ISSUES
IN
ISLAMIC MANAGEMENT
Theories and Practices

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CHAPTER 4

ISLAMIC MANAGEMENT: A CITATION ANALYSIS

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1. Introduction

Islamic Management is a continuation of the management practices of Prophet Muhammad (saw). Management covers many aspects like administration, components like planning, organizing, leading and controlling, ethics, human resources, and consensus and strategic decision making. The main objective of this research project is to examine the pattern and nature of cited references for Islamic Management, published between 1987 and 2001. A citation analysis reveals findings on sources cited and referred to by authors leading to an understanding of the core authors cited and core areas cited, and thus provide details on the development of a field (Moed, 2005). A citation analysis assists researchers in identifying asset of management terms that later could be adopted for generating a taxonomy for Islamic management.

1.1 Islamic Management

In the book entitled Business Research Yearbook: Global Business Perspectives 1994, al-Khafaji (1994) included a chapter on Islamic Management and Western Management Thought: a comparative study reviewing the different thoughts in Management with it being a neutral field. However, it could be assumed that by citation analysis, we should be able to see how discussions on Islamic management complement each contribution on a single united perspective, i.e., tawhîdîc belief and approach (Islamic Research and Training Institute, 1993).

Each citation could be used to support or to introduce elements for agreement and/or disagreement (Moed, 2005). Since this project focused on the early establishment of Islamic management as one thought if it were to fit in the Western curriculum and as the one thought in terms of unity if it were to be taught as an Islamized curriculum, citations were expected to come from both the Western management stream and also from the many different streams of knowledge on the Islamic side. Islam and the Muslim scholars look at all kinds of knowledge, though having branches of specialization of its own, as knowledge rooted from the ONE source (Fadhil, Mohd. Yusof, Noordin & Mat Hassan, 2005).