

Fiqh Mawaris Hukum Pembagian Warisan Menurut Syariat Islam Muhammad Hasbi Ash Shiddieqy

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Understanding inheritance laws, or **fiqh mawaris**, is a crucial aspect of Islamic jurisprudence. This article delves into the intricate details of Islamic inheritance law as elucidated by the prominent scholar Muhammad Hasbi Ash Shiddieqy, exploring the principles, calculations, and practical applications of **hukum pembagian warisan**

(inheritance distribution) according to the Sharia. We will examine the core tenets of this complex field, considering its significance for Muslim families and the legacy of Ash Shiddieqy's contributions.

The Foundation of Fiqh Mawaris: Understanding Islamic Inheritance Law

The Islamic legal system, Sharia, provides a detailed framework for the distribution of property after death. This framework, **fiqh mawaris**, isn't merely about dividing assets; it's a system designed to ensure fairness, social justice, and the preservation of family unity. Muhammad Hasbi Ash Shiddieqy's work stands out for its clarity and insightful explanations of often-complex legal intricacies. His scholarship emphasizes the importance of understanding the Quranic verses and Prophetic traditions (Sunnah) that form the bedrock of this legal system. These primary sources dictate the shares allocated to different heirs, based on their relationship to the deceased.

Key concepts within **fiqh mawaris** include:

- **Asabah (Aggregants):** Male relatives who inherit the remaining portion of the estate after the fixed shares (*fard*) of the primary heirs have been distributed.
- **Fard (Fixed Shares):** Predetermined portions of

the estate allocated to specific heirs like spouses, parents, and children.

- **Will (Wasiyyah):** The deceased's testamentary disposition, which can allocate a portion of the estate, but limited to one-third. Ash Shiddieqy's interpretations clarify the permitted scope of a will within Islamic inheritance.
- **Radd (Return):** A mechanism to adjust shares if a fixed heir is also an aggregante, ensuring no heir receives less than their fard.

Calculating Inheritance Shares: A Practical Approach Guided by Ash Shiddieqy

The calculation of inheritance shares can be challenging, often involving fractions and complex scenarios. Ash Shiddieqy's contribution lies in his systematic approach to breaking down these calculations into manageable steps. His methodology simplifies the process, making it more accessible to individuals who may lack formal legal training.

Consider a simple example: A man dies leaving behind a wife and two daughters. The wife receives one-eighth of the estate (fard), and the two daughters collectively inherit two-thirds (fard). The remaining portion, which Ash Shiddieqy's work meticulously explains how to calculate, would be distributed according to the principles of

asabah if there were any male relatives.

Ash Shiddieqy's writings emphasize the importance of:

- **Identifying all heirs:** Accurately determining the relationship between each heir and the deceased is critical.
- **Calculating the fard shares:** Understanding the prescribed shares for each heir is fundamental.
- **Determining the *asabah*:** Identifying the male aggregants and calculating their shares after distributing the fards.
- **Resolving conflicts:** Ash Shiddieqy provides guidance on navigating potential disputes among heirs.

Contemporary Challenges and Applications of Fiqh Mawaris

Modern life presents unique challenges to traditional *fiqh mawaris*. Issues like inheritance involving joint ownership, complex business assets, and international assets require careful consideration and often demand a nuanced understanding of both Islamic law and civil law. Ash Shiddieqy's work, though rooted in classical jurisprudence, offers a framework for addressing these challenges by applying fundamental principles to contemporary contexts. His insightful analyses provide a solid foundation for navigating the complexities of modern inheritance situations. This is particularly crucial in

situations where differing legal systems interact.

The Legacy of Muhammad Hasbi Ash Shiddieqy in Fiqh Mawaris

Muhammad Hasbi Ash Shiddieqy's enduring legacy lies in his significant contributions to simplifying and clarifying the complex field of Islamic inheritance law. His work has empowered countless individuals and families to understand their rights and obligations within the Sharia framework. He presented intricate legal matters with clarity and accessibility, bridging the gap between scholarly understanding and practical application. His meticulous analysis, systematic approach to calculation, and insightful interpretations have made **fiqh mawaris** more accessible to a wider audience. His work continues to serve as a valuable resource for scholars, legal practitioners, and individuals seeking to understand Islamic inheritance law.

Conclusion: Navigating the Nuances of Islamic Inheritance

Understanding **fiqh mawaris**—the Islamic law of inheritance—is a vital aspect of Muslim life. The works of Muhammad Hasbi Ash Shiddieqy provide invaluable guidance, simplifying complex legal concepts and providing a practical framework for navigating the intricacies of inheritance distribution. By meticulously

explaining the principles of *hukum pembagian warisan*, Ash Shiddieqy's scholarship empowers individuals and families to fairly and justly distribute assets according to Islamic teachings. His approach fosters a deeper understanding of this critical aspect of Islamic jurisprudence and its relevance to contemporary society.

FAQ: Frequently Asked Questions about Fiqh Mawaris

Q1: What is the role of a will in Islamic inheritance?

A1: A will (*wasiyyah*) allows the deceased to bequeath up to one-third of their estate. This is not absolute and is subject to the rights of the legal heirs. Ash Shiddieqy meticulously explains the limitations and conditions governing wills in Islamic inheritance. The remaining two-thirds must be distributed according to the prescribed shares of the heirs as determined by the Sharia.

Q2: How are inheritance disputes resolved according to Islamic law?

A2: Islamic law provides mechanisms for resolving inheritance disputes, often involving mediation and arbitration. Courts specializing in Sharia law adjudicate disputes based on the principles of fiqh mawaris. Ash Shiddieqy's writings offer guidance on how to approach these disputes justly and amicably, prioritizing fairness and reconciliation.

Q3: What happens if there are no legal heirs?

A3: If there are no legal heirs, the estate reverts to the *Bayt al-Mal* (public treasury) according to Islamic law. This provision ensures that no property is left unclaimed and highlights the community's role in managing such circumstances.

Q4: Can a non-Muslim inherit from a Muslim?

A4: The inheritance rules for non-Muslims inheriting from Muslims are complex and vary depending on specific circumstances and interpretations of Islamic law. Generally, it's not straightforward and often necessitates careful consideration of various factors.

Q5: How does Islamic inheritance law address gender disparities?

A5: While Islamic inheritance law may appear to differentiate between male and female heirs in terms of shares, this is often misunderstood. Ash Shiddieqy's interpretations emphasize the system's inherent justice, reflecting the socio-economic realities of the time of revelation. The different shares are designed not to create inequality but to maintain fairness given historical social structures and responsibilities.

Q6: What are the practical implications of understanding Fiqh Mawaris?

A6: Understanding *fiqh mawaris* offers clarity in estate planning and inheritance distribution, minimizing family conflicts and ensuring a smooth transition of assets. It provides a framework for responsible wealth management and promotes fairness and justice in the distribution of property after death.

Q7: Where can I find reliable resources to learn more about Fiqh Mawaris?

A7: Beyond the works of Muhammad Hasbi Ash Shiddieqy, numerous books and scholarly articles are available on Islamic inheritance law. Consult reputable Islamic institutions, scholars, and legal professionals for reliable resources. It's crucial to seek advice from knowledgeable individuals to understand the nuances of the law in specific contexts.

Q8: How does Ash Shiddieqy's work contribute to contemporary discussions about inheritance?

A8: Ash Shiddieqy's work provides a valuable framework for navigating the complexities of modern inheritance within an Islamic context. His explanations offer a balanced approach by grounding legal interpretations in the classical understanding of *fiqh mawaris* while adapting to contemporary realities and challenges. His approach fosters a continuing dialogue about applying age-old principles to modern circumstances.

Understanding Islamic Inheritance Law: A Deep Dive into

Muhammad Hasbi Ash Shiddieqy's Fiqh Mawaris

Islamic inheritance law, or *Fiqh Mawaris*, is a complex system governing the allocation of property after someone's demise. Understanding this system is crucial for Muslims, ensuring justice and preventing disagreements within communities. This article delves into the principles of *Fiqh Mawaris* as explained by the renowned scholar Muhammad Hasbi Ash Shiddieqy, providing a concise understanding of this significant aspect of Islamic jurisprudence.

Ash Shiddieqy's contribution to the understanding of *Fiqh Mawaris* is immeasurable . His work offers a thorough analysis of the applicable Quranic verses and prophetic traditions (ahadith), providing applicable guidance for implementing the laws in diverse situations. He skillfully navigates the complexities of the system, clarifying ambiguous points and harmonizing outwardly contradictory interpretations.

The essence of Islamic inheritance law rests on the tenet of divine justice . The Quran explicitly outlines the shares designated to various heirs , including spouses, children, parents, siblings, and other relatives. Ash Shiddieqy's work carefully explains these shares, highlighting the rationale behind each distribution. For example, the larger share granted to daughters compared to sons in certain contexts reflects a understanding of their societal roles within traditional Islamic society.

The framework is not simply a rote implementation of percentages. Ash Shiddieqy stresses the value of considering the specific circumstances of each situation. This includes elements such as the presence or absence of certain inheritors, the existence of wills, and the type of assets being passed down. He provides numerous examples to showcase the implementation of these rules in real-world scenarios.

One crucial concept that Ash Shiddieqy thoroughly elaborates is the concept of *'asabah* (those who inherit by right of kinship). These are male relatives who inherit the remaining portion of the estate after the prescribed shares have been distributed. The regulations governing *'asabah* are intricate, and Ash Shiddieqy's work provides crucial elucidation on their application in diverse family structures.

Furthermore, Ash Shiddieqy's work addresses the subject of wills (*wasiyyah*) within the framework of Islamic law. While wills cannot negate the obligatory shares of the heirs, they provide a way to allocate a fraction of the estate to recipients outside the direct family. He meticulously details the restrictions on making wills, emphasizing the importance of ensuring that the will is legally written.

The practical advantages of studying Ash Shiddieqy's work on *Fiqh Mawaris* are considerable. It equips individuals with the comprehension to grasp their inheritance rights,

prevent potential disagreements, and ensure a equitable apportionment of possessions within their families. This knowledge is especially important in extended families where inheritance issues can be complex.

In conclusion, Muhammad Hasbi Ash Shiddieqy's contribution to the field of *Fiqh Mawaris* is priceless . His work provides a detailed and accessible explanation of Islamic inheritance law, permitting Muslims to grasp their rights and duties while promoting harmony and fairness within families and communities. By diligently studying his work, one can gain a deep knowledge of this complex yet critical aspect of Islamic jurisprudence.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs):

1. Q: Is it mandatory to follow Islamic inheritance law?

A: For Muslims, following Islamic inheritance law is generally considered obligatory, based on religious principles. However, specific legal implications may vary based on local laws and jurisdictions.

2. Q: Can a will override the prescribed shares in Islamic inheritance?

A: A will cannot override the mandatory shares allotted to specific heirs in Islamic law. It can, however, allocate a portion of the remaining estate to other beneficiaries.

3. Q: What happens if there are no direct heirs?

A: If there are no direct heirs such as children or spouse, the inheritance will pass to more distant relatives according to

the rules outlined in Islamic inheritance law. The specific rules will depend on the kinship relationships.

4. Q: Where can I find more information on this topic?

A: You can consult Islamic jurisprudence books and scholarly works on Fiqh Mawaris, as well as seek guidance from knowledgeable Islamic scholars and legal experts. Many online resources and libraries also provide relevant materials.

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