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GROUP : D1IC2104B

TOPIC : THE ROLE OF COMPARATIVE FIQH IN MUAMALAT

ASSESSMENT : ASSIGNMENT

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STUDENT DECLARATION

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

We hereby acknowledge that in fact all the work in the preparation of this academic work is the result of our own efforts and works except as expressly stated.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Above all we would like to praise to the Almighty God Allah SWT for His blessing and guidance, as without it we would not be able to complete this assignment the way it should be completed.

First of all, we want to express our deepest gratitude to our lecturer Dr Ahmad Mursyidi Bin Mustapha for assisting, guiding, and providing guidance to us to complete this assignment successfully. His suggestion and encouragement help us coordinating this task well, especially in writing this case study. It is an honour to work under his guidance. We are incredibly grateful for what he has done for us.

Last but not least, we also would like to express our sincere appreciation to our group members who always give their best efforts tirelessly in completing this assignment. They always there to give their support and help whenever the circumstances are not in our favours while doing this assignment

Finally, we have also faced various difficulties and challenges but with the blessings of Allah S.W.T and the support of all parties involved; we have not given up hope in completing this task. That's all thank you.

TABLE OF CONTENT

NO.	ITEM	PAGE
	STUDENT DECLARATION	i
	ACKNOWLEDGMENT	ii
1.0	DEFINITION OF FIQH MUQARAN	1
2.0	DEFINITION OF ISLAMIC FINANCE	2
3.0	PROPER FIQH INSTRUMENT IN MUAMALAT	3
	3.1 TYPES OF CONTRACT	4
4.0	ISSUE OF ISLAMIC FINANCE IN COMPARATIVE FIQH	7
5.0	THE CONDITION OF COMPARISON IN COMPARATIVE FIQH	10
6.0	STEP OF COMPARISON IN FIQH MUQARAN	12
7.0	ROLE OF COMPARATIVE FIQH IN MUAMALAT	13
	CONCLUSION	15
	REFERENCE	17

1.0 DEFINITION OF FIQH MUQARAN

There are several definitions of the meaning of Muqaran jurisprudence expressed by Muslim scholars, among them are as follows. Muqaran jurisprudence is a science that collects the opinions of an ikhtilafiyah problem in fiqh, collects, examines and studies and discusses the arguments of each opinion objectively, to be able to know the strongest opinion, that is, the opinion supported by the strongest arguments, and most in accordance with the spirit, principles, and general principles of Islamic Sharia.

Muqaran jurisprudence or in other terms called Mazdhab Comparison is a science that discusses the opinions of jurists (Mujtahidin) and their arguments on various problems, both those that are agreed upon and those that are disputed by comparing their respective arguments, that is by discussing the arguments- arguments put forward by mujtahidin to find the strongest opinion. There are seven keywords related to this, namely: Imam mujtahid, method of istinbath law, fiqh material, madhhab as a fiqh stream that later became a community, supporter/follower groups, legal terms used, and the fiqh work of Imam Madzhab.

The definition of Fiqh Muqaran According to Syeikh Mahmud Syaltut is to collect the opinions of mujtahid imams following arguments about a disputed problem and then compare and discuss the arguments with each other to find the strongest opinion. In the study of jurisprudence, Muqaran will be very closely related to the differences of jurisprudence, as the reasons for these differences are as follows:

- I Difference in understanding the pronunciation of Nash.
- II Differences in hadith problems.
- III Differences in the understanding and use of linguistic rules nash.
- IV Differences in placing opposing arguments.
- V Differences about qiyas.
- VI Differences in the use of legal arguments.
- VII The difference in the Nash problem
- VIII Differences in the understanding of the law.