

QS. AL-MAIDAH VERSE 8: A REFLECTION ON PROPHETIC JUSTICE**Ainun Murziq**

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Alamat e-mail: an140@ums.ac.id**Abstract**

This research aims to examine the application of the principle of justice contained in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 within the social and political context of modern society. This verse teaches that every individual must be treated justly, without discrimination based on social background, religion, race, or other statuses. Although the concept of justice in this verse is universal and inclusive, its implementation in social reality is often hampered by structural inequalities, particularly in economic, political, and social sectors. This study employs a qualitative approach with a literature study method to analyze the exegesis of QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 and compare it to existing social conditions, especially in Indonesia. The results show that although various countries have proclaimed social justice policies, structural inequalities remain widespread, potentially creating discrimination and imbalances across various sectors of life. Justice in Islam, as depicted in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8, requires respect for the fundamental rights of every individual and equal opportunities in all aspects of life. Therefore, this study suggests the need for reforms in public policy to be more inclusive and focused on equalizing opportunities for all individuals, as well as emphasizing the importance of a paradigm shift in society to better appreciate diversity as a strength that can drive the realization of true justice.

Keywords: Justice, QS. Al-Maidah verse 8, discrimination, structural inequality, public policy.**INTRODUCTION**

Social and political inequality in Indonesia is very real, especially in the form of discrimination against certain minority and ethnic groups. This discrimination often manifests in various forms, such as degrading social attitudes and inadequate government policies in protecting the rights of these groups. Moreover, this inequality is also evident in the neglect of basic needs and access to public services that should be equitable. The economic disparity between urban and rural areas further exacerbates the situation, where rural communities often struggle to access quality education, adequate healthcare services, and sufficient infrastructure. This phenomenon illustrates the injustice in the

distribution of resources and opportunities, which further exacerbates the existing social gap.¹ Although Indonesia has various policies to address inequality, such as poverty alleviation programs, affirmative policies, and human rights protection, in reality, these policies have not succeeded in creating the expected justice. Inequality in access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities is still very pronounced across various layers of society, indicating that efforts to achieve social justice still require significant improvement.²

The principle of justice found in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 can serve as a very useful guideline for addressing the issue of inequality in Indonesia. However, the application of this principle requires a deeper understanding of the existing socio-political conditions. To implement justice equally and fairly, more inclusive policies are needed, which are not only based on legal norms but also take into account the social and cultural aspects present in Indonesia³. The application of this principle in public policy must consider the basic rights of every individual without distinguishing between ethnicity, religion, race, or social status. Therefore, in order for justice in a broader sense to be realized in Indonesia, concrete steps are needed to address inequalities present in various sectors, whether in education, health, economy, or the protection of human rights⁴.

The main issue in this research is how to understand and implement the principle of justice in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 in the social and political context of the modern world, especially in Indonesia. This verse teaches to uphold justice by treating others fairly without distinguishing between social background, religion, ethnicity, or race. In the context of Indonesia, which is rich in diversity, the application of this principle is very relevant. However, the main challenge is upholding justice amidst glaring social and economic disparities, such as the gap between the rich and the poor, discrimination against religious minorities, and unfair treatment of certain ethnic groups. Although the state has endeavored to address injustice through affirmative policies, structural inequalities often hinder the achievement of true justice. This research aims to explore how QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 can serve as a foundation for creating more equitable justice and addressing the challenges of inequality, so that Indonesia's diversity can become a strength, not a source of injustice.⁵

This research focuses on how to address inequality in society, particularly in the distribution of wealth, access to education, health, and political rights. Structured inequality creates discrimination, where some groups are more advantaged. This research aims to explore how the principle of justice in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 can be applied to rectify that injustice. The main challenge is to translate the value of justice in a polarized social context, while ensuring that basic human rights, such as freedom of religion and access to education, are respected. This principle must be applied in the modern world, which often prioritizes individualism and materialism.

Another issue that needs to be addressed is how to translate the principle of prophetic justice in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 as a solution to the inequalities that occur in the governance system and social structure. Although justice is a fundamental principle in the constitutions of many countries, its application is often not visible in daily life. Inequality in education, economy, health, and political opportunities remains a major issue that requires more attention⁶. This research aims to identify the extent to which the principles of justice in Islam can help address the issue of inequality. In an increasingly

diverse society, with differences in culture, religion, and values, justice must be understood not only in the context of relationships between individuals but also between groups and nations. This issue involves the effort to reformulate principles of justice that are relevant for the present time, while still adhering to the fundamental teachings of religion, particularly QS. Al-Maidah verse 8⁷. This issue involves efforts to reformulate principles of justice that are relevant to the present time, while still adhering to the fundamental principles taught in religion, particularly in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8.

To address the identified issues, this research will review QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 using an interpretative approach and contemporary socio-political context. This interpretation will delve deeper into the meaning of the verse, as well as its relevance in addressing inequality and discrimination in the modern world. A proper understanding will help formulate strategies to address current injustices. This research will also examine the theory of justice in Islam and compare it with John Rawls' theory of distributive justice. By comparing these perspectives, this research aims to find a convergence between the teachings of QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 and the existing social realities.

Through this comprehensive approach, this research hopes to contribute to a better understanding of the concept of justice in Islam, as well as how this concept can become a practical solution in addressing the existing injustices in the modern world. In the process of problem-solving, this research will use library studies as the primary data source, referring to relevant literature on interpretation, theories of justice, and public policies that adhere to Islamic principles. Thus, this research can provide new insights that are useful for efforts to create a more just and prosperous society.

The benefits of this research are expected to contribute to the development of justice theory in Islam by introducing new concepts of inclusive justice that are more relevant to the needs of modern society. By reviewing QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 and comparing it with existing theories of justice. By understanding the teachings in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8, it is hoped that the public policies adopted by these countries can place greater emphasis on social justice, equal opportunities, and the elimination of discrimination. This research can serve as a reference for policymakers and legal practitioners in creating a more just system that respects the rights of every individual and group in society. Moreover, this research can provide insights for social activists and non-governmental organizations focused on social justice and community empowerment issues.

This research can also open up opportunities for further discussions on how religious concepts, especially in Islam, can be translated into concrete actions that can address the issues of social inequality present in the modern world. The theoretical study underlying this research focuses on the theories of justice found in Islamic philosophy and Western philosophy. One of the relevant theories is the theory of distributive justice developed by John Rawls. According to Rawls, distributive justice requires the equitable distribution of resources among members of society, with priority given to those who are most in need. This approach is highly relevant to the principle of justice contained in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8, which emphasizes fair treatment of all individuals without distinguishing between social status, race, or religion.

The theory of justice in Islam also has many relevant sources, including concepts taught by

great scholars such as Al-Ghazali. Al-Ghazali views justice as a very important principle in social life, which is not only related to the distribution of material goods but also to morality and ethics in social interactions. Justice in Islam according to Al-Ghazali requires that every individual receives their rights proportionally and without discrimination⁹. These concepts are very useful in understanding QS. Al-Maidah verse 8, which teaches the importance of upholding justice in a pluralistic society. Furthermore, the theoretical study in this research also involves understanding the structural injustices that occur in modern society. This injustice is often systemic and occurs due to imbalances in the distribution of wealth, opportunity, and power. This research refers to various social theories that discuss injustice, both from a Marxian perspective and a modern perspective that focuses on the role of institutions in creating social disparities¹⁰.

By referring to this study, this research seeks to uncover new insights into how the principle of justice in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 can be more effectively implemented to address the existing injustices in society. Thus, this research has broad benefits for the academic world, policy practitioners, and the general public. The results of this research can be used as a reference for further studies in the field of social justice, as well as a foundation for creating a more just and prosperous society. With a better understanding of justice, it is hoped that society can move towards a more inclusive and fair social order for all parties.

METHOD

This research uses a qualitative approach with the tafsir method to analyze QS. Al-Maidah verse 8. This approach was chosen because the research aims to explore the meaning contained in the verse related to the principle of justice in Islam. The qualitative approach is deemed appropriate because this research not only aims to collect data but also to understand and interpret the profound meaning of the Quranic text and its implications in the current social and political context. This research is descriptive-analytical in nature, where the researcher will explain the interpretation of the verse and then relate it to various relevant socio-political conditions to assess the extent to which the principles of justice in Islam can be applied in modern life.

The data collection technique in this research is library research, where the researcher will examine various relevant literatures, including classical and contemporary interpretations, books on justice in Islam, articles discussing the application of Islamic teachings in social and political life, as well as previous studies related to the theme of justice in the Qur'an. The focus of this literature study is on the principles of justice in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 and its application in law, social, and political contexts. The data obtained will be analyzed using content analysis and thematic analysis methods. Content analysis will be used to identify keywords and meanings in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 as well as related scholars' interpretations. Meanwhile, thematic analysis will organize the main themes from the literature that discusses the application of justice in social and political life, as well as mapping the views and solutions offered by scholars and academics.

Through this research method, it is hoped that a deeper understanding of the concept of justice in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 can be found and how this teaching can be applied in today's socio-political

life. The results of this research are expected to contribute to the study of justice in Islam and provide solutions to the issues of injustice occurring in society. By using literature analysis, this research aims to provide new insights into the interpretation of prophetic justice contained in the Qur'an, as well as to highlight the challenges faced in applying the principles of justice in the current socio-political order.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

AL MAIDAH 8: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROPHETIC JUSTICE PRINCIPLE

The main issue in this research is how to understand and apply the principle of justice in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 in the context of modern social and political settings. This verse emphasizes the importance of being just towards every individual without distinguishing between religion, ethnicity, race, or social status. The main challenge is how to translate this principle of justice into everyday life in a world full of social and economic inequalities. Many societies are still trapped in inequality, both in the distribution of resources and basic rights. The application of this principle of justice becomes very complex, especially in societies that are economically and socially unequal, where ideal justice is often hindered by structural injustices in the political, economic, and social systems. Therefore, this research attempts to delve deeper into how this verse can be a solution in addressing the issues of injustice occurring in society. The application of this principle of justice not only leads to a fair distribution of wealth but also to the respect for basic human rights, which should be accepted without discrimination.

However, another major challenge is how to integrate the values of justice contained in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 with the existing legal system. In many modern legal systems, there are various forms of discrimination that are sanctioned by law or overlooked by social practices. Inequality in access to education, health, and employment is often influenced by factors such as social class, race, and gender. Justice in Islam is not only related to punishment or the granting of rights, but also about equal treatment in all aspects of life. QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 teaches prophetic justice, which is not only about the distribution of resources or the resolution of legal disputes, but also about moral and social values. This justice demands fair treatment regardless of differences, and promotes equality and respect for human dignity.

Prophetic justice invites us to see differences as a strength for the common good, not as an obstacle. This justice requires a holistic approach, which not only relies on structural changes but also on changes in social awareness and the moral understanding of society. The application of this justice demands that we view public policy not only from a technical perspective but also from a deeper perspective of humanitarian values that respect each individual. The justice applied is not only focused on material equality but also on the opportunity and right to participate in social and political life, creating a more harmonious and just society.

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا كُونُوا قَوْمِينَ لِلَّهِ شُهَدَاءَ بِالْقِسْطِ ۚ وَلَا يَجْرِمَنَّكُمْ شَنَاٰنُ قَوْمٍ عَلَىٰ ٱلْأَنفُسِ ۚ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ خَبِيرٌۢ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ

Meaning: O you who have believed, be persistently standing firm in justice, witnesses for Allah, even if it be against yourselves or parents and relatives. Let not the hatred of a people cause you to act unjustly. Act justly because (justice) is closer to piety. Be mindful of Allah. Indeed, Allah is All-Aware of what you do.

The main findings of this research indicate that QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 contains a profound principle of justice, which requires fair treatment of every individual regardless of race, religion, social class, or any other distinguishing factors. The main findings of this research indicate that QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 contains a profound principle of justice, which mandates fair treatment of every individual regardless of race, religion, social class, or other distinguishing factors. This verse emphasizes the importance of upholding justice in all aspects of life, including social, political, and economic. Justice in Islam, as reflected in this verse, emphasizes equality and respect for human dignity. This verse not only demands justice in the distribution of wealth but also basic rights, equal opportunities, and recognition of the dignity of every individual. This justice emphasizes that everyone has the right to be treated fairly, regardless of status or origin. In this context, this verse encourages the creation of an inclusive society, where the rights of all parties are respected and guaranteed fairly, and serves as a foundation for advocating social reforms that reduce inequality and discrimination in various fields.

The application of the principle of justice in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 requires us to see justice as a responsibility, not just an ideal, that must be applied in personal life and the broader social system, such as governance. This justice must not only be applied by individuals but also become a fundamental principle in public policy and governance. The state must ensure that the policies implemented accommodate the interests of all citizens fairly and equitably, and actively play a role in eliminating inequality. This research also found that justice in this verse is more than just the distribution of wealth; it includes basic rights such as education, health, political participation, and working under fair conditions. Therefore, justice must ensure that every individual can access their basic rights regardless of their social, cultural, or economic background.

In a pluralistic society, where economic, social, and cultural differences often influence how individuals are treated, this teaching reminds us not to let these differences become the basis for injustice or discrimination. In Indonesia, for example, society consists of various ethnic groups, religions, and cultures, and has a significant economic gap. Systemic discrimination often appears in education, employment, and law. The principle of justice in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 teaches to view every individual fairly and equally, without prejudice. This justice includes the right and opportunity to participate in social and political life, as well as equal treatment before the law. Diversity must be respected, but the principle of justice requires equal treatment for all. The application of this principle can build a more just, harmonious, and mutually respectful society.

One of the important findings in this research is the contradiction between the teachings of justice in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 and social reality, where systemic inequality still occurs. Although many countries claim to advocate for social justice, discrimination and inequality still exist in the economic, political, educational, and health sectors. Marginalized and poor groups often do not have equal access to resources. Although there are affirmative policies, this inequality is difficult to overcome due to factors such as social class, religion, ethnicity, and gender. This shows that although the principle of social justice is adopted, its implementation is hindered by existing structures, making the teachings of QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 relevant but difficult to apply in a world full of structural inequalities.

Societies that do not have equal access to opportunities or resources often experience structural injustice, which is difficult to overcome with affirmative policies alone. Such policies are often temporary and insufficient to address the root causes of inequality, such as the imbalance in power distribution, access to quality education, job opportunities, and the widening economic gap¹⁸. To achieve true justice as mentioned in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8, fundamental changes in the social, political, and economic systems are necessary. Justice in this verse requires a profound transformation in social values and societal structure, not just short-term policies. Other findings from this research indicate a tendency to neglect the principle of justice in an increasingly individualistic and materialistic society, where personal success is often considered evidence of justice, despite many marginalized groups. This system prioritizes the interests of the powerful group, neglecting the equitable distribution of opportunities and wealth.

The application of the principle of justice in Islam, as reflected in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8, requires that every individual be given equal opportunities to develop, regardless of their background. This verse emphasizes that justice is not only about the distribution of wealth or material possessions but also about fulfilling the basic rights to access the resources needed in life. Justice must create a society that is prosperous materially, socially, and politically. In modern society, the application of this principle faces significant challenges, such as inequality exacerbated by the capitalist economic system, which often widens the gap between the rich and the poor, as well as limited access to education and healthcare. The principle of justice in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 reminds us to provide equal opportunities for every individual, without anyone being marginalized. Therefore, the application of justice must involve concrete efforts to reduce social inequalities and ensure equal access for everyone in various aspects of life.

The interpretation of the findings of this research indicates that justice in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 is inclusive and universal, which must be applied regardless of individual backgrounds. This verse emphasizes that true justice is not only about the distribution of material wealth but also about respecting the fundamental rights of every individual. This justice requires us to see every person as equal, without distinguishing between race, ethnicity, religion, or social status. In a plural and complex society, this principle becomes the moral foundation for creating equality and justice. The interpretation of this verse shows that justice encompasses the fulfillment of basic rights, such as the right to a decent life, equal education, fair employment, and participation in political life. The application of this principle is highly relevant to addressing social issues such as inequality in education, economic disparity, and injustice in access to public services. In the context of Indonesia, with the gap between the rich and the poor and the

inequality of opportunity, the principle of justice in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 teaches the importance of siding with the less fortunate groups, ensuring their rights are respected and fulfilled fairly.

Thus, the principle of justice in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 is not merely a normative teaching related to morals and ethics, but also a practical guideline for addressing existing social inequalities. This principle demands concrete actions in creating inclusive policies that favor all layers of society, especially those who are marginalized or less fortunate. The state, government, social institutions, and community organizations have a significant responsibility in implementing this principle of justice, both in designing public policies and in creating fair and equitable social empowerment strategies. By prioritizing equal justice, it is hoped that a harmonious society will be created, free from discrimination, and providing equal opportunities for every individual to achieve well-being and full participation in social-political life.

In modern society, injustice often stems from deeply rooted structural and cultural discrimination that is increasingly entrenched and difficult to overcome. This discrimination can manifest in various forms of inequality, especially in access to essential resources such as education, employment, healthcare, and legal justice. Economic, racial, religious, and social status factors often exacerbate this inequality. For example, poor or minority groups face greater obstacles in accessing opportunities in education and the workforce. This inequality creates a cycle that is difficult to break, where already marginalized groups fall further behind, while those in positions of power continue to strengthen their dominance.

The principle of justice in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 demands the community to address inequality by eliminating views that differentiate one individual from another based on race, religion, or economic background. This verse teaches that true justice is not only about the distribution of material wealth but also about respecting the basic rights of every individual. This demands collective awareness to ensure that everyone has equal access in social, economic, and political life. Diversity in society should be a source of strength and social wealth, not a reason to create injustice. In a pluralistic society, this principle is relevant for managing diversity wisely, thereby creating a just, harmonious, and respectful society, which encompasses not only material welfare but also social unity.

The findings in this research align with various theories of justice that have existed in political philosophy, particularly the theory of distributive justice popularized by John Rawls. Rawls, in his famous work *A Theory of Justice*, proposed that ideal justice is a system that prioritizes those who are most in need, while still considering equal opportunity for all individuals. Rawls' principle of justice is based on two fundamental principles: first, the principle of liberty, which states that every individual should have the right to equal basic liberties; second, the difference principle, which states that economic and social inequalities are only acceptable if they benefit the least advantaged members of society. This principle is highly relevant to the context of justice taught in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8, which emphasizes the need for fair treatment of every individual, regardless of their social or economic background, so that everyone has an equal opportunity to develop.

QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 teaches the principle of justice that demands equality of rights for every individual, regardless of social, economic, or other backgrounds. This principle aligns with John Rawls' theory of distributive justice, which also emphasizes the need for greater attention to marginalized groups

and ensuring equal access to resources and opportunities. Both QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 and Rawls' theory demand an inclusive system, which not only benefits those already in advantageous positions but also advocates for the rights and welfare of those most in need. Both encourage the creation of fair opportunity distribution in various sectors of life, which is highly relevant for addressing the social inequalities that still exist today.

Classical theories of justice, such as those proposed by Al-Ghazali, provide an important perspective in understanding justice in Islam. Al-Ghazali emphasized that justice is not only related to laws and regulations, but also to ethics and morality in human relationships. In his view, justice is achieved not only through the fair distribution of resources but also by respecting the basic rights of every individual as a human being with dignity²¹. The findings of this research indicate that justice in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 is highly relevant to Al-Ghazali's thoughts, as both prioritize social balance and the application of moral principles in communal life. This research also links the findings with contemporary theories on social justice, which emphasize equality of rights. This concept of equality of rights emphasizes that justice is not only about the distribution of wealth or resources but also about providing equal opportunities for every individual to develop and live with dignity. By linking the teachings in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 with existing theories of justice, this research provides a deeper understanding of the relevance of these teachings in addressing current social inequality issues.

This research also contributes to the understanding of social justice theories that prioritize equal opportunity. In this view, justice is not only about how resources are distributed evenly, but also about how equal opportunities are given to each individual to reach their best potential. Justice in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 teaches us to view justice more holistically, where every individual not only receives their rights but also has equal opportunities in all aspects of social and economic life. One of the main contributions of this research is the development of the concept of inclusive justice as a modification of existing justice theories. Inclusive justice proposes a new paradigm in understanding justice, which is not only limited to the distribution of wealth or material goods but also includes the protection of basic rights and the dignity of every individual. In this theory, justice is not only about material welfare but also includes equality in access to opportunities, respect for human dignity, and the elimination of all forms of discrimination and inequality present in society.

The theory of inclusive justice teaches that true justice is achieved through providing equal opportunities for every individual to live with dignity, not just through the redistribution of resources. This theory emphasizes the importance of equality of rights and opportunities in all aspects of life, such as education, employment, health, and politics, and demands equal treatment regardless of religion, ethnicity, race, or social class. In a pluralistic society, inclusive justice focuses on reducing inequality and discrimination, promoting a fair social structure, and ensuring that every individual can develop and participate equally. This theory is relevant for designing fairer social policies and creating a more prosperous society.

CONCLUSSION

This research found that QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 contains the principle of justice that must be applied in all aspects of life, whether individual, social, political, or economic. This verse emphasizes the need for fair treatment of every individual regardless of their social background, religion, ethnicity, or race. The justice referred to is not only related to the distribution of material or resources but also to the respect for the basic rights of every individual, such as the right to a decent life, equal access to education, fair job opportunities, and participation in the political process. Although these teachings have been outlined in holy scriptures, their implementation in social and political life in many countries, including Indonesia, still faces challenges in the form of structural inequalities that hinder the achievement of comprehensive justice. Social discrimination, economic inequality, and unequal access to resources often occur in increasingly complex societies.

The principle of justice contained in QS. Al-Maidah verse 8 invites the community to uphold the basic rights of every individual regardless of their background. This justice requires respect for human rights and the elimination of all forms of discrimination. To achieve true justice, active roles from the state and society are needed in creating an inclusive social system and providing equal opportunities, especially for those who are marginalized. This research suggests that public policies should focus more on creating a fair system and providing more equitable access to education and healthcare services. The state must implement policies that reduce social inequality through resource redistribution and more effective affirmative policies.

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