 2018)

In addition, there are cases where morality and law do not always go hand in hand. There are cases where state or federal laws or policies are deemed incompatible with the moral principles upheld by society. In such cases, individuals often request revisions or modifications to the law to better conform to the moral principles upheld.

Islamic moral principles are essential for regulating economic and commercial systems within the context of Islamic law. The moral conception of Islamic economic law is reflected in sharia concepts such as justice, balance, and community. Islamic economic law takes into account social and moral factors in addition to economic factors. (Faniyah, 2023)

In this situation, morality and law complement each other and are related within the framework of Islamic economic law. Based on the high moral ideals of Islam, Islamic economic law creates a legal framework and institutions to control human economic behavior. Islamic economic law is used in this context to advance broader moral and social goals as well as economic objectives. (Purwanto, 2015)

To study and understand a wide range of legal and social issues, it is essential to have a solid understanding of legal terms, concepts, and definitions of law and morality. Moral concepts and standards have a significant influence on the laws and regulations that guide the economic activity of society within Islamic economic law. Therefore, studying and understanding legal and social issues related to human life requires a solid understanding of the terms and meanings of law and morality. (Marzuki, 2021)

3.2 The Conceptual Relationship Between Law and Morality

The conceptual relationship between law and morality has been a hot topic during the evolution of human thought. Law and morality are closely related and influence each other's functions in regulating human life. Law is a state or federal law that controls how citizens behave in public, whereas morality deals with ethical principles and values that determine what society views as right and bad. (Budiarta, 2018)

Sometimes people think of law and morality as two different and different ideas. Other schools of view hold that morality and law are closely related and indistinguishable. This

viewpoint argues that the moral ideals accepted by society and codified by the state or government into law are what lead to rules or regulations.

In some cases, such as in Islamic economic law, there is a close relationship between law and morality. Islamic economic law is based on moral principles found in the Quran and Sunnah, such as justice, honesty, and transparency. In this regard, law and morality work together to advance a just and beneficial society. (Dimiyati, 2007)

Morality and law can work well together in real life. By setting standards of moral behavior, morality, for example, can fill the gap left by law when it comes to controlling human behavior. On the other hand, when morality is not enough to control human behavior, laws may offer fines or penalties to encourage behavior that conforms to moral standards.

The conceptual relationship between law and morality is very close in the context of Islamic economic law because Islamic economic law is based on Islamic moral and ethical principles found in the teachings of the Quran and Hadith. Islamic economic law thus includes not only the regulations governing financial transactions but also the moral standards that should be applied in daily economic activities. (Surya, 2017)

Morality is considered an important component to be applied in economic activities because Islamic economic law seeks to promote social justice and the benefit of mankind. For example, Islamic economic law incorporates moral principles such as transparency, honesty, equality, justice, wisdom, and blessings. (Purwanto, 2018)

However, the way Islamic economic law conceptualizes the relationship between morality and law can be just as confusing and lead to ethical confusion. Islamic economic law addresses a wide range of moral issues, including how to regulate harmful financial transactions, how to use interest in financial transactions, how to protect intellectual property rights, and how to establish moral guidelines that must be adhered to when pursuing corporate profits. (Nuralam, 2018)

To create a just and durable economic system for society, morality and law must coexist according to Islamic economic law. Islamic economic law provides the way for more just economic growth that maintains Islamic ideals by integrating morality and law.

3.3 Application of Law and Morality in the Context of Sharia Economic Law

The application of morality and law is very important within the framework of Islamic economic law. Islamic economic law is a legal structure based on Islamic principles, and as such, it strongly emphasizes morality in all areas. The principles of Islamic economic law, which are based on Islamic moral and ethical ideals including justice, openness, order, and social responsibility, demonstrate this. (Anshori, 2018)

Islamic economic law impacts how law and morality are applied, which impacts how societies, companies, and financial institutions conduct their economic activities. For example, parties to economic transactions must abide by the norms of fairness, agreement, and transparency in Islamic economic law. Islamic investment, financing, and banking should also consider Islamic values and ethics, including prohibiting gambling, price manipulation, and product hoarding. (Faniyah, 2017)

How law and morality are applied in the context of Islamic economic law has an impact on people's behavior and awareness when engaging in economic activities. By focusing on the moral aspects of transactions, for example, society can encourage improved economic

governance and social responsibility. This has the potential to improve people's welfare and economic development.

However, there are some challenges and obstacles when trying to apply morals and laws within the confines of Islamic economic law. These are just some of the problems that arise, such as the lack of public awareness and understanding of the basics of Islamic economic law, the existence of economic practices that are contrary to Islamic moral and ethical standards, and others.

To overcome these challenges and obstacles, continuous efforts are needed to increase public understanding and awareness of the moral and legal foundations of Islamic economics. Collaboration between the government, academia, and Islamic financial institutions is also needed to develop economic processes that conform to Islamic moral and ethical standards. (Abdullah, 2020)

Islamic economics differs from conventional economics in several ways, therefore it is very important to uphold morality and law in this environment. Sharia law, taken from the Quran and Hadith, must be followed in all financial transactions that are compatible with the Islamic economy. Among its guiding principles are justice, balance, freedom, security, and well-being. Therefore, the use of law and morality is necessary to enforce adherence to these goals.

Islamic economic law combines the notions of morality and law. In Islamic economics, the purpose of legislation is to promote fairness and balance in commercial transactions. However, successful economic activity cannot be generated only by complying with the law. Morality must also be considered because it can provide a strong ethical foundation for economic activity. (Mubayyinah, 2019)

The management of zakat is one example of how law and morality are applied in Islamic economics. One example of how law and morality are applied in Islamic economics is the management of zakat. Zakat obliges every Muslim to give a portion of their income to those in need. With respect to the principles of justice and balance, zakat should be administered in accordance with Islamic law in a straightforward and effective manner. However, zakat administrations sometimes participate in unethical practices, such as secret collection of zakat or purposeless use of zakat. Therefore, morality must also be taken into account in the management of zakat so that the concept of justice and balance can be applied properly. (Tahir, 2023)

To defend the basic principles of sharia, such as justice, balance, freedom, security, and prosperity, Islamic economics must apply law and morality. Morality and legality work together in this regard to sustain economic growth.

Moreover, how moral principles such as justice, integrity, and social responsibility are implemented within the framework of Islamic economic law shows how these principles can contribute to the development of a more just and sustainable economic system. This publication will examine more closely how law and morality can be used in Islamic economic practices to create a more just and sustainable economic system.

In this regard, it is very important to understand the guiding principles of Islamic economic law and its moral underpinnings. Some of them are environmental sustainability, social responsibility, justice, freedom, and obedience to the law. Islamic economics is based on moral teachings such as integrity, justice, cooperation, and openness. (Dakhoir, 2017)

Islamic economic activities must also be carried out under the strict supervision of recognized institutions such as the Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI) and the Islamic Banking and Finance Supervisory Agency (Bapepam-LK). This must be done so that Islamic economic activities are morally and legally acceptable. (Benefactor, 2018)

4. CONCLUSION

Law and morality are two concepts that are interrelated and impact each other. Laws govern how people behave and interact with each other in society, whereas morality establishes moral principles and rules that direct people's behavior.

In the context of Islamic economic law, morality is essential to determine economic practices and policies. To ensure that benefits to the masses are placed above personal gains, every economic choice must be made according to moral principles such as honesty, fairness, and empathy.

Conflicting laws and values can have a negative impact on society and the environment. Therefore, it is very important for everyone to understand the importance of maintaining morality and law in every decision and deed, especially in the context of Islamic economics.

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