

Book Review 'Business According to Islam' (Malay Version)

Uqbah Iqbal*

Department of Social Sciences and Humanities, History Programme, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, UKM 43650 Bangi Selangor, Malaysia

*Corresponding author: Uqbah Iqbal, Department of Social Sciences and Humanities, History Programme, University Kebangsaan Malaysia, UKM 43650 Bangi Selangor, Malaysia, Tel: +60 3-8921 5555; E-mail: uqbah@siswa.ukm.edu.my

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Book Review

Written by Mustafa Haji Daud, this book explains clearly about the business practices according to Islamic ways. Topics such as Business Concepts, Business History, Business Rules, Business Division, Business Principles and Prohibited Business have been discussed in detail. This book is a great read by businessmen, managers, students and readers interested in the management of the business. There is no time, place or space in which human life regardless of the business. Similarly, the history of human civilization is inseparable from the business field. The glory and fame of a civilization is also measured by the height and the achievement of business. Thus business is one of the most important in human life.

Given the importance of business, Islam has put the business on a level that is appropriate, balanced with the importance of human life. Field of the most important Muslim polity and overcome other fields in business. Status equated with prayer and pilgrimage. Once we finished the Friday prayers, Muslims are commanded to seek the blessings of God on earth, especially in business. Business activities allowed during the pilgrimage, while other activities are not allowed. It proved so precious that business standard. Rasulullah s.a.w. also pointed out that 90% of the world's wealth is in the business field. He has released more than 500 specific Hadith discuss business. In fact, he and the other Apostles who have shown the best example to Muslims who make business for their livelihood. The importance of the business sector continues to be felt by Muslims every time and place, especially during the time of the revival of Islam by centuries-15H. Claim to appreciate and practice the teachings of Islam in all spheres of life is a nation that claims universal and comprehensive worldwide. Business is no exception.

Therefore, this book is written for the express business concepts advocated by Islam. Business is part of the trade and has close links with entrepreneurship. Trading business consists of an exchange of goods with goods, goods to services and so on. In trading also exist help businesses such as banks, pawnshops, insurance and transportation and so on. But in this book only describes the business

according to Islam while business and entrepreneurial assistance is not addressed. The aim is to focus entirely on the business field.

Various definitions have been given by Islamic scholars' related business or purchase. Among those who give an advisory opinion that definition is Al Qurtubi, Imam al Razi, Ibn 'Abidin, Sayid Sabiq, Ibn Khaldun, Al-Alusi and Al Shaibani. On the whole, the opinions that can be summarized as follows, namely the opinion emphasizing selling, opinion stressed about things, the opinion of emphasizing the contract or sale contract, opinion stressed about the property, the opinion emphasizing the wealth and goods, opinions capital conscious, conscious thoughts and purchase procedure, the opinion of the importance of money and goods, opinion-conscious goods and services and conscious opinion barter. Indeed, the broader trade out of business. Trading covers all activities related to the distribution of all types of finished goods, from manufacturers to consumers. With these buyers can purchase goods at the time, the place and the price is affordable. Trade is vast in scope that can be summarized into two, namely business activities and business assistant. Business is divided into business and overseas business. Indirect business consists of bank, insurance, communications, transportation, commerce and advertising. While the business is only limited to the activities of buying and selling for profit which involve wholesalers, retailers, importers and exporters.

In Islam, a trade known as al tijarah covering the areas described above, as long as the adhere faith, Islamic law and morality, especially in the exchange of goods with goods, exchange of goods, exchange goods and services with a money exchange service. Payment can be made either in the form of goods, services or loans involving different types of coins, banknotes or checks. Facilitate the use of currency trading activities, the exchange of goods, measuring the value of money, preserve the value of money and goods and the payment standard for payment vary. Islam presents a very broad concept of business, including buying and selling, salaried and jobbing. Salaried and jobbing considered as the exchange of energy in accordance with Islam. The estate was not included in the concept of selling by Islam.