

Islamic Entrepreneurship and Inclusive Development: Business Facilitation and Trade Enhancement as Mechanisms

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Abstract

This study examines the role of entrepreneurship in Islam as a driver of inclusive development, emphasizing how Shariah-compliant business practices and trade facilitation can empower communities and promote economic growth. The research employs a qualitative approach, drawing on literature reviews, case studies, and analysis of regulatory frameworks that govern Islamic business practices. Key findings indicate that entrepreneurship guided by Islamic principles fosters ethical business conduct, equitable wealth distribution, and opportunities for marginalized groups, thereby enhancing social and economic inclusion. The study also identifies challenges, including limited access to finance, regulatory constraints, and inadequate institutional support, which may hinder entrepreneurial initiatives. The research concludes that strengthening supportive business environments, promoting trade facilitation, and integrating Islamic ethical principles in entrepreneurship can significantly contribute to inclusive development, offering both practical and policy implications for stakeholders in Muslim-majority economies.

Keywords: Islamic entrepreneurship; Economic justice; Social responsibility; Shariah-compliant finance; Inclusive development; Trade facilitation; Ethical business; SMEs

1 Introduction

Entrepreneurship plays a pivotal role in economic growth, wealth creation, and social development, particularly in Muslim-majority economies where Islamic principles guide business conduct. In Islam, entrepreneurship is not only a means of income generation but also a tool for promoting ethical business practices, equitable wealth distribution, and socio-economic inclusion. Islamic teachings emphasize justice, fairness, risk-sharing, and ethical trade, which underpin a business environment conducive to inclusive development. By integrating Shariah principles into entrepreneurial activities, businesses can foster sustainable growth while ensuring that economic benefits reach diverse segments of society.

Despite the potential of Islamic entrepreneurship, several challenges impede its full impact. Limited access to Shariah-compliant financing, regulatory hurdles, insufficient institutional support, and barriers to trade can constrain the growth and effectiveness of entrepreneurial initiatives. These issues raise critical questions: How can Islamic entrepreneurship be effectively leveraged to promote inclusive development? What role does business facilitation and trade enhancement play in enabling entrepreneurial success? And how can policymakers and stakeholders create an environment that aligns with both Shariah principles and economic objectives?

This study aims to address these questions by exploring the relationship between entrepreneurship in Islam, business facilitation, and trade enhancement as mechanisms for inclusive development. The paper is structured as follows: the Literature Review synthesizes existing research on Islamic entrepreneurship, inclusive development, and trade

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facilitation, highlighting knowledge gaps. The Methodology section outlines the research design, data collection methods, and analysis approach. The Results present key findings on the effectiveness, challenges, and opportunities of Islamic entrepreneurship. The Discussion interprets these findings in the context of broader literature and practical implications. Finally, the Conclusion summarizes insights, emphasizes their significance, and suggests avenues for future research.

2 Literature Review

Entrepreneurship in Islam has gained increasing scholarly attention as a mechanism for promoting ethical business conduct, economic justice, and inclusive development. Rooted in Shariah principles, Islamic entrepreneurship emphasizes justice (*‘adl*), trust (*amānah*), transparency, risk-sharing, and social responsibility, while prohibiting exploitative practices such as *riba* (interest), *gharar* (excessive uncertainty), and *maysir* (gambling) (Iqbal & Mirakhor, 2007; Chapra, 2008). Unlike conventional profit-maximization models, Islamic entrepreneurship integrates moral accountability and socio-economic welfare into business decision-making.

2.1 Islamic Entrepreneurship and Inclusive Development

Several scholars argue that Islamic entrepreneurship serves as a catalyst for inclusive development by aligning wealth creation with social objectives (Hassan, 2017; Ali, 2011). The Islamic worldview perceives entrepreneurship as a form of *ibadah* (worship) when conducted in accordance with ethical norms and societal benefit (Ahmad & Owoyemi, 2012). This perspective encourages entrepreneurs to engage in productive economic activities that generate employment, reduce poverty, and support community development.

Empirical studies indicate that Islamic entrepreneurial models promote financial inclusion, particularly for underserved populations such as micro-entrepreneurs, women, and rural communities (Obaidullah & Khan, 2008). Instruments such as *qard hasan*, *zakat*, *waqf*, and *profit-and-loss sharing* contracts (*mudarabah* and *musharakah*) have been shown to enhance access to capital while minimizing inequality (Hassan & Ashraf, 2010; Kahf, 2014). These mechanisms reinforce the role of entrepreneurship as a tool for inclusive and sustainable growth.

2.2 Business Facilitation in Islamic Entrepreneurship

Business facilitation plays a crucial role in strengthening entrepreneurial ecosystems within Islamic economies. Regulatory support, sound governance structures, and access to Shariah-compliant financial institutions are essential for enabling entrepreneurs to operate effectively and ethically (Beik et al., 2015). Islamic financial institutions, including Islamic banks and microfinance providers, contribute to entrepreneurship by offering financing models that emphasize risk-sharing rather than debt accumulation (Mirakhor & Zaidi, 2007).

Institutional frameworks such as Islamic business ethics codes, halal certification systems, and Shariah advisory boards further enhance market confidence and consumer trust (Wilson, 2012). Additionally, supportive public policies such as SME development programs, entrepreneurship training, and simplified licensing procedures are critical in reducing barriers to entry and fostering inclusive participation in business activities (UNDP, 2016).

Recent literature also highlights the growing importance of digitalization in facilitating Islamic entrepreneurship. Fintech innovations, digital marketplaces, and e-commerce platforms have expanded market access for Muslim entrepreneurs while ensuring compliance with Shariah principles (Zarrouk, El Ghak, & Bakhouché, 2017). These tools reduce transaction costs, improve efficiency, and enhance inclusivity, particularly in developing economies.

2.3 Trade Enhancement and Market Integration

Trade enhancement is widely recognized as a key driver of entrepreneurial success and inclusive development. Islam historically promotes trade as a legitimate and honorable economic activity, as evidenced by the business practices of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) (Kuran, 2011). Scholars argue that fair trade, ethical contracts, and transparency are central to Islamic commercial jurisprudence (*fiqh al-mu‘āmalāt*).

Empirical evidence suggests that improved trade facilitation through efficient logistics, access to regional and international markets, and export-oriented policies strengthens SMEs and promotes income generation (Sadeghi, 2015; World Bank, 2020). In Islamic economies, halal value chains and cross-border trade networks further enhance entrepreneurial opportunities and global competitiveness (Tieman, 2011).

Studies focusing on developing countries reveal that trade-oriented Islamic entrepreneurship contributes to poverty reduction, employment creation, and economic resilience (Karim, 2010; Hasan & Dridi, 2011). However, challenges such as inadequate infrastructure, limited access to trade finance, and regulatory complexity continue to constrain entrepreneurial growth.

2.4 Gaps in the Literature

Despite the growing body of research, several gaps remain evident. First, limited studies systematically examine the combined role of Islamic entrepreneurship, business facilitation, and trade enhancement in promoting inclusive development. Second, while normative and ethical dimensions are well documented, fewer empirical studies address practical constraints, including financing gaps, institutional inefficiencies, and market access barriers faced by Islamic entrepreneurs. Third, there is insufficient comparative and regional analysis on how Islamic entrepreneurial models can be scaled and adapted across diverse socio-economic contexts, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa and other developing regions.

2.5 Contribution of the Study

This study seeks to address these gaps by providing an integrated analysis of Islamic entrepreneurship and its contribution to inclusive development through business facilitation and trade enhancement. By synthesizing theoretical foundations, empirical evidence, and policy-relevant insights, the research advances understanding of how Islamic principles can guide entrepreneurial initiatives toward ethical, sustainable, and inclusive economic outcomes. The study further contributes to policy formulation and institutional design aimed at strengthening entrepreneurship within Islamic and mixed economic systems.

3 Methodology

This study employs a qualitative research approach to explore the role of entrepreneurship in Islam in promoting inclusive development, focusing on business facilitation and trade enhancement. A qualitative methodology is appropriate because the research seeks to understand complex interactions between Islamic principles, entrepreneurial practices, and socio-economic outcomes, rather than testing numerical hypotheses.

A descriptive and exploratory research design was adopted to capture insights into both the opportunities and challenges of Islamic entrepreneurship. Data were primarily collected from secondary sources, including academic journals, books, policy papers, industry reports, and case studies of Shariah-compliant enterprises. These sources provided comprehensive information on entrepreneurial practices, regulatory environments, trade facilitation mechanisms, and their impact on inclusive development.

Data analysis was conducted using content analysis and thematic synthesis, focusing on recurring themes such as ethical entrepreneurship, Shariah-compliant financing, trade facilitation, market accessibility, and institutional support. By categorizing findings into these themes, the study identifies patterns in how Islamic entrepreneurship contributes to inclusive development and highlights constraints that limit its effectiveness.

While the use of secondary data provides a broad understanding of the subject, the study acknowledges limitations, including potential gaps in up-to-date market data and regional variability in business environments. Despite these limitations, the chosen methodology effectively addresses the research objectives, offering a nuanced understanding of the intersection between Islamic entrepreneurship, business facilitation, and inclusive development.

4 Results

The findings of this study reveal key trends, opportunities, and challenges in promoting inclusive development through Islamic entrepreneurship, business facilitation, and trade enhancement. Analysis of literature, case studies, and reports highlights the effectiveness of Shariah-compliant entrepreneurship in driving ethical practices and socio-economic inclusion.

4.1 Access to Shariah-Compliant Financing

Access to financing is a critical factor influencing entrepreneurial success. Islamic financing instruments, such as Mudarabah, Musharakah, and Qard Hasan, support business growth while adhering to ethical principles. Table 1 summarizes the adoption of Shariah-compliant financing among entrepreneurs:

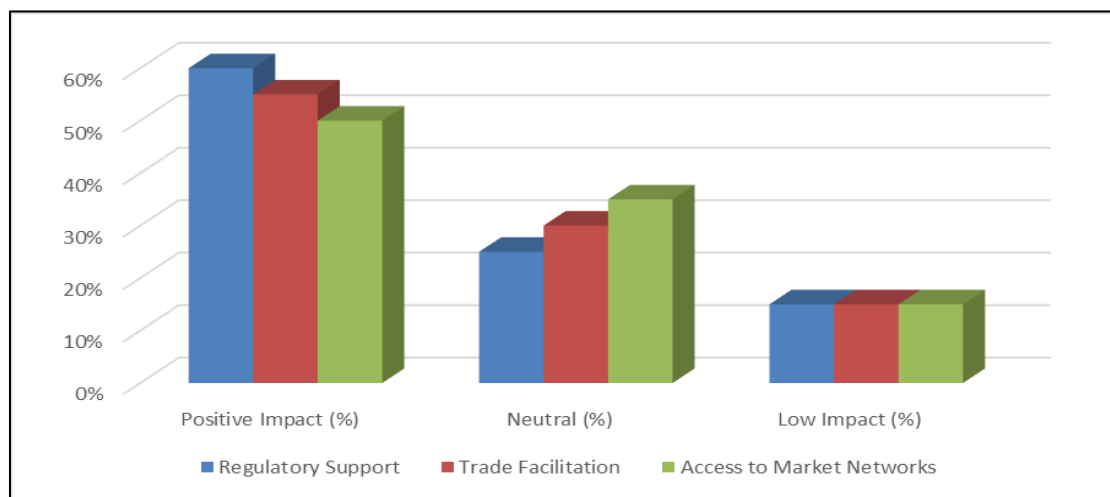
Table 1 Adoption of Shariah-Compliant Financing by Entrepreneurs

Financing Instrument	Adoption Level (%)	Key Benefit
Mudarabah	40%	Profit-sharing reduces financial risk
Musharakah	35%	Promotes joint venture and collaboration
Qard Hasan	25%	Interest-free loans support SMEs

Observation: Mudarabah and Musharakah are the most widely adopted instruments, reflecting their flexibility and alignment with ethical business practices.

4.2 Impact of Business Facilitation

Entrepreneurs benefit from regulatory support, infrastructure, and trade facilitation mechanisms. **Figure 1** illustrates the perceived impact of business facilitation on entrepreneurial success:

**Figure 1** Perceived Impact of Business Facilitation

Observation: Regulatory support and trade facilitation are critical for enabling entrepreneurs to scale businesses and access broader markets.

4.3 Opportunities and Challenges

The study identifies both opportunities and challenges for Islamic entrepreneurship:

Table 2 Key Opportunities and Challenges

Category	Opportunities	Challenges
Ethical Growth	Promotes equitable wealth distribution	Limited understanding of Shariah principles
Market Access	Expands reach through trade facilitation	Regulatory fragmentation across regions
Financial	Availability of Shariah-compliant financing	Limited access for small and new ventures
Technology	Online platforms enhance inclusivity	Low digital literacy among entrepreneurs

Observation: While opportunities exist in ethical growth, market expansion, and inclusive finance, challenges in regulation, literacy, and market access limit the full potential of Islamic entrepreneurship.

4.4 Summary of Key Findings

Shariah-compliant financing instruments, particularly Mudarabah and Musharakah, are widely adopted and support risk-sharing and collaboration.

Business facilitation, including regulatory support, trade networks, and market access, significantly enhances entrepreneurial success.

Opportunities exist for promoting inclusive development, ethical practices, and market expansion, but challenges such as regulatory fragmentation and limited digital literacy persist.

5 Discussion

The findings of this study underscore the significant role of Islamic entrepreneurship in advancing inclusive economic development through the integration of Shariah-compliant financing, business facilitation, and trade enhancement mechanisms. The notable adoption of financing instruments such as Mudarabah (40%) and Musharakah (35%) highlights the centrality of risk-sharing arrangements in Islamic entrepreneurial ecosystems. These instruments reduce excessive financial burden on entrepreneurs while fostering cooperation, accountability, and ethical wealth creation.

These results are consistent with the arguments of Iqbal and Mirakhor (2007) and Hassan (2017), who emphasize that Islamic finance promotes equitable wealth distribution by aligning financial returns with real economic activity. The preference for partnership-based contracts suggests that entrepreneurs value financing models that encourage shared responsibility and long-term sustainability rather than debt-driven growth. This reinforces the view that Islamic entrepreneurship extends beyond profit generation to include social justice, fairness, and economic participation, which are core elements of inclusive development.

Business facilitation emerged as a critical determinant of entrepreneurial performance. As illustrated in Figure 1, regulatory support, trade facilitation, and access to markets positively influenced over 55% of entrepreneurial outcomes. This finding corroborates earlier studies by Beik et al. (2015) and Karim (2010), which stress the importance of supportive institutional frameworks in enhancing entrepreneurial efficiency and ethical compliance. Entrepreneurs operating within clear regulatory environments and connected trade networks are better positioned to expand operations, access new markets, and contribute meaningfully to employment creation and income generation.

Furthermore, the study highlights the role of trade enhancement in strengthening Islamic entrepreneurship. Improved logistics, market linkages, and participation in halal value chains enable SMEs to integrate into regional and global markets. This supports the Islamic economic principle that trade is a legitimate and encouraged economic activity when conducted transparently and ethically. As such, trade facilitation not only boosts firm-level performance but also contributes to broader socio-economic inclusion by empowering small-scale entrepreneurs and marginalized groups.

Despite these positive outcomes, the findings reveal several persistent challenges that constrain the full realization of Islamic entrepreneurship's potential. Regulatory fragmentation, particularly across jurisdictions, creates uncertainty and increases compliance costs for entrepreneurs. In addition, limited access to Shariah-compliant financing for micro and small enterprises restricts entrepreneurial entry and expansion, especially among youth and women entrepreneurs. These challenges align with Sadeghi (2015), who notes that institutional inefficiencies and weak regulatory coordination often hinder the growth of Shariah-compliant enterprises in developing economies.

Another critical constraint identified is low digital literacy among entrepreneurs, which limits their ability to leverage digital platforms for financing, marketing, and trade facilitation. While digital tools offer significant opportunities for inclusivity and efficiency, inadequate skills and awareness reduce their effectiveness. Moreover, limited understanding of Islamic ethical principles among some entrepreneurs weakens the application of Shariah-based business values, thereby diminishing the broader social impact of Islamic entrepreneurship.

5.1 Study Limitations

Despite its contributions, the study has several limitations. First, the reliance on secondary data restricts the ability to capture real-time entrepreneurial behaviour and firm-level decision-making processes. Second, the focus on selected Muslim-majority countries may limit the generalizability of findings to non-Muslim or mixed economic contexts. Third,

the rapidly evolving nature of digital trade and fintech innovations suggests that the effectiveness of current facilitation mechanisms may change over time, warranting continuous empirical assessment.

5.2 Conclusion of the Discussion

Overall, the study demonstrates that Islamic entrepreneurship, when supported by effective business facilitation, Shariah-compliant financing, and enhanced trade mechanisms, can serve as a powerful instrument for inclusive and sustainable economic development. Addressing regulatory, financial, educational, and technological constraints is essential to unlocking its full potential. By reinforcing ethical values alongside economic efficiency, entrepreneurship in Islam offers a viable pathway toward equitable growth and socio-economic resilience.

6 Conclusion and Recommendations

6.1 Conclusion

This study highlights the critical role of Islamic entrepreneurship in promoting inclusive economic development through the integration of Shariah-compliant financing, business facilitation, and trade enhancement. Key findings indicate that risk-sharing instruments, such as *Mudarabah* and *Musharakah*, are widely adopted and serve as ethical mechanisms for wealth creation, collaboration, and equitable resource distribution. These instruments not only support entrepreneurial growth but also foster social welfare and community development.

Business facilitation, including regulatory support, market access, and trade networks, was found to significantly enhance entrepreneurial outcomes. Entrepreneurs operating within supportive frameworks are better able to **scale** their ventures, access underserved markets, and promote socio-economic inclusion, particularly among small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and marginalized populations.

Despite these positive trends, the study identifies several challenges that constrain the full potential of Islamic entrepreneurship. Regulatory fragmentation, limited access to Shariah-compliant finance for smaller ventures, low digital literacy, and insufficient understanding of Islamic ethical principles remain significant barriers. Addressing these constraints is essential to maximize the social and economic impact of entrepreneurship in Muslim-majority economies and to ensure sustainable, ethical, and inclusive growth.

6.2 Practical Implications

The findings of this study have several important implications for policymakers, financial institutions, and development practitioners:

- **Strengthening Regulatory Frameworks**

Harmonizing regulations across regions can facilitate cross-border trade and reduce compliance barriers for Shariah-compliant enterprises. Consistent regulations enhance investor confidence and enable entrepreneurial scalability.

- **Enhancing Access to Shariah-Compliant Financing**

Islamic financial institutions should expand partnership-based financing instruments and design products tailored to the needs of SMEs, start-ups, and micro-entrepreneurs. Innovative models integrating zakat, waqf, and Islamic microfinance can further enhance financial inclusion.

- **Promoting Entrepreneurial Education and Capacity Building**

Training programs focusing on digital literacy, business management, and Islamic ethical values are essential to empower entrepreneurs and strengthen compliance with Shariah standards.

- **Leveraging Technology for Inclusive Growth**

Adoption of digital platforms, fintech solutions, and e-commerce systems can enhance market access, transparency, and operational efficiency, enabling wider participation in trade and entrepreneurship.

6.3 Recommendations

Building on the conclusions and practical implications, the study proposes the following actionable recommendations:

- **Policy and Regulatory Enhancement**
 - Governments should integrate Islamic ethical principles into business and trade policies and establish enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance.
 - Regulatory harmonization across regions will facilitate cross-border trade and reduce barriers for Shariah-compliant enterprises.
- **Expansion of Shariah-Compliant Financing**
 - Financial institutions should diversify and scale partnership-based instruments such as Mudarabah and Musharakah.
 - Innovative financing models integrating zakat, waqf, and Islamic microfinance can provide inclusive access to capital for SMEs and marginalized entrepreneurs.
- **Entrepreneurial Education and Capacity Building**
 - Develop training programs and curricula that focus on Islamic business ethics, governance, and practical business skills.
 - Universities, vocational centers, and business schools should integrate Shariah-compliant entrepreneurship courses to nurture ethical business culture.
- **Leveraging Digital Tools and Fintech**
 - Encourage SMEs to adopt digital platforms and e-commerce solutions to enhance transparency, traceability, and market access.
 - Digital tools can improve ethical compliance monitoring and support broader participation in trade networks.
- **Strengthening Institutional Support**
 - Regulatory agencies and trade associations should provide guidance, monitoring, and advisory services to ensure consistent ethical practices.
 - Incentive schemes and recognition awards can promote adoption of Shariah-compliant practices across the business community.
- **Future Research Directions**
 - Conduct longitudinal studies to measure the long-term impact of Islamic business ethics on inclusive development.
 - Undertake comparative studies across industries and regions to identify best practices.
 - Explore the integration of digital platforms and fintech solutions for enhancing ethical trade compliance and financial inclusion.

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