



Islamic Management

Lecture 8

Principles of Islamic Management (Cont...)

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mohd Fuad Mohd Salleh

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ISLAMIC MANAGEMENT CONCEPT

Learning objective:

- ❑ To understand the principles of Islamic Management
- ❑ To understand the philosophy of Islamic Management practice
- ❑ To understand the practice of Islamic Management.



Principles of Islamic Management

What are the differences between **fundamentals** and **principles**?

Fundamentals

- ❖ forming or relating to the most important part of something
- ❖ the basic structure or function of something
- ❖ serving as an original or generating source
- ❖ a basis supporting existence or determining essential structure or function
- ❖ Something that is an essential or necessary part of a system or object.

Principles:

- ❖ a basic truth or theory : an idea that forms the basis of something
- ❖ a law or fact of nature that explains how something works or why something happens
- ❖ a personal or specific basis of conduct or management
- ❖ guiding sense of the requirements and obligations of right conduct

Cooperation/Helping (التعاون)

Definition

□ Cooperation means tender in all directions and all circumstances, which is sharing a public service and participation of all people to access noble goal and noblest goals, what was keeping religion and life, honor and money and mind, achieving security and faith.

□ The encouragement to cooperate:

And cooperate in righteousness and piety, but do not cooperate in sin and aggression. And fear Allah ; indeed, Allah is severe in penalty.

(Qur'an, 5:2)

Cooperation/Helping (التعاون)

- It is the wisdom of The Almighty, Allah, that make some people rich and some poor, to help each other in matters of their livelihood, and helping them to worldly matters, and comforted.
- ✘ That commandment Prophet Muhammad came to reach the role of cooperation and its meaning in the completion of all works and functions, where the auxiliary inherited love and bonding and closeness between individuals. Prophet said:
One who starts his day without caring (about) the affairs of the Muslims, is not a Muslim
- `Ali ibn Abi Talib (a.s.) said: Helping the brothers-in-Allah (fellow Muslims) increases sustenance.

Improvement (تحسن)

- Good faith (بحسن نية)
 - Deal with monitoring and controlling.
 - It refers to achieve vision & mission of the organization.
 - The correct intention to make correction and also by doing participative decision making.
 - Out of all of God's creatures, man is the most honored. To improve inwardly and outwardly is man's responsibility towards himself and towards God, exalted is He. Here is how to be a stronger believer committed to improving your own self, life and community

Improvement (تحسن)

□ Satisfaction/Contentment (قناعة)

- is accepting whatever comes to one or is given to him.
- refer to satisfaction and happiness in an absolute and unrestricted way.
- As for the difference between contentment and stinginess,
- contentment is, more or less, used to signify individual morality and it has to do with making good use of available means and facilities in your life and avoiding extravagant and excessive use of divine bounties, though they might be little.
- Thus stinginess, which relates to social morality, is the reluctance or unwillingness to share something with others where and when he must use his wealth or assets in order to meet the needs of fellow human beings in society.

Public interest (المشتركة المصالح)

- ❑ Maslaha مصلحة / public interest is a concept in traditional Islamic Law.
- ❑ It is invoked to prohibit or permit something on the basis of whether or not it serves the public's benefit or welfare.
- ❑ The concept is related to that of Istislah. While the meaning of maslaha is 'public interest', the meaning of istislah is 'to seek the best public interest.'

Public interest (المشتركة المصالح)

- Scholars have quoted a number of Hadith in support, such as the following :
 - 1) “No harm shall be inflicted or tolerated in Islam”.
 - 2) “The Prophet (SAW) only chose the easier of two alternatives so long as it did not amount to a sin”.
 - 3) “Allah loves to see that His concessions (rukhsah) are observed, just as He loves to see that His strict laws (azaim) are observed”.

**Thank You
&
Wassalam**

