

Shariah Aspects Of Cosmetics Industry

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Abstract

The history of cosmetics is as old as human being, since past times, use of beauty products are being used globally. Every country in the world, whether developed, developing or poor has a high manufacturing and sales of cosmetics products. Using of cosmetics is also increasing in the Muslim world, besides their advantages, unseen disadvantages are innumerable. The biggest disadvantages of the use of Haram substances like alcohol in cosmetics and more important, the most of the Muslims are not aware of it, although Halal ingredients in cosmetics are being extensively used in the world. The main aim of present research is to raise awareness about the Haram products used in the cosmetics industry and to draw attention to the fact that before using it, everyone should know whether it is made up by halal ingredients or haram. The methodology used in the current study is basically qualitative and comprised upon descriptive, explorative and evaluative techniques of research. Present research has mainly been conducted through primary and secondary sources including Quran, Ahadith, articles, books, and research papers published in various journals. The objective of this research work is to highlight the Islamic injunctions regarding cosmetics and to shed light on its shariah standards.

Key Words: Cosmetics, Shariah Standards, Islamic Injunctions, Halal, Haram.

Introduction to the Subject:

Allah Almighty has given precedence to this religion [Islam] over other religions, which covers all spheres and all matters of every human life. There is no department in which the religion of Islam does not provide guidance. Guidance first through the Qur'an, then through Hadith, then the door of Ijtihad and Qiyas was opened on the Ummah so that till the Day of Resurrection the Ulema of the Ummah can fulfill the scientific and intellectual needs of the people in every age and guide them. Similarly, in the cosmetics industry, there is complete guidance from the Qur'an and Sunnah. What are the limits and restrictions of this sector? How can we take advantage of this and embellish our lives? Cosmetics refers to all

the things that are used to give the human body human beauty, attractiveness and appealing, etc., instead of natural beauty, or to give it the desired style and color, such as skin care creams, lotions, shampoos, powders, sprays, Cosmetics include perfumes, lipsticks, barrels and mouthwashes, as well as all the items that can be used for body makeup. The Shari'ah Standards of the Semitic Industry are the standards set by Islamic and non-Islamic countries keeping in view the principles of Tahir and Najis and keeping these principles in mind the seal of Halal is registered and those principles are based on the fatwas of the four religions (the four Imams).

According to Malaysiahalfalfoods.com, halal can be defined as permissible or lawful. In the Holy Quran, God commands Muslims and all of mankind to eat of the halal things. Halal industry has become one of the new growth sectors in Malaysia's manufacturing sector and it is the fastest growing global business across the world. One of the most important concepts in Islam is the concept of halal. With an increasing number of the Muslim population worldwide, halal has become the vital concern among consumers.

Halal Industry Development Corporation (HDC) stated that human population worldwide stands at 1.8 billion with the global halal market estimated US \$ 2.3 trillion a year including both food and non-food sectors. According to DEW Research Centre, Muslims are expected to represent 27.5% of the global population in 2030 which increase over 37.5% from 2010. In Malaysia, Muslim population is projected to be 22.8 million in 2030.

The word "halal" means permissible and permissible. In Shari'ah, halal is that which has been declared permissible by the Arabic book and the Sunnah of the Prophet (peace and blessings of Allaah be upon him). Things or deeds that are not forbidden in Islamic law. In other words, things and deeds that are legally permissible to use. In the Qur'an, Allah Almighty has commanded all human beings not only to eat and drink halal food but also the terms halal and haram apply to many aspects of life and common use items. There are many things in Islam that are clearly halal and haraam and there are also things that are not clear and that require more information. Items that do not increase explicitly are called suspicious, which means objectionable. Not only is there a demand for cosmetic halal products for Muslim consumers but the trend of non-Muslims is also very high because these products are harmless. For Muslims, using halal products is not an option but a responsibility. Due to which the understanding of religious responsibilities has increased and the demand for halal food has increased. The global market has seen the fastest

growth in halal products, but so far the majority of manufacturers are non-Muslims. It is not limited to food but also spread to logistics cell, wear, use such as cosmetics, bottling in restaurant, medicine and tourism etc. Furthermore, Islam is the fastest growing religion in the world, which is hygiene. The quality of the products is a wider sale in the marketing of halal certified cosmetics. Muslim consumers who attribute these products to ethical consumerism and much more. Examine strict quality assurance standards, as Hulas stated in 2015: "The market for halal cosmetics is 10 10 billion (approximately) and is expected to reach 54 billion by 2022. Which is only 2.5% of the global industry. There are three types of cosmetics products available in the market.

Halal Cosmetics

Cosmetic can be defined as articles intended to be applied to the human body for cleansing, beautifying or altering the appearance without affecting the body. According to Patton (2009), the demand for halal cosmetic product is on the rise, driven not only for Muslim consumers but also their getting interest in high quality product, halal and safe products. In this study, there are some questions to be applicable by using TPB model in halal cosmetics products.

This shows that improving confidence levels by enhancing one's looks with cosmetics is not only for women but also for men. Although cosmetics products are created for men and women, due to various reasons, the range of products for women are more than those for men. Moreover, the number of manufacturers focusing on the female clientele is higher than those dedicated to males. Furthermore, even if males also use cosmetics products, their usage and functions remain less significant than females. Males are more independent while choosing products, whereas females commonly refer to their family members or colleagues while deciding to buy new products. Because of that,

certain scenarios for the relationship between predictors and criterion variables will differ for males and females. Figure 1 illustrates the

research framework of the study. Based on this argument, the authors propose that:

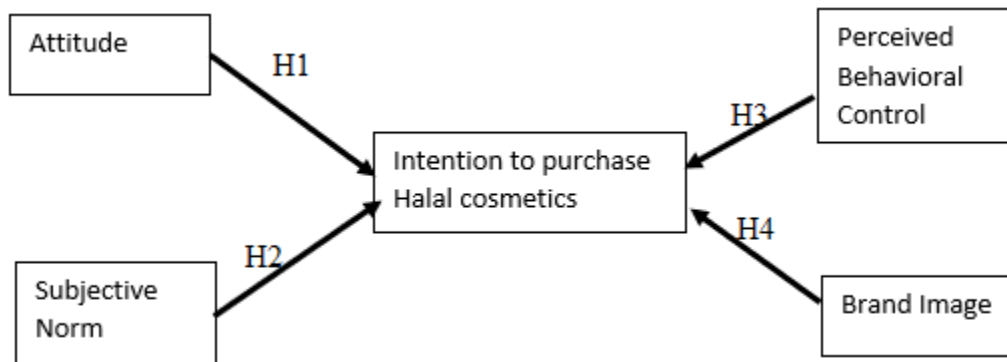


Figure 1. Research framework.

Hypothesis 5 (H5a). The relationship between attitude and the intention to purchase Halal products will be stronger for females compared to males.

Hypothesis 5 (H5b). The relationship between subjective norms and the intention to purchase Halal cosmetics will be stronger for females compared to males.

Hypothesis 5 (H5c). The relationship between perceived behavioral control and the intention to purchase Halal cosmetics will be stronger for males compared to females.

Hypothesis 5 (H5d). The relationship between brand image and the intention to purchase Halal cosmetics will be stronger for females compared to males.

Measurement Invariance of Composites

To compare the findings between males and females on the intention to purchase Halal Cosmetics, the measurement invariance of composites (MICOM) must be confirmed [36]. In

response to the limitation of the previous method by co-variance-based SEM, the measurement invariance of composite was developed by Henseler, Ringle, and Sarstedt [40]. This method applies to PLS-SEM. However, prior to testing the findings between groups, a three step-process is required for the MICOM model. These are: (1) configural invariance assessment, (2) compositional invariance assessment, and (3) equal means and variances must be fulfilled. If the study passes all requirements in step two and three, it is possible to test the hypotheses for the overall, female and male groups. For the first step, the configural invariance was established since all data have an identical indicator, an identical data treatment, and an identical algorithm setting. The results of compositional Cosmetics 2021, 8, 19 8 of 14 invariance and equal means, as presented in Table 4, reveal that steps two and three of the MICOM model were established. Consequently, the data enabled the hypotheses testing for the overall, female and male groups in the current study.

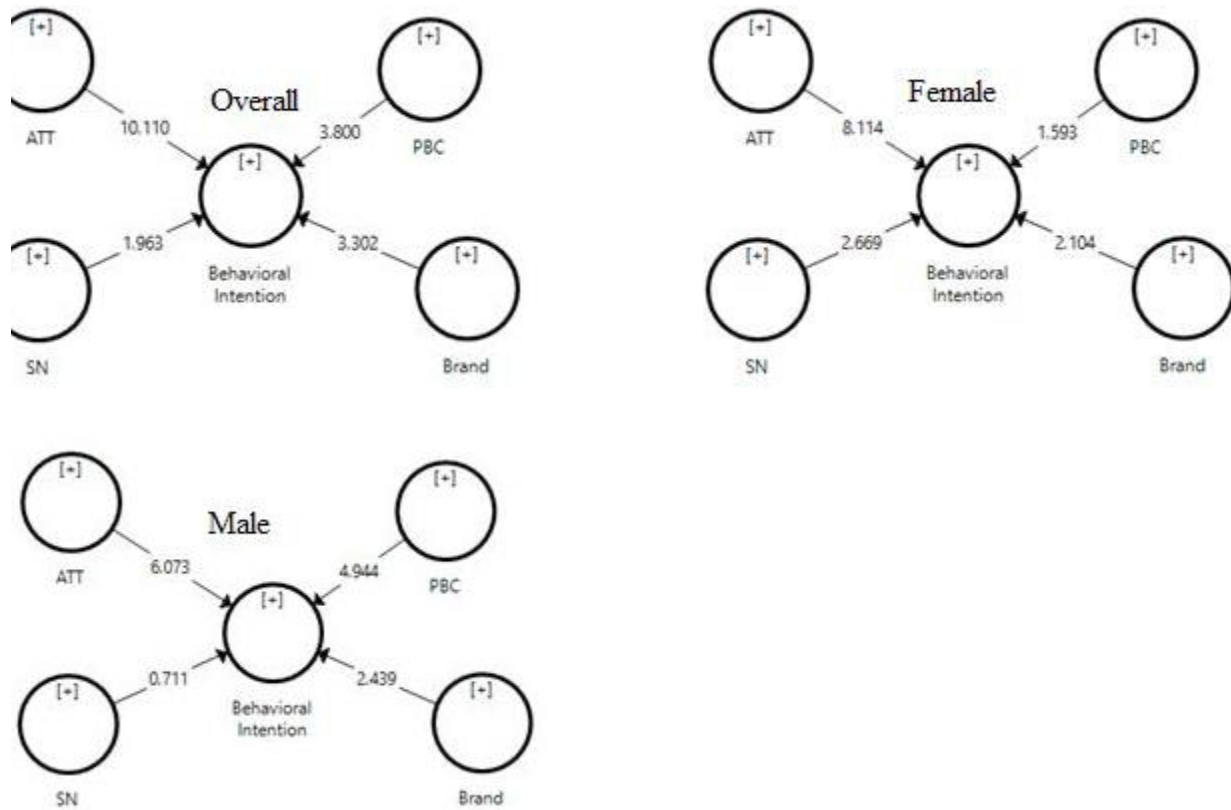


Figure 2. Structural model for overall, female and male groups. For hypothesis 1, for overall student data, female and male students, the results reveal that attitude has a positive effect on the intention to purchase halal cosmetics, thus, supporting H1a ($\beta = 0.444$, $p < 0.01$), H1b ($\beta = 0.461$, $p < 0.01$), and H1c ($\beta = 0.403$, $p < 0.01$). For hypothesis 2, overall students ($\beta = 0.087$, $p < 0.05$) and female students ($\beta = 0.149$, $p < 0.01$), the results reveal that subjective norms have a positive effect on these two groups' intention to purchase halal cosmetics. Conversely, for male students ($\beta = 0.035$, $p = 0.262$), the analysis reveals that subjective norms have no effect on their intention to purchase halal cosmetics. Thus, the results demonstrate that H2a and H2b were supported, whereas H2c was unsupported. For hypothesis 3, the results show that PBC has a positive effect on the overall student group ($\beta = 0.145$, $p < 0.01$) and on male students ($\beta = 0.327$, $p < 0.01$), thus supporting H3a and H3c. However, the results also demonstrate that PBC

has no effect on the intention to purchase halal cosmetics for female students; thus, H3b of the study is unsupported. For the last direct hypothesis, all groups of data confirmed that brand image has a positive effect on the intention to purchase halal cosmetics, thus supporting H4a ($\beta = 0.137$, $p < 0.01$), H4b ($\beta = 0.443$, $p < 0.01$), and H4c ($\beta = 0.184$, $p < 0.01$). For the explained variance (R^2), the results show that the four independent variables of the study explain 36% of the variance in the intention to purchase Halal cosmetics for the full dataset, 36.5% of the variance in the female dataset and 42.1% of the variance in the male dataset. For the f^2 , as Cohen [42] proposed 0.02, 0.15, and 0.35 as small, medium, and large effect size respectively, the analysis revealed that attitude had a medium effect size for all three datasets. Furthermore, attitude had the strongest effect size of all variables tested. Table 6 shows the results for the R^2 and f^2 values of the study. Halal Certified Cosmetics are products that have received Halal

certification given by an authorized body. Halal Certified Cosmetics are cosmetics that are free from haraam. , But their manufacturers did not apply for halal certification. Although Muslims believe that halal product certification is pure, hygienic, halal certification according to international cosmetics products are still popular among Muslims, moreover, the addition of chemical compounds in cosmetics is a temporary health hazard. Many scholars are conducting research in the field of halal products. Their purpose is to develop halal transportation, halal warehouses, halal food certification standards, technical committee for halal cosmetics products and these standards are based on Islamic Sharia sources. In the light of Halal Cosmetic Industry Standards, Cosmetic Supply Chain Certificates are observed and issued by procuring raw materials, manufacturing, processing, storage, packaging, labeling, controlling, handling, transportation and distributor etc.

Each country has formed its own Halal Certification Committee, which issues certificates based on the Quran and Sunnah and the fatwas of the four Imams. In these countries Thailand ,Philpine, Indonesia, Baronai, Kingdom of Saudia Arabia, UAE , UK, India, Pakistan and Malaysia etc are included.

The need for the subject and importance: Cosmetics industry is growing twice a day and quadruple all over the world. Even the backward and developing countries spend most of their income on it. Not only women but also men are active in this field. Has been included in the basic needs of. There is a need now for cosmetics to be used in our daily life, whether it is used by men or women or children or the elderly. What are all these things being made of? Chemicals are being used. Are they harmful or beneficial for human body according to Shariah? Are they halal or haraam? Be guided because cosmetics are becoming a hobby, not an individual and collective hobby. There aren't as many hospitals in the world right now, not as many schools and

libraries as there are cosmetics factories, people and institutions involved in advertising to popularize them, and beauty parlors that teach the use of cosmetics.

Reasons for choosing this topic:

The reasons for choosing this topic are that people should not only pay attention to the use of cosmetic products but also pay attention to the harmful effects and haram ingredients of the products used in it and their ingredients and their ingredients. Buy and use items by checking e-codes and halal certification stamps so that these items are not harmful to them but are in accordance with the principles of hygiene.

Hypothesis Research

- * Cosmetics Products are comprised of Halal Ingredients Synthesis
- * Cosmetics Industry's Shariah Standards are our adaptive cosmetics products.

Research Objectives:

1. Awareness from the haraam products used in the cosmetics industry.
2. To attract people to use these things with I the limits of Shariah.
3. The purpose is also to draw attention to the fact that before using it, it should be known that it is made of something halal or haraam.

Literature review:

Short pamphlets etc. have been written on this subject. Apart from these, a few Arabic books have also come to our notice. Dr. Arif Ali Shah's dissertation on "Foods, Beverages, Medicines, Cosmetics, Halal International Standards in the Light of Shariah, Needs and Importance, Possibilities, Problems and Solutions". Halal standards related to The following is a list of our most popular books on jurisprudence: Dar Al-Mukhtar, Al-Ishtabat Al-Nazair, Fatawa Al-

Alamgiria, etc. Ordinary people contact the Muftis regarding Halal and Haram of cosmetics and ask various questions. The answers to these questions are found in various Arabic and Urdu books of Fatwa. Various sources have been used to review the previous work. Attempts have been made to explore the world of libraries as well as the internet, but to no avail. Short work in this regard has been done in another way such as writing a column or publishing advertisements by companies for the promotion of various topics. It is not even known to the common people to what extent there is a mixture of haraam in cosmetics.

Possible Benefits and Outcomes:

1. Through this research, it will be possible to identify halal and haram in cosmetic products.
2. The ingredients used in cosmetics will tell you which ingredients are halal and which are haraam.
3. Suggestions for the betterment of the cosmetics industry:

Methodology Research:

1. In this article, my methodology will be of an analytical and experimental nature.
2. Chicago Manual Styles will be noted for references.
3. Complete dissertation will be prepared in accordance with the research rules and regulations laid down by The University of Lahore.

Outline of Chapters and Chapters Case

Chapter 1: Shariah Standards of Cosmetics Industry Chapter

- 1: Introduction to Cosmetics Industry
2. Types of Halal Cosmetics and its Guiding Principles

3. Methods of Testing Halal and Haram of cosmetics

Chapter II: Ingredients of Cosmetics Industry Synthesis

Section One: Ingredients from Animals Synthesis

Section Two: Ingredients from Plants Ingredients Synthesis

Section Three: Ingredients from Artificial Ingredients Synthesis Chapter Three: Rulings and Problems of Halal and Haram in the Cosmetics Industry Chapter One: Opinions of the Four Religions on Animal Ingredients Chapter Two: Opinions of the four religions in the synthetic components of plants

chapter III: Opinions of the four religions I synthetic synthesis.

Chapter IV: A Comparative Review of Imams' Opinions in Cosmetics Standards :

Section 1: Cosmetics Standards Set in the Light of Hanafi and Maliki Jurisprudence

Section 2: Cosmetics Standards Set in the Light of Shafi'i and Hanbali Jurisprudence

Section 3: Jurisprudential Point A Comparative Study of Cosmetics Standards from the Perspective

● Summary Discussion Recommendations Sources and References

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