

ABSTRACT

This study examines MUI Fatwa No. 83 of 2023 as a response to public concern seeking religious legitimacy for boycott actions. It focuses on analyzing the legal construction of the fatwa through the lens of the *sadd al-dharī'ah* principle and its relevance to contemporary jihad jurisprudence. The research aims to explore how preventive legal reasoning in Islamic law is employed to address global issues in a normative and ethical framework.

Employing a qualitative approach, the study utilizes literature review and in-depth interviews with MUI central board members and boycott movement activists. It also incorporates social reaction theory as an analytical framework. The findings indicate that the fatwa is normatively grounded in the principle of preventing *mafsadah* (harm) through consumer behavior, aligning with the overarching objectives of Islamic law (*maqāṣid al-sharī'ah*), namely the protection of intellect (*ḥifẓ al-'aql*), lineage (*ḥifẓ al-nasl*), especially in life (*ḥifẓ al-nafs*), wealth (*ḥifẓ al-māl*), and religion (*ḥifẓ al-dīn*).

The implementation of the fatwa primarily serves as a form of religious legitimation for actions already driven by humanitarian sentiment. It functions as a normative instrument that reinforces the collective consciousness of the Muslim community in addressing global humanitarian issues through moral and social engagement rooted in Islamic values.

Keyword: *MUI Fatwa No. 83 of 2023, Sadd adz-Dzari'ah, Fiqh of jihad, Maqāṣid al-sharī'ah, Boycott*