ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF DSN-MUI FATWA NO. 83 OF 2023 ON PEOPLE'S CONSUMPTION PATTERNS IN PADANG CITY

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Abstract

Early the Emergency of the Humanity, the Humanity of Humanity in the Palestinian who is in starves, the dish of the food delivery of the food from the outside of the Israeli-earned military to the Palestinian military, and the great and famous products such as McDonald's, Kentucky's Fried Chicken, and others did not provide aid to the Palestinian society but provide assistance to the people of the Palestinian society and the military and the Israeli society that caused the anger of every residents in the world including Indonesia, Indonesia gave the rapid every day in the world including Indonesia, Indonesia gave the fast anger in the world including the gaze of the golf in the world including the gaze of the golf in the world including the path of the fatwa in the event was the path of the fatwa of the DSN-MUI No. 82 of 2023, this impacted the pattern of consumption of society in the other alternatives. The method used was the study pattern of the community consumption and the observation, the purpose of this study wanted to see how the influence of the DSN-MUI was no. 82 years 2023. The results showed that the city of Padang City collected data was 97 of 100 people of Padang City community approved by the issue of the fatwa and turned the consumption pattern to the alternative products but many of the people who refused due to the fatwa was not given the picture of other alternative solutions if the product was prohibited to use then the solution of the problem was the need for a review and change would be a description of the solution of the pathwards of the fatwa

Keyword: Fatwa DSN-MUI, Community, and Consumption pattern.

A. Introduction

The problem from year to year of the dispute over territory in the middle eastern continent between Palestine and Israel increasingly does not find a point of resolution, and from some countries have made efforts to provide a solution namely to liberate the Palestinian and Israeli territories, but in fact in this case in the UN session (United Nations) did not find a bright spot in terms of the results of some countries that support Palestine can only provide gray humanitarian assistance food, medical, and other assistance. According to the journal
media.neliti.com the beginning of the struggle for Palestinian land resulted from the defeat of the Ottoman Turks in the war which caused it as if the Palestinian land had changed hands from the Arab-Islamic people to the Jews after they declared Israel as an independent state on May 15, 1948.¹, an event occurred where the pro-Palestinian Hamas carried out an attempted attack in which the attack proved successful in overwhelming Israel in counterattacking, and from the impromptu attack carried out by Hamas, the Israeli side also carried out a counterattack which caused many civilians, medical personnel, children, to die, this is evident in the article Detik.com more or less casualties there approximately 11,000 Civilians were killed on the spot, causing several facilities such as houses, churches, schools, and hospitals to be destroyed by Israeli².

From the aftermath of the October 7, 2023 incident that made Israel carry out the counterattack, more or less attracted the attention of people around the world and empathy, such as providing humanitarian assistance and so on, including from several food brands that helped Will but The trigger for this problem is that these big franchise brands do not provide humanitarian assistance in supplying food to Palestinians who have been haunted continuously without remembering the time by the Israelis with rockets that keep coming, but these brands supply or provide assistance to Israeli civil society and the Israeli military and many circulating video circulating on social media, This has triggered anger for Muslims


around the world and people around the world who are pro-Palestine, including in Indonesia.

According to data from Journal ekonomi.republik.co.id, these brands of products that support Israel have been widely circulated around the community. Brand names include McDonalds, Starbucks, Pepsi, Coca Cola, Nestle, Unilever, Pizza Hut, KFC, Domino's Pizza, and others.3

In this regard, the Indonesian Ulema Council has taken decisive action in issuing a Fatwa in the form of a call in support of Palestine. This is in accordance with the DSN-MUI No. 83 of 2023 in which the fatwa mentions the law of support for the Palestinian cause which affirms that supporting Israeli aggression against Palestine is haram as stated by the MUI Fatwa Commission, on the contrary in the statement affirmed that supporting the Palestinian struggle for independence against Israeli aggression is mandatory. This support can be channeled in the form of distributing Zakat, Infak, and alms in the interests of the Palestinian people. However, in fact, after the issuance of the Fatwa, there are several patterns of public consumption in Indonesia, including in the city of Padang, began to experience changes that are significant, making people who were initially accustomed to consumption patterns begin to change, because there are several speculation about the boycott of Pro Israel products. According to CNBC Indonesia Journal November 23, 2023, the boycott of Pro Israel products, in a Reuters report, boycotts are rife in several countries such as Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Morocco. Some

3 Novita, Intan. Here's a List of Pro Israel Products, Economists: Boycotts and Donations should be Targeted. Diamond, Novita. 2023. 2023,ekonomi.republik.co.id
companies were targeted for pro-Israel stances with others allegedly having financial ties to Tel Aviv or investing there, in which case the boycott reportedly had a significant impact on changes as citizens turned to local alternative products.

B. Problem Statement

How the influence and response received from the community in Padang City and how people's consumption patterns are towards Fatwa DSN-MUI No. 83 of 2023?

C. Research Objectives

The purpose of this study is to show how the influence and response received from the community in Padang City and how people's consumption patterns are towards Fatwa DSN-MUI No. 83 of 2023.

D. Research Methods

This research uses the Case Studies and Natural Observation methods by conducting in-depth studies of individuals, one group, one organization or one activity program and so on in a certain time and using tools that are unknown to the person or subject under study\(^4\). Data sources are the results of data collection through observation and questionnaires. The data analysis in this study uses two stages, namely description and analysis of the collected data.\(^5\)

E. Results And Discussion

1. Definition of Fatwa, National Sharia Council and Fatwa DSN MUI No.83 of 2023

According to the language, a fatwa is an answer to an event (event) which is Formation as Zamakhshari said from the word \(\text{al-Fata}\) (youth) in his age and as a figurative word (metaphor) or (isti'arah),

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according to Amir Syarifuddin *If*ta. Derived from the word *af*ta which means to give explanation. According to the oral dictionary of Al-Arab, fatwa means to explain.6 Meanwhile, according to Yusuf Qhardawi Fatwa be To explain the law in a problem becomes an answer to a question. Whether the penchantor is clearly identified or not, and is in the form of an individual or collective7. A fatwa is an official advice, answer or opinion taken by an institution or individual recognized as authoritative such as a cleric or mufti. Fatwa can also be interpreted as an explanation of sharia law on a problem and as a form of answer to a question submitted by the community as a fatwa requester8. While the substance of the Fatwa here is as a legal opinion expressed by a cleric (Faqih) to a person or community who asks legal questions regarding the law of a case that is being experienced without binding and the characteristics of this Fatwa are casuistic while others are normative, which covers the occurrence of the case and where it does, under any conditions it does9.

There are several terms related to the process of giving fatwas, namely:

1. Al-*ifta* or Al-*futya*, Legal Explaining Activities Shara' (fatwa)
2. Mustafti, The individual or group asking the question or ask for a fatwa
3. Mufti, the one who gives the answer on the question or person who gave the fatwa
4. Mustaftifih, problems, events, The case or incident for which the legal status is questioned.
5. Fatwa, legal answer to the problem of the event, case, or occurrence in question10.

The National Sharia Council or known as MUI (Indonesian Ulema Council) is an institution formed in 1999 consisting of Islamic jurists. Based on

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8 Nawawi.N. *Legal Fatwa Formation Techniques*. sumsel.kemenag.go.id. [Online] [Cited: November Thursday 30, 2023.]
10 General Theory of Fatwa DSN-MUI. Repository.uinbanten.ac.id.Repository.uinbanten.ac.id
Presidential Decree No. 151 Year 2014 which is meant by the Indonesian Ulema Council or MUI is a place of deliberation of Muslim scholars, leaders, and scholars in protecting and developing Islamic life and increasing the number of followers of Muslims in national development.\textsuperscript{11}

The institution has a function to carry out tasks in advancing the economy of the people, handling problems related to the activities of Islamic financial institutions or others. One of the main tasks of DSN is to study, explore, and formulate the value of Islamic legal principles in the form of fatwas to be used as guidelines in activities and transactions in Islamic financial institutions. So the fatwa according to His position is an explanation for the public who are unfamiliar with the teachings of Islam, such as the proposition for mujtahid.\textsuperscript{12}

Functions and Roles of MUI there are 5 functions, namely:

1. As heir to the duties of the prophets (Warasatul Anbiya)
2. As a fatwa giver (Mufti)
3. As a guide and servant of the people (Narration of Wa Khadim Al-Ummah)
4. As a work islah wa al-tajdid
5. As an enforcer of Amar Ma'ruf and Nahi Munkar.

Fatwa according to Muhammad Daud Ali in his book Introduction to the Science of Law and Islamic Law in Indonesia that the sumbar of Islamic law is

1. Qur'an
2. As-Sunnah (Al-Hadith)


\textsuperscript{12} Mardani, Law of the islamic economic system, Rajawali Press, Jakarta, 2015.
3. Human intellect (ra'yu that qualified for ijtihad)\textsuperscript{13}.

While according to Sulaiman Abdullah Fatwa was issued based on the results of thought and ijtihad through a series of famous processes and ijtihad through a famous history and no one denied, and thus, fatwas are the result of thought and ijtihad by means of ijma' with agreement with the conformity of expert opinions on the problem on a particular issue and in a particular place.

Fatwa DSN-MUI No.83 In 2023, it is a new regulation made by the MUI in which the fatwa mentions a form of support for Palestine, where the fatwa mentions the law of support for the Palestinian cause which affirms that supporting Israeli aggression against Palestine is haram as stated by the MUI Fatwa Commission, on the contrary, the statement affirms that supporting the Palestinian struggle for independence against Israeli aggression is Obligatorily, this support can be channeled in the form of distributing Zakat, Infak, or alms in the interests of the Palestinian people.

Results of the Influence of Fatwas on the Consumption Patterns of the People of Padang City From the data that has been collected on how the fatwa rules that have been issued against people's consumption patterns, it has been proven that there are several respondents from the data collected, there are 97 out of 100 people from the population data in the city of Padang collected that the community agrees with the fatwa because Most people do not like the form of division or conflict that occurs in Palestine, which is where The community also supports the independence for the

\textsuperscript{13} Ali, Mohammad Daud, Islamic Law : Introduction to Islamic Law and Legal System in Indonesia, PT Raja Grafindo, Jakarta, 1998
community Palestine and they are changing their consumption patterns by switching to other products that are cheap to reach and access. But not closing the possibility that from the data collected, there are some community respondents who do not agree with the fatwa because the fatwa does not provide an overview of solutions or alternative ways to replace products or brands used in daily public consumption. Therefore, there is a need to study and reconsider the ban on these products because there are people who are fully dependent on some products that are prohibited from being circulated or boycotted.

F. Conclusion

Fatwa DSN-MUI No.83 of 2023, is a new regulation made by the MUI which in the fatwa mentioned a form of support for Palestine, a law of support for the Palestinian cause that affirms that supporting Israeli aggression against Palestine is haram, while in the statement affirmed that supporting the Palestinian struggle for independence against Israeli aggression is mandatory. From the data that has been collected on how fatwa rules that have been issued against people's consumption patterns, it has been proven that there are several respondents from 97 out of 100 people collected from the data collected that people agree with the fatwa because most people do not like the form of division or conflict that occurs in Palestine, which people also support by changing consumption patterns by switching to other products. If there is an error in writing or something else are kindly requested to get criticize to the author.

Bibliography

1. Book


2. Journal Article


