

Re-Evaluation on Assumptions in Islamic Economics: A Preliminary Study

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Abstract. This paper is intended for a preliminary study in re-evaluating Islamic economics assumptions. The assumptions were based on the two common assumptions in economic system which includes scarcity of resources and humans unlimited wants. This paper analyses how far these assumptions in Islamic economics placed tawheed as their axis and aligned with tasawwur Islam. The analysis was done by studying opinions and views of several Islamic economists. Content analysis and literature review were utilized to reach this objective. From this preliminary study, it was found that the current assumptions in Islamic economics were not favouring towards the true concept of tawheed and tasawwur Islam. It implies the needs for a more comprehensive study to be done in order to come up with a new resolution on the real assumptions of Islamic economics.

Introduction

This paper in general discusses the assumptions in Islamic economics. In specific, it intends to have an early analysis on the depth of these assumptions within the concept of tawheed and tasawwur Islam. The assumptions were divided into two which are: a) scarcity of resources, and b) human unlimited wants.

The two assumptions mentioned were actually had long been debated amongst Islamic economics experts such as Mohamed Aslam Haneef (1997), Ziauddin Sardar (1988), Mohammad Anas Zarqa (1992), Zubair Hassan (1998), Masudul Alam Choudhury (1999, 2011), Syed Nawab Haider Naqvi (1983), Ibrahim A. Ragab (1995), S. M. Hasanuz Zaman (1984), M. B. As-Sadr (1987), Abdul Hamed Abusulayman (1973), Seyyed Vali Reza Nasr (1986) and other Islamic economics experts (Muhammad Syukri Salleh, 2011:1-19), but there were no concrete agreement or some sort of final resolutions on the Islamic economics assumptions that truly tawheedic and aligned with tasawwur Islam and thus was left as it is (Muhammad Syukri Salleh, 2011:2)¹.

For the purpose of this paper which is preliminary in nature, the writer only discuss in brief supported by the Holy Quran and as-Sunnah on the opinions from several Islamic economists in relation to Islamic economics assumptions. Therefore, the analysis over the opinions was not as comprehensive as it only analyses a several few.

This paper begins with an introduction and definition of Islamic economics as how it was defined by several Islamic economists and subsequently dived into the assumptions in Islamic economics before it ends with a conclusion.

Islamic Economics

There were many variations of Islamic economics as defined by several different Islamic economists. One of them was by Akram Khan where he defined Islamic economics as a measurement of human's achievement '*falah*' on their control over earth's resources and wealth through cooperation and involvement (Surtahman Kastin Hassan, 1990:11). Muhammad Abdul Mannan (1980:3, 1989:36) elaborated Islamic economics knowledge as social science that studies economic problems of communities upholding Islamic values. It is related to production, distribution, and consumption. Islamic economics was also defined as body of knowledge, application, and sharia law in order to prevent any forms of injustice in expending resources, for the satisfactions of human. This in turn promotes them to perform their obligations towards Allah S.W.T. and the community (S. M. Hasanuz Zaman, 1984:52).

According to definition by Mohammad Umer Chopra (2001), Islamic economics is a branch of knowledge which helps realizing human's wellbeing through allocation and distribution of limited resources based on Islamic teachings without neglecting the individuals' freedom or affecting the balance of macro economy and ecology. Another Islamic economist,

1 The debates only focus on the mechanism of Islamic economics without stressing on its philosophy and epistemology.

Khurshid Ahmad (1992)² defined Islamic economics as a systematic effort in order to understand economic problems and human behaviour in relation to it according to Islamic perspective.

According to Monzer Kahf (1987), Islamic economics can be seen as a branch of economic science studied based on Islamic paradigm (axiom, value system, and ethics), similar to the study on capitalist and socialist economics. Islamic economics was also seen as a derivation from the Islamic worldview which was based upon revelations and having flexible methodologies that combines western Keynesian/neoclassical economics with fiqh (Muhammad Nejatullah Siddiqi, 1989).

While according to a definition by Mohamed Aslam Haneef (1997), Islamic economics is an approach for understanding and solving human problems based upon value, norm, laws, and institutions obtained from the sources of Islamic knowledge. According to Surtahman Kastin Hasan (1990:11), the problem solving approach must be parallel with the sharia in terms of gaining, consuming, or managing natural resources for the betterment of either for self or the others physically as well as spiritually in order to gain Allah S.W.T.'s blessings.

Based on the previous definitions, it was found that the study of Islamic economics focused on behavioural study of human who fully appreciate and practice Islamic values in an economic system. They would govern and manage economic resources effectively and optimally to sustain their stay in this world as a servant to their Creator based on Islamic belief (Jaafar Ahmad et.al., 2011:17). According to Muhammad Syukri Salleh (2003:11), human is not a creature of economy, but instead a servant to Allah S.W.T. within the context of their relationship with Allah S.W.T. (*hablumminallah*). While in the context of relationship between human and natural resources (*hablumminannas*), human is the representative or steward (*khalifa*) of Allah S.W.T.

Assumptions in Islamic Economics

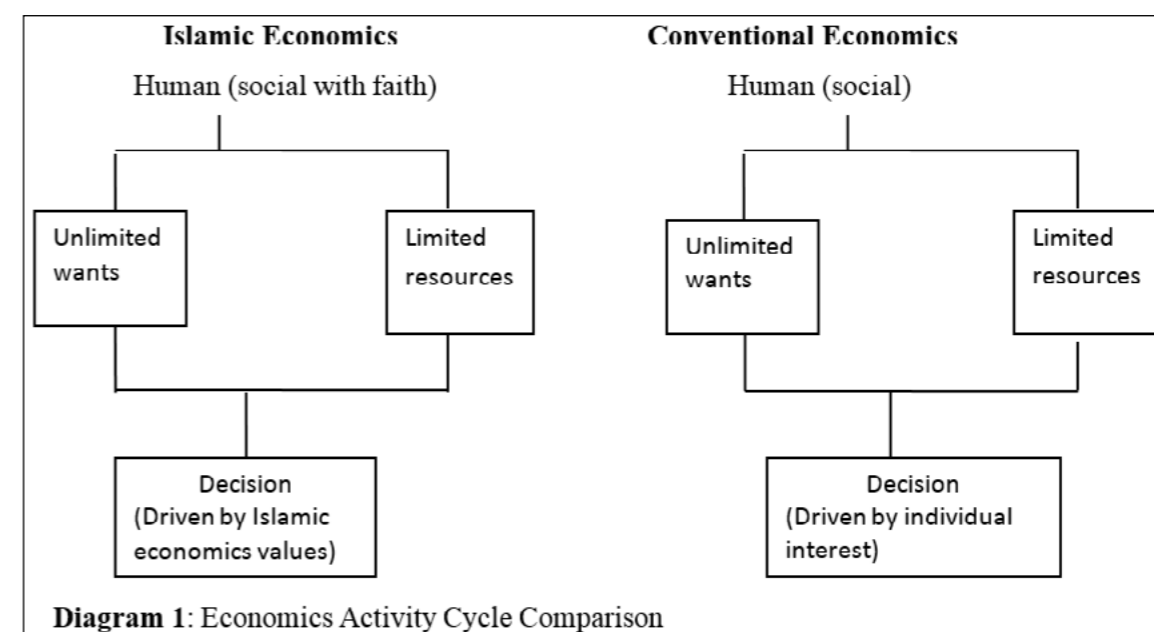
In truth, both assumptions, scarcity of natural resources and human unlimited wants originates from common economics philosophy. They were derived from theories that was established out of Post-Classical Philosophy which created the capitalist system as well as from theories from Marxist and Post-Marxist Philosophy which created socialist and communist system (Muhammad Syukri Salleh, 2003:8). Both Capitalist and Marxist³ believed in the two assumptions mentioned.

Since the natural resources were deemed limited while human wants were deemed not, they put an effort to find an effective ways to best utilize those natural resources to fulfil their unlimited wants. (Muhammad Syukri Salleh, 2003:10; M. A. Mannan, 1989:38).

These assumptions were then taken up by Islamic economist later to be interpreted, assimilated, and coated with Islamic elements so that it could then be called as assumptions in Islamic economics. Amongst those Islamic economists were Monzer Kahf (1987), Muhammad Nejatullah Siddiqi (1988), M. Umer Chapra (2001), Muhammad Abdul Mannan (1989), Abdul Rahman Yousri Ahmad (2002), Khurshid Ahmad (1992), M. Fahim Khan (2002), Habib Ahmed (2002), Rafiq al-Masri (1998)⁴.

Here, the writer would like to convey the opinions of one of the above mentioned economist, Muhammad Abdul Mannan (1989:37-38). He believed that the basis of human's economic problems derived from the reality of which human have wants and needs that generally could not be fulfilled. However, it may be fulfilled by expending all of the man's energy resources with limited material. Adding to that, there would not be economic problems if there were unlimited resources to fulfil the various needs in economics activities. He further compared the Islamic economics activity cycle with conventional economics as per diagram below.

Based on the diagram, it can be concluded that there were no differences between Islamic economics and conventional economics besides only their nature and content.



Questions then arise, does these Islamic economics assumptions truly follows tasawwur Islam and its philosophy or are they merely an Islamization of what was extracted from conventional economics? Or maybe it is still questionable in terms of the depth of both assumptions whether tawheed was really the pillar and axis of it and whether it is aligned with tasawwur Islam where Islamic epistemology as its absolute source?

Scarcity of Resources. Natural resources refer to the input, factor, or methods of gaining needed items or services. It can also be classified as land (nature), labour (human resources), and capital (Salvatore, 2003:4, Case et.al., 2012:57, Binger and Hoffman, 1998:95). Land refers to the fertility of the soil, climates, forest, and minerals. Labour meanwhile refers to all the efforts by human, be it physically or mentally that can be used to obtain the items or services required. Whereas capital is referring to the machineries, facilities, inventories, logistics, drainage, and telecommunication networks.

These natural resources were deemed limited and inadequate to fulfil human's unlimited wants. According to Jaafar Ahmad et.al. (2011:43), if the resources are not limited, there would not be any problems in regards to economics. The problems that were raised was to show that the resources are indeed limited to be offered in order to fulfil human needs in gaining items and services required. Some of the early pioneers on this assumption in Islamic economics are Muhammad Abdul Mannan (1984:51), Mohammad Umer Chapra (2001:33), Abdel Rahman Yousri Ahmed (2002:27), Khurshid Ahmad (2004)⁵ and Muhammad Akram Khan (1994).

Take for example opinions by Muhammad Akram Khan (1994) where he believed that scarcity of resources is actually a human-made phenomena resulted by their own wastage in utilizing it or improper distribution of it. These factors are the salt to the wound but not the main causes of the scarcity of resources. This argument by Muhammad Akram Khan (1994) was also directly or indirectly supported by Mohammad Anas Zarka (1992:59) and Khurshid Ahmad (1992:39-40). Mohammad Anas Zarka (1992:59) also believed that the resources are limited and will deplete. Therefore, what are in store on earth, no matter how big they are, they are still very well limited. Khurshid Ahmad (1992:39-40) meanwhile agreed with an argument by Abdel Rahman Yousri Ahmed (2002) on the concept of relative scarcity but at the same time stated that the absolute scarcity concept should be relooked and studied (Muhammad Syukri Salleh 2011:11).

Back to the argument by Muhammad Akram Khan (1994), this opinion was opposed by Zubair Hassan (1996:582). He was in the opinion that the argument by Muhammad Akram Khan (1994) was a bit confusing, similar to other economist. He argued that the Holy Quran insisted that Allah S.W.T. has complete earth and heaven with resources that are unlimited as sustenance for His creations seen and unseen includes human, animals, plants, jinn and etcetera.

Zubair Hassan (2011:8) argued that Muhammad Akram Khan (1994) did not realize the fact on 'existence of limitless resources for all creations at every time and places' and 'availability of resources in certain required quantities for individuals or groups at a specific time and locations' are two different things. It was not the problem of existence, but rather the availability of resources that became the main issue and concept of scarcity of resources assumptions. According to Zubair Hassan (1996:582), the availability of resources was in fact became the function towards knowing the existence of it, how to obtain it, utilizing it, and all the costs involved throughout the process. The Holy Quran stated

2 Khurshid Ahmad (1981) also defines Islamic economics as social discipline that reformulates economics principles within the Islamic values.

3 According to Muhammad Syukri Salleh (2003:7), both of these philosophy utilized Western Social Science approach since both were the historical residual of Western experience which began in 1945 in Western Europe post World War II. The Western nations had to come up with ways to rebuild after the destructions from the war. Hence, both of these philosophies were established.

4 According to Muhammad Abdul Mannan (1989:38), transfer and exchange system in Islamic economics were driven by Islamic ethics, the power of market and non-market, whereas as transfer and exchange system in conventional economics were driven solely by the power of the market. It showed that exchanging process in Islamic economics is more suitable with human welfare as a whole rather than only for economics welfare.

5 For further details, please refer Muhammad Syukri Salleh (2011:7).

that Allah S.W.T do not only grace and provide us with vast amount of resources, but tells us the fact that Allah S.W.T Himself is the source of the knowledge through *kalamullah* as mentioned in the Holy Quran (an-Nahl:89; al-A'raaf:52).

However, Allah S.W.T. also reminds us that He provides sustenance for human little by little according to His wise judgement so that human do not go overboard as His words mentioned in Surah al-Syuraa verse 27.

Zubair Hassan (1996:582), went on further in his analysis and was in the opinion on the argument by Muhammad Akram Khan (1994) that scarcity of resources is actually a human-made phenomena could not be wholly accepted. Wastage in utilizing it or improper distribution of it is indeed the salt to the wound but not the essence of its scarcity. Assuming that scarcity of resources was a disturbance factor in the 'adequacy' of resources was definitely wrong and unwarranted. It would be quite difficult to interpret this statement but not impossible. Therefore, a better statement would be: limited resources due to human lack of knowledge on the abundant of wealth and sustenance from Allah S.W.T. ⁶ This could be translated through the meaning of His words in Surah al-Israa' verse 85 and Surah al-Huud verse 6 (Zubair Hassan 1996:582). Allah S.W.T also mentioned in another verse of the Holy Quran in Surah al-Isra' verse 31.

In contrast, different argument was conveyed by Muhammad Syukri Salleh (2011:8) towards an argument made by Abdel Rahman Yousri Ahmed (2002). Abdel Rahman Yousri Ahmed (2002) believed that the scarcity of natural resources being the cause of economic problem as well as the basis for the later economic process. Abdel Rahman Yousri Ahmed (2002) also thought of the need to find the best possible method to exploit the economic resources while human's wants are limitless.

Logically speaking however, to maximize the expenditure of natural resources that is considered to be limited also means to quicken its depletion. It would then leave nothing to be inherited by the future generations and most likely would further cause destruction to nature. So, what are the actual contributions of Islamic economics in fostering a more harmonized development as to what Islam supposed to offer? (Muhammad Syukri Salleh 2011:8). Natural resources in terms of tawheed as well as distribution method promoted by Islam are in fact unlimited. What it meant by limited was the physical aspect of it as well as the quantity (al-Syuraa:27). These natural resources are guaranteed for every human based on what was already set by Allah S.W.T. (Muhammad Syukri Salleh 2003:12).

Unlimited Wants / Needs. According to Salvatore (2003:4), human wants or needs refer to every items, services, and living conditions required by human. These needs are different for every different person at different time, era, and location. While according to Muhammad Abdul Mannan (1984), needs in Islam cover a wider angle. It is not only limited to economics, but also includes social and moral needs. Human will always have the lust of needing their worldly needs. However, Islamic teachings related to consuming and expending would be able to control the lust as mentioned in Surah al-Qalam verse 8.

Human needs according to Islamic perspective are limited within the scope of tawheed, fiqh, and akhlaq or morality. Within this scope of limitations, a Muslim would not be tempted solely by lust. On the other hand, efforts to fulfil the needs would be based upon sane thoughts through their iman towards Allah S.W.T. as stated in the Holy Quran, Surah an-Najm verse 3 (Jaafar Ahmad et.al., 2011:44).

If we were to look in the aspects of priority between necessity and needs, Islam actually prioritizes necessity over needs. Fulfilling the basic necessities is important in order to protect the five key elements of living or in the words the *Maqasid Syar'iyah* which involves faith, life, intellect, wealth, and heredity⁷. Needs meanwhile are divided into economic, moral, and social needs. Economic needs are determined by satisfaction that is so dependent on a one's lust. However, according to Muhammad Nejatullah Siddiqi (1992), needs and satisfactions in Islam are determined by the interest of individuals and community. Still, this view was still quite confusing as it was contradicting with Surah al-Takwiir, verse 29. In the aforementioned verse, Allah S.W.T. stated that human could not determine any needs, only what was set by Allah S.W.T.

Therefore, Muhammad Fahim Khan (1995) believed that some needs were prioritized over the other based on how far and important that particular needs can protect the five elements in the *Maqasid Syar'iyah*. Hence, the needs promoted in Islam are actually aligned with these patterns. According to Jaafar Ahmad et.al. (2011), if the basic needs were to be completely fulfilled, an individual is not abstained morally to increase the needs as long as it does not lead to wastage, as

mentioned by Allah S.W.T and the hadith of Rasulullah PBUH (al-Isra':27; Hadith narrated by al-Bukhari:6)⁸.

Moral needs implies to the needs of knowledge both fardhu ain and fardhu kifayah, preaching, spending wealth, energy, and time in scope of worshipping Allah S.W.T. and performing jihad in spreading Islam. The last needs which is the social needs, is a need in spending or sharing wealth in order to help others or institutions through endowment, charity, will, and many other form of charity with the intentions of gaining Allah's blessing (Jaafar Ahmad et.al., 2011:44).

In the meantime, according to Muhammad Syukri Salleh (2003:13), the unlimited wants are the manifestations of how evil lust namely *ammarah* or *lawwamah* or *mulhamah* spreads in human's heart and soul. When *ammarah*, *lawwamah* and *mulhamah* are able to be contained, and human can obtain the pure kind of lust such as *mutmainnah*, *radhiyah*, *marthiyah* and *kamilah*, only then human needs can be limited.

Conclusion

This paper has discussed the views and opinions of Islamic economists on two old issues namely the scarcity of resources as well as the unlimited wants of human, supported by absolute source of the Holy Quran and as-Sunnah. There were two groups of Islamic economists discussing the issues. The first group extracted the conventional economics assumptions and Islamized it. While the second group composed of those who opposed the first group by suggesting that the assumptions must be based on tawheed as its pillar and aligned with tasawwur Islam. A more in-depth and comprehensive discussion have to be done by Islamic economists towards achieving a new resolution on these assumptions so that it would be aligned with the true concept of tawheed and tasawwur Islam, not merely a patch of conventional economics coated with Islamic values.

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⁶ Indeed, Allah S.W.T. bestowed unlimited blessings upon all His creations for them to live and exist as He wishes with resources from heaven and earth. He decides and provides sustenance for all His creations.

⁷ The setting of Sharia law is based on the meaning and objective of Sharia, depending on the reasoning of the problems. The focus lies on the capability of reasoning the laws. The changes of laws in relation to the change of time and place are to guarantee its relevancy to the problems. Every law must be with the objective of protecting the interest of religion, life, intellect, heredity, and wealth.

⁸ Book 8, Vol. 73, No. 6. Please refer to M. Nashiruddin al-Albani (2003).

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