Solving Fiqh Problems for Contemporary Society Through the Result of Bahtsul Masa'il at Khozinatul Ulum Blora

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Abstract (English)

Many issues have transformed or evolved along with the times. Bahtsul Masai'l forum is a solution to solve the law in the perspective of Fiqh law which decisions are agreed upon by the clerics with the specifications of experts in Fiqh, Usul Fiqh, and of course the law is sourced from Al-Qur'an, Hadith, Ijma', and Qiyas. This has been applied by Khozinatul Ulum Islamic Boarding School that is the largest Islamic boarding school in Blora, Central Java. This research used field research with a qualitative approach that is often referred to as naturalistic research. The results of the study showed that: 1. The Bahtsul Masa'il method can help solve problems by using kitab kuning Mu'tabar; 2. Achievement of the latest Fiqh legal agreement without eliminating the original law to resolve contemporary problems in society; 3. Strengthening friendship and relation between among Islamic boarding schools; 4. Santri can learn about consolidation and regeneration to get to know one Kiai and another and be accountable both in this world and in the hereafter. This is in accordance with the function of Bahtsul Masa'il conveyed by Kiai Ishomuddin Rais Syuriah PBNU.

Keywords; Bahtsul Masa'il, Contemporary Society, Figh Law, Islamic Boarding School



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PENDAHULUAN

Figh is an important and inseparable part of Islam1 because the study of figh discusses Islamic laws that regulate various life problems in detail and detail.2 The term figh is equated with the term Islamic law which means the way of human life. This is based on sharia which in a technical sense is called figh, discussing aspects of worship and mu'amalah.3 This important position of jurisprudence binds an individual so that for that individual to be said to be a true Muslim, that person must be able to prove his Islam by following a predetermined path or shari'a. To be able to follow the right path, of course, tools are needed in the form of knowledge, one of which must be obtained from the science of figh.4 Thus, it becomes a necessity for a Muslim to study and deepen the knowledge of figh, to realize the faith and Islam that he believes in.

Seeing the urgency of the science of jurisprudence and its very high position, Islamic boarding schools as educational institutions that focus on teaching in the field of Islam have high attention to the teaching of Fiqh. This can be seen by the fact that fiqh books are a compulsory subject for students. These subjects must be studied by all levels of students at Islamic boarding schools starting from the book Safinatun Najah, Fathul Qorib, Fathul Muin, and Fathul Wahab.5 In addition, evidence that pesantren have more attention to fiqh is that there are various methods of teaching fiqh in Islamic boarding schools such as bandongan, syawiror discussion, and Bahsul Masail. Bandongan is a method of teaching fiqh in a one-way monologue.6 Syawiris a fiqh teaching method a way of presenting study material through negotiations to achieve learning objectives.7 Adapau Bahtsul Masa'il is a development of the syawir method, namely a scientific forum used to discuss a topic and seek law for a problem or phenomenon that occurs in society.8 Of the three methods, Bahtsul Masa'il occupies a different position, because the results of his study can be used as a guide in determining fiqh laws.

Bahtsul Masa'il is not only a medium for studying Fiqh science, but can also contribute to developing fiqh law related to the latest problems in people's lives. Abdlah et. Al said that Islamic law underwent changes and developments caused by several influencing factors such as changing times or times, differences in places, changes in social conditions as well as scientific and technological discoveries.9 Bahtsul Masa'il seems to have a thirst for solutions to these problems if implemented properly. In fact, in this regard, the NU organization tried to pay more attention by making Bahtsul Masa'il into a separate institution since 19890, which at that time was named Lajnah Bahstul Masail Diniyah.10 This institution is now called the Bahtsul Masa'il Institute (LBM) which has the task of collecting, discussing, and solving thematic and actual problems (waqi'iyyah) which must immediately obtain legal certainty.11

Based on the description above, it is important to reflect again on the values contained in Bahtsul Masa'il which are not only a pesantren tradition but can also be used as a legal solution to the problems of modern society. Therefore, this paper will try to explore the values of Bahtsul Masa'il as a transformation of teaching and exploration of fiqh law for problems that occur in society. In this case, the research uses the results of the Bahtsul Masa'il Islamic Boarding School which will be held at the Khozinatul Ulum Blora Islamic Boarding School in 2022 as the research focus and primary data source.

Much research on bahtsul masail has been carried out, including research by Alizza et al, on the use of bahtsul masail fiqhiyyah in the learning process at the Darul Mukhlasin Islamic boarding school, Magelang.12 Nafiah & Munawir research regarding the Implementation of the Bahtsul Masa'il Method on Islamic Religious Education Learning Motivation.13 Research Arifin, et al. About building

students' critical power through the Bahtsul Masail method at PPTQ Al-Asy'ariyyah III Kalibeber Wonosobo.14 These three studies focus on research problems on the implementation of the Bahtsul Masa'il method, in contrast to this study which focuses on research problems on the values contained in Bahtsul Masa'il. Thus, this research is different from previous research and has a novel value so it is feasible to do.

Research Methods This research uses qualitative methods with a phenomenological study approach, namely an effort to find the reality that appears from events that occurred around the research subject which were then analyzed in depth.15 Data were obtained by interview, documentation study, and literature study. Interviews were conducted with Bahtsul Masa'il participants at the Khozinatul Ulum Blora Islamic Boarding School regarding the implementation of activities, benefits, and obstacles. The documentation study was carried out by reading the results of Bahtsul Masa'il which was carried out at the Khozinatul Ulum Blora Islamic Boarding School. Literature study is carried out by reading news, books, and research results that have been published in journals, magazines, or newspapers regarding the topics studied in this research, namely Bahtsul Masa'il as a means of developing contemporary fiqh law and caring for pesantren traditions. The data analysis in this study was carried out concerning the qualitative data analysis model of Miles and Huberman (1992) which consisted of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion.16

The data analysis in this study was carried out by referring to the qualitative data analysis model of Miles and Huberman (1992). Referring to the data analysis model, the data is analyzed with activity steps that take place interactively in the form of data collection, data presentation, data reduction, drawing conclusions, and the last step is data verification.17 The stages of data analysis in practice in research are not carried out sequentially but are connected interactively. Thus, it is possible that after the data verification activities, the research process will return to the previous stage, namely data collection, if indeed the required data is still lacking in research.

HASIL DAN PEMBAHASAN

Research results found by the researchers, namely the results of discussions from Bahtsul Masa'il activities Al Diniyyah Al Waqi'iyyah Putri at the Khozinatul Ulum Blora Islamic Boarding School Khozinatul Ulum Blora Islamic Boarding School in 2022/1444h.Bahtsul Masail, which is identical among female students, is a sentence composed of Arabic which means "to discuss several issues", especially on the issue of ushul fiqh by way of deliberation or in-depth discussion.18

There are 2 people in Bahtsul masa'il activities Rois Al Jalsah19 as captain during deliberations or discussions take place. 3 people Muharir20 serves as a reader of the book of

fiqh (Fath Al-Qorib etc.) or familiarly known as the kitab kuning21, as a reference for issues that will later be discussed and then solved. 1 note taker, as recorder of results or conclusions during the deliberation. And 3 ustadz as Mushahih.22

Below are examples of problems that exist in contemporary society and the discussion in Bahtsul Masa'il and the results of figh answers that have been agreed upon:

1. The first topic of discussion is regarding: Cancel Hajj from Bandungsari Al-Ma'ruf Islamic Boarding School, with a description of the problem: Call it Mr. Harun, In 2020 Mr. Harun sells his land intending to make the pilgrimage. As a result, in 2020 Mr. Harun and his wife can register for Hajj with the Regular Route. with an estimated departure in 2036, which is certain that payment will be paid when leaving. Unexpectedly in 2021, Mr. Harun experienced economic problems in his family which resulted in Mr. Harun owing his brother 25 million. According to regulations in Indonesia, a person who is 65 years old is no longer allowed to go on a pilgrimage due to his physical condition. Due to the Covid-19 virus, the departure for the Hajj was postponed for several years, Mr. Harun, who originally departed in 2036, will depart in 2045. Based on this notification, Mr. He feels he has not istitho ah fil mall (because he still has debt).

First question: Can Hajj be canceled (registration) for the above reasons? Answer: No canceling Hajj registration because they still have funds/other assets to support their daily needs and those of their families. With Notes: If the cancellation of the Hajj list aims to register for Umrah, then it is permissible. Because there is an ibarot that allows. Ibaroh23: Majmu' Syarh al Muhadzab hal 170 juz 7,Ghoyah al Wushulp. 30, Bughyatul Mustarsyidin page 231, I'anah ath Thalibin hal 318 juz 2, Al Hawi al Kabirhal 10 juz 4, Nihayah az Zain hal 36:

المجموع شرح المهذب (ج 7 / ص 170)

أجمع العلماء على جواز العمرة قبل الحج سواء حج في سنته أم ال وكذا الحج قبل العمرة واحتجوا له بحديث ابن عمر)أن النبي صلى للا عليه وسلم اعتمر قبل أن يحج(رواه

البخاري وباالحاديث الصحيحة المشهورة أن رسول للا صلى للا عليه وسلم اعتمر ثالث عمر قبل حجته وكان أصحابه في حجة الوداع أقساما منهم من اعتمر قبل الحج ومنهم من حج قبل الحمرة كما سبق

🔎 غاية الوصول في شرح لب األصول (ج 1/ ص 30)

) مسألة (الفعل) المقدور (المكلف) الذي ال يدّم أي يوجد عنده) الواجب المطلق إال به واجب (بوجوب الواجب) في اللصح (سبباكان أو شرطا إذ لو لم يجب لجاز نرك الواجب المتوقف عليه، وقبل ال يجب بوجوبه أن الدال على الواجب ساكت عنه، وقبل يجب إن كان سباكالذر الإلحراق بخالف الشرط كالوضوء المسالة ألن السبب أشد ارتباطا بالمسبب من الشرط بالمشروط، وقبل يجب إن كان شرطا شرعيا كالوضوء المسالة ال

لِا كَثَرَكَ صَدَدَ الواجِبَ وَالَ عَادَيًا كَغَسَلُ جَرَّ ءَ مِنَ الرَّاسُ يَغَسَلُ الوجَّهُ وَالَ إِن كَان سَلِبًا عنا كصبغة االعنَّاقُ له أو عقليا كالنظر للعلم عند اإلمام

بغية المسترشدين للسيد باعلوى الحضرمى)ج 1 / ص 231

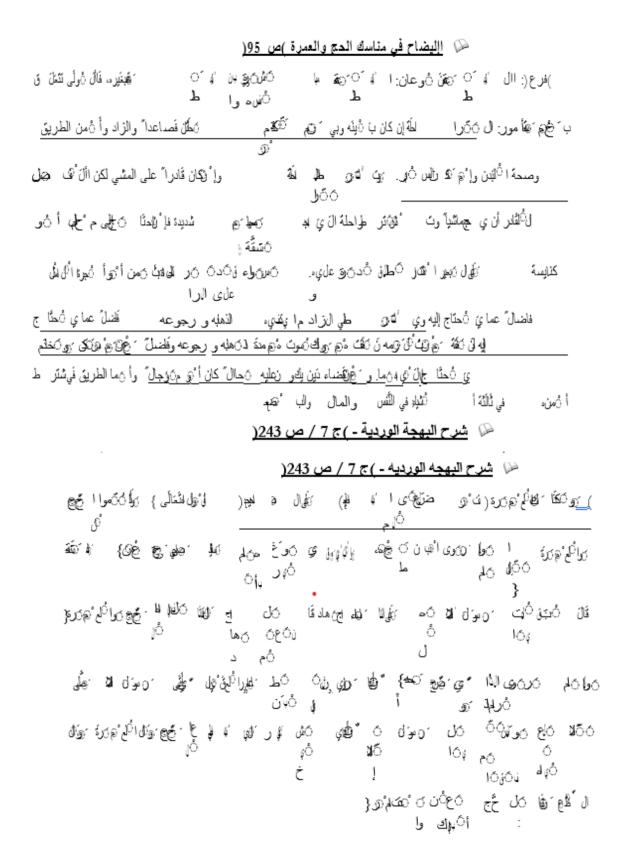
١٠: يلزم الشخص صرف مال تجارته وبيم عقاره في الحج، إذ يصير بذينك

تطيعاً"، بخالف كتب الفقيه، وخيل الجندي، وثياب التجمل، وألهُ المحترف، وحلى العرأة الالتق بها المحتاجة للتزين به عادة، فال

والراحلة، وأن يصح بدن العبد، وأن يكون الطريق آمنا. ثم إن االستطاعة نوعان : أحدهما استطاعة مباشرة، وهذه يقال لها استطاعة بالبدن والمال، ولها أحد عشر شرطا-يؤخذ غالبها من كالم المصنف رحمه للا تعالى - األول: وجود مؤن السفر ذهابا وإيابا. الثاتي : وجود الراحلة مع وجود شق محمل لمن ال يقدر على الراحلة. الثالث: أمن الطريق - إلى أن قال - العاشر: أن يجد ما مر بمال حاصل عنده أو بدين حال على ملى.

Second Questions: What steps should Mr. Harun take?

Answer: 1. Pay off debt first; 2. Considering Pak Harun's age, he is allowed to perform Umrah, and still maintain his intention to register for Hajj. Ibaroh: Al idloh fi manasik al Hajji wa al Umrohpage 95, Syarh al Bahjah al Waridahhal 243 juz 7:



2. The second topic of discussion is: Where do you want Ali's investment to take you? From the Central Khozinatul 'Ulum Islamic Boarding School with problem description: Ali is the eldest son in

his family. He completed his education level by graduating with a bachelor's degree. Even though he is already an undergraduate, Ali still hasn't got a job (unemployed), even though he wants to help his parents pay for the school fees of his two younger siblings. Once upon a time, Mr. Roni (Ali's neighbor) who worked at Bank BRI offered Ali to invest in shares in Bank BRI. Ali is interested in using some of his savings to invest in stocks. However, Ali was doubtful and indecisive because the bank was not a Sharia bank.

The first question is whether it is permissible to invest shares in conventional banks, what is the law? Answer: Wrong, Haram, if you follow the opinion that equates bank interest with usury. Mubah, if you follow the opinion that does not equate bank interest with usury. Makruh, because there are opinions that say bank interest is doubtful. Ibaroh: Fatawi al-Azhar hal 377 juz 9,Tuhfah al Muhtaj fi Syarh al Minhajhal 148 juz 29,Al Fiqh al IslamiHal. 205 Juz 6:

Second question: What is the contract used in the investment? Answer: Tafsil24 When the model invests capital, it includes contracts confession. When the model buys shares then include syirkah 'inan. Ibaroh: Fiqh al Islami wa Adillatuhu hal 5036 juz 7, Bujairami 'ala al Khotib hal 188 juz 3, Fath al Mu'in p 369, Fath al Qorib p. 30, Kifayah al-Akhyar hal 269 juz 1, Al Fiqhu 'ala al Madzahib al 'Arba'ah hal 20 jul 70:

أما األسهم: فهي حصص الشركاء في الشركات المساهمة، فيقسم رأس مال الشركة إلى المجزاء متساوية، يسمى كل منها سهما، والسهم: جزء من رأس مال الشركة المساهمة، وهو يمثل حق المساهم مقدرا بالنقود، لتحديد مسؤوليته ونصيبه في ربح الشركة أو خسارتها. فإذا ارتفعت أرباح الشركة ارتفع بالكالى ثمن السهم إذا أراد صاحبه بيعه،

وإذا خسرت انخفض بالنامي سعره إذا أراد صاحبه بيعه ويجوز شرعا وقانونا بيع المسهم، بسعر بات، أما إذا كان السعر مؤجال لوقت التصفية فال يجوز البيع لجهالة الثمن، ألن العلم بالثمن شرط لصحة البيع عند جماهير العلماء. وأجاز اإلمام أحمد وابن

تيمية وابن القيم البيع بما ينقطع عليه السعر، فياسا على القول بمهر المثل في الزواج، وأجر المثل في الإجارة، وثمن المثل في البيع، وعمال بالمتعارف، وبما يحقق مصالح الناس أما بيع األسهم على المكثبوف، أي إذا كان البائع ال يملكها في أثناء التعاقد، فال يجوز، للنهي الثابث شرعا عن بيع ما ال يملك اللنسان.

🔎 بديرمي على الذطيب)ج 3/ ص 188(

القراض مشتق من القرض وهو القطع، سمي بذلك ألن المالك قطع للعامل قطعة من مالله ينصرف فها وقطعة من الربح، ويسمى أيضاً مضاربة كما صرح به األصل ومقارضية، والله ينسر بهوله تعلى: »ليس عليكم جناح أن تبتنوا فضال من ربكم (البقرة: 198 وبأته: ضارب لخديجة بمالها إلى الشام وانفلت معه عبدها ميسرة. والقراض أخذا مما يأتي توكيل مالك يجعل ماله ببلد آخر لينجر فيه والربح مشترك بينهما، وهذا أولى من قول األصل: القراض أن يدفع إليه

فتح المعين في شرح قرة العين)ص 369(

ويصح قراض ، وهو : أن يعقد على مال يدفعه لغيره لينجر فيه ، على أن يكون الربح

مشتركاً بينهما في نقد خالص مضروب ، ألنه عقد غرر ، لعدم انضباط العمل والوثوق بالربح ، وإنما جوز للحاجة ، فأختص بما يروج غالباً ، وهو النقد المضروب ، ويجوز عليه ، وإن أبطله السلطان وخرج بـ » النائد « العرض ، ولو ظوسا ، وبـ » الخالص

«المخشوش ، وإن علم قدر غشه أو أستهلك وجاز الحامل به ، وبه » المضروب ، التبر ، وهو ذهب أو فضة لم يضرب والجلي ، فال يصح في شيء منها ، وقبل : يجوز على المغشوش إن أستهلك عشه ، وجزم به الجرجاني ، وقبل : إن راج ؛ وأختاره

الشبكي وغيره ، وفي وجه تُالثُ وفي » زوائد الروضهُ « أنه يجوز على كل مثلي.

🔑 فتح القريب)ص 30(

والبيوع جم ع ي ع ع في ع علي مقابلة شي وبيشيء، فدخل ما ليس بمال كخمر؛ وأما شرعا والبان فأحسن ما قبل في تعريفه: أنه تمليك عبن مالية بمعاوضة بإذن شرعي، أو تمليك منفعة مباحة على التأبيد بثمن مالي. فخرج بمعاوضة القرضويإذن شرعي الربا. ودخل في منفعة تعلى لفعق البناء، وخرج بشم التأبيد بثمن مالي. فخرج بمعاوضة القرضوع البناء، وخرج بشم ورنال جرة في اللجارة؛ فإنها ال تسمى شهنا.)البهوع ثالثة أشياء (: أحدها)بيع عين مشاهدة (أي حاضرة)فجائز (إذا وجدت الشروط من كون المبيع طاهرا منتفعا به، مقدورا على تسليمه، للعاقد عليه والية. وال بد في البيع من إيجاب وقبول؛ فألول كقول البائع أو القائم مقامه: يبعثك وملكتك بكذاه؛ والثاني كقول المشترى أو القائم مقامه: المشترى أو القائم مقامه المناس وتمالك المشترى المقامة المشترى أو القائم مقامه المشترى المشترى أو القائم مقامه المناس وتمالك المشترى أو القائم مقامه المناس وتمالك المشترى المناس المشترى أو القائم مقامه المناس المشترى المناس المناس المناس وتمالك المشترى المناس ال

🔎 كفاية األخيار)ج 1 ص 269(

يَابِ الْ الْوِ تَنْهَ فَصِلُ وِالشَّرِكَةُ خَمَسَ ۖ الْقَيْرِ النَّاطُ أَنْ تَكُونَ عَلَى نَاضَ مِنَ الدَّ يُرا الْمِ يُوالنَّلَّلَيْرِ

يُولُنَ إِنْ يَا أَثُونَ كُلُّ يُوا لِلْهِ لَمُ وَمِعَ } كَلَّ يَخْطَأً الْأَيْمِلُ إِنْ يَولُنَ يَأَ أَثُونَ كُلُّ يُوا لِلْهِ لَمُ وَمِما لَا يَصِيلُوهِ فَيُ

عُلُّ وَ اللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ عَلَى قَدْرِ الْآَيْمِ وَالنَّسُولُ عَلَى قَدْرِ الْآَيْمِالُ ثِي نَ

عُلُورُ اللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ اللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ عَلْمُ اللّهُ عَلَى الللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ عَلَى الللّهُ عَلَى اللّهُ عَلَ

الفقه على المذاهب اللربعة ص 70 ج 3)المكتبة الشاملة (

فأما شركة العنان فهي أن يشئرك الثنان فأكثر بمالين على أن بحمال مما ً في تتميتها والربح بينهما على ماشترطا أو يشترك الثنان فأكثر بماليهما على أن يحمل أحدهما فقط بشرط أن يكون للعامل جزء من الربح أكثر من ربح ماله ليكون ماله الجزء نظير عمله فإن شرط له ربحا ً قدر ماله فقط إيضاع ال يصح ألنه عمل في مال الغير بدون أجر

3. The third topic of discussion is: It turns out that Kita Se – Asi from Khozinatul Ulum 3 Al-Mubarok Islamic Boarding School with a description of the problem: In a village, there is a mother who has a child named Dina. When she was still a baby, Dina was entrusted to her neighbors who had a son named Toni. When Dina was crying, Toni's mother gave her breast milk to Dina. When they were older they loved each other and there was a marriage. After two months of marriage, Toni's mother remembered when she breastfed Dina.

First question: Is the marriage valid between them? Answer: Tafsil Invalid, when the conditions have been met" rodho'ah with a note that there are 2 witnesses who have met the conditions. Valid, if the conditions of rodho'ah have not been met:

🔎 فتح القريب ص 51

}فصل { في أحكام الرضاع. بغتّح الراء وكسرها، وهو لغة "اسم لم اصلاتي وشرب لبنه، وشر "عه وصول لهن آدمية مخصوصة لجوف آدمي مخصوص على وجه مخصوص. وإنما يثبت الرضاع بلبن امرأة حية بلغت تسع سنين قمرية " بكرا كانت أو ثيبا، خلية " كانت أو مزوجة.)وإذا أرضعت المرأة بلبنها ولدا (سواء شرب منها اللبن في حياتها أو بعد موتها، وكان محلوبا في حياتها)صار الرضيع ولذها بشرطين: أحدهما

أن يكون له (أي الرضيم)دون الحولين (باألهلة وابتداؤهما من تمام انفصال الرضيم.

ومن بلغ ستين ال يؤثر ارتضاعه تدريما، كر الشرط)الثاني أن ترضعه أي المرضعة كنديما، كر الشرط)الثاني أن ترضعه أي المرضعة كندس وضعات متترقات (واصلة جو فلارضيع وضيطهن بالحرف؛ فما ق طيهكونه وضعة أو رضعات اعتبر، وإال فال، فلو قطع الرضيع االرتضاع بين كل من الخمس إعراضيا عن الله ي تعدد الارتضاع بين على من الخمس الرضيع. كويحرم على ال مر ضيغيفت الضاد)التزويج إليها (أي المرضعة)وإلى كل من ناسبها (أي انتسب إليها بنسب أو رضاع، كويحرم عليها (أي المرضعة)التزويج إلى ال مر ضيوولده (وإن سفل، ومن انتسب إليه وإن عال، كون من كان في درجته (أي الرضيع كإخوته الذين لم يرضعوا معه)أو أعلى (أي ودون من كان أعلى)طبقة منه (أي الرضيع كأعمامه. وتشم في فصل محرمات اللكاح ما يحرم بالنسب والرضاع منصال؛ فارجم إليه.

🔑 يغية المسترشدين ص 419

•)مسئلة (زنى ببنت زوجته وجب عليه الحد والبنفسخ نكاح اللم بخالف مالووطئها بشبهة كأن ظنها حليلته, فينفسخ النكاح وتحرمان عليه مؤبدا إن وطئ اللم, وإال حرمت اللم مؤبدا ال البنت فله نكاحها, ويلزمه المهر بوطئ الزنا والشبهة مالم تطاوعه على الزنا, إذ ال مهرلبغي, ولو نكح امرأة فبانت محرمة برضاع ببينة أو إقرارفرق بينهما. فإن حملت منه كان الولد نسبيا الحقا بالواطئ ال يجوز نفيه, وعليها عدة الشبهة ولها مهر المثل ال المسمى, وللوطئ المنكورحكم النكاح في الصهر والنسب ال في حل النظر والخلوة وال في النقض, فيحرم على الواطئ النكاح أصولها وفروعه وتحرم هي على أصوله وفروعه, و يجوز النظر الى المحرم المذكورة بال شهوة

Second question: If legal, can the marriage continue? And if it's not legal, what's the solution? Answer: divorce solution, If you have had a husband and wife relationship, then the husband gives the mitsil dowry (flowering fee) to the wife and the wife returns the dowry. If she is pregnant, her child's lineage will follow the father, because the marriage is considered a syubhat marriage. Ibaroh: the answers and arguments are the same as in point A.

Discussion

1. Bahtsul Masa'il help solve problems by using reliable yellow books

Bahtsul Masa'il santri, in addition to forming the character of the santri and ukhuwah Islamiyah, is also to develop an attitude of tolerance and courage to express opinions and stances of each member of Bahtsul Masa'il.25 Besides that, the purpose of the Bahtsul Masa'il activity is to teach the students to solve socio-religious problems by referring to the opinions of fiqh experts documented in the form of the kitab kuning. At the same time to familiarize them with how to express scientific arguments.26 As stated by Ainur Rohmah that because bahtsu masa'il is waqi'iyyah and follows the times, which makes it have moderate answers and solutions, as well as broad and developing discussions without distinguishing or burdening certain parties in dealing with problems based on the Qur'an, a hadith, and the kitab mu'tabar.27

2. Achieving an agreement on the problem without eliminating the original law

The Bahtsul Masa'il model in the pesantren style generally emphasizes the spirit of `itiradl or argumentative debate oriented towards the salaf books or mu'tabarah fiqh books.28 The newest law was created because there was a method in the forum itself, namely by presenting mushohih and Muharrir, who certainly have a complete understanding of the existing problems so that it is easier to decide on a law that is in line with the Madzhab priest as said by Ita Setyawati.29 Then according to Umi Yuliana as the coordinating head of the coordinating recitation of mauludiayah Putri Khozinatul Ulum Blora Islamic Boarding School said also that in Bahtsul Masa'il there was an agreement between the participants and muharir by bringing up a new law and it was inseparable from the original law, it's just that the explanation is allegory in kitab kuning to serve as the legal basis of fiqh.30

3. Strengthening friendship and kinship between Islamic Boarding Schools

According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, hospitality itself is kinship.31 Silaturrahmi comes from the word سلة which means relationship or connection. As for the word الرحم or الرحام in plural means womb or female offspring or relative. The origin of the word is ar-Rahman (affection). This word is used to refer to the womb or kinship because, with the womb or kinship relationship, people are affectionate. 32 In addition to meaning affection, the word al-Rahim also has the meaning of a breed (womb) or a kinship that still has blood ties (brotherhood). 33 The word silaturrahmi can also be interpreted as a relationship or connecting kinship or brotherhood. Thus, it can be stated that silaturrahmi means getting closer to other people after being far away and resuming communication after being cut off with love between them. As said by Prophet Muhammad SAW. That the person who connects is not the person who repays the kindness of the other person but it is the person who when his kinship relationship is broken then he continues it.34 In this case, Ainur Rohmah as the

coordinator of Bahtsul Masa'il Pondok Putri said that "In the implementation of the Bahtsul Masa'il forum, of course, inviting several Islamic boarding schools, starting from the invitation to the request of students to attend during the event, and friendly relations can be established because when in the middle deliberations, of course, there is also an exchange of opinions which makes them know each other and get to know each other."35

4. Santri can learn about consolidation and regeneration to get to know each other Kiai

Actions to strengthen or strengthen relationships, unity is the definition of the Big Indonesian Dictionary. Apart from studying consolidation, students can also learn about regeneration, a small example is that there are representatives of students from Islamic boarding schools who have been invited. As Umi Yuliana as the head coordinator of the maulidiyah recitation said that: apart from being able to learn to answer the problems of the people, Bahtsul Masa'il also has a goal of consolidating both between organizations and between Islamic boarding schools and also directing cadres to understand what Bahtsul Masa' is all about. il, and so that the next generation can revive a qualified scientific repertoire for society.

PENUTUP

The Bahtsul Masa'il activity at the Khozinatul Ulum Blora Islamic Boarding School created a public space to convey aspirations and ideas. The Bahtsul Masa'il activity tries to provide a solution to the problems that are troubling the community inside and outside the Islamic boarding school. By means of in-depth discussions based on fiqh books, the conclusions from the arguments of Bahtsul Masa'il members which will be fatwaed by asatidz as an absolute answer which will later become a joint consensus, so that they can make answers to problems regarding fiqh law.

In the process of achieving the Bahtsul Masa'il Activities, an agreement was made from the communication carried out by the asatidz and Bahtsul Masa'il participants. In addition, Bahtsul Masa'il teaches students to have the mentality to dare to convey aspirations for themselves and for others, because in fact self is part of true freedom that must be fought for and one way is by training it so that it can play a role in the Bahtsul Masa'il forum. In addition, the Bahtsul Masa'il activities that were carried out at the Khozinatul Ulum Blora Islamic Boarding School were also a means of formality to hone students' abilities, especially in matters of communication and their mentality in using systematic language and being able to attract audience interest. As a learning medium for students to explore the religious sciences in the field of Fiqh. Not only classical fiqh, but also contemporary fiqh which is able to provide solutions to the demands of the times, bearing in mind that humans are not just standing still and static. Of course, new problems will always be faced by the students. So bahtsul matsail as a container, forum, and public space that can produce answers or solutions needed by

contemporary society.

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