

The Determination of Economic Emergency Threat Escalation from the Perspective of Maqashid Shariah

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ARTICLE INFO

Keywords: Threat Escalation, Economic Emergency, Maqashid Shariah, Early Warning System, Protection of Public Interest

Received : 28, April

Revised : 25, May

Accepted: 26, June

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ABSTRACT

Determining the escalation of economic emergency threats is crucial in maintaining state stability, particularly amidst the dynamic of globalization and the complexity of multidimensional threats. This study examines the concept of the escalation of economic emergency threats based on the maqashid shariah principles as a decision making framework. Employing a normative qualitative approach and a literature review of positive law and maqashid shariah theory, this research finds that maqashid shariah which seeks to protect religion, life, intellect, progeny and property, can serve as the basis for determining threat escalation stages and the need for state intervention needs. Threats to the economic sector that potentially endanger these five principal objectives justify a proportional escalation of emergency status. This study proposes an escalation determination model based on the level of threat to the protection of public interest (masalah) and prevention of major harm (dar' al-mafaasid). These findings contribute to strengthening the national early warning system grounded in Islamic values to respond to modern economic threat dynamics.

INTRODUCTION

The dynamics of globalization and the complexity of relations between countries have brought significant changes to the characteristics of threats to national security, including in the economic sector. Threats to a country's economic stability are no longer solely domestic but also stem from unpredictable external factors. Various economic threats, such as inflation, high unemployment, dependence on imported goods, uneven infrastructure, and ballooning national debt, require the country to have an early warning mechanism and determine the escalation of economic emergency threats quickly and accurately. Determining the escalation of economic emergency threats is crucial so that the country can anticipate the impact of broader damage to welfare.

The people and the sustainability of the stability of the national economic system in order to maintain national security. In the context of Indonesian positive law, provisions regarding states of emergency are reflected in Articles 12 and 22 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 23 of 1959 concerning States of Danger, Law Number 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management, and Law Number 9 of 2016 concerning the Prevention and Management of Financial System Crises. However, these provisions do not explicitly address the stages of threat escalation, particularly in the economic realm. From a national economic perspective, discussing economic threats and emergencies from a sharia perspective that emphasizes the principles of justice, balance, and sustainability can help provide a framework for formulating economic policies to address various economic challenges.

In an economic emergency, such as a financial crisis or a disaster that disrupts national stability, the principle of emergency (*al-darurah*) in sharia allows the government to take extraordinary measures that remain within the legal corridor to maintain the public welfare and national stability. Data from Bank Indonesia (BI) shows that the sharia economy in Indonesia continues to grow and contribute to national economic recovery, with real sector financing increasing by 15.8% in 2024. This is relevant evidence that the existence of the sharia economy can be a solution in facing the economic crisis or global recession with adaptive yet ethical fiscal and monetary policies, based on social justice and sustainability, in accordance with sharia principles

LITERATURE REVIEW

At the same time, the approach based on sharia values, particularly *maqashid sharia*, offers a comprehensive philosophical and practical framework for assessing and responding to economic threats. *Maqashid sharia*, with its five main principles—namely, the protection of religion (*hifdz ad-din*), soul (*hifdz an-nafs*), intellect (*hifdz-al'aql*), descendants (*hifdz an-nasl*), and property (*hifdz al-maal*), providing a normative basis for assessing when and how the state should establish a state of emergency in order to safeguard the public interest (*maslahah*) and prevent major damage (*dar' al-mafaasid*).

This study aims to integrate and formulate criteria and a model for determining the escalation of economic emergency threats based on the extent to which economic threats impact the five main aspects of the maqashid sharia. Using a qualitative normative approach through a literature review of positive law, national security theory, and classical and contemporary maqashid sharia literature, this study is expected to contribute to the development of an early warning system based on sharia values) which is responsive to the dynamics of modern economic threats. This system is expected to not only be responsive to the dynamics of modern economic threats, but also be based on the principles of justice and sustainability. The proposed escalation determination model will consider the level of threat to the protection of the public interest and the prevention of major harm (dar'ul mafaasid), as well as oversight mechanisms to prevent abuse of power in the determination of a state of emergency.

The urgency of this research is reinforced by contemporary conditions where economic threats, Such events as monetary crises, global pandemics, and disruptions to international supply chains have the potential to paralyze vital state sectors. Therefore, a review of the escalation of the threat of economic emergencies is crucial. The perspective of maqashid sharia is relevant to enrich the treasury of Islamic legal knowledge and contribute to efforts to maintain national stability in a holistic and just manner.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a normative-qualitative approach to examine the legal concepts of economic emergencies and threat escalation in Indonesian legislation and the principles of Islamic law, particularly the maqashid sharia. The normative approach was chosen because this study focuses on analyzing the legal concepts and principles underlying legal regulations related to emergencies and maqashid sharia. Meanwhile, the qualitative approach used to understand in-depth analysis of the meaning and implications of these concepts in the context of escalating the threat of economic emergencies. This study uses a content analysis method. to identify and interpret things that relevant to the research objectives.

This type of research is library research, which emphasizes based on a review of positive legal sources and relevant sharia literature. Data collection was conducted by collecting and analyzing various written documents, both primary and secondary, including:

1. Primary Data Sources:
 - a. The 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia: Article 12 and Article 22 which regulate states of emergency
 - b. Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 23 of 1956 concerning Dangerous Situations: Articles that regulate the types, levels and actions that can be taken in dangerous situations.
 - c. Law Number 9 of 2016 concerning the Prevention and Handling of Financial System Crises: Articles that regulate the prevention and handling of financial system crises.
 - d. Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020 concerning

State Financial Policy and Financial System Stability for Handling the Covid-19 Pandemic: Which serves as the legal basis for the government to take extraordinary fiscal and monetary policies to deal with threats that endanger the national economy and the stability of the financial system due to the pandemic.

2. Secondary Data Sources:

- a. Maqashid sharia literature, which discusses maqashid sharia, the principles of Islamic law, and their application in the fields of economics and finance.
- b. National security literature, which discusses theories of national security, risk management, and early warning systems, as well as case studies on handling economic crises in various countries.
- c. Scientific journals and previous research results, originating from articles, journals and research reports that are relevant to the research topic
- d. Official documents, originating from the government or related institutions, such as reports from Bank Indonesia, the Ministry of Finance, and the National Security Council, which relate to national security and economic emergency policies.

Data analysis was carried out qualitatively using descriptive-analytical methods. This is used to describe the basic concepts and analyze the relationship between the principles of maqashid sharia in the context of escalating economic emergency threats, as well as formulating a model for determining escalation based on protecting benefits and preventing damage (*dar'ul mafaasid*).

RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Concept of Escalation of Economic Emergency Threats

Threats to a country's economic stability are a form of non-military threat that have broad impacts on political, social, and national security aspects. The escalation of an economic emergency threat refers to the increase in the level of threat from its initial phase to a stage that can destabilize the order of state and nation. The escalation of an economic emergency threat refers to the process by which an economic problem, such as inflation, a banking crisis, and a recession, develops into a situation that threatens national economic stability and even potentially endangers national security. The relevance of the concept of escalation to threats is something that can assist the state in taking extraordinary measures (a state of emergency).

In the concept of Shifting Paradigms of Threat, which is the point of change or paradigm shift in the way of understanding, defining and responding to national security threats which were previously more limited to the aspect of military threats in conflict relations and cooperation between countries, now becoming broader and multidimensional, as is found in the Pancagatra concept, namely ideology, politics, economics, socio-culture, defense and security, as well as those related to individuals and humanitarian aspects.

In Article 12 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states "The President declares a state of emergency. The conditions and

consequences of a state of emergency are determined by law" and Article 22 of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia which states "(1) In the event of a compelling emergency, the President has the right to stipulate government regulations in lieu of law, (2) The government regulations must receive approval from the People's Representative Council in the following session, (3) If approval is not obtained, the government regulations must be revoked", and further detailed in the Government Regulation in Lieu of Law

Number 23 of 1959 concerning the State of Danger shows that although there is a legal basis regarding the management of emergency situations, there are no explicit regulations regarding economic emergencies and mechanisms for determining the stages of threat escalation, particularly in the economic sector. However, in Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 23 of 1959, which divides the state of danger into three levels, namely, (1) Civil Emergency, (2) Military Emergency, and (3) War Emergency, in contemporary legal practice and studies, economic emergencies are often seen as part of the threat that can disrupt national stability and public order, so that this concept can be seen as an extension of the scope of civil emergencies. For example, in handling the economic crisis due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the Indonesian government established emergency financial and financial system stability policies through Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020, although it does not formally state that it is related to economic emergencies and does not regulate economic emergency status as a special legal condition, but economic emergencies can be considered as part of the threat that requires special handling, especially in terms of social stability and public order.

The concept contained in Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 23 of 1959 can be adapted into a level concept to formulate the escalation of economic emergencies, namely, (1) Mild economic emergency, (2) Medium economic emergency, (3) Severe economic emergency, based on the escalation of the threat.

The determination of a state of danger can be based on threats that cannot be overcome by normal means, and must be officially announced by the President, with the following adapted principles:

1. It can only be determined if the economic crisis cannot be resolved with ordinary policies because it has threatened national stability, and/or disrupted the financial system, and/or endangered public order.
2. The determination is made by the President and officially announced and notified to the public, and the termination of the emergency status is also carried out officially, to maintain transparency and accountability in the determination and termination of the economic emergency.

The above can still be a basis for adaptation because in the Law...Law No. 9 of 2016 focuses solely on preventing and addressing financial system crises through the establishment of a Financial System Stability Committee and a coordination mechanism between financial institutions and the government. This law regulates crisis prevention, mitigation, and response measures, but does not specify procedures or the president's authority to formally declare a state of emergency. However, this law explicitly provides the following framework:

1. Crisis Prevention, including coordination of risk monitoring and maintenance of financial system stability in an integrated manner between related institutions such as Bank Indonesia, OJK, LPS and the Government.
2. Crisis Management, by providing authority to take swift and coordinated action in the face of a crisis, including liquidity intervention, restructuring of financial institutions and market stability policies
3. Arrangement of Authority and Coordination, which encourages synergy between institutions to effectively manage threat escalation and prevent broader systemic impacts.

In addition, in Perppu Number 1 of 2020 which was issued in response to the Covid-19 pandemic which poses a serious threat to the national economy and the stability of the relevant financial system in the escalation of the threat of economic emergency which includes:

1. Flexibility of Fiscal and Monetary Policy, this provides a legal basis for the government to adjust the budget deficit beyond normal limits and take extraordinary fiscal measures to maintain economic and financial stability
2. Rapid handling of the impact of the crisis, this allows for the implementation of guarantee programs, budget refocusing, and emergency stability policies to respond to the economic threats caused by the pandemic.
3. Legal Basis for Economic Emergency, the existence of a Perppu which functions as a legal instrument that allows the government to take extraordinary measures in a national economic crisis situation even though it does not explicitly declare an economic emergency.

Based on Law Number 9 of 2016 and Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020, the framework for escalating the threat of economic emergency can be formulated as follows:

Table 1. Law Number 9 of 2016 and Government Regulation in Lieu of Law Number 1 of 2020

Aspect	Law No. 9 of 2016	Government Regulation in Lieu of Law No. 1 of 2020
Main Focus	Crisis Prevention and Management Financial System	Fiscal Policy and System Stability Finance
Escalation Stages	1. Risk monitoring 2. Identification 3. Handling	1. Rapid Response to the Impact of the Pandemic 2. Extraordinary policy
Authority	Coordination between financial institutions and the government	Budget adjustments, refocusing, and fiscal intervention
Objective	Maintaining system stability finance and economics	Maintaining stability national economy in crisis situation
Character of	The financial system	Economic threats due to the

Economic Emergency	crisis that threatens economic function	pandemic that need policy Extraordinary
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In the context of modern national security, escalation determination is based on the principle of an early warning system and careful assessment of developments threats, as practiced by the National Security Council in several countries such as the United States in the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (IEEPA) and the National Emergencies Act (NEA) which are interconnected in the mechanism for determining and handling national emergencies, especially those related to threats to national security, foreign policy, and the economy. This early warning system functions to quickly detect potential threats, thus enabling timely and effective decision-making to prevent or mitigate the negative impacts of these threats.

The Principles of Maqashid Sharia in Facing Economic Threats

From an Islamic legal perspective, an emergency (darurah) is a very urgent condition and endanger a person's life, property, mind, religion, or descendants, thus necessitating the violation of certain prohibitions to avoid greater damage. This principle is known as the fiqh principle of ad-darurat tubihul mahdhurat (emergency circumstances permit prohibited things), provided that the violation is only limited to the need to eliminate the danger and does not exceed the necessary level. In the context of Islamic economics and economic emergency, this emergency concept is used as a basis for providing relief or exceptions, for example in financing restructuring, credit relaxation, or other policies that are not normally permitted but are permitted to address difficulties resulting from disasters such as the COVID-19 pandemic. This principle also emphasizes that emergency measures must not cause new, greater harm, and must adhere to sharia values. Some emergency conditions according to scholars such as Wahbah al-Zuhaili include:

1. The emergency must be real and not speculative.
2. There is no other alternative that is permissible according to Islamic law to eliminate the danger.
3. Violations are limited to those necessary to address the hazard.
4. Does not violate Islamic principles, for example not allowing the act very big haram things such as killing or committing adultery.

In general, the Islamic legal view on emergencies places emergency conditions as a temporary and limited exception, so that economic policies or actions taken in situations of escalating economic emergency threats must be based on the principles of benefit, justice, and not substantially violate sharia principles. Maqashid sharia is a basic principle in Islamic law that aims to protect the five main aspects of human life, namely religion (hifdz ad-din), soul (hifdz an-nafs), reason (hifdz al-'aql), descendants (hifdz an-nasl), and property (hifdz al-maal)²⁰ can be the basis for determining this. In the context of economic threats, the principle of hifdz al-maal is the primary focus, but the interconnectedness of the five aspects emphasizes that disruptions to the

economic sector can have a systemic impact on the protection of other aspects. For example, an economic crisis can lead to increased poverty and unemployment, which in turn can threaten lives and minds as people struggle to meet basic needs and experience psychological stress. Therefore, addressing economic threats must be carried out comprehensively, taking into account all aspects of the maqasid sharia.

In facing economic threats, maqashid sharia teaches the principle of emergency (al-dharurah), where in critical situations, the state is permitted to take extraordinary measures to protect the public interest. Analysis of this principle shows that emergency measures must be limited to necessity, not excessive, and maintain sharia values. This means that any emergency economic policy must consider its impact on all aspects of the maqasid sharia, not just on hifdz al-maal, or the protection of property. This principle is accompanied by strict limitations: emergency measures must be limited to necessity, not excessive, and maintain sharia values, ensuring they remain proportional and do not violate the basic rights of the community.

Model for Determining the Escalation of Economic Emergency Threats Based on Maqashid Syariah

Based on the discussion above, the determination of economic threat escalation from a maqashid sharia perspective can be based on the level of threat to the five maqashid objectives. The escalation determination model can be divided into three main levels:

1. Level 1 Limited Threat: Threats that only impact specific economic sectors and do not yet threaten national stability. Interventions at this stage are aimed at protecting assets and controlling further impacts. Examples of actions at this level include providing limited fiscal stimulus, debt restructuring, and exchange rate stability. Analysis of economic policies indicates that these policies must be implemented carefully to avoid causing inflation or market distortions.
2. Level 2 Widespread Threat: Threats that are beginning to impact social stability and potentially disrupt the protection of life and mind. State action at this level must expand the scope of protection without violating sharia principles. Examples of actions at this level include providing broader social assistance, stabilizing the prices of basic necessities, and increasing access to health and education services. Analysis of the theory of justice indicates that these policies must be implemented with consideration of the principles of justice and equity to avoid causing social jealousy.
3. Level 3 Systemic Threat: A threat that significantly threatens the existence of the state, religion, and the lives of the people. At this stage, the declaration of a full economic emergency can be justified based on the principle of dar'ul mafaasid (prevention of greater harm). Examples of measures at this level include restrictions on capital flows, strict price controls, and the mobilization of national resources to address the crisis. Analysis of the state of emergency theory shows

that these policies should be implemented with extreme caution and only as a last resort, and must be strictly monitored to prevent violations of the fundamental rights of the people.

Prevention of Abuse of Power in Emergency Declaration

One of the major risks in declaring a state of emergency is abuse of power. From the perspective of the maqasid sharia (Islamic principles), oversight of emergency decisions is the responsibility of the state and society to ensure that emergency measures do not exceed the limits of necessity and remain directed toward safeguarding the public interest. Internal and external oversight mechanisms for the escalation process need to be developed, based on the principles of openness, accountability, and public participation. Analysis of legal theory suggests the need for a legal accountability mechanism for officials who abuse their power in establishing and implementing emergency policies. Thus, maqashid sharia is not only the basis for determination, but also serve as a control tool for the implementation of economic emergencies. This aligns with the principles of justice and transparency that underpin good governance.²¹

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study concludes that defining the escalation of economic emergency threats from the perspective of maqashid sharia offers a more comprehensive approach based on sharia values. Threat escalation is not only viewed in terms of its impact on economic stability but also measured by the extent to which the threat has the potential to disrupt the five main objectives of maqashid sharia: protection of religion, life, intellect, descendants, and property. This study aligns with the research objective, which is to examine the concept of escalating economic emergency threats based on the principles of maqashid sharia as a decision-making framework.

The maqasid sharia-based escalation model divides threat levels into three levels, each with a proportional intervention strategy oriented toward protecting the public interest and preventing major damage. At each stage, the principle of limiting emergency measures must be maintained to ensure they do not exceed the necessary limits and remain aligned with sharia values. Thus, this model provides clearer and more measurable guidance for policymakers in responding to economic threats.

The results of this study recommend that the state develop an early warning system or procedures for determining the escalation of economic emergency threats based on the principles of sharia. This system must include relevant indicators with the five objectives of maqashid, as well as an effective oversight mechanism to prevent abuse of power. Furthermore, oversight mechanisms for emergency measures also need to be strengthened to prevent potential abuse of power and ensure that all emergency policies are truly directed towards maintaining public welfare in a fair and proportional manner. The implication of this research is the need to integrate sharia values, especially in emergency situations, as they provide a comprehensive concept that can be applied to the formulation of economic policy. This research contributes to strengthening the national early

warning system strategy based on Sharia values in responding to the dynamics of modern economic threats. Further research can be conducted to test the effectiveness of this model in empirical context, as well as developing more detailed and measurable indicators and monitoring mechanisms.

ADVANCED RESEARCH

Future research should focus on empirically validating the maqashid sharia-based economic emergency escalation model across different economic crisis scenarios and jurisdictions. Advanced studies may employ quantitative and mixed-method approaches to develop measurable indicators for each maqashid dimension, assess the model's predictive accuracy within early warning systems, and evaluate the effectiveness of sharia-based intervention strategies in maintaining economic stability, social welfare, and governance accountability during periods of economic uncertainty.

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