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## **Blending Religiosity in Hospitality: Integrating Islamic Principles in Hotel Design and Services**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The global halal tourism market is expected to reach \$365 billion by 2032, with Gen Alfa playing a crucial role in the industry. The industry is deeply interconnected, with Muslim travelers seeking halal brands, experiences, and hotels. The Muslim population is expected to grow at twice the rate of non-Muslims, with South Asia having the largest population. The Halal revolution has increased Muslim awareness and demand for Halal products and services, leading to the rise of Shariah-compliance hotels in Asia. These hotels ensure that religious convictions are respected, fostering an inclusive halal tourism ecosystem.

This study explores the concept of Islamic hotels as a type of hospitality establishment for the religious market. The research uses a case study method and secondary data from various sources. The study concludes that designing an Islamic hotel involves creating a space that aligns with Islamic principles and values, going beyond the basic provision of Halal services. Key considerations in designing an Islamic hotel include catering to the needs of Muslim travelers while adhering to Islamic principles. This approach is based on the findings of previous studies and is qualitative and descriptive in nature. The Integrated Islamic hotel design is based on Islamic principles incorporated into hotel from studies.

**Keywords:** Islamic Hotel, Halal tourism, Muslim Travelers, Diyafa, Halalicity

### **Introduction**

The global halal tourism market clench a revenue of US\$ 255.0 billion in 2022 and is likely to reach US\$ 365.0 billion by the end of 2032 (FMI 2023). According to the International Labour Organization (ILO, 2023), approximately 230 million people, or 7.2% of the global workforce, were employed in tourism-related industries. Beyond these direct roles, tourism supports extensive indirect employment through linkages with transport, agriculture, handicrafts, and other services. In 2019, it was estimated that one in every ten jobs worldwide, and one in every four new jobs, were tied to the tourism sector. In developing regions such as Pakistan and South Asia, this impact is even more significant, as tourism provides vital livelihood opportunities, stimulates local entrepreneurship, and contributes to inclusive economic growth. The research studies conducted by FMI (2023) extend that the next generations of Muslims have crucial role, Gen Alfa is entering in halal market future trends and Muslim families travel behaviors. The size of halal in various styles like halal travel & tours and hospitality services are increasing. The Organization of Islamic Cooperation initiated the concept of Islamic tourism in 2000, promoting travel within Islamic nations for revenue generation and national development (Suid, I. S., Nor, N. A. M., & Omar, H. 2017).



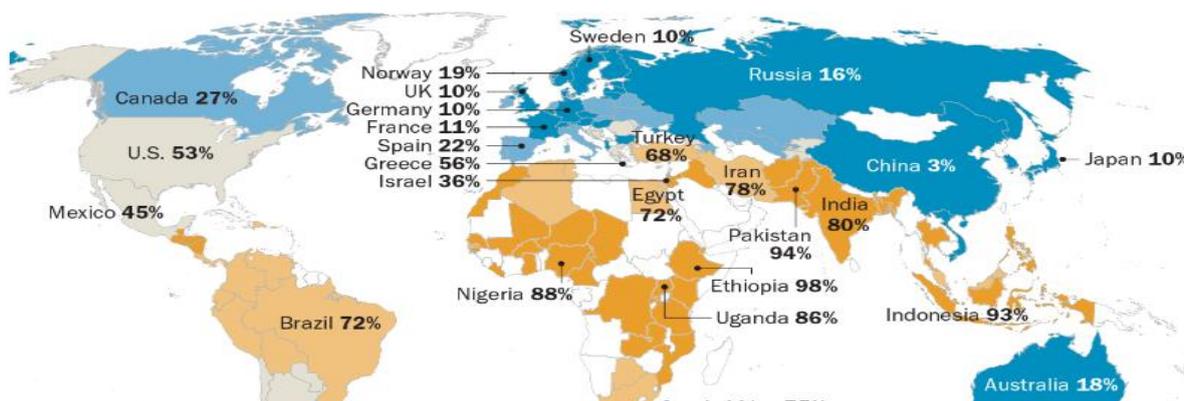
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The tourism industry in the Muslim world is deeply interconnected emphasizing the nuanced interaction between secular and religious elements. Halal tourism is gaining popularity among Muslim and non-Muslim travelers, with destination companies adapting to halal practices. Muslim travelers are seeking halal brands, experiences, and hotels, fostering an inclusive halal tourism ecosystem. According to PEW, Islam is the world's second largest religious group, with 1.9 billion followers in 2020, The Muslim population is expected to grow at a rate twice as fast as the non-Muslim population over the next two decades. South Asia has the largest population, while the Middle East-North Africa region hosts 23%. Western Europe has Muslim communities, representing 6% of the total population. The PEW (2022) Projections suggest 61% of the world's population will identify with a religion by 2050, with 31% being Christian or 30% Muslim and Over 80 countries have official state religions, with 63% (43) with Islamic state religions. COMCEC, L. (2016) identifies three segments of Muslim travelers: 30% who want Halal-friendly facilities, 50% who will use such facilities, and 20% who don't. The Halal revolution has increased Muslim awareness and demand for Halal products and services, leading to the rise of Shariah-compliance hotels in Asia, even in countries like Thailand, the Philippines, and China (Zafir, M. N. 2015). As believers in Islam, Muslims are obligated to carry out their religious obligations in conformity with the Principle of Eman and the Pillars of Islam, guaranteeing that their religious convictions are always respected (Begg, M. 1997).

In the travel and hospitality sector, a hotel is a temporary home away from home that offers dwelling, facilities as well as services including food, drink, laundry, and

### Religion is very important to people in Africa, the Middle East, South Asia, Latin America

*% who say religion is very important in their lives*



**Figure 1:** Pew-Templeton Global Religious Futures project

"The Age Gap in Religion Around the World"

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specialized services. Rates and payments are determined by guest budget and fanciness, and it is open around-the-clock (Bardhi, F., & Askegaard, S. (2008). The layout of a hotel for Muslims should consider their practical, cultural, and religious requirements. Muslim tourists can peacefully observe their religious customs while receiving first-rate hospitality at a hotel that is Muslim-friendly (Muslim, A. K., & Harun, A. (2022). Yusuf (2009) define Shariah Compliant Hotel as a hotel governed by Shariah standards, covering all aspects from cleaning to accounting practices. As per Dinar Standard's 2020



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State of the Global Islamic Economy study, the halal economy accounts for around 3.7% of the overall global commerce (Reuters, T., & Standard, D. 2020). It is known fact that Star ratings are typically used to describe the quality of hotel services, generally. In contrast, Islamic law serves as the foundation for regulating all commercial and industrial operations, including hospitality and tourism. In terms of its financial system, ethical standards, entertainment styles, physical layout, and Zakat, these hotels operate in accordance with Sharia law.

### Objectives of the Study

To recognise potential of Sharia Islamic hotel

To identify the salient features, services and facilities of Sharia Hotel

To suggest Integrated Islamic hotel design.

### Literature Review

One of the key components of Islamic culture is *diyafa*, or hospitality, which transcends socioeconomic borders and upholds moral commitments. It is a fundamental tenet of Islamic tourism, placing special emphasis on halal cuisine, polite behavior, and practice areas (Alam, M 2020). The halal economy is expected to increase significantly because Muslim customers are becoming more aware of and demanding it.

Islamic hotels that adhere to Shariah are increasing; however, before establishing such hotels, hoteliers need to be aware of the opportunities that are accessible and ready for any obstacles (Musa, A., et al., 2017). The except numbers of Islamic hotel is still unknown, but majority of the are in Malaysia, Turkey, UAE (Dubai & Abu Dhabi), KSA. Malaysia is the top Muslim travel destination among OIC members, praised for its extensive infrastructure that is Halal-friendly and easily available services. In the second tier, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Turkey are all acknowledged for their modern infrastructure, rich cultural legacy, and continuous efforts to improve the experience of Muslim tourists (GMTI 2025).

The Collion English Dictionary defines the quality of being religious; piety; devoutness. In Pakistan, the idea of halalicity as a cultural norm for hotel services is novel and intended to draw in Muslim visitors. Even though the bulk of hotels are mixed-use and dry, these businesses provide fundamental Muslim services and products (Alam, M., Khan, M. N., & Pervaiz, A. 2021). Kindness and charity are valued as key tenets of Islamic culture, especially the Law of Hospitality. The hospitality sector is guided by these values, which guarantee that visitors are treated with decency, and respect within the social norms and Islamic Sharia (Alam, M., Ullah, S., & Ullah, Z. 2019). Musa, A., et al., (2017) discuss that Muslim scholars are keen on the competitiveness of the Shariah Compliant Hotel industry, predicting its growth based on increasing Muslim tourist arrivals (Musa, A., et al., 2017). *Dhiyafah* (hospitality) is a social and religious obligation right for and to all Muslims (Karban et al., 2018). Nisar and Khatkhatay, (2007: 48-76) states that Quran, Hadith, and Ijtihad are the three basics for Sharia-compliant hotel operation. Rosenberg (2009: 1-7) separated Sharia hotel into three divisions, i.e., i Operations, ii Interior design, and iii financial management. Alserhan, (2015: 36-53) stated that the selection of Islamic hotels by Muslim visitors is due to the perception that traditional hotels have negated the moral and ethical norms of Islam. Shariah-compliant hotels are a growing niche market due to Muslim travelers' acceptance and the travel market's high demand for Islamic hospitality, indicating potential for further development (Alam, M., Khan, M. N., & Pervaiz, A. 2021).

The fulfilment level of both Western and Asian innovators is influenced by a supportive environment, necessitating that hoteliers implement HR adjustments and ensure



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employee commitment to quality standards (NorzafirMd Salle, 2014). Samori, Z., & Rahman, F. A. (2013) studies focus on how Muslim guests at Islamic hotels are affected by the standard of service, office space, food, and drinks. The findings imply that strengthening these elements can strengthen Shariah lodging law. Most respondents concur that Shariah lodging has advantages, and they advise Islamic hotels to enhance these areas to boost national income from the travel industry. According to McKean (2001), by giving consumers more information regarding food safety measures, manufacturing procedures, animal housing settings, and medication usage, more transparency in food management can promote consumer trust in food safety. However, due to varying interpretations of halal requirements, hoteliers need help adhering to Shariah law (Musa, A., et al., 2017). According to Samori, Z., & Rahman, F. A. (2013) the development of a Halal Hotel faces challenges such as capacity planning, management, and architectural design. Separating rooms and floors for male and female families can complicate capacity planning and management, and hoteliers may be hesitant to implement this method due to the potential for labor maximization and quality services. To comply with Shariah attributes, rooms must be comfortable, spacious, and furnished for prayer (Sahida, W., Rahman, et al., 201). Additionally, a Shariah-compliant hotel must not serve alcoholic beverages and only serve halal food, have separate entrances for women, and have separate recreational facilities for different genders (Razalli, M. R., Abdullah, S., & Hassan, M. G. (2012). Islam encourages workers to earn money to satisfy personal and family needs, avoiding begging and requiring them to earn through halal means. It promotes accountability, performance appraisal, and commitment to work. According to CLR (2024) Workers are encouraged to upgrade their work and be rewarded for their efforts, fostering a passion for improvement. It suggests that people should be rewarded for their efforts, whether large or small. Workers are also encouraged to work with commitment (Ihsan) and a passion for improvement (Itqan).

International hotel management is reluctant to operate an Islamic hotel due to the potential negative impact on revenue and guest expectations. Additionally, a Shariah-compliant hotel must pay zakat in due time and rely on Shariah-compliant banking systems for financial assistance (Yusof, M. F. M., & Muhammad, M. Z. 2013). According to the study concluded by Rafiki, A., Nasution, M.D.T.P. and Rossanty, Y. (2024), customer satisfaction is highly impacted by organizational, human, and technological resources; customer knowledge only somewhat mitigates this influence.

### **Methodology**

This study examines Islamic hotel as a type of hospitality establishment for the conscious religious market (M. Alam, Ahmad, R., & Nargiza, M., 2020). This article refers to the studies conducted by the author (Alam, M,2020; Alam, M., & Ullah, S. 2020; Mohammad, A., Muhammad, N. K., & Amjid, P. 2021; Alam, M., & Ali, D. 2022; Alam, M., Ali, D., & Ullah, A. 2023). in the case study method, a frequently used tool in many studies confronted with a specific issue in academia (Bennett, 2004; Baskarada, 2014). The study is focused on a secondary data source collected from numerous journals, publications and policy documents. This analysis is qualitative and descriptive in nature.

### **Discussion**

Lashley and Morrison (2000) identified social, private, and commercial dimensions of hospitality and Abdul Razak (2018) added the technical dimension focuses on halal certification and religious requirements. To design an integrated model of Islamic hotel. This approach utilizes knowledge from journals, case studies, and other PhD work to



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structure the hotel design subject matter.

Designing an Islamic hotel involves creating a space that not only meets the functional needs of travelers but also aligns with Islamic principles and values. This approach goes beyond the basic provision of Halal services; it integrates the cultural, spiritual, and ethical dimensions of Islamic teachings into every aspect of the hotel’s design and operations (Alam, M 2020) . Hither are the key considerations and elements in designing an Islamic hotel Designing an Islamic hotel requires attention to several key elements that cater to the needs of Muslim travelers while adhering to Islamic principles Azmin, (Alam, M 2020; M., & Azhani, N. 2020; Mohammad, A., Muhammad, N. K., & Amjid, P. 2021; Alam, M., & Ali, D. 2022; Shinegi, D., & Widjaja, A. W. 2022).

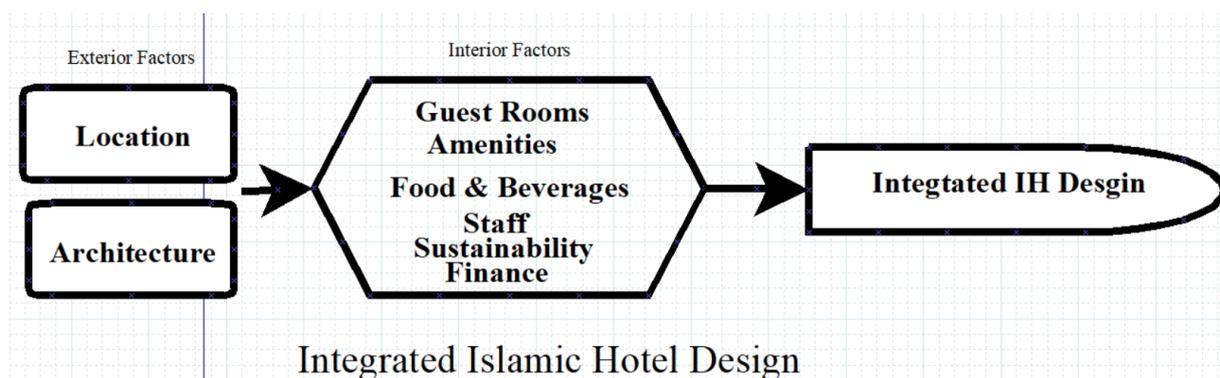


Figure 2: Integrated Islamic hotel

**Integrated Islamic Hotel Design**

**Exterior Factors: Location, Architecture**

Table 1: Integrated Islamic hotel design, Exterior factors

I.	Exterior factor	Sub- factors/ KPI	Sub- factors/ KPI
A.	Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessibility</li> <li>• Proximity to Religious Sites</li> <li>• Local Amenities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safety and Security</li> <li>• Cultural Sensitivity</li> </ul>
B.	Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Appealing</li> <li>• Geometric Patterns</li> <li>• Courtyards</li> <li>• Arches and Domes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minarets</li> <li>• Materials</li> <li>• Calligraphy</li> <li>• Privacy</li> </ul>

**Location:**

Find a place that is easy for Muslim tourists to travel to and from. In order to facilitate religious customs, the hotel should also be in an appropriate neighborhood, such as next to a mosque or Islamic culture centre. The hadith below support the concept of selecting a good neighborhood for Islamic hospitality businesses.

Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said:

"The best of companions in the sight of Allah is the best to his companion, and the best of neighbors in the sight of Allah is the best to his neighbor."  
**(Jami` at-Tirmidhi 1944)**



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Nafi' ibn 'Abdu'l-Harith reported that the Prophet, may Allah bless him and grant him peace, said, "Part of the happiness of the Muslim man includes a spacious dwelling, righteous neighbour and a good mount"

**(Al-Bukhari, Al-Adab Al-Mufrad 116)**

The location is crucial as it influences its acceptability, accessibility, and convenience for Muslim visitors. Muslim visitors should be able to enjoy a convenient and comfortable stay that meets their specific needs and preferences at the site. The viability of the hotel may be increased by giving careful thought to convenience, proximity to places of worship, nearby services, safety, security, and cultural sensitivity. Key performance indicators to consider when choosing a location for an Islamic hotel are following:

**Accessibility:** The hotel should be situated in a region that is well-served by public transit, such as roads, rail stations, and airports. This facilitates visitors' access to the hotel and their exploration of the neighborhood.

**The proximity to Religious Sites:** Muslim tourists frequently choose to lodge close to places of worship, such as mosques, shrines, or sites with historical significance to Islamic culture and history. Selecting a location close to these attractions can draw Muslim tourists and make their stay more satisfying.

**Local amenities:** The hotel should be situated in a place where Muslim tourists may easily access local services and facilities. Halal stores, Islamic institutions, halal restaurants, and prayer rooms are a few examples of these conveniences.

**Safety and Security:** When deciding where to build an Islamic hotel, safety and security are crucial factors to consider. With low crime rates and stable political situations, the area should be safe and secure.

**Cultural Sensitivity:** It is important that the hotel be situated in a neighborhood that honors Islamic traditions and practices. It's crucial to stay away from places that are notorious for their party scene or that are seen to be unsuitable for Muslim tourists.

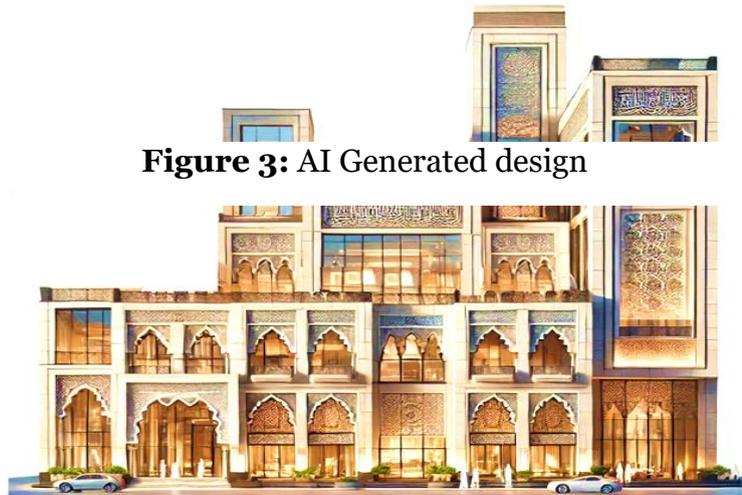
**Architecture:** Islamic calligraphy and geometric motifs seen in architecture should be reflected in the hotel's design.

Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) said:

"Every religion has a distinct characteristic, and the characteristic of Islam is modesty."

**(Sunan Ibn Majah 4181)**

"The angels do not enter a house in which there are images."  
(Sahih al-Bukhari 3226)



**Figure 3: AI Generated design**



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B. It is possible to create a calm and quiet atmosphere by utilizing natural components like vegetation and water features. A variety of design features are available in Islamic architecture and can be used to create an Islamic hotel. For Muslim tourists, characteristics like calligraphy, natural materials, courtyards, arches and domes, minarets, geometric patterns, and privacy may all contribute to making their visit special and unforgettable.

**Appealing:** One significant element that may influence an Islamic hotel's attraction to Muslim tourists is its architectural design. Islamic architecture is renowned for its unique characteristics and accents that honor the religion and culture of Islam. The following are some essential elements of Islamic architecture that can be used in an Islamic hotel's design.

**Geometric Patterns:** Tiles, mosaics, calligraphy, and other ornamental components are examples of the elaborate geometric patterns that are characteristic of Islamic architecture. The external and interior designs of the hotel can benefit from the employment of these patterns to create visual appeal.

**Courtyards:** Open courtyards are a common element in Islamic design, acting as social hubs for visitors and guests. These courtyards can be planned with elements like plants, fountains, and Gardens and lounging areas. • **Arches and Domes:** Typical Islamic architectural elements, arches and domes can be employed to accentuate the hotel's elevation and grandeur.

**Minarets:** Frequently seen in Islamic design, minarets are towering towers that act as a distinguishing feature for mosques. Minarets can be utilized as architectural accents or to provide visitors a broad perspective of the surroundings at a hotel.

**Materials:** Stone, marble, and wood are common natural materials used in Islamic construction. To create a cozy and welcoming ambiance, these materials may be used into the external and interior design of the hotel.

**Calligraphy:** Islamic calligraphy is a common element in Islamic art and can be used into the design of the hotel. Islamic messages can be expressed, and visual appeal can be added by using calligraphy on walls, floors, and ceilings.

**Privacy:** Men's and women's areas are generally designed with privacy in mind in Islamic architecture. The design of the hotel's public spaces, including the restaurant, lounges, and lobby, reflects this.

### Interior factors: Guestrooms, Food & beverages, Amenities, Staff, Finances

**Table 2:** Integrated Islamic hotel design, Interior factors

II.	Interior Factors	Sub-Factors/KPI	Sub-Factors/KPI
C.	Guest Rooms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guestroom design</li> <li>• Prayer Area</li> <li>• Qibla Direction</li> <li>• Ablution Area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Halal Amenities</li> <li>• Privacy</li> <li>• Comfortable Bedding</li> <li>• Art and Décor</li> </ul>



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D.	Food & Beverages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Halal Food &amp; Beverages</li> <li>• Cleanliness</li> <li>• Quality</li> <li>• Diversity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Buffet Service</li> <li>• In-Room Dining</li> <li>• Non-Alcoholic Beverages</li> </ul>
E.	Amenities & Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prayer</li> <li>• Quran and Islamic Books</li> <li>• Halal Spa</li> <li>• Fitness Center</li> <li>• Children's Play Area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Separate swimming pool/timing</li> <li>• Separate Fitness centre/timing</li> <li>• Halal amenities</li> <li>• Halal Tourism Activities</li> <li>• Business Center</li> <li>• Hospitality Services</li> <li>• Family-Friendly Amenities</li> </ul>
F	Human resources/ Staff	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Religious Knowledge</li> <li>• Gender Segregation</li> <li>• Halal Food and Beverage Knowledge</li> <li>• Communication Skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Professionalism and Customer Service.</li> <li>• Cultural Sensitivity</li> <li>• Safety and Security</li> </ul>
G	Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Energy Efficiency</li> <li>• Water Conservation</li> <li>• Waste Reduction</li> <li>• Local Sourcing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community Engagement</li> <li>• Employee Training</li> <li>• Sustainable Design</li> </ul>
H	Financing Options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Islamic Banking Products</li> <li>• Equity Financing</li> <li>• Social responsibility</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investor Partnerships</li> <li>• Accounting Practices</li> <li>• Halal financing</li> </ul>

**Guest Rooms:** Prayer areas, Qibla directions, and prayer mats should all be included in the design of guest rooms. The rooms may also include Islamic literature including the Quran. An Islamic hotel's guestroom design must adhere to the Quran and Sunnah's guidelines, which call for a tidy, segregated, and pleasant place for the visitor. Islamic artwork and décor, halal utilities, and a special area for prayer and ablution should all be included in the room. An Islamic hotel's guestroom design must pay close attention to detail and consider the demands of its Muslim patrons. A welcome and comfortable setting for Muslim tourists may be created with the assistance of Islamic art and décor,

**Design of the guestroom:** An Islamic hotel's guestrooms are very important since they give Muslim visitors a peaceful and comfortable place to stay. The following are some essential components that an Islamic hotel's guestroom design might use.

**Prayer Area:** Every guestroom needs to have a space set out for prayer. This area may be set aside for prayer, complete with a prayer rug and the direction of the qibla. To assist guests in organizing their prayers, it may also contain a prayer schedule and a Quran.

**Qibla Direction:** A compass or a visual indication should be used to clearly indicate the qibla direction in the guestroom's design.



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**Halal Amenities:** All food and toiletries offered in the guestroom should be certified as halal. This will guarantee that visitors may use and consume the goods offered in a pleasant manner.

**Privacy:** In Islamic culture, privacy is highly valued. If required, separate areas for men and women should be included in the design of guestrooms to ensure privacy. A secluded area can be created by using drapes or screens.

**Ablution Area:** An ablution area should be provided in each guestroom to allow guests to perform ablution before prayer. This can include a sink, a water jug, and a towel.

**Comfortable Bedding:** The guestroom's bedding has to be tidy and cozy. Using luxurious linens and bedding may contribute to making visitors feel at ease and at ease.

**Art and Décor:** To infuse the guestroom with a feeling of peace and beauty, Islamic art and décor can be included. Islamic art often features calligraphy, geometric designs, and natural themes.

**Food & Beverages:** Food and drink are important aspects of an Islamic hotel, and the Quran and Sunnah insist on halal and healthy food and drink. A separate area (kitchen) for preparing and cooking halal meals must be provided. Additionally, the hotel must avoid serving alcohol. Food and beverages served at an Islamic hotel must be halal, hygienic nutritious, broad and of the best quality. A buffet, in-room dining alternatives, and non-alcoholic beverage choices should exist. Adhering to these principles can help ensure that guests enjoy nutritious and satisfying meals while visiting. outlined are some of these suggestions.:

**Halal Food:** Islamic hotels must provide only halal cuisine and beverages. This implies that the food must be cooked in line with Islamic dietary requirements and not include any haram (forbidden) items, such as pork or alcohol.

**Cleanliness:** is a key part of food and drink in Islam. The kitchen and dining facilities must be kept clean and hygienic, and all tools and equipment used to make and serve food must be cleaned and sanitized regularly.

**Quality:** The Islamic hotel's menu should be of excellent quality and healthful. Fresh ingredients should be utilized, and the dish should be cooked in such a way that the nutrients and tastes are preserved.

**Diversity in food:** The Islamic hotel should give different food and drink alternatives for visitors. This can include both traditional and foreign food and can be tailored to visitors' dietary needs and tastes.

**Buffet Service:** Islamic hotels often provide buffet service, which is a popular alternative. The meal should be clearly labeled with its ingredients and halal status, and the serving equipment should be clean and sanitary.

**Room Service:** Islamic hotels prioritize in-room eating options. The food should be served to the room on schedule, and the room service workers should have had halal food handling and service training.



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**Beverages:** Alcoholic beverages are not permitted in Islamic hotels. Instead, visitors can be served a variety of halal beverages, such as fresh juices, teas, and mocktails.

**E. Amenities:** When planning an Islamic hotel, it is essential to consider the amenities that visitors will have access to. An Islamic hotel's amenities need to be adopted to satisfy the unique needs of Muslim tourists, with a focus on halal facilities and services that adhere to Islamic standards. Guests can enjoy amenities like prayer rooms, Islamic libraries, and educational programs on Islamic culture and traditions. Separate swimming pools are among the amenities provided to families. An Islamic hotel can have the following features:

**Prayer Facilities:** Islamic hotels should provide designated prayer facilities for guests. This can include a mosque or prayer room, as well as prayer mats and other supplies.

**Quran & Islamic Books:** Islamic hotels provide copies of the Quran alongside various Islamic texts in guest rooms, common places, and libraries. Guests might feel more connected to their faith when away from home.

**Halal Spa:** Islamic hotel customers may choose halal spa services, such as gender-segregated areas, private rooms, and certified goods.

**Fitness Center:** Offering gender-segregated facilities or private rooms for females

**Children Play area:** provide places to play for kids with halal toys

**Halal Swimming Pools:** Islamic hotels can offer gender-specific swimming pools or distinct swim hours for men and women. The swimming pool area can also be constructed to provide privacy.

**Halal tourism activities:** Islamic hotels provide halal tourism activities, including guided tours of historical Islamic locations and performances aligned with Islamic ideals.

**Business Center:** Guests on business visits may benefit from access to computers, printers, and other equipment.

**Hospitality Services:** hospitality services including halal food, airport pick-up, local tours, hiring, rental services and laundry.

**Family-Friendly Amenities:** offer features including cribs, baby cots, kinder cuisine, and family suites/ interconnecting rooms.

**Staff:** The hotel staff should be trained in Islamic hospitality to provide a welcoming and respectful environment to Muslim guests. The staff of an Islamic hotel should reflect the values and principles of Islam and be knowledgeable about Islamic practices and etiquette. key factors to consider when hiring and training staff for an Islamic hotel:

**Religious Knowledge:** The staff should have a basic understanding of Islamic beliefs and practices, the knowledge of the local culture and customs. This can help them to better serve guests and provide authentic Islamic experience.

**Gender Segregation:** Islamic hotels may choose to have separate teams for men and women or ensure that staff members are trained to observe gender segregation when interacting with guests.

**Religious Knowledge:** Staff should comprehend Islamic beliefs and practices, as well as local culture and customs. This allows them to better service guests and deliver a genuine Islamic experience.



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**Gender Segregation:** Islamic hotels may use distinct teams for men and women, or guide personnel to maintain gender segregation when engaging with customers.

**Halal Food & Beverage Knowledge:** Staff should understand the principles of halal food and beverage preparation and serving and be ready to answer visitors' queries about available options.

**Language Skills:** Proficient in guest languages is essential for effective communication and creating a friendly environment.

**Professionalism and Customer Service:** Staff should be taught to anticipate visitors' requirements and provide excellent service.

**Cultural Sensitivity:** Staff should be aware of cultural differences and deliver a service that respects guests' cultural traditions and values.

**Safety and Security:** Staff must be educated in safety and security protocols to respond swiftly and responsibly to emergencies or security issues.

**Sustainability:** The hotel may implement environmentally friendly measures such as utilizing green power, decreasing plastic waste, using recycling techniques and saving water. The objective is to provide a welcoming atmosphere that meets the specific requirements and preferences of Muslim guests. Sustainability is an essential factor for any hotel, and Islamic hotels should endeavor to operate in an ecologically and socially responsible manner, consistent with Islamic ideals of stewardship and sustainability.

**"And do not waste, for Allah does not love the wasteful."  
(Surah Al-A'raf 7:31)**

### **Key factors to considerations are:**

**Energy Efficiency:** Islamic hotels may lower their carbon footprint by using energy-efficient technology and practices, including LED lighting, HVAC systems, and renewable energy sources like solar and wind power.

**Water Conservation:** Islamic hotels may preserve water by using low-flow fixtures and limiting landscaping and watering. Rainwater harvesting and greywater recycling technologies can also help to minimize water use.

**Waste Reduction:** Islamic hotels may decrease waste by introducing recycling and composting programs, minimizing single-use plastics, and utilizing eco-friendly cleaning products.

**Local Sourcing:** Islamic hotels may help local communities and minimize environmental effect by procuring food and other supplies locally. This can help to cut transportation emissions while also supporting sustainable agriculture and local economy.

**Community Engagement:** Islamic hotels can assist local projects, including conservation and social programs. This can assist in fostering links with the local community and support sustainable development.

**Employee Training:** Islamic hotels may teach their personnel on sustainable practices and commitment to sustainability goals. This can involve instruction on trash reduction, energy efficiency, and other sustainable behaviors.

**Sustainable Design:** IH can be designed with sustainability in mind, using eco-friendly materials, passive solar design, and other sustainable building practices.



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**Finance:** Islamic hotels may make sure that their financial affairs are ethical and compliant with Sharia law by following this set of rules. When Muslim tourists are looking for a faith-based hospitality experience, these help to build trust. IH focus on transparency which is crucial in Islamic finance because Investors and stakeholders need clear information about the hotel's financial health and the Sharia compliance of its operations. The IH Consulting with Sharia scholars and financial advisors experienced in Islamic finance is essential for setting up and maintaining a compliant accounting and financing system.

Islamic hotels rely on Shariah-compliant financing that avoids interest and unethical investments. Common options include Islamic banking products such as Murabaha, Ijara, and Mudarabah, along with equity-based and investor partnership models like Musharakah. These promote shared risk, transparency, and ethical profit generation. Halal financing and proper accounting practices ensure compliance with Islamic financial principles, while social responsibility guides investments toward community welfare and sustainable development.

### **Accounting Principles:**

**Riba Prohibition:** Riba, which refers to usury or interest-based earnings. contemporary hotel accounting often relies on interest income, so Islamic hotels need alternative methods. i.e.

**Profit & Loss Sharing:** Islamic accounting emphasizes profit and loss sharing. Revenue is recognized as earned, and profits are distributed according to pre-determined agreements.

**Purification of Earnings:** Any income derived from non-Sharia compliant sources, like interest on bank deposits, needs to be purified. This involves calculating the non-compliant portion and donating it to charity (Zakat).

### **Financing Options:**

Since conventional loans with interest are prohibited, Islamic hotels require Sharia-compliant financing solutions. Here are some common options:

**Islamic Banking Products:** Islamic banks offer various financing options that comply with Sharia law. These can include:

**Musharaka:** A partnership agreement where the bank and the hotel co-own the property and share profits according to their investment.

**Ijara:** A lease-to-own agreement where the bank purchases the property and leases it to the hotel with a built-in purchase option at the end of the lease term.

**Sukuk:** Islamic bonds where investors provide capital and share in the hotel's profits or losses.

**Equity Financing:** The hotel can raise capital through issuing shares and selling them to investors.

**Investor Partnerships:** The hotel can attract investors who share its vision and are willing to invest based on profit-sharing agreements.



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### Accounting Practices:

**Separate Accounts:** Islamic hotels maintain separate accounts for Sharia-compliant and non-compliant income.

**Zakat Calculation:** The hotel calculates and allocates a portion of its profits for Zakat, a mandatory charitable obligation.

**Auditing:** Sharia-compliant audits are conducted to ensure financial transactions adhere to Islamic principles.

### Operational Guidance

Component	Islamic Reference Qur'an / Hadith	Operational Guidance
Cleanliness (Taharah)	Cleanliness is half of faith. (Sahih Muslim, 223)	Regular cleaning, wudu facilities, clean kitchens and prayer rooms
Halal Food	Eat of what is lawful and good. (Surah Al-Baqarah 2:168)	Halal-certified meals, tayyib (pure) sourcing, no alcohol or pork
Fair Employee Treatment	Pay the worker his wages before his sweat dries. (Sunan Ibn Majah, 2443; Hasan)	Fair pay, Islamic HR practices, ethical contracts
Financial Ethics	Allah has permitted trade and forbidden interest. (Surah Al-Baqarah 2:275)	Riba-free banking, Islamic finance, transparency in pricing
Qiblah Orientation	So turn your face toward al-Masjid al-Haram (Surah Al-Baqarah 2:144)	Qiblah signs in rooms, aligned prayer spaces, musalla
Modesty & Privacy	Every religion has a distinct characteristic, and the characteristic of Islam is modesty. (Sunan Ibn Majah, 4181)	Modest architecture, gender-sensitive facilities, family-friendly layouts
Avoidance of Haram Activities	Whoever among you sees an evil, let him change it with his hand... (Sahih Muslim, 49)	No bars, discos, gambling, or indecent entertainment
Spiritual Environment	In houses (mosques) which Allah has ordered to be raised... (Surah An-Nur 24:36)	Musalla, Qur'an and Hadith in rooms, Adhan notification, Islamic décor
Environmental Sustainability	Eat and drink, but do not waste. Indeed, He does not like the wasteful. (Surah Al-A'raf 7:31) "It is He who has made you successors upon the earth." (Surah Al-An'am 6:165)	Green architecture, water & energy conservation, gardens
Community Responsibility	Cooperate with one another in righteousness and piety. (Surah Al-Ma'idah 5:2)	Support for local economy, charity programs, inclusive and ethical policies
Inclusive Design	Based on Prophetic practice of mercy and accessibility for all (e.g., women, elderly,	Wheelchair access, family rooms, child-



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	disabled). (Sunan al-Tirmidhi 1924)	friendly & elderly-supportive design
Shariah Compliance	So, ask those who have knowledge if you do not know. (Surah An-Nahl 16:43)	Certification from halal authorities, regular audits, fatwa-compliant policies

### Application

This research work is outline for hotelier to establish Islamic hotel in accordance with Islamic principles for the nice market. Integrating the local laws of the concern government organisations.

**Funding:** No founding involved.

**Conflicts of Interest:** No Conflicts of Interest

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