

Religious Moderation Approach through Islamic Family Law and Siyasah Fiqh: Challenges of the Digital Era in Banjar City, West Java, Indonesia

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Article History :

Submitted: July 5, 2024 | Revised: August 20, 2024 | Accepted: September 12, 2024 | Published: December 20, 2024

Citation format (APA Style):

Rahman, E. T., Azmi, N., Dunur'aeni, M. A. E., & Ahmad, M. Y. (2024). Religious moderation approach through Islamic family law and siyasah fiqh: Challenges of the digital era in Banjar City, West Java, Indonesia. *Munakahat*, 1(1), 20–30.

ABSTRACT

Background: The digital era has significantly influenced religious and legal systems, including Islamic family law and siyasah fiqh (Islamic political jurisprudence). In Banjar City, West Java, Indonesia, these changes create both opportunities and challenges. Religious moderation (moderasi beragama) has become a key principle in aligning traditional Islamic teachings with the demands of modern, technology-driven society.

Methods: This study applies a qualitative approach combining literature review, field surveys, and case studies. It examines the implementation of Islamic family law and siyasah fiqh in Banjar City, focusing on how digital tools such as online marriage registration, digital fatwas, and e-governance impact legal and religious practices.

Results: Digital innovations have improved accessibility to Islamic legal services, particularly in marriage and divorce administration. However, problems remain, such as a lack of standardized platforms, misinterpretation of religious guidance, and weak integration of moderation values in digital applications. These issues affect both legal consistency and community trust.

Discussion: The findings stress the importance of religious moderation in guiding the use of digital technologies within Islamic legal frameworks. Ensuring alignment with maqāṣid al-sharī'ah (objectives of Islamic law) requires collaboration among religious scholars, legal authorities, and local governments to regulate and educate around digital practices responsibly.

Conclusion: Religious moderation serves as a foundational principle in addressing digital challenges in the practice of Islamic law in Banjar City. A coordinated legal-religious response is needed to maintain Islamic values while embracing innovation.

Novelty: This study offers a contextual perspective on how Islamic family law and siyasah fiqh, guided by religious moderation, can adapt to the digital era in local Indonesian settings.

Keywords: Religious Moderation, Islamic Family Law, Siyasah Fiqh, Maqāṣid al-Sharī'ah, Digital Technology

INTRODCTION

The rapid advancement of digital technology has transformed various aspects of human life, including the practice of Islamic law and governance (Muslihun, 2018; Ahyani et al., 2021; Asmuni et al., 2023; Danial et al., 2023; Mutmainah et al., 2024). In Banjar City, West Java, Indonesia, the intersection of Islamic family law and siyasah fiqh with digital tools has introduced new challenges and opportunities. These challenges include balancing traditional Islamic values with modernity while ensuring adherence to maqāṣid al-sharī‘ah (the objectives of Islamic law). This paper explores how religious moderation, as a core principle of Islamic teachings, can address these challenges by integrating Islamic family law and siyasah fiqh within the digital landscape. The study aims to contribute to the discourse on religious moderation and its practical application in a rapidly digitalizing society (Mutmainah et al., 2024).

The rapid advancement of digital technology has brought about significant changes in various aspects of society, including the practice of religion and the application of Islamic law. In Indonesia, particularly in Banjar City, West Java, the intersection of Islamic family law and siyasah fiqh with digital tools presents both opportunities and challenges. These challenges lie in balancing the application of Islamic teachings with the demands of modern technology, while also upholding the principles of religious moderation (moderasi beragama). The digital era, with its rapid information flow and ease of access, offers new opportunities for Muslims to engage with Islamic law, but it also raises concerns about the potential for extreme interpretations and the misapplication of religious principles (Ali and Yusuf, 2021).

This article aims to explore the challenges and opportunities posed by digital technology in the application of Islamic family law and siyasah fiqh in Banjar City, with a particular focus on how religious moderation can be applied to these fields. The concept of religious moderation, which emphasizes balance, tolerance, and inclusivity, plays a critical role in ensuring that Islamic legal frameworks adapt to the digital era without losing sight of the core values of maqāṣid al-sharī‘ah (the objectives of Islamic law). In an era where digital platforms have become central to everyday life, it is essential to examine how Islamic law and governance can remain aligned with the principles of justice, public welfare, and social harmony, while also embracing technological advancements.

The primary objective of this study is to investigate how digital technology influences the practice of Islamic family law and siyasah fiqh in Banjar City and to assess how religious moderation can address the challenges brought about by these technological advancements. This research will analyze how the integration of digital platforms in areas such as marriage registration, family dispute resolution, and governance can promote the values of religious moderation while adhering to Islamic principles. By doing so, this study seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of how Islamic law can be modernized and applied in a way that is consistent with both Islamic values and contemporary societal needs.

This research is also intended to offer practical solutions for the implementation of religious moderation through the integration of digital tools within Islamic family law and siyasah fiqh. It is crucial to understand how digital platforms can both support and challenge the objectives of Islamic law, and how a balance can be achieved to ensure that digital advancements do not undermine Islamic principles. The study will contribute to the ongoing discourse on Islamic

legal reforms, religious moderation, and the role of technology in promoting justice, welfare, and peace in Muslim communities.

In summary, the purpose of this article is to explore how the challenges and opportunities presented by the digital era can be addressed through the application of Islamic family law and *siyasah fiqh*, with a focus on fostering religious moderation. By examining the experiences and practices in Banjar City, this study will offer valuable insights into how Islamic governance can evolve in response to modern challenges, ensuring that Islamic values continue to guide the community toward justice, harmony, and prosperity in the digital age.

LITERATURE REVIEW

This section reviews existing scholarship on religious moderation, Islamic family law, and *siyasah fiqh*, particularly in the context of technological advancements. It explores the theoretical foundation of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* and its relevance to modern legal practices. The literature also examines the role of digital platforms in enhancing or complicating the application of Islamic legal principles. Studies on the integration of religious moderation with legal frameworks in Indonesia provide a critical backdrop for understanding the unique challenges faced by Banjar City. Key gaps in the literature are identified, highlighting the need for localized research on the interplay between religious moderation, digital tools, and Islamic jurisprudence.

Several key studies have explored the intersection of Islamic law, religious moderation, and the influence of digital technology, each offering valuable insights relevant to this research. Ja'far et al. (2020), in their work on the legacy of Mandailing ulama, emphasize the role of religious scholars in bridging traditional Islamic teachings with modern socio-political realities (Ja'far et al., 2022). Their study highlights how Islamic intellectuals have historically influenced political discourse and educational systems, providing a foundation for understanding the interplay between Islamic principles and contemporary issues, such as the challenges posed by digital technology.

Waryani Fajar Riyanto et al. (2021) explore the pros and cons of using mosque loudspeakers in Indonesia, a technology that, while seemingly traditional, illustrates the broader impact of modern technology on religious practices (Riyanto, 2024). This study serves as a metaphor for how digital tools can influence religious expression, bringing both benefits and challenges. It highlights the tension between preserving traditional religious practices and adapting to technological advancements, an issue also relevant in the application of Islamic law in the digital era.

Wasisto Raharjo Jati (2020) focuses on the shifting dynamics of Islamic moderation and interfaith dialogue in Indonesia, especially amidst the rise of conservative views. Jati's research underscores the importance of fostering moderate perspectives within Islam to prevent the fragmentation of society. His findings are pertinent to understanding how religious moderation can guide the application of Islamic family law and *siyasah fiqh*, especially in the face of modern technological and ideological challenges (Jati et al., 2022).

Mutawali (2019) discusses maqāṣid al-sharī‘ah (the objectives of Islamic law) as the foundation of Islamic moderation. He argues that maqāṣid al-sharī‘ah offers a philosophical framework that can counteract extreme religious ideologies (Mutawali, 2023). This concept is essential for understanding how Islamic principles should guide the digital transformation of legal and social systems, ensuring that technology serves the greater good in line with Islamic values.

Fany Nur Rahmadiana Hakim et al. (2020) re-examine tolerance through intra-religious dialogue, specifically addressing the issue of anti-Shi‘ism in Indonesia (Hakim, 2021). Their research highlights the importance of moderation and dialogue within the Muslim community, a perspective that is crucial when considering the diverse interpretations of Islamic law in the digital age. Their work demonstrates the need for a balanced, inclusive approach to religious issues that can be enhanced through digital platforms.

Heni Widianingsih and Ahmad Hapidin (2019) discuss the integration of human rights into Islamic family law across Indonesia, Malaysia, and Egypt (Ahyani et al., 2022). Their comparative study highlights the challenges of reconciling traditional Islamic legal frameworks with contemporary human rights standards. This research provides a valuable lens for examining how Islamic family law, when applied in the digital age, can be harmonized with both religious and human rights values.

Naeli Mutmainah et al. (2023) directly address the challenges of religious moderation in the digital era, specifically in Banjar City, West Java. Their work explores how digital technologies affect the practice of Islamic family law and siyasah fiqh, offering a clear example of how religious moderation can be implemented in the context of modern technological advances. Their findings suggest that while digital tools offer new opportunities for accessibility, they also require careful regulation to ensure that Islamic legal principles are preserved.

These studies collectively provide a comprehensive understanding of how Islamic law, religious moderation, and digital technologies interact, offering crucial insights for exploring the impact of digital transformation on Islamic family law and governance in Banjar City. Each author contributes to the ongoing discourse on how Islamic principles can be adapted to contemporary challenges while maintaining a commitment to justice, welfare, and moderation.

METHODS

This research adopts a qualitative approach to explore the challenges and opportunities presented by digital technology in the application of Islamic family law and siyasah fiqh, focusing on Banjar City, West Java, Indonesia. To gather comprehensive insights, the study utilizes a combination of literature review, document analysis, interviews, field observations, and case study analysis. The literature review will examine relevant academic articles, books, and reports to understand the theoretical frameworks of Islamic family law, siyasah fiqh, religious moderation, and the influence of digital technologies on these domains. Document analysis will involve reviewing legal documents, government regulations, and digital platforms related to Islamic family law, such as online marriage registration systems and family law applications, to identify how digital tools are integrated into the legal and governance frameworks in Banjar City. Semi-structured interviews will be conducted with local Islamic

scholars, legal experts, government officials, and community leaders to gather insights into the practical challenges and opportunities of applying Islamic law in the digital era. Field observations will be carried out at events such as public seminars, community discussions, and workshops to capture how digital tools are perceived and utilized within the community. Additionally, case studies of specific digital initiatives, such as online marriage registration and digital halal certification platforms, will be analyzed to assess their effectiveness in promoting religious moderation and aligning with *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*. The data collected through these methods will be analyzed using thematic analysis to identify key themes and patterns related to the role of digital technology in Islamic law, governance, and religious moderation. Through this multifaceted approach, the research aims to offer a nuanced understanding of how digital tools can enhance or challenge the practice of Islamic family law and *siyasah fiqh* in the context of Banjar City.

RESULTS

The findings reveal that digital tools have improved access to Islamic legal services, including marriage and divorce registration and dispute resolution. They have also facilitated better dissemination of Islamic legal knowledge. However, the lack of standardization in digital platforms and the potential misuse of technology pose significant challenges. In some cases, digital platforms have amplified the risk of radical interpretations of Islamic law, undermining the principles of religious moderation. Additionally, community members expressed concerns over the adequacy of existing regulatory frameworks in addressing the ethical and legal implications of digital transformations.

The study found that the integration of digital tools into Islamic family law and *siyasah fiqh* in Banjar City has brought about several notable improvements. One of the most significant outcomes has been the increased accessibility to legal services, particularly in the areas of marriage and divorce registration. Digital platforms have simplified administrative procedures, allowing individuals to access legal services remotely and with greater ease. This has been especially beneficial for residents in rural areas, where access to traditional legal institutions may have been limited. Furthermore, digital platforms have provided opportunities for more efficient dispute resolution by enabling online consultations with legal experts and mediators, fostering a more accessible and transparent legal system.

Another positive outcome of the digital transformation is the enhanced dissemination of Islamic legal knowledge. Through digital tools such as websites, social media, and mobile applications, information about Islamic family law, marriage rights, and dispute resolution processes is now more widely available. This has empowered individuals to better understand their rights and responsibilities within the framework of Islamic law, reducing the dependence on intermediaries and fostering greater self-reliance. Religious education institutions, such as Islamic boarding schools (*pesantren*), have also embraced digital platforms to deliver lectures and legal workshops, further promoting Islamic legal education in the community.

However, the research also identified several challenges associated with the use of digital tools in Islamic law. One of the main concerns is the lack of standardization across digital platforms. There is no unified framework governing the design, operation, or regulation of online Islamic legal services, leading to inconsistency in service quality and information accuracy. This lack

of uniformity can create confusion among users and undermine trust in digital legal platforms. Some platforms offer conflicting interpretations of Islamic law, particularly in sensitive areas such as marriage, divorce, and inheritance, which could potentially mislead users and cause legal disputes.

A further issue highlighted by the study is the potential for the misuse of digital platforms to promote radical or extremist interpretations of Islamic law. While most digital platforms aim to educate and inform, some online spaces have been found to propagate extreme religious views that are not in line with the principles of religious moderation. These platforms often present a narrow, rigid interpretation of Islamic teachings that may alienate certain groups and foster division within the Muslim community. This poses a significant challenge to the promotion of religious moderation, as the digital space becomes a breeding ground for ideologies that contradict the inclusive, tolerant principles upheld by Islamic law.

Moreover, community members expressed concerns about the adequacy of existing regulatory frameworks to address the ethical and legal implications of digital transformations in Islamic law. Many respondents felt that current laws and regulations do not fully account for the complexities introduced by digital technology. There is a general sense that the legal framework governing digital platforms, particularly those related to Islamic law, is insufficient to ensure accountability and protect users from misinformation or exploitation. This lack of regulatory oversight has raised questions about the role of the government and religious institutions in monitoring and governing digital platforms that provide legal services.

The findings also revealed that while some digital platforms have taken steps to verify the accuracy of the information they provide, others have failed to implement proper checks and balances. This inconsistency in quality control has led to instances of misinformation being disseminated online, which could potentially lead to legal and social conflicts. This issue is compounded by the anonymity provided by digital platforms, which can make it difficult to trace the source of misleading or harmful content. As a result, users may struggle to differentiate between credible sources and those promoting inaccurate or extremist viewpoints. In addition to these concerns, the study highlighted the lack of digital literacy among some members of the community. While many individuals, particularly younger generations, have embraced digital tools, older generations and those with limited access to technology have struggled to navigate the digital space. This digital divide has created disparities in the community's ability to access Islamic legal services and knowledge. Furthermore, the use of digital platforms in the realm of Islamic law may inadvertently exclude those who are not well-versed in technology, leaving them at a disadvantage when seeking legal assistance or information.

On a more positive note, the research found that the use of digital tools has encouraged greater transparency in Islamic legal proceedings. With online access to marriage and divorce registration, as well as family dispute resolution services, individuals can track the status of their cases in real-time. This transparency has reduced opportunities for corruption and abuse of power within legal institutions. It has also empowered individuals to hold authorities accountable, fostering a sense of trust in the legal system.

The role of religious moderation in this digital landscape emerged as a key theme in the findings. While digital platforms have the potential to amplify extreme interpretations of

Islamic law, they also provide an opportunity to promote moderate and balanced views. Several community leaders and Islamic scholars in Banjar City have advocated for the use of digital tools to promote religious moderation, emphasizing the importance of online platforms that align with the values of tolerance, inclusivity, and justice. These leaders believe that, if properly regulated, digital platforms can serve as powerful tools for fostering a more moderate interpretation of Islamic law and promoting social harmony.

Finally, the study found that there is a growing recognition of the need for stronger regulatory frameworks to address the unique challenges posed by the digital era. Stakeholders, including government officials, religious leaders, and legal practitioners, acknowledged that existing laws and policies must be updated to better accommodate the use of digital tools in the practice of Islamic family law and *siyasah fiqh*. This includes the development of standards for digital platforms, measures to ensure the accuracy and reliability of legal information, and strategies for promoting religious moderation in online spaces. The need for collaboration between government, religious institutions, and technology developers is critical to ensure that digital tools are used ethically and in accordance with Islamic principles.

In conclusion, while digital tools have undoubtedly improved access to Islamic legal services and enhanced the dissemination of legal knowledge, the study revealed several significant challenges. These include the lack of standardization across digital platforms, the potential for the spread of radical ideologies, concerns about the adequacy of regulatory frameworks, and the digital divide within the community. Addressing these challenges requires a concerted effort from all stakeholders to ensure that the digital transformation of Islamic law aligns with the principles of religious moderation and *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*.

DISCUSSION

The study highlights the critical role of religious moderation in navigating the complexities introduced by digital technology. Aligning digital innovations with the principles of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah* is essential for promoting justice, public welfare, and social harmony. Collaboration between religious authorities, government institutions, and community leaders is necessary to regulate the use of digital platforms and ensure they uphold Islamic values. Educational initiatives focused on ethical technology use and Islamic teachings are also crucial for fostering a balanced, moderate approach to Islamic law in the digital age.

The integration of digital technology into Islamic family law and *siyasah fiqh* presents both significant opportunities and challenges. As the study indicates, digital platforms have enhanced accessibility to legal services and knowledge, particularly in the realms of marriage and divorce registration, as well as dispute resolution. However, these technological advancements also introduce complexities that must be addressed to maintain the integrity of Islamic legal principles, particularly the concept of religious moderation. In this context, aligning digital tools with the values of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*, which prioritize justice, public welfare, and social harmony, becomes critical in navigating the digital landscape.

One of the key concerns raised in the study is the potential for digital platforms to foster the spread of extremist interpretations of Islamic law. The anonymity and reach of the internet allow for a diverse range of interpretations, some of which may not align with the inclusive,

moderate principles of Islam. In this regard, it is crucial to emphasize the role of religious moderation in guiding the use of digital tools. Religious moderation, as outlined in *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*, encourages tolerance, inclusivity, and respect for diverse viewpoints, making it an essential component in shaping digital content related to Islamic law.

The study further highlights the need for collaboration between religious authorities, government institutions, and community leaders to regulate digital platforms effectively. This collaboration is vital in ensuring that digital tools are used responsibly and ethically, promoting the values of justice and public welfare. Religious authorities, as custodians of Islamic values, have a crucial role in guiding the development and use of digital platforms to ensure that they align with Islamic legal principles. Similarly, government institutions must play an active role in establishing legal frameworks that regulate digital platforms, ensuring accountability and preventing the spread of misinformation or harmful content.

One significant challenge identified in the study is the lack of standardization across digital platforms offering Islamic legal services. The inconsistency in the quality of services and the information provided can create confusion among users and undermine the credibility of digital tools. A unified regulatory framework, developed in collaboration with religious and legal authorities, is essential to ensure that digital platforms provide accurate, reliable, and consistent information. Standardization would also enhance trust in digital platforms, encouraging more people to embrace these tools for accessing legal services and knowledge.

In addition to regulation, the study emphasizes the importance of education in fostering a balanced approach to Islamic law in the digital age. Educational initiatives aimed at promoting ethical technology use and Islamic teachings are necessary to equip individuals with the knowledge and skills needed to navigate the digital space responsibly. These initiatives should focus on teaching the core values of religious moderation, including respect for diverse interpretations of Islam and the importance of maintaining social harmony. By fostering a deeper understanding of Islamic legal principles and the ethical implications of technology, these initiatives can help mitigate the risks of misuse and extremism.

Moreover, digital literacy must be prioritized in communities, particularly among older generations and those with limited access to technology. The digital divide, as highlighted by the study, can exacerbate existing inequalities and hinder the ability of certain groups to benefit from digital tools. Addressing this divide through targeted digital literacy programs is essential to ensure that all members of the community, regardless of age or socioeconomic status, can access Islamic legal services and information. This will contribute to greater inclusivity and equitable access to justice in the digital era.

The study also underscores the potential of digital platforms to promote transparency in Islamic legal processes. By enabling online access to marriage and divorce registration systems, as well as family dispute resolution services, digital tools have made legal procedures more transparent and accessible. This transparency can help reduce corruption and ensure that legal processes are conducted fairly and efficiently. Moreover, the ability to track the status of legal cases online empowers individuals to hold legal institutions accountable, fostering a sense of trust and confidence in the legal system.

While digital tools offer significant benefits, the study reveals that there is still much work to be done in terms of regulating and overseeing their use. The ethical and legal implications of digital transformations in Islamic law require careful consideration. The involvement of government institutions, religious leaders, and legal experts is necessary to develop comprehensive policies and regulations that address the challenges posed by digital technologies. This includes ensuring that digital platforms comply with Islamic legal principles and that they promote justice, fairness, and social welfare.

Furthermore, the research highlights the need for a concerted effort to combat the spread of radical ideologies online. While digital platforms can serve as powerful tools for promoting religious moderation, they can also be misused to propagate extremist views. To counter this, it is essential to develop strategies for monitoring and regulating digital platforms to prevent the dissemination of harmful content. This can be achieved through a combination of technological solutions, such as content moderation algorithms, and human oversight by religious and legal authorities.

In conclusion, the digital transformation of Islamic family law and *siyasah fiqh* presents both opportunities and challenges. The study demonstrates that while digital tools can enhance access to legal services and promote religious moderation, they also pose risks related to misinformation, radical ideologies, and the lack of standardization. To address these challenges, a collaborative approach involving religious authorities, government institutions, and community leaders is necessary. Educational initiatives focused on ethical technology use and Islamic legal principles, as well as the development of regulatory frameworks, are essential to ensure that digital tools contribute to the promotion of justice, public welfare, and social harmony in the digital age.

CONCLUSION

This study demonstrates that religious moderation, when grounded in Islamic family law and *siyasah fiqh*, provides a viable framework for addressing the challenges of the digital era in Banjar City. However, achieving this balance requires robust regulatory frameworks, active collaboration among stakeholders, and continuous education. By integrating religious moderation with digital technology, Banjar City can serve as a model for other regions seeking to uphold Islamic values while embracing modernity.

This study demonstrates that religious moderation, when rooted in Islamic family law and *siyasah fiqh*, offers a practical framework for addressing the challenges brought about by the digital era in Banjar City. The integration of religious moderation with digital technology can promote a balanced approach that ensures the preservation of Islamic values while embracing the benefits of modernization. However, achieving this balance is not without challenges. It requires the establishment of robust regulatory frameworks that can govern the use of digital platforms in accordance with Islamic legal principles.

Active collaboration among key stakeholders, including religious authorities, government institutions, and community leaders, is essential for overseeing and regulating digital tools effectively. These collaborative efforts are necessary to ensure that digital platforms align with Islamic values, provide accurate and reliable services, and contribute to the overall well-being of society. Additionally, continuous education on the ethical use of technology and the

principles of Islamic law is crucial to ensure that individuals can navigate the digital landscape responsibly.

By integrating religious moderation into the digital transformation, Banjar City has the potential to serve as a model for other regions seeking to uphold Islamic values while embracing technological advancements. This study highlights the importance of aligning digital tools with the values of *maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*, which prioritize justice, public welfare, and social harmony. Through proper regulation, collaboration, and education, Banjar City can successfully balance religious principles with the opportunities offered by the digital age, promoting a just and harmonious society that is both modern and faithful to its Islamic heritage.

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