

Islamic Economic Methodology and Development Relationship**

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** This article was presented on May 26-28, 2022 at 3rd. International Islamic Finance and Accounting Congress organized by Hasan Kalyoncu University.

Abstract: Economics foresees the rational and fair execution of the economic order among individuals. Economic activities cover the activities that individuals have to do to survive. Economic activities differ according to culture, social life and ideologies. Just as the science of economics cannot be thought of independently from other fields, the method followed by economics, such as law, politics, history and sociology, cannot be considered independent of other sciences and most importantly, moral structure, they are in a complementary position. Islam, on the other hand, contains its own norms and moral values that concern both individual and social economic attitudes. Economics examines all kinds of regulations of the market, the distribution of resources and how they should be distributed in the present and in the future, while Islamic economics deals with the science of economics from an Islamic point of view. The utopian idea of economics, which belongs to individualism, is studied that Islam is a beneficial system not only for Muslims but also for all humanity that exists and will exist. For this reason, in this study, it is aimed to explore the basic conceptual framework, the scope of Islamic economics and to determine the direction of the applied methods in the axis of Islamic economics. It is explained within the framework of the concepts of economic growth and development, which are important indicators in the interpretation of Islamic economics in economies and the measurement of the success of the economy. It is predicted that Islamic economics will be accepted all over the world, regardless of the research method, by bringing reasonable solutions to the economic problems of countries. Emphasis is placed on the importance of an understanding of economic growth and development that encompasses all of the world markets in achieving the ultimate goals, and only by considering the concepts of innovative, entrepreneurial, justice and morality in a holistic way, a change can be achieved.

Keywords: Economics, Islamic Economics, Development.

Citation: Eryolu, G. & Özaydın, A. (2023) Islamic Economic Methodology and Development Relationship. *Journal Of Economic and Business Issues*, 3(1), 10-15.

1. Introduction

The first expectation for societies is to improve the welfare level and to provide an environment of trust. The realization of expectations is significantly related to economic development. Therefore, economic development for societies has been the primary goal from past to present. (Karagül and Açıkgöz, 2009)

Economic development; all social-political structure, production level, education level, human rights and democratization level of individuals living in a society include health and humane living levels. Although economic development is among the most discussed economic concepts, it cannot be said that there is a hypothesis that can be applied in practice to solve the development problem. The reason is that although economics, as a social discipline, has an important place in the literature of economics, this feature has been ignored when it comes to solving economic problems. Namely, although production and consumption have a place completely in the science of economics, it is not possible to analyze the human being, who is the leading role of both production and consumption, with all their characteristics. Because the states and actions of individuals are related and different from their value judgments, sadness, anger, beliefs, expectations and sense of trust. It is constantly variable. There is no objectivity. For this reason, it has been thought that it should be reconsidered in economics, where the capitalist system is dominant and moral values are ignored, and it seems that the studies on the relationship between religion, culture and economy,

Received: 21/07/2022

Accepted: 20/12/2022

Published: 27/03/2023

especially within the framework of economics, have been given priority and increased in recent years. (Karagul and Açıkgöz, 2009)

Ensuring and maintaining economic growth and development are among the main objectives of developed and developing countries. (Karakaya, 2020). The development of a country does not depend on only one factor. Well-trained human factor, which is human capital, is the pioneer of development. Then, the geographical factor, race, religion, idea, economic, historical, social and cultural factors are the factors that affect development as a whole.

Islamic economics is trying to create an economic system that we can call Islamic within the world economic system. In Islamic economics, we can say that the ideas that will serve the economic system that will be embodied in practice rather than theory for all humanity and will benefit the society, in a sense, are Islamic Economics. (Trust, 1995)

If the factors that prioritize development in Islam, there are many methods for the advancement of humanity. Islam is a dynamic religion, aiming at the happiness of humanity by advancing it in the material and spiritual environment. Along with being dynamic, it took a stance against laziness and standing still. The religion of Islam, in order to be humane, is in harm, whose two days are equal, its hadith should be a principle for us. (Kayadibi, 2012)

One of the important issues of revealing the leading roles of Islamic economic studies in development is to organize the structures of the societies in which these studies are carried out, albeit slowly, in an Islamic form. Because it is not an issue that can be overcome only by theory.

One of the common points in Islamic economic studies is the rejection of homo economicus. Individuals should be living beings who know that they are no longer economic people with a western mentality, not only pursuing their own interests, but also altruistic and able to think of themselves with others, and intellectually knowing that such a behavior is more correct, as long as they are right.

The individual within the concept of Homo Islamus, which Zaim dealt with in 1995, is a responsible, benevolent, collaborative, just and moral being while living his life within the framework of the truths and wrongs commanded by Allah. If we give an example through this concept, just as the whole body is affected when a damage occurs to a person's body, the existence of people in need in a society will also affect the rest. In order to eliminate these destructive effects, we as a society must help the needy so that the individual and later the society can develop in peace and prosperity. To explain with a hadith, the hadith "Muslims, in loving each other, showing mercy and compassion to each other, is like a body that shares this pain with sleeplessness and high fever when one of its organs is sick." (Muslim, Birr, 66) is completed with the hadith.

For the solution of the development of the Islamic economic system, "Let them do it. Starting from the principle of "Let them pass" and saying that everyone should take care of themselves is an incomplete and wrong approach. Both the individuals they reach and the state are obliged to help people below a certain average life level through various methods and to raise their life level above the average.

This study is limited to the problem of how Islamic economics can provide development in this market, rather than revealing the Islamic economic system. In the study, priority was given to subjects such as the individual, reason, morality, education, science, human rights, and social solidarity. These items are very important issues for the development and development of humanity. The methodology of Islamic economics and its reflections in Islamic economics in terms of development and growth are examined by adding verses and hadiths.

Economic activities, which are the environment where many material needs of human beings are met, are indispensable for societies. Adam Smith's famous "Homo Economicus" concept is a model of an individual who only thinks about his own interests and takes self-interested and rational decisions on the economic ground. However, there are moral concerns and restrictions for the individual who only considers his own interests in economic activities. The basic expectation of man is to gradually increase the current level of welfare and to create an environment of trust. The implementation of these goals is highly related to economic development. For economies, economic development has been an economic goal from past to present. For this reason, what economic development theoretically means, and which factors affect economic development positively or negatively have always been among the topics discussed. While there is production and consumption in the economics literature, there are differences as a result of the behavior of the individual who forms the basis of production and consumption. Because individuals' behaviors, beliefs, expectations, sadness, joy and trust depend on their level and these items vary. For this reason, it is foreseen that the science of economics, which is known as a completely capitalist and immoral theory, needs to be reconsidered, and therefore, it is seen that the studies of Islam and economics have increased rapidly in the axis of economic theory.

Firstly, the birth of economics will be mentioned and then how and when Islamic Economics was formed will be mentioned. Economics continues to dominate today despite the dominant economic thought, the 1929 Economic Depression, the 1970 oil crisis and the most recent 2008 global

financial crisis. Despite the economic growth in the world and the increase in real national income per capita, the injustice and crime rates in income distribution do not decrease, and the happiness of people does not increase. Societies and economies need a new economic understanding. In order for Islamic Economics to respond to the society, it needs to create its own school.

In the study, what is the science of Islamic economics and its place in the management of economic development, and what is the relationship of development in Islamic economics? The answer to the question has been sought. In order to understand the state and movements of the events in the market and to guide the economy correctly, it is aimed to examine how and in what direction the rules that shape social life move. Subjects such as human, rationality, morality, reason are mentioned. These concepts are remarkable aspects of the development and development of humanity.

2. Islamic Economics

Economics and Islam are always closely lived reality. Therefore, the logical framework imposes on us the need for a collaborative study of concepts.

Islamic economics is defined as a system of values that leads the economic behavior of individuals in an Islamic society, as a prediction that Islamic propositions are in force in social, political and legal circles. Islamic economics, a branch of economics, means the investigation of one of the economic systems. This branch of economics deals with the Islamic economic model, propositions and principles and thus examines their impact on economic measures. (Ersoy, 2015)

The existence of Islamic Economics coincides with the 20th century. The political changes experienced by Islamic states after the Second World War resulted in the independence of many Islamic countries. As a result, it enabled the rise of Islamic gains again and was effective in economics. Since every direction of the Western economy does not meet the criteria of Islam, efforts to turn to Islam in this area have started. The term 'Islamic Economics' was put forward by countries such as India and Pakistan, and the functioning of mainstream economics was tried to be adapted to Islam. Islamic economics can be studied and researched as a branch of knowledge determined by Islamic beliefs, science and culture, history and Islamic law. In addition to these factors, it is seen that he contributed to the works of history and politics as well as the works of Islamic law. Moreover, they are the product of the experiences of Islamic societies. (Tabakoglu, 2010)

The turning point of Islamic economics and the interest of the Muslim community in the world began with the 1st International Conference on Islamic Economics held in Saudi Arabia under the leadership of Melik Faisal. The 2nd was held in Pakistan (1983) and the 3rd in Malaysia (1992). Conferences caused the field to be heard and known to exist.

The emergence times of Islamic economics approaches are different. While the first of these doctrines reached the early Islamic economists, the later came into existence with the advancement of this branch of science.

The first doctrine treats Islamic economics as an aggregator of commandments and principles for all concerned with economics in the sources of Islamic law. Therefore, this approach requires both individual and social life under the leadership of the Qur'an and Sunnah. The second doctrine argues that Islamic economics is a possible means of attaining and attaining economic goals in Islam. Therefore, Islamic economics is the management of the economic life of the society in the way of achieving the goals of Islam, rather than the precise application of certain principles in the Shari'a. The third doctrine determines the duty of the Muslim in the economic life. Individual movements in Islamic economics; the differences in perception in the nature of the individual are different due to the goals of the individual. The different perceptions of the economic individual lead to different thought frames and their analysis. While the individual in the capitalist order can turn to interest and maximize his profit, the economic individual in Islamic economics, on the contrary, reflects the behavioral dimension of benevolence and brotherhood to the individual.

As a result, there is a deep relationship between economics and Islam. Islamic economics seeks answers not only to the "how" question, but also to the "why" question. The question of "why" is related to the ethical dimension of the event and compliance with ethical values is indispensable in Islamic economics. Islamic economics, taking its main source from Islam, tries to find solutions to the economic problems of the period.

3. Economic Development

Economic development is defined as the transformation of a society's mode of production to produce high value-added products, a fair distribution of income and raising living standards. In the light of this definition, the objectives of development are listed below:

- Human dimension; to increase living standards,

- Production and technology dimension; to start the production of higher value-added products,
- Environmental dimension; to cause minimal damage to the environment,
- Dominance dimension; to be ahead in the race with societies,
- Employment dimension; increasing employment opportunities and improving working conditions,
- Freedom dimension; to increase the level of freedom in terms of economic, political, social and international relations,

Unlike economic growth, economic development must include the following five elements:

- Improvement of humanitarian conditions,
- Sustainable growth,
- Modernization in social, political and institutional fields,
- Structural change in production,
- Technological progress.

The development process needs both economic growth and social changes. The share of economic development is great for the underdeveloped countries to be able to scale up to the standards. Because in underdeveloped countries, the social structure should be corrected before the growth data. In underdeveloped countries, there is an employment problem, this causes the main problems that directly concern the society, such as education and health, and cannot advance the social structure with incorrect policy practices.

The development process also includes developing appropriate policies in terms of the aforementioned negativities. Because development, together with the improvement of economic indicators, leads to a relief that spreads to all segments of the society. In order for economic development to be implemented in the most effective way, certain reforms should be realized, and regulations should be expanded and encouraged in the industry, service and agriculture sectors.

Development does not mean an increase in absolute production and per capita income, but an improvement in economic, social and cultural order in an underdeveloped economy. Among the main elements of development are the increase in per capita income, the change in the productivity and quantities of production factors, the increase of the share of industry in national income and exports, etc. fundamental reforms.

When the concepts of growth and development are compared, growth is “the expansion in the productive capacity of an economy that can be measured quantitatively” (Freyssinet, 1985). The concept of economic development indicates qualitative change. Qualitative change refers to both more efficiency and changes in technical and institutional infrastructure. When the concepts of growth and development are compared, economic growth; it can be said that it refers to the increase process at the same level, while economic development refers to the adventure of structural change in which the one that is different from all of them takes place. (Karataş and Çankaya, 2010).

4. Relationship between Islamic Economics and Development

As a concept, economic development is always kept hot on the agenda, and discussions remain hot on what economic development means, which factors affect economic development, and how they trigger it in a positive or negative way. From an economic point of view, one of the foremost problems of Turkey and other developing countries is development. So, what is development in Islamic economics? First of all, the most dynamic element of development is people. Starting from human beings, the elements necessary for the development of especially developing countries are realized by the fact that they can save and use their savings in the most effective way. Capital accumulation leading to economic development can only be realized by transforming the increased savings into investments. In the realization of economic development, in addition to increasing the savings, which is the most basic indicator of development in our country, it is necessary to transform the increased savings into the most effective investment areas and to be encouraging in all respects. (Aras, 2000).

In economic development, it is aimed to transform the production structure in a country's economy into a way to produce high value-added products and to increase the level of welfare by distributing this product fairly among the income groups in the market. The main purpose of economic development is to make individuals free in all aspects in the context of economic, political, social and international relations. (Source, 2011).

In the development dimension of Islamic economics, it is seen as an obligation to re-investigate the way or model that will develop the society. The main goal of this study is to investigate Islamic development.

The shape of a country's economic policy is determined by the existing economic-social system and its framework and economic growth process. They reveal what kind of person and society type is desired. Our world either does not know or ignores the approaches of Islam about the concept of economic development formed in the capitalist system and its connections. What are Islam's thoughts on economic development? An answer to this question is sought. In line with today's modern economy, Islam has a stable, harmonious, civilized economic development model and economic policies with humane values. In the concept of Homo Islamus, which has these features, the feature that distinguishes it from other human types is that its only purpose in life is not material pleasure. For Homo Islamus, the loftiest goal is not to be rich financially. He is a virtuous, benevolent, benevolent type of person. (Hamitogullari, 1984). The Islamic development model takes from all the material and spiritual dimensions of the human being. These features are explained in the light of verses and hadiths with the concepts of "falah" and "favz" mentioned in the Qur'an as the purpose of development in Islam. (Umer, 2008)

"Whoever does good deeds, whether male or female, as a believer, we will make him live a good life. And we will certainly reward them with the best of what they do." (An-Nahl 16/97). The verse is taken as the most general goal of development in Islam.

The dynamic power created by the spiritual pleasure of obeying divine orders should not be thrown into the background. It is to raise the interest of the society above the interest of the individual (Islam aims at social benefits, not narrow and individualistic benefits). The thought of Islam is the most important force that directs the human being. It turns the economy into an environment that protects it from waste. Islam commands a business sharing that opens up to cooperation.

For a Muslim, life is a means of pleasing Allah and attaining happiness in both worlds. It has features that will lead to sharing in all times of life. Islamic economics is a cooperative feature. It is an economy with a social morality. The task of Homo Islamicus emerges in the economy to think not only of himself but also of society. It brings a minimum livelihood rule to every member of the society.

Development is the effort required to achieve a better level in both material and spiritual aspects. "Allah (swt) does not change what is in a society until they change their characteristics." (er-Ra'd 13/11) As stated in the verse, it is necessary to make the necessary material and spiritual effort.

Also, St. the Prophet (saas) sought refuge in Allah from laziness and weakness in his prayers. "O Allah, I seek refuge in you from distress, sadness, helplessness, laziness, stinginess, debt and the pressure of people." (Tirmidhi, "Daavât", 71; Bukhari, "Jihad", 25; Muslim, "Dhikr", 17). In this hadith, it is prayed by using the features of backwardness.

The strong relationship between economic development and Islam is seen in the realization of the socio-economic justice and welfare (falah) of all individuals. The development of countries will be possible with the conditions suggested by Islam.

5. Results

Economic development is positively associated with the efficient use of a society's tangible and intangible value. But so far, the level of economic success has been unilaterally associated only with material factors. The fact that those who are rich in natural resources are poor and those who are deprived of natural resources are economically developed make us think about these presented theories. Therefore, economic development is intangible; its relationship with religious belief principles was examined in the study.

Undoubtedly, it is useful to consider that the foresight and political propositions to be made for economics, which is a social science, are not the only variable that explains the change or break in this thought system and the changes in the economy of societies.

It is the dominant school of economics that started with Adam Smith and developed itself in the axis of different names for the formation of the Islamic Economic School. It is necessary to reduce its dominance in economics education, economic literature and economic decision-making mechanisms, and the studies on the new alternative Islamic economics should be taken into consideration.

The understanding of development in Islam is based on increasing the level of human welfare. However, the concept of welfare here is the attainment of happiness not only in life in this world, but also in the hereafter. Prosperity in the world is not only the high level of income, but also

showing a multidimensional level of development from education to health, from social solidarity to good governance. (Calgan, 2019).

While forming the theory of Islamic economics, our main sources are the Qur'an and the Sunnah. It is seen that concepts such as halal production, income and consumption, moral values, fair sharing, cooperation and spending are included in the Qur'an and Sunnah. The new generation of Islamic economists should create concrete theories of Islamic economics in the light of verses, hadiths and Islamic law, in addition to the knowledge that has existed as a result of the studies that have come to the present day. A change can only be achieved by considering the concepts of innovative, entrepreneurial, justice and moral values holistically in achieving the ultimate goals of an understanding of economic growth and development that covers all of the world markets.

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