

# Kepimpinan Dalam Islam 2016

## KULIAH 2

# Topik

- ▶ Kriteria seorang pemimpin negeri sekular
- ▶ Kriteria seorang pemimpin dalam Islam
- ▶ Sifat, sikap, nilai pemimpin Islam
- ▶ Rasulullah sebagai contoh
- ▶ Konsep Khalifah dalam al-Quran

# Kriteria seorang pemimpin

- ▶ Samada dalam sistem demokrasi Barat atau system pemerintahan Islam, apa yang pasti ialah sesuatu kumpulan atau satu negeri memerlukan bimbingan dan kepimpinan seorang pemimpin untuk membawa mereka ke tahap yang lebih tinggi dan lebih baik.
- ▶ Kuasa, autoriti, pengaruh dan tanggungjawab yang mendampingi seorang pemimpin menunjukkan peri pentingnya kita memilih seseorang pemimpin secara teliti dan bijaksana.
- ▶ Oleh itu, kriteria seorang pemimpin yang harus disandarkan kepada kriteria yang baik dan pragmatis dan juga harus mematuhi sifat yang dituntut oleh Allah SWT.
- ▶ Kriteria yang bersandar ke atas dua-dua aspek ini akan melahirkan seorang pemimpin yang baik dan cekap.

# Criteria of a Leader in Western Secular State

- ▶ An insightful observation by Michael Curtis on the trend of voting for a leader:
- ▶ *'Voting may depend on the **images people have of the parties and their leaders** and on perceptions of party position on issues. The assumption that people were more likely to vote for party than a leader may be no longer true in view of **the prominence of the leaders on television and the time given to their speeches and personalities**'*
- ▶ Michael Curtis, 1997, p.64

# Criteria of a Leader in Western Secular State

- ▶ Other than the normal criteria of choosing a leader based on merits, there are other means and models which are not based on merit.
- ▶ It is common in the political arena that leaders are appointed as a result of money politics, cronyism, nepotism, collusion and corruption.
- ▶ Many countries of the world also practice the succession of leaders from a family dynasty.

# Kriteria seorang pemimpin di Negeri Islam

- ▶ Seorang pemimpin dalam Islam dipilih mengikut sikap, sifat dan kualiti yang diterangkan dalam Quran dan Sunnah.
- ▶ Bukan hanya kriteria seorang pemimpin yang dijelaskan di dalam Quran dan Sunnah, tetapi kriteria seseorang yang tidak layak menjadi pemimpin juga disebutkan.

# Siapa yang ditolak sebagai pemimpin?

- ▶ Allah jelaskan di dalam Al-Quran bahwa antara mereka yang ditolak untuk menjadi pemimpin ialah:
- ▶ “.....(Setelah itu) Allah berfirman: "Sesungguhnya Aku melantikmu menjadi Imam (Pemimpin ikutan) bagi umat manusia". Nabi Ibrahim pun memohon dengan berkata: "(Ya Tuhanku!) Jadikanlah juga (apalah jua kiranya) dari keturunanku (pemimpin-pemimpin ikutan)". Allah berfirman: "(Permohonanmu diterima, tetapi) janjiKu ini tidak akan didapati oleh orang-orang yang zalim." Qur'an, 2:124
- ▶ Ayat ini menerangkan secara jelas bahwa seorang penguasa yang zalim dan kejam tidak boleh dilantik sebagai pemimpin dalam Islam, walaupun dia mempunyai kualiti-kualiti yang lain yang baik.

# Sikap seorang pemimpin

- ▶ Di dalam surah yang lain, Allah menerangkan sifat yang harus ada pada seorang pemimpin:
- ▶ "Maka dengan sebab rahmat (yang melimpah-limpah) dari Allah (kepadamu wahai Muhammad), engkau telah bersikap lemah-lembut kepada mereka (sahabat-sahabat dan pengikutmu), dan kalaulah engkau bersikap kasar lagi keras hati, tentulah mereka lari dari kelilingmu. Oleh itu maafkanlah mereka (mengenai kesalahan yang mereka lakukan terhadapmu), dan pohonkanlah ampun bagi mereka, dan juga bermesyuaratlah dengan mereka dalam urusan (peperangan dan hal-hal keduniaan) itu. kemudian apabila engkau telah berazam (sesudah bermesyuarat, untuk membuat sesuatu) maka bertawakal kepada Allah, sesungguhnya Allah Mengasihi orang-orang yang bertawakal kepadaNya." Al-Quran 3:159

# Sikap seorang pemimpin

- Sifat belas kasihan dan pema'af seorang pemimpin juga amat ditekankan dalam Quran, “Sesungguhnya telah datang kepada kamu seorang Rasul dari golongan kamu sendiri (iaitu Nabi Muhammad s.a.w), yang menjadi sangat berat kepadanya sebarang kesusahan yang ditanggung oleh kamu, yang sangat tamak (inginkan) kebaikan bagi kamu, (dan) ia pula menumpahkan perasaan belas serta kasih sayangnya kepada orang-orang yang beriman.” Al-Quran 9:128

# 5 Islamic behaviour for leader/followers

- 1) *Adl* (justice or equity)
- 2) *Amanah* (trust)
- 3) *Birr* (righteousness):
  - ▶ Act justly and do not allow personal feelings to hinder justice;
  - ▶ Have iman since they believe in Allah, the Last Day, the Angels and the Books, the Messengers;
  - ▶ Take care of those in need and do so for the love of Allah and observe all contracts;
  - ▶ Patient no matter what type of adversity or personal suffering one experienced.
- 4) *Mujahada* (struggle)
  - ▶ continuously monitoring and evaluating their niyyat (intentions) and actions
- 5) *Ahd* (keeping a promise)

(Beekun & Badawi, 1999: 26-32).

# 10 personal qualities and values of Islamic leaders

- 1) *Confidence.* A sense of self-confidence is the pillar for the other set of values such as firmness, wise and patient. It serves as an internal motivational driving force. A confident leader would execute his leadership responsibilities conscientiously and diligently.
- 2) *Conduct shura (mutual consultation).* This is a principle that was modelled by the Prophet Muhammad when he was leading the Muslim community in their affairs, and therefore should be emulated for all Muslim leaders without exception.
- 3) *Knowledgeable.* A leader must be knowledgeable, educated and well-informed. A Muslim leader must be knowledgeable in Quran and Prophetic sayings, in addition to the specific knowledge pertinent to his respective field.
- 4) *Clarity in speech.* A leader must be able to explain his ideas and viewpoints in a clear and succinct manner, understandable to all.
- 5) *Just.* A leader must deal with his community in a fair manner, irrespective of his race, colour, lineages or religious beliefs.

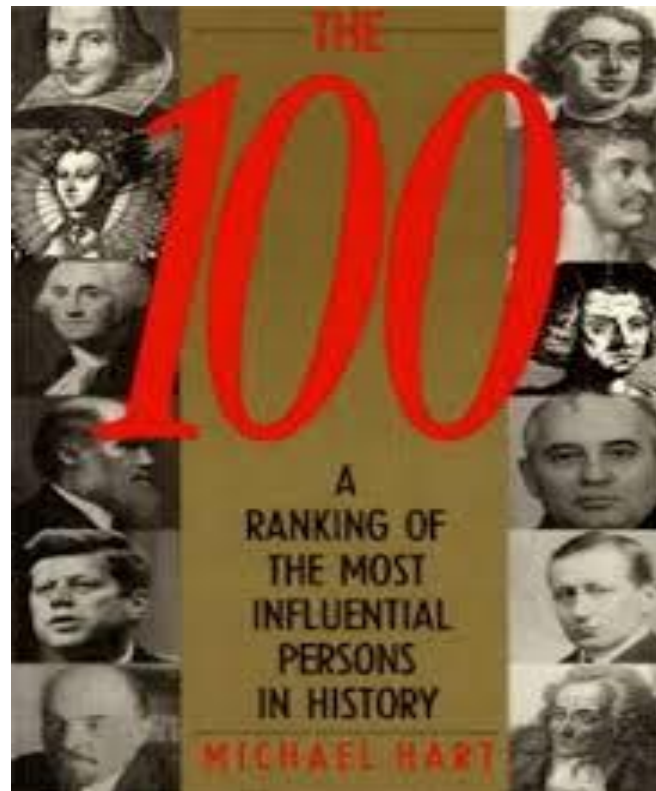
# 10 personal qualities and values of Islamic leaders

- 6) *Patience.* A number of Islamic religious scholars regard patience as the most important accompanying values of leadership.
- 7) *Enterprising.* A leader handles heavy responsibilities towards his followers and in many cases, work diligently with minimum rewards. He does not shy away from hard work, diligence, and risk taking.
- 8) *Gentle.* Confidence, courage and just would not produce an effective leader if these are not combined with values of compassion, gentle and tender. A gentle nature is generated through the leader's genuine care and concern towards his followers and portrays his compassion and the humble nature of the leader.
- 9) *Willingness to sacrifice.* If a leader shows that he is willing to make sacrifices, followers would tend to follow suit and make bigger sacrifices.
- 10) *God-consciousness.* Humility and fear of Allah and Allah alone. This is an integral value as the power of leadership has the capability of pushing a leader towards arrogance. It is crucial that a leader be cognizant of the temporary nature of his leadership power on this earth.

# PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH) AS AN EXEMPLARY RULER AND LEADER

- ▶ Whenever we discuss about leadership, we cannot avoid but to look at an exemplary leader in the history of mankind.
- ▶ The Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) always came up tops, even in the eyes and evaluation of non-Muslim writers.

# PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH) AS AN EXEMPLARY RULER AND LEADER



# PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH) AS AN EXEMPLARY RULER AND LEADER

- ▶ Hart (1992) in his book, *The 100: Ranking of the Most Influential Persons in History*, wrote in his opening chapter justifying his choice of the top ranking, ***“My choice of Muhammad to lead the list of the world’s most influential persons may surprise some readers and may be questioned by others, but he was the only man in history who was supremely successful on both religious and secular levels...Furthermore, Muhammad (unlike Jesus) was a secular as well as a religious leader. In fact, as the driving force behind the Arab conquests, he may well rank as the most influential political leader of all time...We see, then, that the Arab conquests of the seventh century have continued to play an important role in human history, down to the present day. It is this paralleled combination of secular and religious influence which I feel entitles Muhammad to be considered the most influential single figure in human history.”***
- ▶ Hart, 1992, Introduction page

# PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH) AS AN EXEMPLARY RULER AND LEADER

- ▶ The Prophet's exemplary leadership could be seen from the enhancement of his relationship with people.
- ▶ For the Prophet (pbuh), people were equal in all respects of their rights with him.
- ▶ He precluded himself from three things: hypocrisy, cynicism and bad-mouthing others.
- ▶ He censured three things in his relationship with others:
  - i) he did not berate anyone,
  - ii) nor was he condescending, and
  - iii) he never pried into other people's secrets

# PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH) AS AN EXEMPLARY RULER AND LEADER

- ▶ He was taciturn for good reasons: forbearance, caution, appraisal and reflection.
  
- ▶ He was filled with aforethought about four things:
  - 1) In formulating something beneficial that would be institutionalized,
  - 2) In forsaking something bad that should be abandoned,
  - 3) In determining what would be good for his community
  - 4) In counseling them what would be the best combination of efforts for this world and hereafter

(Noor, 2002)

# PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH) AS AN EXEMPLARY RULER AND LEADER

- ▶ As an exemplary statesman, the Prophet (pbuh) initiated the formation of an Islamic state as soon as he arrived at Madinah.
- ▶ After establishing political bond of Islamic brotherhood and the authority of the state of Madinah, he began negotiations with various tribes around the city and made treaties with them.
- ▶ The Treaty of Hudaibiyah was a masterpiece example of the practical statesmanship shown on the part of the Prophet.
- ▶ This was achieved after the Makkans were defeated in the battle of Al-Khandaq (Trenches), which resulted in a ten years truce.
- ▶ His diplomacy in sending and receiving envoys to and from the various chiefs of tribes and foreign rulers, his fairness in conducting judiciary, and his general pardon at the liberation of Makkah, was another proof of his lofty statesmanship.

# PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH) AS AN EXEMPLARY RULER AND LEADER

- ▶ The Prophet (pbuh) asked people to be just and kind.
- ▶ As the supreme judge and arbiter, as the leader of men, as a general of a rising power, as a reformer and apostle, he had always to deal with men and their affairs.
- ▶ He had often to deal with mutually inimical and warring tribes when showing justice to one carried the danger of antagonizing the other, and yet he never deviated from the path of justice.

# PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH) AS AN EXEMPLARY RULER AND LEADER

- ▶ In administering justice, he made no distinction between believers and nonbelievers, friends and foes, high and low.
- ▶ While he sought forgiveness between parties where it could be helpful in bringing about reforms.
- ▶ In case of crimes demanding punishment, he never held himself back, because refraining from chastising the criminals was to him tantamount to aiding and abetting in promoting crimes.

# PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH) AS AN EXEMPLARY RULER AND LEADER

- ▶ Sakhar, a chief of a tribe, had helped Muhammad (pbuh) greatly in the seige of Taif, for which he was naturally obliged to him. Soon after, two charges were brought against Sakhar: one by Mughira of illegal confinement of his (Mughira's) aunt and the other by Banu Salim of forcible occupation of his spring by Sakhar. In both cases, the Prophet decided against Sakhar and made him undo the wrong. (Abu Dawud, Sunan Abu Dawud, p.80).

# PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH) AS AN EXEMPLARY RULER AND LEADER

- ▶ A woman of the Makhzoom family with good connections was found guilty of theft. For the prestige of the Quraish, some prominent people including Asama Bin Zaid interceded to save her from punishment.
- ▶ The Prophet (pbuh) refused to condone the crime and expressed displeasure saying, *"Many a community ruined itself in the past as they only punished the poor and ignored the offences of the exalted. By Allah, if Muhammad's (My) daughter Fatima would have committed theft, her hand would have been severed."* (Bukhari, Sahih Bukhari, Chapter "Al hudud").

# PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH) AS AN EXEMPLARY RULER AND LEADER

- ▶ The Jews, in spite of their hostility to the Prophet (pbuh), were so impressed by his impartiality and sense of justice that they used to bring their cases to him, and he decided them according to Jewish law. (Abu Dawud, Sunan Abu Dawud).
- ▶ Allah the Almighty has confirmed the Prophet's (pbuh) character status in the Quran, "And verily, you (O Muhammad) are of an exalted standard of character". (Al Qalam, 68:4).

# PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH) AS AN EXEMPLARY RULER AND LEADER

- And George Bernard Shaw observed about the Prophet (pbuh): “He must be called the Savior of Humanity. I believe that if a man like him were to assume the dictatorship of the modern world, he would succeed in solving its problems in a way that would bring it much needed peace and happiness”. (The Genuine Islam, Singapore, Vol. 1, No. 8, 1936)

# SISTEM POLITIK ISLAM

**TAUHID**

**RISALAH**

**KHILAFAH**

# SISTEM POLITIK ISLAM

- ▶ The political system of Islam is based on the three principles of tauhid (Oneness of Allah), risalah (Prophethood) and Khilafah (Caliphate).
- ▶ Khilafah means "representation". Man, according to Islam, is the representative of Allah on earth. His vicegerent; that is to say, by virtue of the powers delegated to him by Allah, and within the limits prescribed, he is required to exercise Divine authority.

# Khalifah sebagai pemimpin

- Rasulullah S.A.W bersabda yang maksudnya: "Setiap daripada kamu adalah pemimpin dan kamu akan dipertanggungjawabkan terhadap orang yang di bawah pimpinan kamu; seorang pemerintah adalah pemimpin dan akan dipertanggungjawabkan terhadap rakyatnya; seorang lelaki adalah pemimpin kepada anggota keluarganya dan akan dipertanggungjawabkan terhadap anggota keluarganya; seorang wanita adalah pemimpin di rumah suaminya dan akan dipertanggungjawabkan terhadap anak-anaknya dan pimpinannya; dan khadam adalah diamanahkan terhadap harta tuannya dan akan dipertanggungjawabkan terhadap apa yang berada di bawah amanahnya."

**Hadis riwayat Bukhari]**