

## **LEADERSHIP IN ISLAM**

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**ABSTRACT:** *Leadership is a basic human need as it provides structure, direction and inspiration in society. Without effective leadership, society is prone to confusion, chaos and lack of development. Therefore, it is important to develop good leadership in order to achieve collective progress and prosperity. and in this case the Islamic community has guidelines and examples related to leadership in Islam. The aim and objectives of this paper is to examine a leadership in Islam. Analytical method is employed when conducting the research. Thus this paper use qualitative approach and use various literature to analyze the problem. It tries to examine further the Prophet as a leader and leadership after the Prophet and what values we can get from such leadership. Leadership in Islam is not only limited to the political sphere, but also includes leadership in the family, community, and neighborhood. Muslim leaders are expected to devote themselves to the interests of the ummah and act in accordance with the principles of Islam to achieve true progress and success.*

**Keywords:** *Leadership, Islam, Quran*

## **INTRODUCTION**

*Leaders are individuals who hold roles and responsibilities to provide direction, organize, and manage groups, organizations, or communities. Leaders have the authority and power to make decisions, influence others, and direct common goals. A leader is responsible for leading with justice, wisdom, and example. Leaders can exist on many levels and in many contexts, whether political, social, religious, business, educational, or other. The role of a leader is to lead, inspire and guide others to achieve the desired goals. Leaders are also responsible for solving problems, addressing conflicts, and making decisions that affect the group they lead.*

*In addition to having authority and power, effective leaders must also have good leadership qualities, such as fairness, wisdom, empathy, good communication, team management skills, decision-making ability, and integrity. A good leader can inspire, motivate, and mobilize others to achieve common goals, and is attentive to the needs and well-being of group members.*

*It is important to note that leadership is not always limited to formal or hierarchical positions. Every individual has the potential to be a leader in various capacities and environments, whether through personal influence, volunteer leadership, or in a formal role.*

*If there are no leaders in a group, organization, or society, several things may happen:*

- 1. Chaos and Uncertainty: Without a leader, there will be no clear structure, direction, or coordination. This can result in chaos and lack of clarity in decision-making, task execution, and goal achievement. Without a leader, it may be difficult to reach agreement or formulate an effective plan.*
- 2. Lack of Coordination and Collaboration: Leaders play a role in coordinating joint efforts and encouraging collaboration between group members. Without a leader, it may be difficult to organize cooperation, divide tasks, or manage resources efficiently. This can hinder the progress and achievement of group goals.*
- 3. Inconsistent Wisdom: Leaders play a role in providing consistent wisdom and direction to group members. Without a leader, policies and decisions may be inconsistent or even contradictory. This can lead to confusion, uncertainty, and conflict within the group.*
- 4. Lack of Accountability: Leaders are responsible for overseeing and evaluating the performance of group members. Without a leader, there may be no clear mechanism to monitor progress, provide feedback, or address issues as they arise. This can result in a lack of individual accountability and a lack of motivation to achieve common goals.*
- 5. Lack of Inspiration and Motivation: Leaders have an important role in inspiring and motivating group members. Without leaders taking the initiative to motivate and direct others, it can be difficult to create the passion, engagement, and commitment needed to achieve shared goals.*

*However, it is important to note that in some situations, groups or organizations may develop structures and mechanisms that enable distributed or collaborative leadership. In such contexts, the role of leader may be shared among several individuals or found in the active participation and contribution of all group members. And Islam as a religion provides comprehensive guidelines in various aspects of life, including leadership.*

*This article tries to discuss the concept of leadership in Islam and tries to examine further the Prophet as a leader and leadership after the Prophet and what values we can get from such leadership.*

## **METHOD**

*The aim and objectives of this paper is to examine a leadership in Islam. Analytical method is employed when conducting the research. Thus this paper use qualitative approach and use various literature to analyze the problem.*

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

*Here are some reasons why Islamic leadership is important in society:<sup>1</sup>*

- 1. Enforcement of Justice: Islamic leadership promotes fair and balanced justice in society. Islamic principles teach equality, fair treatment, and respect for individual rights. An Islamic leader is expected to treat all people fairly, regardless of social status, race, religion, or gender.*
- 2. Ethics and Morality: Islam emphasizes the importance of ethics and morality in daily life. An Islamic leader is expected to be a role model in behavior, integrity, and adherence to good values. Leadership rooted in Islamic principles will result in an honest, transparent, and accountable environment.*
- 3. Community Empowerment: One important aspect of Islamic leadership is community empowerment. An Islamic leader is responsible for ensuring that his community develops holistically in spiritual, social, and economic aspects. Community empowerment is done through education, training, and creation of fair employment opportunities.*
- 4. Harmony and Tolerance: Islam teaches the importance of inter-religious harmony and tolerance. An Islamic leader must be able to maintain interfaith harmony and build harmonious relationships between different communities. Islamic leadership can be a bridge that connects different groups of people and promotes dialog and cooperation.*
- 5. Sustainable Development: Islamic leadership also encourages sustainable development that takes into account environmental aspects. Islam teaches our responsibility as human beings to protect nature and its resources. An Islamic leader must lead by considering the impact of his policies and actions on the environment.*

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<sup>1</sup> Zuhdi, M. H. (2014). Konsep kepemimpinan dalam perspektif Islam. *AKADEMIKA: Jurnal Pemikiran Islam*, 19(1), 35-57.

*Islamic leadership has urgency in social life because it can create a just, moral, skillful and harmonious society. Leaders based on Islamic values will provide good direction, strengthen good values, and direct society towards sustainable prosperity. Leadership values in Islam are sourced from the Koran and hadith, how the Prophet became a role model which was then continued by the companions and scholars from various aspects of life.*

### **Quranic Verses on Leadership**

*Here are some Quranic verses related to leadership:<sup>2</sup>*

#### **1. leadership is a test**

وَمَا أَرْسَلْنَا قَبْلَكَ مِنَ الْمُرْسَلِينَ إِلَّا إِنَّهُمْ لَبَاكُلُونَ الطَّعَامَ  
وَيَمْشُونَ فِي الْأَسْوَاقِ<sup>٢</sup> وَجَعَلْنَا بَعْضَكُمْ لِبَعْضٍ فِتْنَةً  
لْتَضِلُّوا<sup>٣</sup> وَكَانَ رَبُّكَ بَصِيرًا

*"And we have made some of you a trial for others. Will you (leaders) be patient? And it is your Lord who sees." (Surah Al-Furqan, 25:20)*

*This verse illustrates that leadership is a test. A leader must be patient in facing challenges and tests that may arise in carrying out his duties.*

#### **2. The importance of obedience to Allah, His Messenger, and ulil amri (just leaders)**

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ آمَنُوا أَطِيعُوا اللَّهَ وَأَطِيعُوا الرَّسُولَ وَأُولِي  
الْأَمْرِ مِنْكُمْ<sup>٤</sup> فَإِنْ تَنَازَعْتُمْ فِي شَيْءٍ فَرُدُّوهُ إِلَى اللَّهِ  
وَالرَّسُولِ إِنْ كُنْتُمْ تُؤْمِنُونَ بِاللَّهِ وَالْيَوْمِ الْآخِرِ<sup>٥</sup> ذَلِكَ خَيْرٌ  
وَأَحْسَنُ تَأْوِيلًا

*"O you who believe, obey Allah, obey His Messenger and the rulers among you." (Surah An-Nisa, 4:59)*

*This verse emphasizes the importance of obedience to Allah, His Messenger, and ulil amri (just leaders). A leader must be respected and followed in matters that are in accordance with religious teachings.*

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<sup>2</sup> Sidiq, U. (2014). *Kepemimpinan Dalam Islam: Kajian Tematik Dalam Al-Quran Dan Hadits*. Dialogia, 12(1).

**3. A leader should be fair and do good to all people**

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يَأْمُرُ بِالْعَدْلِ وَالْإِحْسَانِ وَإِيتَاءِ ذِي الْقُرْبَىٰ وَيَنْهَىٰ  
عَنِ الْفَحْشَاءِ وَالْمُنْكَرِ وَالْبَغْيِ ۚ يَعِظُكُم لَعَلَّكُمْ تَذَكَّرُونَ

*"Verily, Allah enjoins you to be just and to do good to those who do good to you and to your relatives; and Allah forbids evil, wrongdoing, and enmity. He teaches you that you may learn." (Surah An-Nahl, 16:90)*

*This verse emphasizes that a leader should be fair and do good to all people, including those who do good to him. The leader should also stay away from abominations, evil deeds, and enmity.*

**4. Leaders and all believers should keep the promises they make to Allah**

وَمَا جَعَلَ اللَّهُ إِلَّا بُشْرَىٰ ۖ وَلِتَطْمَئِنَّ بِهِ قُلُوبُكُمْ ۚ وَمَا النَّصْرُ  
إِلَّا مِنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ

*"O you who believe, if you fulfill the promises of Allah, then He will fulfill His promise to you. And whoever fears Allah, Allah will surely make for him a way out." (Surah Al-Anfal, 8:10)*

*This verse reminds leaders and all believers to keep the promises they make. Allah will support and provide a way out for those who fear Him and obey His commands.*

**5. A leader should seek advice and views from people who have wisdom and expertise in a particular field**

وَقَالَ فِرْعَوْنُ أَتَأْتُونِي بِكُلِّ سِحْرِ عَلِيمٍ

*"And they (their leaders) said to their people: "Why have you brought us another people (Prophet Moses), when they are wiser in creating magic?" (Surah Yunus, 10:79)*

*This verse reflects that a leader should seek advice and views from people who have wisdom and expertise in a particular field. A wise leader does not hesitate to obtain input from others for the good of the people.*

*These verses provide important guidelines and principles for leadership in Islam. Leaders who are obedient to Allah, just, patient, and seek wise counsel will be good leaders and beneficial to their people.*

**Some Hadiths on Leadership**

*Here are some hadiths related to leadership in Islam:<sup>3</sup>*

*1. Hadith narrated by al-Bukhari and Muslim:*

*"A leader is a shepherd, and he is responsible for the flock under his care."*

*This hadith emphasizes the responsibility of a leader as a shepherd who must care for, protect, and take good care of the people or group he leads.*

*2. Hadith narrated by al-Bukhari:*

*"Each of you is a leader and each of you will be held accountable for his leadership."*

*This hadith teaches that every individual has the responsibility of being a leader in their own field and scope. We will all be held accountable for how we lead and are responsible for our duties and roles.*

*3. Hadith narrated by Muslim:*

*"The best leader is the one who treats his people best, and the worst leader is the one who treats his people badly."*

*This hadith emphasizes the importance of a leader's behavior and morals. A good leader is one who is kind to his people, attends to their needs, and treats them fairly and well.*

*4. Hadith narrated by Muslim:*

*"There is no group that chooses a just leader, but Allah will bestow blessings on them. And there is no group that chooses an unjust leader, but Allah will bring destruction and torment upon them."*

*This hadith emphasizes the importance of choosing a just and responsible leader. Choosing a just leader will bring blessings and goodness to the group or people, while choosing an unjust leader will result in Allah's wrath and misery.*

*5. Hadith narrated by Abu Dawud:*

*"The best leader is the one who benefits the people the most."*

*This hadith emphasizes that the main purpose of a leader is to provide great benefit to the people he leads. A good leader is one who strives to improve the lives of the people, protect their rights, and advance their overall interests.*

*These hadiths provide important guidelines and principles about leadership in Islam. They emphasize the importance of responsibility, morals, justice, and the benefits that a good leader brings in leading his people or group.*

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<sup>3</sup> Sidiq, U. (2014). *Kepemimpinan Dalam Islam: Kajian Tematik Dalam Al-Quran Dan Hadits*. Dialogia, 12(1).

## **Prophet Muhammad as a Leader**

*The leadership of the Prophet Muhammad is a highly respected role model in Islam. He exhibited outstanding leadership traits that encompassed various aspects of life. Here are some of the characteristics of the Prophet's leadership in Islam:*<sup>4</sup>

- 1. Exemplary: The Prophet was a perfect example in all aspects of life. He lived by practicing the teachings of Islam as a whole, both in worship, morals, social relations, and daily life. He became the best example for Muslims in everything, so many people were inspired by his example.*
- 2. Justice: The Prophet strongly emphasized the importance of justice. He treated everyone fairly, regardless of differences in race, ethnicity, or social status. He made decisions based on absolute fairness, without discrimination or personal preference.*
- 3. Openness and Consultation: The Prophet always listened to the opinions and inputs of his companions. He organized deliberative assemblies (shura) where everyone had the opportunity to speak and make suggestions. He taught the importance of listening to the opinions of others before making important decisions.*
- 4. Compassion and Attention: Rasulullah had a compassionate and caring attitude towards his people. He not only led decisively, but also paid attention to the needs and physical and spiritual well-being of the people. The Prophet gave personal attention to every individual, regardless of their status.*
- 5. Patience and Fortitude: The Prophet showed great patience and fortitude in the face of challenges and trials. He never gave up in carrying out the mission of spreading Islam, despite being faced with difficulties and opposition. The steadfastness and patience of the Prophet became an example for Muslims to remain firm and persistent in facing life's obstacles.*
- 6. Coaching and Education: Rasulullah was an excellent educator. He not only taught Islam to his people, but also guided them in all aspects of life. He provided a deep understanding of the values and principles of Islam, and taught practical skills for daily life.*
- 7. Respect for Diversity: The Prophet valued diversity in society and promoted brotherhood among tribes and races. He eliminated prejudices that undermine unity and built a society based on equal rights and justice.*

## **Inspiring Stories Of Exemplary Leadership In Islamic History**

*There are many inspiring stories of exemplary leadership in Islamic history. Here are some of them:*

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<sup>4</sup> Uyuni, B., & Muhibudin, M. (2020). *COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT: The Medina Community as the Ideal Prototype of Community Development*. *Spektra: Jurnal ilmu-ilmu sosial*, 2(1), 10-31.

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- 1. The leadership of the Prophet Muhammad: The Messenger of Allah is the ultimate example of leadership. He led the Ummah with justice, wisdom, example, and tremendous care. He educated, guided, and inspired people to live according to the teachings of Islam.*
- 2. The leadership of Abu Bakr Ash-Shiddiq: Abu Bakar was the first caliph after the death of the Prophet. He led the people by example, wisdom, and justice. During his leadership, Abu Bakar managed to resolve disputes and strengthen the unity of Muslims.*
- 3. The leadership of Umar bin Khattab: Umar bin Khattab was the second caliph in Islamic history. He was known for his justice, decisiveness, and wisdom. His leadership was characterized by the development of state administration, building infrastructure, and expanding the territory of Islam.*
- 4. Leadership of Salahuddin Al-Ayyubi: Salahuddin Al-Ayyubi was a famous Muslim warlord in the Crusades. He led with courage, good strategy, and justice. Salahuddin also showed tolerance and respect for people of other religions while reclaiming Jerusalem.*
- 5. The leadership of Umar ibn Abdul Aziz: Umar ibn Abdul Aziz was an eighth-century caliph known for his justice, wisdom, and far-reaching reforms. He improved the system of government, protected the rights of the people, and encouraged the spread of education throughout the caliphate.*
- 6. The leadership of Sultan Muhammad Al-Fateh: Sultan Muhammad Al-Fateh was the Ottoman leader who successfully recaptured Constantinople in 1453. He demonstrated strong leadership, brilliant strategy and high morale in carrying out his duties.*

*These stories show examples of inspiring and exemplary leadership in Islamic history. They teach values such as justice, decisiveness, wisdom, courage, and care for the ummah and society.*

### **Some Examples Of The Order of Leaders In Islam**

*In Islam, the order of leaders varies depending on the specific context and environment. The following are some examples of the order of leaders in Islam:*

- 1. Prophet Muhammad: The Messenger of Allah is the highest leader in Islam. He is considered the last Prophet and Messenger of God who was sent to bring God's revelation and guidance to mankind. He led Muslims spiritually, religiously, and governmentally during his lifetime.*
- 2. The Rashidin Caliphs: After the death of the Prophet, the four Rashidin Caliphs, namely Abu Bakr, Umar bin Khattab, Uthman bin Affan, and Ali bin Abi Talib, became the political and governmental leaders of Muslims. They were considered fair and responsible leaders who led the people in accordance with the teachings of Islam.*



3. *State Leaders: At the state level, leadership in Islam may be held by an emir, sultan, king, or political leader elected or appointed to lead a state or region. The state leader is expected to lead with justice, wisdom, and enforce Islamic law as far as possible.*
4. *Religious Leaders: At the religious level, leaders such as ulama, imams, sheikhs, or muftis can play an important role in providing religious guidance, interpretation, and teaching to Muslims. They lead in matters such as worship, research, fatwas, and religious understanding.*

*It is important to note that the order of leaders may vary depending on the local context and traditions within Islam. There is much diversity in the organization and structure of leadership in Muslim societies around the world, with variations related to culture, history, and local practices.*

### **The History of Political Leadership In Islam**

*The history of political leadership in Islam has various phases and periods covering different regions and dynasties. The following is an overview of the history of political leadership in Islam:<sup>5</sup>*

1. *The Rashidah Caliphate (632-661 AD): After the death of the Prophet Muhammad, Abu Bakr Ash-Shiddiq became the first caliph. Subsequently, Umar bin Khattab, Uthman bin Affan, and Ali bin Abi Talib became caliphs. This period is known as the Rashidah Caliphate, where the leader of the Muslims was also the leader of politics and government. These caliphs ruled justly and sought to uphold the teachings of Islam politically and socially.*
2. *The Umayyad Caliphate (661-750 AD): After the Rashidah Caliphate, the Umayyad dynasty ruled as caliphs and was centered in Damascus, Syria. During this period, Islamic political leadership began to experience an expansion of the caliphate's territory to include large parts of North Africa, the Middle East and Spain. The Umayyad caliphate was known for its luxury and wealth.*
3. *Abbasid Caliphate (750-1258 AD): In 750 AD, the Abbasid dynasty seized power from the Umayyads and established a new caliphate with its center in Baghdad, Iraq. The Abbasid period was characterized by significant scientific, intellectual and cultural developments. This caliphate became the center of Islamic scholarship and civilization at that time.*
4. *Fatimid Dynasty (909-1171 AD): The Fatimid dynasty was founded by Ismaili Shi'a Imams in the Egyptian region and covered several regions in North Africa and the*

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<sup>5</sup> Uyuni, B., & Adnan, M. (2021). *RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POLITICS AND DAKWAH IN THE QUR'AN AND AS-SUNNAH*. *Al-Risalah: Jurnal Studi Agama dan Pemikiran Islam*, 12(2), 187-207.

*Middle East. Fatimid political leadership centered on Ismaili imams who were considered divine successors.*

5. *Ottoman Caliphate (1299-1922 CE): The Ottoman Caliphate, also known as the Ottoman Empire, was one of the largest and longest-running caliphates in Islamic history. At its peak, the Ottomans controlled an area that included Anatolia, the Balkans, the Middle East, and much of North Africa. Ottoman political leaders were referred to as Sultans and Caliphs.*

*After the end of the Ottoman Caliphate in 1924, the institution of the political caliphate was abolished and many modern Muslim states gained independence and established different systems of government. However, it is important to note that political leadership in Islam has continued through the leadership of modern Muslim states.*

### **The History of Clerical Leadership In Islam**

*The history of clerical leadership in Islam encompasses the important role played by the ulama in directing and influencing the Muslim community. The following are some of the important periods in the history of clerical leadership in Islam:*

1. *The Early Period: Since the dawn of Islam, ulama have played a central role in spreading and teaching Islamic teachings to the ummah. They became the source of religious knowledge, explaining and interpreting sacred texts such as the Quran and Hadith. One well-known example of early ulama are the Companions of the Prophet such as Abu Bakr, Umar bin Khattab, and Ali bin Abi Talib, who were also political and spiritual leaders.*
2. *The Abbasid Caliphate Period: During the Abbasid caliphate in Baghdad, scholars played a significant role in the development of Islamic science and scholarship. They established madrasas, disseminated religious and scientific knowledge, and contributed to fields such as tafsir, hadith, fiqh, and Islamic history. Some of the famous scholars of this period include Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal, Imam Bukhari, Imam Muslim, and Imam Abu Hanifah.*
3. *The Four Madhhab Period: In the 9th-10th centuries AD, the four great madhhabs of Islamic law, namely the Hanafi, Maliki, Shafi'i, and Hanbali Madhhabs, began to flourish. The leading scholars of each of these madhhabs, such as Imam Abu Hanifah, Imam Malik, Imam Shafi'i, and Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal, made great contributions to the field of fiqh and Islamic law. They took the lead in researching, teaching, and disseminating the understanding of Islamic law to the people.*
4. *Period of Islamic Reform: In the 18th-19th centuries AD, a number of Islamic reform movements emerged in areas such as India, Egypt, and the Middle East. Scholars such as Shah Waliullah Dehlawi, Muhammad Abduh, and Jamaluddin al-Afghani played an*

*important role in criticizing erroneous practices and advocating for reforms in the understanding and application of Islam in accordance with the challenges of the times.*

- 5. Modern Period: In the modern era, ulama continue to play an important role in guiding and influencing Muslims in various countries. They are involved in teaching religion, publishing religious literature, giving fatwas, delivering lectures and sermons, and leading mosques and Islamic educational institutions. Contemporary scholars such as Yusuf al-Qaradawi, Tariq Ramadan, Habib Umar bin Hafidz, and many others are some examples of influential scholars of this era.*

### **The History of Environmental Leadership In Islam**

*The history of environmental leadership in Islam includes efforts and teachings in preserving and protecting the natural environment as the responsibility of Muslims. The following are some examples of the history of environmental leadership in Islam:*

- 1. Islamic Teachings on Harmony with Nature: Islam teaches that the universe and the creatures within it are God's creations that deserve respect and protection. The Quran and Hadith teach about the responsibility of human beings as khalifahs on earth to maintain the balance and sustainability of nature.*
- 2. The Prophet's Hijrah Tradition: When the Prophet Muhammad made a hijra from Mecca to Medina, he instructed his followers to keep the environment clean and healthy. He forbade littering, respected water sources, and maintained cleanliness around the place of residence.*
- 3. Hima: Hima is a concept in Islam that refers to the protection and maintenance of certain natural areas. The Prophet and the caliphs declared several areas as protected hima, including forests, grasslands, and water sources. The purpose of hima is to maintain biodiversity, prevent illegal logging, and avoid environmental damage.*
- 4. Manners towards Animals and Plants: Islam teaches good and fair treatment of animals and plants. The Prophet encouraged Muslims to feed and water animals properly, prohibited animal abuse, and taught wisdom in harvesting plants.*
- 5. Water Management: Islam teaches the importance of wise water management. The Prophet encouraged the frugal use of water and sharing water with others, and discouraged water wastage. The concept of water waqf has also been implemented in some Muslim societies, where water resources are given for public and environmental benefit.*

*In the modern era, many Muslim organizations and individuals play a role in environmental leadership. They are involved in environmental awareness campaigns, afforestation, waste management and nature conservation. Some Muslim-majority countries have also adopted environmental policies based on Islamic teachings. It should be noted that*

*environmental leadership in Islam is the responsibility of every individual Muslim to preserve and protect nature. All Muslims are encouraged to play an active role in protecting biodiversity, keeping the environment clean, and contributing to the sustainability of nature.<sup>6</sup>*

### **The History of Sufi Leadership In Islam**

*The history of Sufism leadership in Islam encompasses the significant role played by Sufis or spiritual figures in directing and influencing the development of spirituality and mystical practices in Islam. The following are some of the important periods in the history of Sufi leadership in Islam:*

- 1. The Early Period: Sufism as a spiritual movement in Islam began to develop from the early days of Islam. The companions of the Prophet, such as Abu Bakr, Umar bin Khattab, and Ali bin Abi Talib, were known for their depth of spirituality and engagement in Sufi practices. They became examples of spiritual leadership who influenced their followers to pursue a deeper spiritual life.*
- 2. The Classical Period of Sufism: In the 8th to 12th centuries AD, Sufism flourished as an organized spiritual movement. Figures like Hasan al-Basri, Junaid al-Baghdadi, and Abu Yazid al-Bistami became spiritual leaders and teachers for many disciples. They taught practices such as tazkiyah al-nafs (purification of the soul), zuhud (simple living), and mujahadah (spiritual endeavor) as a way to get closer to God.*
- 3. Period of Unity and Dissemination: In the 12th to 14th centuries AD, several Sufi figures such as Jalaluddin Rumi, Ibn Arabi, and Al-Ghazali emerged as influential leaders of Sufism. Rumi, with his works such as Mathnawi, played an important role in spreading Sufism and bringing the message of love and unity to Muslims.*
- 4. The Tarikat period: In the 14th to 18th centuries AD, Sufi tariqahs (orders) became an important phenomenon in the leadership of Sufism. Various tarikats such as Naqshbandi, Qadiri, and Chishti were founded by Sufi luminaries who became spiritual leaders for their followers. They teach specific methods and practices to achieve spiritual elevation, such as dhikr, meditation, and guru guidance.*
- 5. Modern Period: In the modern era, Sufi leaders and Sufi luminaries continue to play an important role in leading Sufi communities and spreading the teachings of Sufism. Some notable modern Sufi figures include Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jilani, Sheikh Ahmad al-Alawi, and Sheikh Nazim al-Haqqani. They continue the legacy of spiritual leadership and encourage Sufi practices that are relevant to the challenges of the times.*

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<sup>6</sup> Majid, Z. A., Al Yusni, D. H., Himayah, M., & Uyuni, B. (2021). THE EFFECT OF MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY ISLAM ON CRITICAL THINKING OF ISLAMIC FIGURES. *Spektra: Jurnal ilmu-ilmu sosial*, 3(2), 43-55.

*It should be noted that Sufism and Sufi leadership are not formal authorities in Islam such as ulama or political leaders. However, Sufi leadership is based on the experience and spiritual depth of the Sufis themselves.*

### **The History of Female Leadership In Islam**

*The history of women's leadership in Islam includes the important roles played by Muslim women in various fields, including religious, political, social, and cultural. The following are some examples of the history of female leadership in Islam:*

- 1. Khadijah bint Khuwailid: Khadijah, the Prophet Muhammad's first wife, was a successful merchant and one of the most influential female figures in Islamic history. She supported and played a key role in the Prophet's preaching. Khadijah also became an important source of inspiration and advisor to the Prophet Muhammad.*
- 2. Aisha bint Abu Bakar: Aisha was one of the Prophet Muhammad's wives who possessed great intelligence and knowledge. She played an active role in transmitting the Prophet's traditions, advising Muslims, and playing a role in political decision-making.*
- 3. Fatimah bint Muhammad: Fatimah was the daughter of the Prophet Muhammad and the wife of Ali bin Abi Talib. She is known for her spiritual diligence and her important role in educating the early Muslim generation. Fatimah also exemplified family life and the value of simplicity.*
- 4. Umm Salamah: Umm Salamah was one of the Prophet Muhammad's wives who was famous for her wisdom and advice. She was often consulted on religious and political matters, and also contributed greatly to the compilation of Islamic law.*
- 5. Siti Aisyah bint Abu Bakar: Siti Aisyah was one of the wives of the Prophet Muhammad who was renowned for her intelligence and knowledge. She was instrumental in transmitting many traditions and contributed greatly to the science of hadith and fiqh.*

*In addition to the above figures, many other Muslim women have served as leaders in various fields, including science, literature, arts, and social activism. Modern examples of women's leadership in Islam include Fatima Mernissi, Amina Wadud, and Tawakkul Karman, who have played important roles in advocating for women's rights, education, and social change.<sup>7</sup>*

*It is important to note that throughout history, interpretations and practices related to women's roles and leadership in Islam can vary across different contexts and cultures. However, there are many examples of Muslim women who have led and made positive contributions in society and in the development of Islamic teachings.*

### **Principles to Lead In Islam**

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<sup>7</sup> Uyuni, B. (2018). Empowering Women to Understand Their Role as the Prime Builder of Inclusive Society. *Jurnal AJIS*, 3(1).

*Who has the right to lead may vary depending on the specific context and environment. In Islam, there are several principles that can be used to determine who has the right to lead:*

- 1. Qualities of the Leader: In Islam, a respected and trusted leader must possess good leadership qualities, such as justice, wisdom, integrity, empathy, role modeling, and good communication skills. People who possess these qualities tend to be more worthy to lead.*
- 2. Qualifications and Competencies: A person who possesses knowledge, skills, and competencies relevant to leadership tasks and responsibilities may also be considered fit to lead. For example, in a political context, a person who has political experience, legal understanding, and political leadership skills may be considered eligible to lead.*
- 3. Approval and Support: In some cases, leaders may be selected through election or appointment based on the approval and support of members of the group or community being led. This approval and support can provide legitimacy to the elected leader.*
- 4. Religious Guidance: In some Islamic contexts, there are religious guidelines that provide guidance on who has the right to lead. For example, in the case of political leadership, there can be the principle of shura (deliberation) that requires leaders to be elected based on the agreement and consensus of the relevant groups or institutions.*

*It is important to remember that leadership is not an inherent right, but rather a responsibility that must be fulfilled well. Effective leaders are those who are able to fulfill their duties and responsibilities well, and serve the interests and welfare of the greater good rather than personal or small group interests.<sup>8</sup>*

## **CONCLUSION**

*In Islam, leadership is emphasized as a great responsibility that must be carried out with integrity and justice. Islam has a clear view of leadership principles that are rooted in religious teachings. Here are some important aspects of leadership in Islam:*

- 1. Justice: Justice is one of the fundamental principles of Islamic leadership. A Muslim leader is expected to be fair in all his actions and decisions, not favoring any particular party, and treating all people with equality.*
- 2. Responsibility: A Muslim leader has a great responsibility towards his people. They must nurture and protect their people, fulfill their needs, and fight for the interests of the ummah as a whole. Leadership in Islam is not just an authority, but also a mandate that must be accounted for.*
- 3. Consultation: In Islam, consultation (shura) is an integral part of leadership. A leader is expected to listen to the opinions and inputs of his close ones, experts, and the ummah in*

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<sup>8</sup> Hamid, A., & Uyuni, B. (2023). *Human Needs for Dakwah (The Existence of KODI as the Capital's Da'wah Organization)*. TSAQAFAH, 19(1), 1-26.

*general before making important decisions. Consultation allows the leader to make wiser decisions and provides room for community participation.*

- 4. Exemplary: A Muslim leader should set a good example in behavior and morals. They should practice Islamic values in their daily lives and inspire others with their actions. The example of the leader plays an important role in shaping the character of a better society.*
- 5. Compassion and Counselor: A Muslim leader should be able to be a benefactor and guide for his people. They should provide wise guidance and advice, guide the people in goodness, and help them face the challenges of life by adhering to religious principles.*
- 6. Welfare of the Ummah: One of the objectives of leadership in Islam is the overall welfare of the ummah. A Muslim leader should work to create conditions that allow his people to live in justice, prosperity, and security. They should strive to fulfill the basic needs of the people, including food, clean water, education, and housing.*

*Leadership in Islam is not only limited to the political sphere, but also includes leadership in the family, community, and neighborhood. Muslim leaders are expected to devote themselves to the interests of the ummah and act in accordance with the principles of Islam to achieve true progress and success.*

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