Economic Legal Minds By Al-Ghazali

Ramsito Jeri

IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon

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ABSTRACT

Al-Ghazali is a scholar whose ideas are concerned with the state of society. Some of his work deals with the improvement of social life at that time. The writing of this article aims to examine the work of Al Ghazali and connect it with the economic and political situation in the life of Al-Ghazali. The method used is the descriptive method. The results show that Al-Ghazali is a scholar who cares about the problems of society, including the economic problems of society.

Keywords: economic law, al Ghazali, Islamic economy, economic thinking
JEL Code: B00, D1, N00, P4
grouped into a voluntary exchange and market evolution, production, barter and money evolution, and the role of state and public finances.

From these two opinions, the author emphasizes the thought of economic law of al Ghazali by relating it to the economic and political circumstances in his lifetime.

**METHODOLOGY**

The method used for writing this article is by using a descriptive method. According to Suryabrata (2012: 76), descriptive research is research that intends to make pencandraan (description) about the situations or events. the data collection techniques we use are literature review or literature study.

**DISCUSSION**

A. Overview of Al Ghazali Biography

1. Travel (rihlah) ilmiah

   According to the Kurds (2010: 6), Imam al Ghazali was originally named Zainuddin Abu Hamid Muhammad ibn Muhammad Ghazali Thusi Shafi'i. al Ghazali was born in 450 AH / 1058 CE in the city of Thus, Khurasan Province, Persia, Iran. His father was a fair, working as a spinner (ghazal) fleece and selling it in a shop in the market. The name al Ghazali is attributed to this spinning work (ghazl).

   Imam al-Ghazali began his education in the city of Thus, then to Jurjan, and then moved to Naisabur in 470 H, met the famous Imam of Juwaini as Imam Haramain, studied to him until his death. He studied fiqh and ikhtilaf madzhab-madhhab, studied science mantiq (logic) as the philosophers, so that became the best person in all that. Information according to the Kurds (2010: 7) In 488 H al-Ghazali went to the land of Hijaz to perform the hajj duties, then to Damascus and to the Bait al Maqdis for some time. It was in this rihlah time that he composed his monumental work, ihya 'Tulum al-din, as well as several other essays. After a while, he went to the Naisabur and went back to teach in Madrasah Islamiyah. In al Iqtishad fi al I'tiqad mentioned that his return to Naisabur is under the command of sulthan to teach again. In this hometown, he spent the rest of his life until his death in 505 H at the age of about 54 years.

2. The Thrill of Thought

   In the book of al Munqidz min al deal, a book written by al Ghazali at the end of his life, he stated that since the teenager before the age of 20, to the time of writing the book al Munqidz min al deal this is the age of 50 years, he has experienced a long journey of thought. studying Sufism to discover the secret flavors of his gentleness, paintings and qualities, (such as a priest) that make doubts clear, take tasawwuf for himself, shelter on his kalam al Asy'ary and his Fiqh Al Syafi'I, and composed the books between his kalam al Asy'ary and his Fiqh Al Syafi'I.

   Until the end of his life, he left a lot of papers that discuss various scientific disciplines. Among the works are:
   a. In the field of Fiqh madzhab Syafi'i: al Wasith, al Basith, al Wajiz, and al kholashah.
   b. In other fields of science:
      - Ihya 'Ulim al din, al Arbain, al asma' al husna, al Mustashfa, and al Mankhul (Ushul fiqh)
      - Bidayah al Hidayah and al Ma'khad (ikhtilafat)
      - Tahshin al Ma'khad, kimiya al sa'adah (in Parsi)
      - al Munqidz min al dladal, Kasf ulum al akhirah, al treatise al qudsiyah, al fatawa, mizan al 'amal, Qawashim al bathiniyah, al Mustadhhary, Haqiqah al ruh, Asrar mu'amalat al din,' Aqidah al mishbah, al Manhaj al A'la, Akhlaq al

B. Political Situation In Imam Al Ghazali's Life

According to Hasjmy (1979: 243) During the reign of the Bani Abasiyah, there were repeated changes in the pattern of Islamic culture in accordance with changes in the political, economic and social fields. Imam al Ghazali lived during a period of political and intellectual disputes in the second half of the 5th-century hijriyah (11th century BC), the third round of the Abasiyah dynasty. A span of time when within the Islamic Caliphate under Abasiyah rule centered in Baghdad there was division, political and military weakness, moral degradation, stagnation (stagnation) and khumul (pleasure to be alone) in thought.

According to Hasjmy (1979: 7) In the year 447 AH / 1055 AD (3 years before al-Ghazali was born) the Buwaihi power which has accompanied the Abasiyah caliphs in Baghdad for 113 years has ended. The end of this Buwaihi power with the appearance of cool people. The Buwaihi dynasty was a predominantly Persian dynasty and Shiite, while the Seljuk Dynasty was a dynastic dominated by Sunni-minded Turks.

Mufradi (1997: 123) states that the Buwaihi Period started in 320H / 932 AD until the year 447 H / 1055 AD Buwaihi society is a Dailam tribe originating from the Syirdil Rwandan tribe of the Jilan plateau south of the Caspian Sea. After the Kuwaiti dynasty ended, the Seljuks then took over the Caliphate in Baghdad.

Information according to Hasmy (1979: 8) Mulk Tughrul since 451 AH / 1059 AD (1 year after Imam al-Ghazali was born) has settled in the city of Baghdad, taking power in the capital of Seljuk empire in Central Asia, the capital of Naisapur. He also raised his nephew, Alp Arslan to domicile there. That's because Mulk Tughrul defender has no offspring.

C. The Economic Situation of Society In Imam Al Ghazali's Life

Sou'yb (1978: 8) The rioting that lasted for a dozen years has caused security in the capital city of Baghdad and its surroundings are very chaotic. The economic impact caused by this mess turned out to be remarkable. Sou'yb describes the economic turmoil of this period in the following points:
1. Abandoned farming because the peasants feel insecure with extortion and robbery
2. The necessities of life are very less and the prices soar are not reached by the public.
3. Unemployed, homeless, and beggars in the capital city.
4. Theft, robbery, and robbery become commonplace events occurring daily in society.
5. As a result, the government of the Fathimiyah in Egypt became more prosperous. In view of such a chaotic situation, Emir / Mulk Tughrul Bek then held the extermination of all sorts of extortion and restoration of security with the support of his loyal troops.

D. Thought of Imam Al Ghazali in Economics and Ushul Fiqh

According to Kurdi (2010: 8), Al Ghazali is known as a very productive Muslim scholar and many speak in various fields of science. He is known as a great theologian, philosopher, Sufi, faqih, and ushuli (expert ushul fiqh). Other than that, as previous Muslim scholars, According to Karim (2004: 281), Al Ghazali's attention to community life was not only focused on one particular area but covering all aspects of community life. Included in it is the problem of people's economic life. Some economic themes that can be extracted from al Ghazali thought, among others:
1. Voluntary exchange and market evolution
2. Production activities. Al Ghazali focuses on this production activity in three main areas:
   a. Production of basic necessities as social obligations.
b. Production hierarchy
c. Stages of production, specialization, and interrelationships.

3. Barter and Evolution of Money
4. The role of the State and public finances

In addition to some of the economic ideas of the Hujjah al-Islam from various sources, the author proposes three things which (according to the author) is an important contribution of Imam al Ghazali in supporting the economic growth of the society at that time, namely:

1. State security stability
2. Political Stability
3. Prevention of economic liberalization

Saleh (2001: 77) states that according to Imam al Ghazali all human activity should be based on the concept of mashallah. Mashallah is meant Imam al Ghazali here is to guarantee the purpose of a law, which consists of five things: Maintenance of religion, soul, mind, descendants, and property. All things that guarantee the maintenance of the five things (al Ushul al Khamsah) is mashallah. Conversely, all who abandon it is mafsadah. And the effort to eliminate mafsadah is mashallah.

CONCLUSION

After examining some works of Imam al-Ghazali especially ihya Tulum al-din and al tibr al masbuk fi nashi hah al muluk, and connecting to the economic and political situation during the life of the Hujjah al-Islam, it turns out that the Hujjah al Islam is a scholar who is very caring about the problems that occur in the midst of society, including the problems in the economic activities of the community.

With these two works, it is proven that Hujjah al-Islam has succeeded in increasing the economic growth of the people and increasing the power of the Seljuk dynasty in the late life of the Hujjah al-Islam. You know a'lam.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


