

Artikel The Rule of HUDA 2017

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The Role of HUDA in the Implementation of Islamic Syari'ah in Aceh

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Abstract: One of the ulama organizations that still exist to fight for the establishment of Islamic law in Aceh is HUDA. Since its birth, HUDA has participated in socializing Islamic Shari'a to the society and giving input for perfection of qanun of Shari'a implementation. HUDA is involved in each discussion about Shari'ah qanun by the government, because the ulamas in HUDA are considered to have high religious knowledge and have a strong influence in the society. The method used in this study is a qualitative method, with the data collection techniques through observation, interview and collection of documentation data. Meanwhile the results of research include: first, in the struggle for the implementation of Islamic Shari'ah in Aceh, HUDA has participated since the government issued Law no. 44 of 1999 to Aceh to socialize the principles of Shari'ah to the public. Second, HUDA organization also provides a strong understanding through continuous and systematic study of tsauf, tauhid and fiqh in a number of districts/towns in Aceh and outside the Aceh province. For their roles to the community, HUDA is widely known and increasingly close to the community.

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Keywords: Al Quran; HUDA; Islamic Shari'ah; Aceh

I. INTRODUCTION

One of the organizations that take part greatly in the implementation of Islamic shari'ah in Aceh is Himpunan Ulama Dayah Aceh (HUDA). This organization was born a few days before the government issued Law no. 44 of 1999 about the Implementation of Special Feature of the Special Province of Aceh.¹ One of the contents in the Law no. 44 is about the implementation of religious life based on Islamic Shari'ah. With the existence of this permanent legal has made Aceh as the only province in the Republic of Indonesia who is given official authority by the government to implement Islamic Shari'ah.²

The declaration of the implementation of Islamic Shari'ah was announced by Abdurrahman Wahid as the President of the Republic of Indonesia on December 19, 2000 at Baiturrahman Mosque, Banda Aceh. When referring to the historical chronology, the people of Aceh before the formation of this republic already desired the Islamic Shari'ah can be enforced. After Indonesia's independence a strong desire to implement Islamic law continues to be pursued by the people of Aceh. According to Azyumardi Azra actually what Aceh wants is a continuity of the past process in which the present generation wish for the implementation of Islamic shari'ah,³

¹ Himpunan Ulama Dayah Aceh (HUDA) was born through a large meeting attended by 600 *teungku dayah* on 13- 15 September 1999 at the tomb of Tgk. Syiah Kuala in Banda Aceh.. The birth of HUDA is not prepared as the birth of a political party or other formal organization. HUDA was born because of the urgent need at that time, between protecting the needs of the community, TNI / Polri and GAM and the demands of referendum being initiated by SIRA, the students, *santri* and NGOs in Aceh. Interview with Tgk. Jabbar Sabil, Organizing Committee of MUBES tof *eungku dayah* 13-15 September 1999, January 24, 2016. While Law no. 44 of 1999 about the implementation of the Province of Aceh Special Region was signed by the President of the Republic of Indonesia BJ. Habibie on 22 September 1999.. HM Kaoy Syah, dkk, *Keistimewaan Aceh dalam Lintasan Sejarah* (Jakarta: Pengurus Besar Al-Jami'atul Washliyah, 2000), p. 244.

² Shari'a comes from the word *syara'ah* which means the way, the rule. According to the term, of *syara*, *shari'ah* is a set of rules established by Allah SWT as the handle of human life, both in relation to Allah and with human (*hablum minallah wa hablum minannas*). Asnawi Muhammad Salam, *Aceh Antara Adat dan syariat* (Banda Aceh: Ar-Raniry Press, 2004), p. 75-76.

³ Azyumardi Azra, "Implementasi Syari'at Islam di Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam: Perspektif Sosio-Historis", in Rusjdi Ali Muhammad, *Revitalisasi Syariat Islam: Problem, Solusi, dan Implementasi Menuju Pelaksanaan Hukum Islam di Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam*, (Jakarta: Logos, 2003), p. xxvii.

because since the arrival of the Netherlands to Aceh the opportunity to enforce Islamic law was restricted even to certain fields (especially in trade and criminal) blocked and deleted strictly. Since then the community and its leaders continue to strive to be able to re-implement Islamic *Shari'ah* in *kaffah* in Aceh.⁴

The momentum of the implementation of Islamic *Shari'ah* can only be achieved by Aceh along with the change of politics and state policy due to the reform in Indonesia, one of the most important things is the amendment of the 1945 Constitution. This amendment is then accompanied by various changes in the lower legislation. This has made Aceh the only region that gets special autonomy to implement the Islamic *Shari'ah* in the Republic of Indonesia. To support the all implementation, the government has issued Law no. 22 of 1999 about Regional Government, Law no. 25 Year 1999 about Financial Balance between Central and Local Government, and Law No 44 year 1999 about the Implementation of Special Feature of the Special Province of Aceh for the Implementation of Islamic *Shari'ah*. The Islamic *Shari'ah* policy in Law no. 44 in 1999 is mentioned in chapters 1, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 11. In article 1 number 10 mentioned that Islamic *Shari'ah* is the guidance of Islamic teachings in all aspects of life. While number 11 mentioned that tradition is the rule or deeds that based on Islamic *Shari'ah* which is commonly obeyed, and glorified since the former which serve as the foundation of life. The implementation coverage of Islamic *Shari'ah* in Law no. 44 Year 1999 is very wide, because Islamic *Shari'ah* is defined with the guidance of Islamic teachings in all aspects of life.⁵

The presence of Islamic *Shari'ah* in Aceh is basically an effort to harmonize the worldly life with the *ukhrawi* life because Aceh and the Islamic *Shari'ah* are two distinguishable but difficult to separate the aspects. The mission of Aceh's struggle in its past history and its efforts to restore its dignity in the present is basically in the Islamic *Shari'ah*. Religion for the people of Aceh is not only a symbol of struggle and politics, but also the ultimate goal of the struggle itself.⁶

To support the implementation of Islamic *Shari'ah* various efforts continue to be done by the government and the society so that the Islamic *Shari'ah* can be applied thoroughly in Aceh. HUDA as one of the organizations of *dayah* leaders associations in Aceh since the government issued Law no. 44 became the most eager organization to respond to the presence of *Shari'ah*. Then with the membership of the *dayah* leaders who are well known by the community, it makes it easier for HUDA in conveying the importance of performing the *Shari'ah* to the community.⁷

II. METHODOLOGY

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. Therefore, this qualitative method is expected to be used to describe and analyze the role of HUDA in Aceh. According to Bogdan and Biklen, in qualitative research there will be attempts to understand and interpret the meanings, opinions and behaviors that humans present in certain situations because the qualitative data is a source of extensive description and contains explanations about the processes that occur within the local scope. Even with qualitative data, it will be able to understand the events chronologically, and can assess the causality in the mind scope to obtain more explanations and can be useful as well as guide the researcher to obtain unexpected findings to form a new theoretical framework. In addition, the qualitative method can also provide the complex details about phenomena that are difficult to express by quantitative methods.

In the collection, the stages involved include in-depth interviews with some key informants which are determined through purposive technique. Then through direct observation, in order to establish the interaction with the informants. With a good interaction it will create a trust between the researcher and the informants. The observations are conducted as what needed in the field. The documentation technique are on the archives, and books about opinions, theories, propositions or laws that relate to the research problems. In qualitative research this technique is the main data collecting instrument because the proof of hypothesis proposed logically and rationally through opinion, theory and laws received, either to support or to help the hypothesis.

⁴ Al Yasa' Abubakar, *Syariat Islam di Provinsi Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam Paradigma Kebijakan dan Kegiatan* (Banda Aceh: Dinas Syariat Islam Provinsi Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, 2006), p. 113.

⁵ Al Yasa' Abubakar, *Penerapan Syariat Islam di Aceh Upaya Penyusunan Fiqih dalam Negara Bangsa* (Banda Aceh: Dinas Syariat Islam, 2013), p. 189-191.

⁶ Daniel Djuned, "Syariat Bagaimana yang Mesti Diaplikasikan?", dalam, *Syariat di Wilayah Syariat: Pernik-Pernik Islam di Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam* (Banda Aceh: Dinas Syariat Provinsi Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam, 2002), p. 66-69.

⁷ Media that is often used by *teungku* (ulama) in Aceh in socializing the Islamic *Syari'ah* among others is *santri dayah* for them as the leader of *dayah*, Islamic forum, *Friday preach*, religious lecture which much commemorated by the society of Aceh until now.

III. DISCUSSION

1. The role of HUDA in the history of Islamic Shari'ah struggle

Since the government provides legal protection on the implementation of Islamic Shari'ah for Aceh Province, HUDA becomes the most active organization to fight for the establishment of Islamic Shari'ah. Everywhere they became a religious mouthpiece for the people, even though at that time Aceh was being hit by a conflict between RI-GAM. Through their role, the Islamic Shari'ah can easily be socialized to the people who live in *gampong-gampong* (villages).

Referring to the history, Islamic Shari'ah in Aceh has been started since Aceh was ruled by Sultan Iskandar Muda (1607-1636 AD). At that time, Islamic Shari'ah was not only implemented in the field of *aqidah* and private law, but extended to the application of public law such as criminal law. Islamic Shari'ah during the Sultanate of Aceh has become a law that gets the legality of the state, so there is only one law that applies the Islamic Shari'ah. For the people, Islamic Shari'ah has become the norm which governs all aspects of life, whether in the field of politics, education, law, economics, social, culture and others. The people of Aceh understand that Shari'ah can regulate their behaviors, whether they are for the benefit of the world and the *ukhrawi*. Therefore, the Islamic Shari'ah for the people of Aceh is a living law and is related to the social dimension and the revelation (sacred) dimension.

Islamic Shari'ah in Aceh is so visible when it is used as an ideology of resistance. The Acehnese leaders described the existence of the occupiers can cause the destruction of the people's lives. The occupiers not only killed, but also would destroy the Islamic Shari'ah. The Islamic Shari'ah teaches that the struggle against unbelievers should not cease. *Jihad* is a religious duty that must have on every Muslim. For the people of Aceh, the Portuguese presence in Malacca (1511-1641) was then seen as a threat to Islam in the archipelago. So the first Acehnese Sultan, Ali Mughayat Shah (1515) took a stand against the Portuguese.⁸ The resistance was committed in various forms, such as the deployment of military power, political diplomacy and trade embargo. In the time of the Sultanate of Iskandar Muda, the attempt to expel the Portuguese was done on a large scale. And also the war against the Netherlands which began on March 26, 1873 which is considered as the longest and the most expensive war in the history of the Dutch East Indies. For the people of Aceh, the war against *kafeer* (the unbelievers) occupation has two consequences. First, the religion duty for defending the religion of Allah and second, defending themselves from enemy attacks. This war is a *fardhu ain* for every Muslim, and the war against the invaders is a holy war and also known as the *Sabi* war or *prang lawan kaphee* (war against the *kafeers*).

Islam for the people of Aceh has become an inherent identity, when one is disturbed, it will disturb the others. In other words, when Aceh is attacked it will destroy the joints of Islam that has stood firmly in society. This is the slogan of the *ulema* and the leaders of Aceh in inflame their ideology against the Dutch colonialism, namely to defend the religion of Allah in the earth of Aceh and maintain the dignity of the people of Aceh. For that *jihad fi sabilillah* is a necessity.

At the beginning of independence, the demand for the implementation of the Shari'ah became the main agenda of the Acehnese people. Although in its journey there have been various obstacles, but the people of Aceh constantly fight for it. The demand then reaches its climax when the government issued Law no. 44 of 1999. The presence of Law 44 becomes the entrance for HUDA to fight for the Islamic Shari'ah to lift the dignity of society under the banner of Shari'ah. HUDA since that time has vigorously participated in guarding the way of Shari'ah.

HUDA's commitment in guarding the Shari'ah path can be known from the narrative of the secretary general of HUDA. At the beginning of the Islamic Shari'ah, HUDA was one of the organizations that were often invited by the society as well as the Regional Government and DPRK/DPRA to ask for their opinions and inputs in every draft of *Perda* and *Qanun* related to the implementation of Islamic Syari'ah. Until now every discussion of *qanun* in DPRK/DPRA, HUDA always invited to give inputs about *qanun* draft before endorsed by the government become *qanun* which will be applied to society.⁹

For HUDA, the *qanun* of Shari'ah applied does not have difficulty in conveying to the society, because HUDA *ulema* in social reality have become one unity that cannot be separated from the society. This of course becomes something very positive for HUDA. Another thing that can support the strengthening of the Syari'ah is the number of HUDA boarders as the leader of *dayah*, so that all forms of socialization can be started from their respective *dayah*, before submitted to the Islamic community outside the *dayah* assembly, or through sermons on every Friday to the community.

⁸ Anthony Reid, *The Contest for North Sumatra* (Kuala Lumpur: University of Malaya, 1969), p. 2.

⁹ Interview with Tu Bulqaini, Sekjen HUDA, 6 April 2016.

2. The role of HUDA in the implementation of Islamic Shari'ah

For HUDA, Islamic *Shari'ah* which is being implemented not just the responsibility imposed by the Law to an institution, but it is the command of Allah that is obliged to all people. HUDA as an organization where compiling the *dayah ulemas* has a duty as educators and preachers. For the *ulemas*, the role of educator and preacher has been attached to them. Wherever they live these two functions will be run without expecting any reward, for their high dedication has made them as the cultural leaders who are always respected by the people of Aceh.

According to the chairman of HUDA, Tgk. Hasanoel Bashry that what is performed by *ulemas* is closely related to the socialization of Islamic *Shari'ah* in Aceh. Understanding Islamic teachings taught by *ulemas* through *dayah* educational institutions is the most important instrument in order to ensure the implementation of Islamic *Shari'ah* in a sustainable manner. In addition, the function of *da'wah* and the involvement of *ulemas* in various social dimensions is a must, for the community, *ulemas* still as a reference in answering various problems of society.

HUDA, in the middle of the implementation of Islamic *Shari'ah*, is one of the many instruments that are playing a role in Aceh. For that reason, all parties are obliged to realize these ideals. During this time it has been impressed that the task of implementation of Islamic *Syari'ah* is the obligation of the *ulemas* and the government, not the obligation of all parties. In fact from the perspective of Islam it has been explained that the practice of Islamic *Shari'ah* is a duty of all people who believe. While the effort to establish a legal system based on Islamic *Shari'ah* is an obligation on the person who has authority in the matter. The hadith of the Prophet explains that the wickedness (*munkar*) must be changed by hands, unless we can then by our tongues and if with the tongues cannot bear it then it must be changed with the heart.

The hadith experts argue that the policy of changing wickedness by hand is the duty of the ruler (government), because the ruler has the power to force with the legal system they established. While changing the wickedness through the tongue is the task of *ulemas* through education and *da'wah*. While changing the wickedness with the heart is the task of the common people by way of avoiding such wickedness.

During this time according to the chairman of HUDA that the task of changing wickedness with the tongue including the efforts to apply Islamic *Shari'ah* through education and *da'wah* always be a daily task of the *ulemas*. If the task undertaken by the *ulemas* is not in accordance with the task of the government, then do not expect the implementation of Islamic *Shari'ah* will run as expected by all parties. For HUDA, now the optimization that must be done by the *ulama* is not the optimal role, but the optimal function. Besides the functions as educators and preachers, *ulemas* should add one more function that is the leadership function. Here the *ulemas* should think and act that the future Aceh leaders must be from among the *ulemas*, so that the function of the tongue (*dakwah*) and the function of the hand (power) can be done by the *ulemas*, so the *ulemas* not only contribute to provide the insights about Islamic *Shari'ah* through *dayah* as well as the pulpits of mosques, but also can play an active role in taking policy in planning and implementing Islamic *Syari'ah* in accordance with the demands of the *Shari'ah* itself both in religious matters and other social issues.¹⁰

When the central government has formalized the Islamic *Shari'ah* to Aceh, HUDA's passion to socialize the *Shari'ah* is so great. The same thing also happens for other religious organizations, even many of them who welcome the *Shari'ah* in euphoria. So that socialization is performed in various forms, ranging from the pulpits of the mosques, banners, billboards, even some people take the role by writing their opinions about Islamic *Shari'ah* in a number of mass media.

The above phenomena should be the concern of HUDA *ulemas* and other components in filling the *Shari'ah* spaces which are being initiated by the government and the whole of Aceh. Here all the *ulemas* and the community demanded a high critical power against the various ruling decisions including in undermining the implementation of the *Shari'ah*. In the event of *silaturrahmi* of *ulemas* and *siureutoh uroe Tsunami* (one hundred tsunami days) one of the very serious discussions discussed by HUDA and a number of other scholars is the reinforcement of the Islamic *Shari'ah* from the weakness of systematic attempts performed by certain parties systematically.

According to Yusny Saby, the weakness can be done from all directions including through "opinion forming community" which tends to be frightening in Islamic crime if Islamic *Syari'ah* is implemented in *kaffah*. Especially in Indonesia any type of Islamic crime has never been treated officially as a part of the criminal law in Indonesia. The institutions who call themselves "human rights defenders" still feel as though an Islamic criminal law if committed would violate the human rights. They continue to perceive on stoning, cutting off hands, *qishas* and caning. All those are as very cruel, inhuman, primitive and violation of human rights. In such context, HUDA has taken some strategic role in fortifying the community from the various weaknesses

¹⁰Tgk. Hasanoel Bashry, "Optimalisasi Peran *Teungku* dalam Penegakan Syariat Islam di Aceh," *Makalah Mukhtar VII Persatuan Dayah Inshafuddin* (Banda Aceh, 1 s/d 3 Oktober 2010), p. 8-10.

that are being actively conducted by the parties in the name of freedom and human rights. The roles of HUDA include strengthening of *dayah* institutions, and providing the routine Islamic teachings through the *tastafi* (*tasauf*, *tauhid* and *fiqh*) forums to the community. Both models as illustrated above will be described in the following points.

3. The Strengthening of Dayah Institutional

Dayah is not only as a place to learn, but also as a symbol of the struggle in expelling the occupation on the earth of Aceh. The great contribution of *dayah* to the past has become a challenge for HUDA, so that in its Basic Budget Article 7, paragraph 1, HUDA would like to preserve and develop *dayah* educational institutions and to improve the quality of *dayah* in order to become a *dayah manyang* (*Ma'had Aly*) as efforts to educate the life of an Islamic Acehnese society.

HUDA's hard work in improving the quality of *dayah* now has resulted, with the establishment of *dayah* MUDI Mesra Samalanga, Bireuen led by the chairman of HUDA as a *dayah manyang* (*Ma'had Aly*) by Minister of Religious Affairs, Lukman Hakim Saifuddin on May 30, 2016 with 13 *dayah manyang* (*Ma'had Aly*) throughout Indonesia. The establishment of MUDI *dayah* as a *dayah* is a special pride for HUDA, because with the existence of the *dayah manyang* students can improve their abilities so that they will be equal to the 12 other *dayah* whose status are enhanced by the Minister of Religious Affairs.

The achievements achieved by MUDI Mesra will encourage other *dayahs* to immediately improve themselves in order to improve their status to be better. The role of HUDA here is very important, considering that the great *dayahs* who have a strong influence in society are almost all HUDA officials. As a form of HUDA responsibility for the existence of *dayah*, in the second HUDA MUBES held December 1, 2013 in Banda Aceh one of the subjects they recommend is to make *dayah* as a famous and leading institution in Aceh and internationally. The ideals of this HUDA have a strong reason, because the *dayahs* in Aceh in the past were able to produce a number of prominent scholars who then their name is not only known in Aceh and even to the country mancan.¹¹

Currently there are not many traditional *dayah* whose names are famous and still able to maintain the greatness of the *dayah*. Only a few *dayah* still exist, such as *Dayah Darussalam Labuhan Haji*, in South Aceh, *Dayah Budi Lamno* in Aceh Jaya, *Dayah Abu Lam U*, in Aceh Besar, and *Dayah Mudi Mesra* in Samalanga. Some of the other traditional *dayahs* in almost every sub-district in Aceh are new *dayah*, established by *santris* who have studied at the above-mentioned *dayahs*. To maintain the sustainability of *dayah*, the government within a decade is quite serious paying attention to *dayah* (traditional and modern). The seriousness of the government is by establishing an autonomous body at the level of governmental department namely *Badan Pembinaan Pendidikan Dayah* (BPPD) of Aceh. The *dayah* board was formed in addition to save the *dayah* from various backwardness as well as to improve the quality of the *dayah* itself.¹²

HUDA hopes that the history of glory *dayah* in the past can be repeated again. For that reason, HUDA continues to encourage the traditional *dayahs* in Aceh to improve their ability. Because if the traditional *dayah* does not prepare and improve the ability of itself, then someday the *dayahs* will only stay the name, because people prefer to choose an integrated *dayah* which adopts the curriculum of *dayah* as well as the modern school curriculum. The existence of *dayah* in the midst of the struggle of modernity is still significant. *Dayah*, historically was able to portray itself as a fortress of colonialism, but now it should be able to portray itself as a stronghold of cultural imperialism so strongly in hegemonizing the lives of people, especially in urban areas. HUDA in this case must be able to make the *dayah* as a port for the younger generation so that they are not dragged by the flow of modernism that traps them in a spiritual void. Realistically, the existence of *dayah* until now is still able to answer the emptiness of society spirituality. Nevertheless, the fast acceleration of modernity requires the *dayah* to respond it quickly so that its existence can really be justified. For that reason, the future of *dayah* is determined by how far the *dayah* able to formulate itself as a *dayah* which is able to answer the future demands without losing its identity,¹³ and one step that needs to be done is to renew the *dayah* education curriculum, since the curriculum will determine the direction and the purpose of education. Therefore, the adaptability of *dayah* for all challenges will precisely strengthen the *dayah* as an educational institution that must be considered and maintained.¹⁴ The idealization is what is expected by the people from HUDA as an organization which is born and grown from the womb of *dayah* in Aceh.¹⁵

¹¹Rusdi Sufi, *Kiprah Ulama Aceh*,..., (2012), p. 45-62.

¹²Perkuat Dayah, Berdayakan Santri, *Serambi Indonesia*, 10 Desember 2015.

¹³Tgk. Haji Muhammad Yusuf Abdul Wahab, *Mengembalikan Eksistensi Dayah*,..., (2013), h. 5.

¹⁴The Governor of Dayah should accommodative to the development of technology, *Seuramoe Informasi Pemerintah Aceh*, 18 Maret 2014".

¹⁵Firdaus, "Peran Teungku Dayah Dalam Pelaksanaan Syariat Islam di Aceh", *Disertasi* (Medan: UIN Sumatera Utara, 2017), p. 297-300.

4. Socialization through *Tastafi* Forum

The socialization of Islamic *Syari'ah* formally becomes the responsibility of the governmental institution. HUDA as a non-formal organization still takes the role, although voluntarily. For HUDA the Islamic *Shari'ah* which is charged by Allah on this earth is not only the responsibility imposed by the Law, but it is Allah's command that is obliged to all human. Therefore, HUDA will always carry out these tasks with full sincerity without expecting any rewards from humans.

HUDA which has its main duty as educator and preacher always uses the *dayah* media and Islamic forum to convey education and messages of *da'wah*. For the *ulemas* of HUDA the role of educator and preacher has been attached to them. Wherever they live these two functions will be performed for their high dedication has made them as the overwhelmed leaders by the people of Aceh. According to Tgk. Hasanoel Bashry and Tgk. M. Yusuf A. Wahab that what is being carried out by *ulemas* is now closely related to the socialization of Islamic *Shari'ah* in Aceh.¹⁶ HUDA *ulemas* in this case there are ones who rely on the institution of *dayah* as a medium of socialization of Islamic *Syari'ah* to the students of *dayah* or through Islamic forum existing around the village. Besides relying on the institution of *dayah* and Islamic forum, HUDA also has established an Islamic forum that routinely conveys the principles of Islamic teachings to the community. This Islamic forum they named *Tastafi* (*tasauf*, *tauhid* and *fiqh*) as the official forum of the HUDA *ulemas*. This Islamic forum originally started at the Baiturrahman Mosque in Banda Aceh which now has been implemented in several mosques such as Al-Bakri Samalanga Mosque, Darul Jamil Beureunon, Lhoksukon Mosque, Agung Bireuen Mosque, Kembang Tanjong Mosque, Bujang Salem Krueng Geukueh Mosque, Grong-grong Pidie Mosque, The Foundation of Sirajul Mudhi Jakarta, and Taqarrub Darussalam Mosque Medan.¹⁷ The presence of these Islamic forums driven by HUDA *ulemas* has been enriching the community for their religious knowledge.

IV. CONCLUSION

The existence of HUDA is quite important to know, because in Aceh there are a number of *ulemas* institutions which are struggling to enforce Islamic *Syari'ah* together. These institutions are formal in nature such as the MPU (*Majelis Permusyawaratan Ulama*), and there are institutions that are informal, such as Inshafuddin, RTA, HUDA, and MUNA. For HUDA itself in enforcing the Islamic *Syari'ah* they rely heavily on their ability and influence, it is possible because they consist of *dayah* leaders that spread all over Aceh. So with such status, it has been easier for them to socialize the Islamic *Shari'ah* into the life of the community.

According to HUDA *ulemas*, the enforcement of Islamic *Shari'ah* is an obligation that must be endured by all parties, for that reasons, all elements in Aceh are obliged to support the stages of implementation of Islamic *Syari'ah*. HUDA in this context has mobilized all power, including in fostering the regular Islamic forum through the Islamic forums of *tasauf*, *tauhid* and *fiqh* (*tastafi*). The Islamic forum itself as a form of moral responsibility of HUDA *ulemas* to the community, because for them *ulemas* have the main task, that is teaching and educating. Through these two roles, the people easily understand all aspects contained in the *Shari'ah*.

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¹⁶ Tgk. Hasanoel Bashry dan Tgk. Yusuf A. Wahab, "Peran Teungku...(2011), p. 44.

¹⁷ According to Tgk. Hasanoel Bashry (Abu MUDI/Waled Hasanoel) one of the routine activities of HUDA is Islamic forum of *Tastafi* (*tasauf*, *tauhid* and *fiqh*). "Waled Hasanoel Pimpin Zikir Akbar di Aceh Utara", *Serambi Indonesia*, 3 Oktober 2016.

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