

Statement of the Problem

- Halal science products are gaining traction, notably in food, medicine, and entertainment amid rising global health challenges and human sustainability
- Despite growing attention towards Halal industry, little research addresses fundamental Islamic principles in Halal scientific trends in modern time

Objective

- This study employs qualitative methods to explore contemporary litihad methodology for medicine, pharmaceuticals, food, entertainment, and services in general.
- It specifically aims to establish a comprehensive approach to modern Halal and Haram realities, exemplified through blood plasma use, contributing to industries' sustainability amid evolving landscapes.

Materials & Methods

- The study employs qualitative methodology to analyze classical and contemporary literature, elucidating the litihad methodology of Tahqiq manāt al-hukm and takhrīj manāt al-hukm for medicine, pharmaceuticals, food, entertainment, and services.
- It showcases Shariah's perspective in declaring acts or substances (blood plasma) halal/haram using visualization, evidence-seeking, and juristic rules.

Conclusion: The study examines the Islamic view on using plasma blood for food additives, applying litihad methodology involving visualization, evidence-seeking, and juristic rules. The research determines that despite scientific purification, plasma blood remains prohibited for consumption due to shared functions with whole blood. Halal alternatives exist, concluding that plasma from permissible sources is suitable for consumption, while medical use is exclusive for emergencies and health.

References

Islamic Perspective in Halal Science: Analysis of Ijtihad Methodology of Halal and Haram in Contemporary Realities Saheed Abdullahi Busari

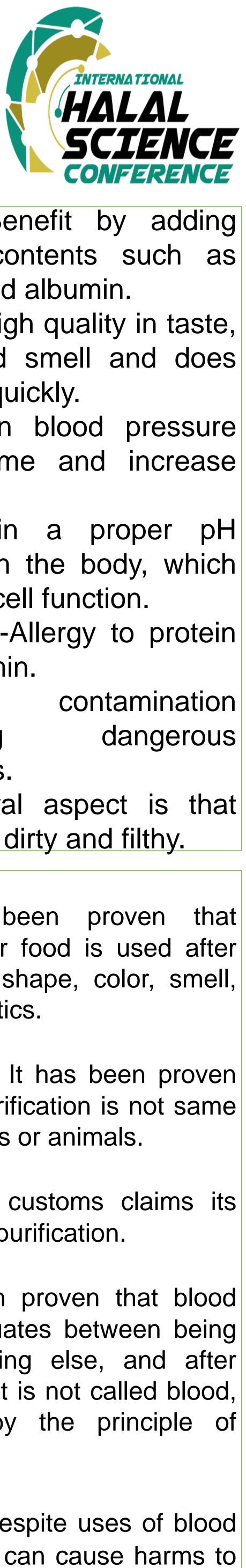
Figh & Usul al-Figh Department, AHAS, KIRKHS, International Islamic University Malaysia

global

-Purpose: Means c transportation waste pr such as uric acid, cre and ammonium salts, f the body cells of kidneys. -Means Of transportation, carries electrolytes, througho body. to signals to and from the -Protection against antibody: Immunogle also known as antibodi proteins that protect th against bacteria.

-Quran: Forbidden to you are -Purification: It has been carrion, blood, and swine; what is industrial blood plasma for food is used after slaughtered in the name of any purification to change its shape, color, smell, other than Allah [5:3]. He has only and some of its characteristics. forbidden you 'to eat' carrion, -Natural phenomenon: It has been proven what is blood, swine, and that blood plasma after purification is not same slaughtered in the name of any as liquid blood from humans or animals. other than Allah. But if someone is compelled by necessity—neither -Custom: Manufacturing customs claims its driven by desire nor exceeding safe for use after scientific purification. immediate need—they will not be sinful [2:173]. -Ambiguity: It has been proven that blood

-Sunnah: On the authority of Abdullah bin Omar, may God be pleased with them, he said: The Messenger of God, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, said: "Two dead bodies and two types of blood have been made lawful for you [Narrated by Ibn Majah and Ahmad].



oroducts, eatinine, from the to the waste s salts, out the send brain. t the lobulins, dies, are	Dried.	- Maintain a pro- balance in the body supports cell function Harms : -Allergy to and albumin. -Blood contain
		DIUDU 15 à UIILY ANU N

plasma ambiguously fluctuates between being blood and being something else, and after treatment and when used it is not called blood, so it is accompanied by the principle of permissibility in necessity.

- Presence of Harm: Despite uses of blood plasma to improve food, it can cause harms to humans.

Abdullahi Busari S, Muhamad Husni A.: Pork Extract for Manufacturing Capsulated Medicines: Istihalah in the Light of Maqasid Shari'ah. Vol. 18, Jurnal Fiqh. 2021.

Azam MSE, ABDULLAH MA. GLOBAL HALAL INDUSTRY: REALITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES. International Journal of Islamic Business Ethics. 2020 Mar 31;5(1):47.

Yusuf Al-Qaradawi. Al-Halal wa Al-Haram fi Al-Islam. Al-Qahirah: Maktabah Wahbah; 2014. 540 p. Miskam S, Othman N, Hamid NA, Nazirah S, Ager S. AN ANALYSIS OF THE DEFINITION OF HALAL: SHARI'AH VS STATUTES Towards Regulating Hala Industry in Malaysia: Legal Spectrums View project [Internet]. 2015. Available from: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/287336009 Shihāb din Abu Abas Ahmad bin Idris AQ. Tanqīhu al-Fusūl, fi Iqtişār al-Maḥsūl fī al-Usūl,. Cairo: Dar Al-Fikr; 2004. 85 p.