Considering the Power of Ahl Madinah Malik Bin Anas Ijma as an Islamic Legal Source

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ABSTRACT
Ijmak Ahl Madinah became the method used in performing legal istinbath which was held by Imam Malik and was challenged by other scholars. Most of the other scholars consider this kind of ijmak, not ijmak but only an agreement for a region in the form of individual ijtihad which does not bind all the Muslims. Imam Malik considers the consent of ahl al-Madinah as an ijma which has a specific value from the city of Medina itself. Imam Malik holds the ijma model as his source of law because it is considered to have continuity of authority with the main source, the qath'iy Qur'an wh the valid hadiths. This is different from the ijma that comes from the results of ijtihad, so it can be categorized as ‘urf which applies in the area of Medina and this cannot be said to be ijma.

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1. INTRODUCTION

All Muslims believe that the Qur'an and hadith are the main sources of taking Islamic law. It is through the instructions taken from the two Islamic societies to practice all the legal instructions contained. Al-Qur’an as the first main source is Allah’s revelation that was sent down to the Prophet Muhammad (d. 632 M./11 H.) gradually over twenty-two years starting in Makkah and ending in Medina. Whereas the hadith is the second main source of words, deeds, and taqrîr (Al-Sanâ’i, 1966, pp. 276–278; Sâlih, 1979). The Prophet has the function of explaining (bayân) for the Qur’an which is still general and limited (Al-Sîbâ’y, 1966, pp. 53–54; Al-Syâtibi, n.d., pp. 53–58; Fazlurrahman, 1979, pp. 3–7; Mahmudunnasir, n.d., pp. 108–115).

In addition to the two main sources, to obtain legal provisions that are not mentioned by the two due to limited information from the Qur’an and hadith, according to scholars, legal taking can also be obtained by other methods of taking law, such as qiyâs, istihsân, istislâh, syar’u man qablanâ, and so on. The whole method can be determined as a source of law without contradicting the main source, the Qur’an and the hadith. The entire source of law-making, both the main source and the other methods of making law in Ushul Fiqh is called al-adillah al-syar’iyyah (propositions of syaraq) (Tiwâna, n.d., pp. 320–321).

To explore Islamic law, it cannot be denied that the laws derived from the Al-Qur’an and hadiths are not disputed among the scholars for using them as a source of Islamic law. This is different from the legal arguments that come from the ijtihad theories of the scholars, as mentioned earlier. Some ulama defend the results of ijtihad through this argument that they must be accepted as a source of law, while other ulama refuse to be used as a source of law. The difference in the validity of ijtihad theories will certainly have implications for differences in the results of ijtihad.

Among the legal arguments that have received resistance or rejection from other scholars is the validity of the argument of the ijmak ahl al-Madinah or commonly referred to as the agreement of the scholars. As well known, this theory was brought and developed by Imam Malik, the founder of the Malikiyyah school of thought. In Malik’s view, if there had been an agreement among the Madina scholars at that time regarding a law, then that agreement would be used by the Madina ulama. Even the agreement of the madinah ulama (ijma ‘ahl al-Madinah) could invalidate the ahad hadith.

In one case, for example, Imam Malik had rejected a hadith about khiyâr majelis.

And for us there are no known boundaries about this and also not practiced.

In the common practice of the people of Madina, buying and selling are considered a legal act, which is to separate the words, not the separation of the body, as is practiced by many followers of the school of al-Syafi’î.

Therefore, if there is an ijâb and qabûl contract between the buyer and seller in the form of words, then there has been a legal sale and purchase. Because it is not allowed for the buyer to return the goods that have been purchased. The following is a well-known attitude among Malikiiyah about the sale and purchase of khiyár;

Said some of Malikiiyah followers who are Malik’s opinion to hold on to the ijmak ahl al-Madinah and leave provision (khiyár majlis). And it is for him more powerful as evidence than ahd hadith. (al-Zarqanî, 1990).

The usul scholars have discussed a lot about the legal propositions of the madinah ahl ijmak, some reject it as legal arguments because the arguments used as their backing are unclear, namely they do not rely on passages of the Koran and hadiths and do not also rely on the categories that enter sense. The argument of ijmak ahl al-Madinah is nothing more than determining the law on a subjective basis for the Malikiiyah group. However, some others did not openly object, but refused by only mentioning the basis of the Madinah ahl ijmak is still vague. Is he one of the arguments for the agreement of the companions which comes from the passages mentioned by the Prophet, or is it the customs that have been going on for a long time in the city of Medina. This paper will limit to the main problem what is the position or position of ijmak in the tariqah istinbah al-ahkam al-Syar’iyyah (method of extracting Islamic law), whether it can be categorized as part of general ijmak that has been agreed by many scholars or is included in the theory istinbah al-ahkam which many scholars dispute.

Kawanua International Journal of Multicultural Studies, Vol. 1, No. 1, June 2020
2. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
2.1. The Meaning of Ahl Madina Ijma and Legal Basis

Imam Malik Ibn Anas was the founder of the Malikiyah school of development during the two major leadership periods, namely the Umayyad and Abbasid periods. Imam Malik was born during the time of Walid Ibn Abdul Malik, who was one of the Umayyad caliphs who had succeeded in creating peace and prosperity, and order. During this period around 711 AD, a military expedition from North Africa to the southwest and the European continent was recorded and succeeded in conquering European armies while controlling areas there, such as Cordova, Seville, Elvira, and Toledo. In the argument against the sources of Islamic law, there is almost no fundamental difference with the sources of law held by other scholars, except that what is most basic is the courage to make the ahl Madinah ijma as a source of law that can defeat the hadith ahad (hadith that is based on individual people) (Yatim, 1998, p. 43).

The word “ijma” according to language means agreement or equality of opinion about a problem, so that if the expression ajma ‘al-qaum alâ kadzâ is found, it means that the group has agreed on a problem. Meanwhile, the meaning of ijmak according to the meaning put forward by ushul scholars, for example, is 

(1) Abu Ishaq al-Syiraziyy, 
Agreement of all scholars at one time on the law of an incident (Al-Syiraziyy, 1985, p. 87). 

(2) Al-Amidiyy, 
Construction of ijma of the mujtahids at one time on a sharia law after the death of the Prophet Muhammad (Al-Amidy, 1928). The two definitions above correspond to the meaning of consent written in the later ushul books which were influenced by the meanings of ijmak that were written earlier. Abd al-Wahab Khalilaf defined consent as:

"Ijma according to the terms of the proposed scholars is the agreement of all mujtahid ulama from the Muslims at a time after the death of the Prophet against a law in an incident."

The definition of ijma, such as the definition above, is the definition put forward by many scholars. It’s just that the limitation of ijmak still leaves some basic issues that make scholars differ, especially about the possibility of ijmak. If what is meant by ijmak is the agreement of the mujtahid at all times against the laws of syarak, then that ijmak is almost impossible to happen. Because it is impossible to bring together all the mujtahid in one place and time due to the geographical differences in the places where the mujtahid lived.

The ijmak ahl al-Madinah is one of the methods of legal istinbath in the form of an agreement that takes place in a certain area, in this case the city of Medina. Therefore, ijmak ahl al-Madinah is a method of legal istinbath which was held by Imam Malik and received rebuttal from other scholars. Because of this, ijmak like this is considered to still have territorial boundaries, while the real term ijmak has no territorial boundaries, because it covers the entire agreement of Muslims in the world. Imam Syafi’iy, among others, is included in the ulama who do not acknowledge the existence of regional ijmak. For him, the recognized ijmak is the consent of a friend, besides that what may be included in the definition of consent is only the agreement of the mujtahids on the syaraks laws that have been established based on the arguments of a qat’iy nas, such as an agreement on obligatory prayer, facing the Qibla, the place of the Ka’bah. The obligation to fast, pay zakat, pilgrimage and so on. This kind of thing might be applied to the meaning of consent as mentioned.

This last opinion is the hold of al-Shâfi’iyy as stated in the book al-Risâlah:

"I and no one from among the scholars (experts of science) have ever said, "this is a matter that has been agreed upon", except regarding issues that no expert has ever questioned you again and narrated from those who preceded him, such as the four zuhur: rakat, that khamr is haram and so on."

Therefore al-Syâfi’iyy stated that ijma is an agreement where there is no one who has an opinion other than what has been agreed:

The agreement of the scholars (ahl ‘ilm) regarding a sharia law and its decisions are accepted by the inhabitants of a country (Al-Syâfi’i, n.d., p. 419, 1966, p. 293; Nahrawi & Al-Salam, 1994, p. 379). From the above statement, it is also known that al-Syâfi’iyy is one of the scholars who strongly rejects ijma that is regional, such as ahl al-Madinah ijma or ahl al-kâfah ijmak. Regional consent according to al-Shafi’iyy cannot be called ijma because it is not comprehensive and is limited to certain countries, whereas to receive that ijma, the acceptance of the ulama’s fatwa must cover the whole country with the ulama’s blessing (radhu) and not because of compulsion (Abu Zahrah, 1957, p. 158).
Al-Syâfi‘i’yy berkeyakinan bahwa tidak ada satu pun ulama yang hidup di suatu negara yang memiliki sifat-sifat di atas, yaitu fatwanya diterima dengan senang hati oleh seluruh ulama negerinya. Barangkali ada seseorang yang diakui sebagai ahli fikih oleh sebagian penduduk, akan tetapi oleh sebagian penduduk lain menganggapnya sebagai orang bodoh yang tidak memiliki otoritas memberikan fatwa, sehingga fatwa-fatwanya tidak dapat diterima. Dari sini diketahui bahwa jika dalam satu negara saja tidak ada atau sulit seorang ulama yang fatwanya bisa diterima secara bulat oleh seluruh penduduk, apalagi mencari ulama yang fatwanya diterima oleh seluruh penduduk antar negara (Nahrawi & Al-Salam, 1994, pp. 380–381)

The same information about the statement of al-Syâfi‘i’yy that consent can’t occur at another time and the invalidity of the ijmak which is regional can also be found from the writings of Joseph Schacht which said:

“The consensus of the scholars, which expressed the living traditions of each ancient school, also became irrelevant for Shafi’, he even denied the existence of any such consensus because always find scholars who held divergent opinions, and he fell back on the consensus of all Muslims on essentials (Schacht, 1993, p. 47).”

Therefore, one of the categories of consent that has received recognition from al-Shafi’i, as written by Abu Zahrah (1957, p. 158) is the consent of a friend, because it is possible that the consent they are doing shows that the problem that is applied is there is hadith information that was heard from the Prophet. It could be that the problem with the consent is a sunnah, but they don’t want to see it as al-sunnah but only as their ijtihad. However, if the problem is accompanied by the sunnah, then what becomes evident is the sunnah, not their consent (Al-Syâfi‘i’, n.d., p. 204).

This is of course contrary to the principle held by Imam Malik, for him even though the ahl al-Madinah ijma occurs in the regional sphere, it has binding power for all Muslims. And the power of the madinah ahl ijmak exceeds the strength possessed by the hadith ahad and qiyas. Therefore, if there is a conflict between the two arguments (al-ta’arudh bain al-dalailain) between the argument of ahl al-Madinah ijma and the hadith ahad or qiyas, then the ijmak ahl al-Madinah must be accepted and the two arguments are abandoned (Ash-Shiddieqy, 1997, p. 213).

The theory of ijmak ahl al-Madinah itself is known through a letter sent by Imam Malik to al-Laits ibn Sa’ad which contains:

واعمّ رحمك الله أنه يُلقى أدلى الناس بشيء خاص، مخالفًا لما عليه الناس عدنا بما ينتمي إليه من الحديث.

You know, my brother, that the news has reached me that you have made a fatwa which is distributed to others with a fatwa that is different from what has been stipulated on us and is spread in our country where we are also in that place (Khin, 1981, p. 457).”

From there it appears clearly that Imam Malik did use the ijmak ahl al-Madinah, and the power he had was like that in general. Therefore, al-Laits in Egypt had to follow the instructions that had an consent in the Medina area. Therefore, as described by al-Ghazaliyy, if the Imam says in his fatwa:

هذا هو الأمر المجتمعا عليه عدنا

“This is a business that has agreed (against him) by our side”

So the meaning of the phrase Imam Malik means is the consent of the scholars of Medina (Khin, 1981, p. 221). This opinion of Imam Malik was later followed by the ulama afterward, including al-Qarafi who said that what Ijmak said was the consent of all the scholars, while what was stipulated by the scholars of Medina was included in the evidence.

The proof of syarak is the Qur’an, sunnah, consensus of the entire ummah, the consent of the scholars of Medina and qiyas, the opinion of the friends, mashlahat al-mursalah and al-istishhab” Medina. In this latter case, the action means that it is still valid and continues to be practiced by the people of Medina.

The theory that is widely held by Imam Malik is not new, but a theory that is widely held by his teacher, Rabiah, who once said:

وأحد عن واحد من خبر أمي عن ألف

“A thousand people who take from a thousand people is better than one who is just take from someone anyway.”

The basis used by Imam Malik in using this theory is the following verses:

“Those who were formerly were the first (to convert to Islam) from the muhajirin and the ansar and those who followed them well, Allah was pleased with them and they were pleased with Allah and Allah provided them with heaven that flowed stream in it forever. They are eternal in it. That’s a big win.”

Kawanua International Journal of Multicultural Studies, Vol. 1, No. 1, June 2020
"And those who stay away from taghut (that is) do not worship it back to Allah, for them is good news; therefore convey the news to my servants, who listen to words and then follow what is best among them. They are directed and thoughtful people.

The two verses above are the basis for the existence of the ahl al-Madinah ijma, the guidance of Imam Malik. In the first verse the phrase "Those who were earlier (converted to Islam) from the muhajirin and the ansar groups" is the basis for the existence of ahl al-Madinah ijma, while in the second verse the phrase "Who hears the words then follows what is best among them" is the second verse which forms the basis for the existence of the consent of ahl al-Madinah (Khin, 1981, p. 458).

2.2. The Form and Basic Argument of Ahl al-Madinah Imam Malik Ijma

The use of ahl al-Madinah ijma as the basis for the theory of legal istinbath by Imam Malik is not without the basis of rational arguments. There are several arguments used by Imam Malik in making the ahl al-Madinah ijma as the basis of his theory.

a. The establishment of the Medina region as the basis for ijmak is because the city of Medina is the place of the Prophet's hijrah (Dar al-Hijrah), and the place of revelation (muhbith al-wahy) and the center of Islam (mustaqr al-Islam), the gathering place of the companions (majma 'al-shahabah). With such a strategic status, the legal provisions will always live and be practiced by the people of Medina and not be mixed with other provisions, because it is impossible to be different from the provisions stipulated by the Prophet.

b. The people of Medina were those who had witnessed firsthand the descent of revelation (syahidu al-tanzil), and heard ta'wil from nas (sami'u al-ta'wil). With such conditions, it is certain that the inhabitants of Medina were the first to witness the revelations and other provisions published by the Messenger of Allah, therefore there is no doubt that what they were doing was close to the actions that the Prophet also performed.

c. Because they were residents of Medina, including those who witnessed all the actions of the Prophet (araf al-nas bi ahwal al-Rasul);

d. There is an agreed stipulation that the history brought by the people of Medina takes precedence over history other than those who come from the regions. If so, then of course the consent of the residents of Medina would certainly take precedence and have a higher weight of evidence than the consent made by other residents (Al-Amidiy, 1928, p. 125).

The three provisions mentioned above are the basis used by Imam Malik in basing his theory. And that basis is mentioned in the letter he wrote to al-La'tis:

فإنما الناس يتعبد لأهل المدينة، إليها كانت الهجرة، وهم الذين كتب إليهم القرآن، وأمرهم بالصلاة، وحرمهم ما يعترضه، وهو أحد أظهرهم عيرونه وهم الأشواط من الشهداء، الذين كانوا معه نوحًا، والقادر بهم في فتحه، وهم الذين تحولوا إلى تبوعه، حتى توجه الله إلهم، وهو ما علده صلواته عليه ورواية وردته كنها "I know that people follow all the provisions of the inhabitants of Medina, because the city of Medina is a place of hijrah, and that place is also where the Qur'an descends, and they justify what is lawful and what is haram while the Messenger of Allah is at their side, listening to revelations and told them to follow him and they obeyed him and told them to follow the sunnah and they too followed him until the Prophet died from their side.

According to Qadhi Iyadh, the state of the consent of ahl al-Madinah can be divided into two types:

First, Ijma is defined based on the actions done by the Prophet, and this is divided into four forms: (1) commands that come from the Prophet, such as, call to prayer, iqamah, and not reciting basmalah; (2) the actions that the Prophet always performed, such as the characteristics of prayer, the number of rakats; (3) agreements of the Prophet; and (4) actions which the Prophet did not do, such as not taking zakat from vegetables. Second, Ijmak ahl al-Madinah which comes from ijtihad. For the first category of consent, such consent must be accepted and the arguments that are contrary to it are abandoned, hadith ahad, or qiyas (‘Iyad, n.d., p. 102; Ash-Shiddieqy, 1997, p. 213).

On the other hand, Ibn Qayyim divides the consent of ahl al-Madinah into three parts, as the following description:

أولها نقل شرع مبتدأ عن النبي صلى الله عليه وسلم والثاني نقل العمل المنصوص والثالث نقل الأحكام والاعيان ومقدار الأشياء.

Ijma ahl al-Madinah can be divided into three parts, the first is everything that was quoted from the beginning of the Prophet, the second which chronicles an act that is continuously carried out, and the third which chronicles the names of places, objects, and measurements (Al-Jauziyyah, 1973).

From the descriptions above, it can be concluded that in the ijmak ahl al-Madinah there are actions that definitely originate from the Messenger of Allah, who have a clear basis and have long since developed
in Medina. But in part, these deeds and knowledge have long developed and existed in Medina but did not have clear support from the Prophet or were indeed based on the ijtihad of the Medina scholars and later tradition among the people of Medina. For the first form, it can be limited to the ijmak which has a nasal base, while the second form of the ijmak does not have a nasal backing. From these two forms will be analyzed about the consent that occurred among the people of Medina.

2.2. Analysis Toward Ahl al-Madina Ijm Status

Al-Syâfi’i does not recognize the existence of ijmak in the form of regionalism. Regional ijmak, including ahl Madînah ijmak cannot be said with ijmak, because it has the same form as other legal arguments, not as a source. After all, the basis is ijtihad (Al-Râziq, n.d., p. 69; Khin, 1981, p. 469). In regional ijmak the consideration is maslahah contained in a ijtihad result. Therefore in some literature, ahl Madînah ijmak is called ‘urf ahl al-Madînah or amal ahl al-Madînah.

Most of the scholars refuse consent such as consent ahl al-Madînah to be used as evidence. Ijmak like this is nothing more than the agreement of a small part of the Muslim community, whereas in the word Ijma, the real agreement is the whole Muslim community. Imam Malik held a lot to the consent of ahl al-Madînah, because of that he said that in the consent of ahl al-Madînah there was evidence.

As for the basis for receiving the ahl al-Madînah ijmak according to Imam Mâlik, as already mentioned, are: (1) Medina was the place of the Prophet’s hijrah, the place where the companions lived, therefore they could not be wrong in doing ijtihad; (2) The people of Medina were people who witnessed the revelation directly and heard its interpretation. The people of Medina knew the Prophet better than anyone else, and (3) The narrators of hadith from Medina were more widely followed than other narrators (Al-Amidiy, 1928, p. 350).

Al-Syâfi’i still adheres to the authentic hadith even though the hadith is ahad and violates the provisions of the ahl al-Madînah ijmak (Al-Ashmiy, 1977, pp. 303–310). Congratulations behind the priest. According to al-Syâfi’i a congregation must read the fâtihah for himself, either in jahriyyah or sirriyyah prayers. Al-Syâfi’i argued with:

"From Ubâdah ibn Sâmît ra. said: Rasulullah prayed at dawn, and read in a heavy tone, then when he finished praying, Rasulullah asked his companions: I saw you reading something behind your Imam, so we answered: We read the verse of the Qur’an, O Rasulullah. Rasulullah said: do not you do that (read the verses of the Al-Qur’an) except umm al-Qur’an (al-fâtihah) because it is not valid to pray without reading it. "HR. Abû Dâwûd, Tirmîdziy, Ahmad, and Ibn Hibban (Al-San’ani, n.d., pp. 170–171).

The opinion of al-Syâfi’i above with the arguments of the hadith that he brought was not by his teacher, Imam Mâlik, who held a lot of ijmak ahl al-Madînah. For Imam Malik, a congregation is only required to read fâtihah only in sirriyyah prayers, while in jahriyyah prayer a congregation is not required to read fâtihah. Imam Mâlik said that in the book Al-Muwatta:

"The stipulation that we have is that a congregation who is behind the priest should only read fâtihah when the priest does not read it clearly (jahr), and that provision is abandoned when the priest reads it clearly" (al-Zarqani, 1990, p. 86).

Likewise in the case of khiyâr majelis, as explained earlier by al-Syâfi’i to the hadith of the Prophet, namely in buying and selling transactions there is khiyâr between the buyer and the seller until they are both separate. However, Imam Mâlik did not recognize the hadith which mentioned the khiyâr of the assembly because it was considered contrary to the practice and agreement of the people of Madina (ijmak ahl al-Madînah). The following is quoted from Imam Malik’s statement which mentions the hadith khiyâr majelis:

"From Abdullah ibn ‘Umar that Rasulullah saw said the buyer and seller, each of them may khiyâr over the others if they have not been separated, except for the sale and purchase of khiyâr. And for us there are no known boundaries about this and it is also not practiced (al-Zarqani, 1990)"

This hadith about khiyâr assemblies was not practiced by Imam Malik because the hadith is against the consent of ahl al-Madînah. In the actions of the people of Medîna, buying and selling were separated by words, not from the body. Therefore, if there is an agreement of consent and qab penjuall between the buyer and seller in words, then there has been a sale and some are the following that are well known among the Malikiyyah:

Kawanua International Journal of Multicultural Studies, Vol. 1, No. 1, June 2020
"Said some of Mâlik, as already and leave that provision (khiyâr majlis). And that for him is stronger as evidence than the hadith ahâd (al-Zarqani, 1990)"

Not all of Mâlik's opinion which relies on the ijmak ahl al-Madinah is rejected by al-Syâfi'îy, sometimes his opinion agrees with Mâlik's opinion. However, the same opinion as to his teacher, Imam Mâlik, does not mean that al-Syâfi'îy based his argument on the consent of the ahl al-Madinah. The similarity of their opinion for al-Syâfi'îy is because based on the hadith as the basis of his argument is the same as the opinion of Imam Mâlik, while his teacher did not fully adhere to the hadith, he held more and based his argument on the existence of ahl al-Madinah ijma.

"From Mâlik that he asked Ibn Syihab about a pregnant woman who bled, then Ibn Syihab replied: it is forbidden for him to pray, said Yahyâ said Mâlik: and that is the ruling that is in us (al-Zarqani, 1990, p. 60)"

From the various descriptions above, it can be seen that the basis of the ahl al-Madinah ijma held by Imam Malik is based on a qath'iy verse or valid hadith and some are based on the results of ijtihad which do not have the support of the Prophet's hadith. For the first form, such an ijma is an ijma that must be obeyed and has the same position as other qath'iy sources. This is different from the ijma that comes from the results of ijtihad, so it can be categorized as' urf which applies in the area of Medina and this cannot be said to be ijma.

3. CONCLUSION

Ahl Madinah Ijma is a method of legal istinbath that was held by Imam Malik and was challenged by other scholars. Most of the other scholars consider this kind of ijma not ijma but only an agreement for a region in the form of individual ijtihad which does not bind all the Muslims. He considered the consent of ahl al-Madinah as consent by Malik because of the special value of the city of Medina itself.

As for the basis for receiving the ijmak ahl al-Madînah according to Imam Mâlik, as already mentioned, are: (1) Medina was the place of the Prophet’s hijrah, the place where the companions lived, therefore they could not be wrong in doing ijtihad; (2) The people of Medina were people who witnessed the revelation directly and heard its interpretation. The people of Medina knew the Prophet better than anyone else, and (3) Hadith narrators from Medina were more widely followed than other narrators.

But, if you look at the ahl Medina ijma more deeply, the basis of the ahl al-Madinah ijma held by Imam Malik is based on a qath’iy verse or valid hadith and some are based on the results of ijtihad that do not have the support of the hadith. For the first form, such an ijma is an ijma that must be obeyed and has the same position as other qath’iy sources. This is different from the ijma that comes from the results of ijtihad, so it can be categorized as‘ urf which applies in the area of Medina and this cannot be said to be ijma.

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