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Fiqh Principles in Debt Recording: A Systematic and Holistic Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Abstract This research analyzes the application of fiqhiyah principles in debt practices within Muslim communities, focusing on improving compliance with sharia principles through a transparent and efficient digital recording system. The research methodology employs a content analysis approach to classical and modern literature analysis, followed by a comparative study to identify convergence points between fiqhiyah principles and digital system requirements. Integration is carried out through systematic mapping of fiqhiyah principles relevant to digital system components such as smart contracts and blockchain, taking into account sharia compliance aspects at each implementation stage. The research results show that the application of principles such as "Al-Umur bi Maqasidiha" and "Al-Yaqin La Yuzalu bi Asy-Syak" can create a fairer transaction system and reduce conflict risks, especially when combined with blockchain technology. The resulting integration framework aligns seven main fiqhiyah principles with five components of the digital recording system. The research concludes the importance of cooperation between Islamic financial institutions and regulators to develop integrated recording standards.

INTRODUCTION

The digital transformation within financial systems has posed significant challenges for the Muslim community in adhering to Sharia principles. According to Hassan & Abdullah (2023), more than 65% of global financial transactions are now conducted digitally, while Sharia-compliant recording systems lag behind in technological adoption. Rahman et al. (2022) discovered that 78% of Islamic financial institutions face difficulties integrating fiqh muamalah principles with digital systems, compounded by the lack of standardization in Sharia-compliant digital recording (Nurhayati & Zulkifli, 2023).

In Indonesia, Azhari's (2023) research revealed that 82% of debt transactions between Muslims are still conducted without adequate digital recording, despite the Qur'an, in Surah Al-Baqarah verse 282, emphasizing the importance of accurate documentation. Al-Qaradawi (2022)

affirmed that the application of technology in Sharia-compliant financial recording is not merely an option but a dharuriyah necessity to safeguard wealth (hifdz al-mal).

The technical challenges include validating Sharia compliance in smart contracts (Abdullah et al., 2023), integrating blockchain systems with fiqh muamalah principles (Zulkifli & Rahman, 2023), standardizing digital formats for Sharia documents (Hassan & Mohammed, 2022), and ensuring personal data protection in line with maqashid shariah (Nurhayati et al., 2023). The urgency of modernization is further supported by findings from Ibrahim & Ahmad (2023), which demonstrate that implementing Sharia-compliant digital recording systems can enhance transaction efficiency by up to 75%.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study employs a qualitative approach using content analysis and comparative methods. The selection of literature sources was based on specific criteria, including: (a) classical texts focusing on major works from the four schools of thought regarding fiqh principles in muamalah, (b) contemporary journals (2019–2024) from Scopus Q1-Q2 and Sinta 1-2 publications in the fields of Islamic Finance and Financial Technology, and (c) technical documentation such as white papers on sharia-compliant blockchain systems and AAOIFI standards.

Data analysis was conducted in stages using NVIVO software for thematic coding, followed by comparative analysis to align the principles with technological requirements. Validation was performed through source triangulation and peer review by experts in sharia and technology. The analysis process adhered to the framework developed by Hassan & Abdullah (2023), which has been proven effective in integrating sharia principles with digital technology.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Framework for Implementing Fiqh Principles in Digital Systems

The implementation of fiqh principles in digital financial systems is built upon seven interconnected fundamental principles. Al-Umur bi Maqasidiha serves as the first principle, governing the aspects of intention and purpose in transactions. According to Hassan & Abdullah (2023), this principle ensures that every digital transaction has a clear contract and lawful purpose, validated through an automated verification system.

The second principle, Al-Yaqin La Yuzalu bi Asy-Syak, ensures transactional certainty through a digital validation system. Rahman & Nurhayati (2023) explain that this principle is implemented via a multi-layered verification mechanism that includes transaction data validation and digital confirmation. This system has successfully reduced transactional discrepancies by up to 92%.

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Al-Ashlu fil Muamalah Al-Ibahah, as the third principle, provides a foundation for adopting modern technologies such as smart contracts and blockchain. Zulkifli et al. (2023) state that this principle enables the integration of new technologies as long as they do not conflict with sharia, which is translated into technical parameters within smart contracts.

The fourth principle, Ad-Dhararu Yuzal, is applied through risk mitigation systems and data backups. Ibrahim et al. (2023) demonstrate that the implementation of this principle in digital system architecture has successfully prevented losses from system failures by up to 85%. Automated backup systems and data encryption serve as the technical manifestations of this principle.

Al-Adatu Muhakkamah, as the fifth principle, facilitates modern adaptation and the development of user-friendly digital interfaces. Nurhayati & Zulkifli (2023) note that this principle enables systems to adapt to modern user habits while maintaining sharia compliance.

The sixth principle, Al-Kharaju bid Dhaman, is applied in profit and risk management. Hassan & Mohammed (2023) explain that this principle is realized through algorithms for profit sharing and integrated risk management systems, ensuring fairness for all involved parties.

The final principle, At-Tabi' Tabi', is implemented in database integration and synchronization systems. Abdullah et al. (2023) demonstrate that this principle forms the foundation for developing integrated system architectures, enabling interoperability across platforms while maintaining the integrity of sharia-compliant data.

This framework creates a comprehensive digital ecosystem where each fiqh principle is translated into interdependent technical components. Azhari (2023) notes that this implementation framework has increased the operational efficiency of Islamic financial institutions by up to 75% while maintaining a high level of sharia compliance.

Empirical research conducted on 150 Islamic financial institutions in Southeast Asia yielded significant results. Abdullah et al. (2023) report that 73% of institutions experienced improved efficiency after adopting digital record-keeping systems, with transaction processing times reduced from an average of 48 hours to 2 hours. Record-keeping errors decreased by 92%, while operational costs were reduced by 45%.

According to Zulkifli et al. (2023), the implementation of sharia-compliant blockchain utilizes a Proof of Authority (PoA) model validated by the Sharia Board. This framework incorporates smart contracts with integrated sharia parameters, multi-signature wallets for layered verification, and automated compliance checks powered by AI. Rahman & Nurhayati (2023) developed technical specifications for smart contracts with comprehensive sharia validation components.

Workflow for Implementing Fiqh Principles in Sharia-Compliant Digital Systems

The implementation of sharia-compliant digital systems follows a systematic and integrated process. The workflow begins with the transaction input stage, where transaction data is entered into

the system. Hassan & Abdullah (2023) explain that this stage is equipped with a user-friendly interface that ensures data completeness in compliance with sharia requirements.

Once the data is entered, the system automatically conducts sharia validation as the first approval gateway. According to Rahman et al. (2023), this validation process uses algorithms developed based on sharia parameters set by the Sharia Supervisory Board. If a transaction is deemed valid, it proceeds to the smart contract stage. However, if any non-compliance with sharia principles is detected, the transaction is returned for data revision. Nurhayati (2023) notes that this validation stage successfully prevents 85% of potentially non-compliant transactions from entering the system.

Validated transactions are then processed through smart contracts, which automatically execute the contractual agreements. Zulkifli & Rahman (2023) describe this stage as one where each transaction is recorded on the blockchain, creating an immutable audit trail. Transaction data is subsequently stored in a digital ledger integrated with an automated reporting system, enabling enhanced transparency and accountability.

The next stage is automated reporting, which generates comprehensive documentation of transactions. Ibrahim et al. (2023) explain that this system produces reports covering financial aspects and sharia compliance in real time. These reports then serve as input for the sharia audit process, the final verification stage to ensure adherence to sharia principles.

During the sharia audit process, transactions are thoroughly re-examined. If the audit results confirm compliance, the transaction is finalized and recorded permanently. However, if non-compliance is identified, the transaction is returned for review. Hassan & Mohammed (2023) note that the implementation of this integrated audit system has increased transaction process efficiency by 75% and reduced the risk of sharia non-compliance by 82%.

This entire workflow forms a continuous cycle in which each stage incorporates control and validation mechanisms to ensure sharia compliance. Azhari & Hassan (2023) emphasize that this system not only enhances operational efficiency but also strengthens the integrity of sharia-compliant financial transactions in the digital era.

Practical Application of Fiqh Principles

The principle of Al-Umur bi Maqasidiha serves as the primary foundation for validating transaction purposes. Hassan & Mohammed (2023) demonstrate that the application of this principle in smart contracts can prevent 89% of transactions that might otherwise violate sharia principles. Meanwhile, the principle of Al-Yaqin La Yuzalu bi Asy-Syak is applied in a multi-layered data validation system, which, according to Nurhayati (2023), has successfully reduced transaction disputes by 78%.

Standardization and Monitoring

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Ibrahim et al. (2023) developed a sharia monitoring dashboard that includes real-time transaction tracking, automated tagging for potential sharia violations, and a complete audit trail. This system has been implemented in several Islamic banks, achieving a 92% success rate in detecting sharia non-compliance.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that integrating fiqh principles with digital technology is not only feasible but also an urgent necessity. Proper implementation can enhance operational efficiency by up to 75% and reduce the risk of sharia non-compliance by 82% (Hassan & Abdullah, 2023).

Practical Recommendations

1. Development of Digital Infrastructure
- Implement sharia-compliant blockchain with automated validation.
- Develop smart contracts with integrated sharia parameters.
- Conduct real-time system audits.
2. Strengthening Institutional Capacity
- Provide training for human resources in Islamic financial technology.
- Establish dedicated units for digital product development.
- Standardize operational procedures.
3. Implementation Roadmap (3 Phases)

   Phase 1 (0–6 months): Formation of teams and training.

   Phase 2 (6–12 months): Pilot project implementation.

   Phase 3 (12–24 months): Full implementation and evaluation.

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