7TH ISIC 2024
International Seminar on Islamic Civilization

Theme: Islam & Geopolitical Sustainability

PROGRAMME BOOK

26th – 27th Feb 2024 | **Hybrid Seminar**

26th : Majlis Room, Level 5, Chancellory Building, UKM
27th : Sheikh Abdullah Fahim Conference Room, Level 1,
Institute of Islam Hadhari, UKM

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7th INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION (ISIC 2024)
(SEMINAR ANTARABANGSA PERADABAN ISLAM KE-7 2024)

DATE:

26th & 27th February 2024 (16 & 17 Syaaban 1445)
(Monday & Tuesday)

VENUE:

Platform:
UKM
&
Google Meet (https://bit.ly/ISIC2024)

Day 1
26th February 2024 (16 Syaaban 1445)
Majlis Room, Level 5, Chancellory Building,
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

Day 2
27th February 2024 (17 Syaaban 1445)
Sheikh Abdullah Fahim Conference Room, Level 1,
Institute of Islam Hadhari, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

JOINTLY ORGANIZED BY:

➢ Institute of Islam Hadhari, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
➢ Department of Arabic Language and Culture, National Chengchi University (NCCU), Taipei, Taiwan
➢ Faculty of Islamic Studies, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
➢ School of Liberal Studies (CITRA), Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
➢ Chair of Excellence Sheikh Abdullah Fahim, Institute of Islam Hadhari, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

BACKGROUND

Earlier collaboration work between Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) and National Chengchi University (NCCU) in specific; Institute of Islam Hadhari and Department of Arabic Language and Culture began after both universities signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) on Exchange Program on 19th July 2017. Subsequently, both institutions i.e. UKM and NCCU have agreed to jointly organized the International Seminar on Islamic Civilization (ISIC) in Malaysia and Taiwan alternately.

The main objectives of the seminar are: to provide a forum for academics to exchanges ideas and advancement in the field of Islamic Civilization particularly on current issues pertaining to Islamic Civilization; to strengthen collaborative research activities and advancement in the field of Islamic Civilization particularly on current issues pertaining to Islamic Civilization; to prove a platform for postgraduate students of share their research findings at and international level; and strengthen academic collaboration between both universities.

THEME
"Islam & Geopolitical Sustainability"

SUBTHEMES

- Global Geopolitics
- Politics & International Relation
- Decolonization
- Palestine Conflict
- International Law
- Humanitarian Crisis (e.g. Immigrant & Refugee)
- Cyber Attack
- Energy & Climate Risk
- Islamic Thought and Movement
- Cultural Resilience
- Post-COVID-19 Pandemic
- Health Safety & Security
- Futuristic Technology
- Educational Challenges
- Global Economy Crisis
- Other Topics Related or Relevant to the Theme

FOREWORD

Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

In the Name of Allah SWT, the Most Compassionate, the Most Merciful

Greatest thanks to Allah the Almighty for His grace and mercy, we are able to meet again at the International Seminar on Islam Civilization (ISIC 2024). This is the seventh year the seminar held in collaboration between Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) and Taiwan's National Chengchi University (NCCU).

On behalf of our organizers, we welcome the presence of all local and foreign participants, from Taiwan, Indonesia, Brunei, Maldives, UAE, Jordan, Libya, Oman, Turkey, and Canada. To emulate previous seminars, the current seminar today gathers experts from Taiwan and Malaysia as well as other countries to discuss various themes regarding Islam, civilization and pertinent current issues related to Islam. The theme of this year is 'Islam & Geopolitical Sustainability'.

We would like to thank to all those who make time to come and participant in this seminar. This year seminar is jointly organized by Institute of Islam Hadhari (Institute of Islamic Civilization) UKM, National Chengchi University (NCCU), Taiwan in collaboration with Faculty of Islamic Studies UKM and School of Liberal Studies (CITRA), UKM. It is hoped that the seminar will benefit all participants and create a platform for future collaboration work.

I would also like to thank UKM Top Management who supported this seminar. On behalf of the seminar organizing committees, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all honourable guests and participants of ISIC 2024.
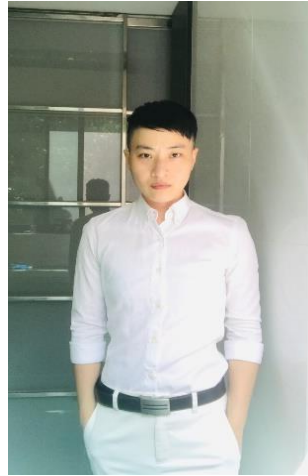
SELAMAT DATANG and wishing you a very fruitful seminar.

Wassalam.

PROF. DATO' DR. FARIZA MD SHAM, FASc
Director
Institute of Islam Hadhari, UKM

FOREWORD

ISIC Symposiums mark the continual cooperation and friendship between Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) and National Chengchi University (NCCU). The broad scope and multi-disciplinary orientation of ISIC conferences aim to stimulate dialogue between experts specialising in different areas and subjects and encourage young scholars to build up their international profiles. I am pleased to see that both Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) and National Chengchi University (NCCU) perpetually undertake their institutional responsibilities to foster international connections and create this forum for conversations. May this partnership continue and prosper.

PROF. I-WEN SU
Professor in Islamic Studies,
Department of Arabic Language and Culture, National Chengchi University

PROGRAM SCHEDULE

26th February 2024 (Monday)	
TIME **Malaysian Time**	**ACTIVITY**
08.00 – 09.00 am	**Registration**
09.00 – 09.30 am	**Keynote speech:** **Al-Farabi's Insights on Linguistic Evidence Selection in Comparison with Grammarians' Approaches** ➤ Assoc. Prof. Dr. Mahmoud Talab Abdeldeen, Department of Arabic Language and Culture, National Chengchi University (NCCU), Taiwan
09.30 – 10.00 am	**Keynote speech:** **Islam and Sustainability: Some Thoughts on the Geopolitical Issues and Challenges** ➤ Prof. Dr. Zaid Ahmad, Principal Fellow, Institute of Islam Hadhari, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
Session 1 **Session Chair: Dr. Muhammad Hilmi Jalil**	
10.00 – 10.15 am	**Paper 1:** Islam and the Challenge of Managing Religious Diversity in Southeast Asia Contextualizing the Discourse of Fiqh al-Ta'ayush and 'Fikih Kebhinekaan' in Malaysia and Indonesia ➤ Supriyanto Abdi & Yusdani
10.15 – 10.30 am	**Paper 2:** The Interest of Scholars of Hadith in Reconciling Hadiths with Shari'ah Maxims: The Maxim of (Lā Tazir Wāzirah Wizr Ukhrā) as A Model ➤ Muhammad Adib Md. Idris; Fathiddin Mhd. Abdullah Beyanouni & Lilly Suzana Shamsu
10.30 - 10.45 am	**Paper 3:** Jurisprudential Rullings on Preserving the Secrets of Private Life from the Perspective of Maqasid Shariah ➤ Ahmed S.A.Alqodsi & Sharifah Norshah Bani Syed Bidin
10.45 - 11.00 am	**Paper 4:** Reinterpretation of the Meaning of Surah an-Nur Verses 32-33 Using Motivational Drive Theory (Study of the Interpretation of the Qur'an Through David Mc Clelland's Thought Approach) ➤ Muhammad Alfreda Daib Insan Labib; Anggi Radar Bintara; Ilham Syamsul; Ahmad Amiruddin Priyatmaja & Fajriyaturrohmah
11.00– 11.10 am	Question & Answer Session

Session 2 **Session Chair: Dr. Ahmad Irdha Mokhtar**	
11.10 – 11.25 am	**Paper 5:** Philosophical Perspective Reading of I'timânî by Thaha Abdurrahman ➢ Asmuni
11.25 – 11.40 am	**Paper 6:** التطرف الديني من وِجهة نظرِ السلفِ الصالحِ: تركيزاً على المناصحةِ لوهب بن منبه ➢ Azzahari Murad & Aminudin Basir @ Ahmad
11.40 – 11.55 am	**Paper 7:** السنن الكونية في فهم شمولية القرآن الكريم والسنة النبوية لتصور عوامل الاستدامة الدائمة المناخية ➢ Kamal Omar Ragab Bazina & Ahmad Irdha Mokhtar
11:55 am – 12:10 pm	**Paper 8:** منهج الشيخ محمد تقي العثماني في التعامل مع الأحاديث المتشابهة من خلال كتابه "تكملة فتح الملهم" ➢ Muhammad Asaad & Fathiddin Beyanouni
12.10– 12.20 pm	Question & Answer Session
12.30 – 01.00 pm	**Negaraku dan Varsiti Kita** **Doa Recitation** **Welcoming Speech**: • Prof. Dato' Dr. Fariza Md Sham, FASc, Director, Institute of Islam Hadhari, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia • Prof. Dr. I-Wen Su, Chair, Department of Arabic Language and Culture, National Chengchi University (NCCU), Taiwan **Opening Speech:** • Prof. Dato' Dr. Wan Kamal Mujani, Deputy Vice Chancellor of Research and Innovation Affairs, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
01.00 – 2.00 pm	Break
Session 3 **Session Chair: Ts. Dr. Farah Ayuni Mohd Hatta**	
02.00 – 02.15 pm	**Paper 9:** An Analysis of Said Nursi's Contributions to the Revitalization of Islamic Civilization in the Modern Era ➢ Ali Aydogan
02.15 – 02.30 pm	**Paper 10:** The Role of Padjajaran Elites in the Islamization Process of the Sultanate of Banten ➢ Fahmi Irfani & Didin Saepudin
02.30 – 02.45 pm	**Paper 11:** The Impact of Crisis Leadership from the Islamic Perspective on Achieving Institutional Performance in the Ministry of Interior ➢ Ibrahim Mohammad Hassan Al-Dhahouri & Muhammad Zulkifli Abdul-Ghani
02.45 – 03.00 pm	**Paper 12:** Good Governance from the Islamic Perspective and its Applications in the Sultanate of Oman ➢ Ahmed Mahmood Hamdan Alfarsi; Muhammad Nazir Alias & Razaleigh Muhamat

03.00 – 03.15 pm	**Paper 13:** LOVE Uniting Muslim Ummah (LUMU) Among Different Political Backgrounds ➢ Syaidatun Nazirah Abu Zahrin
03.15 – 03.30 pm	**Paper 14:** Legal and Shariah Status of Robo Advisory Fintech in Islamic Digital Banking ➢ Nur Ailaa Borhan & Ruzian Markom
03.30 – 03.40 pm	Question & Answer Session

Session 4
Session Chair: Ms. Ifelda Nengsih

03.40 – 03.55 pm	**Paper 15:** The Impact of the Gaza Conflict on Public Perspectives ➢ Fariha Diyana Awang Ali
03.55 – 04.10 pm	**Paper 16:** The Role of Messianic Kabbalah in the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict: A Historical Perspective of Resources Management in the Concept of Redemption (Tikun) and the Use of Force for Peace. ➢ Elsayed M. A. Amin & Ahmed Youssef
04.10 – 04.25 pm	**Paper 17:** Bridging Faith and Politics: Quranic Perspectives on Palestine in the Context of Geopolitical Sustainability ➢ Muhammad Zulkifli Nor Azib
04.25 – 04.40 pm	**Paper 18:** Impact of Boycott of Israel on Market Value Companies Supporting Israel in Indonesia Using Composite Indices ➢ Ifelda Nengsih; Yeni Oktaviani & Wahyu Mustika Rani
04.40 – 04.55 pm	**Paper 19:** <div dir="rtl">ازدواجية معايير الدول الغربية تجاه قضية فلسطين: دراسة نقدية</div> ➢ Mohamed Mursaleen Mohamed Ismail
04:55 – 5.05 pm	Question & Answer Session

27th February 2024 (Tuesday)	
TIME **Malaysian Time**	**ACTIVITY**

Session 5
Session Chair: Dr. Norshariani Abd Rahman

09.00 – 09.15 am	**Paper 20:** Obligations of the Seller and Buyer in E-commerce Contracts: An Analysis Accordance with International Legislation ➢ Khalid Khalfan Muslem Salim Al Maamari
09.15 – 9.30 am	**Paper 21:** Judicial Oversight of Arbitration in Administrative Disputes ➢ Hilal Hamed Hilal Alqassabi & Ahmad Irdha Mokhtar
09.30 - 09.45 am	**Paper 22:** Spyware in Intelligence Espionage Operations as a Threat to the State ➢ Deky Rosdiana
09.45- 10.00 am	**Paper 23:** Demographic, Psychographic and Psychological Characteristics of Scammer Victims in Malaysia: Are You the Next Target? ➢ Mohd Sobhi Ishak; Azizah Sarkowi & Zafari Zulkifli

10.00 – 10.15 am	**Paper 24:** Bridging the Gap: Machine Learning Solutions for Improving Online Affordable Housing Sales ➤ Sathees Balachandru, Ahmad Firdhaus Arham, Muhammad Firdaus Aziz & Jamsari Alias
10.15 – 10.30 am	**Paper 25:** Fintech Adoption to Promote Islamic Fashion Industry in Indonesia; Deplhi-ANP-BOCR Approach. ➤ Abrista Devi & Kholil Nawawi
10.30– 10.40 am	Question & Answer Session
Session 6 **Session Chair: Ms. Noor Amila Abdul Halim**	
10.40 – 10.55 am	**Paper 26:** The Relationship Between Religion and Environmental: A Scoping Review ➤ Muhammad Hannan Sayuti; Lim Kar Keng & Mashitoh Yaacob
10.55 – 11.10 am	**Paper 27:** The Role of the Green Mosque in Klang Valley for Climate Change Mitigation ➤ Norshariani Abd Rahman
11.10 – 11.25 am	**Paper 28:** Proposed Model for Improving the Attitude and Willingness of Malaysians to Pay for Dengue Vaccine ➤ Ahmad Firdhaus Arham; Latifah Amin; Noor Sharizad Rusly; Mashitoh Yaacob; Zurina Mahadi; Mohd Istajib Mokhtar & Wardah Mustafa Din
11:25 – 11.40 am	**Paper 29:** Coping Strategies Utilized by Depressed Adolescents Addicted to Social Media: A Systematic Review ➤ Noor Amila Abdul Halim; Fariza Md Sham & Mohd Al-Adib Samuri
11.40 – 11.55 am	**Paper 30:** Community Knowledge and Determinants of Conventional and Traditional Medicine Utilization: Preliminary Study ➤ Yusnaini Md Yusoff; Nurul Hanis Aminuddin Jafry; Azlan Abdul Rahim; Nur Anis Izzati Rozman; Nur Adrianisa Syafiqa Mohd Aderi; Nur Rabiatul Najwa Azri; Rabiatul Adawiyah Abdul Aziz; Anis Munirah Mustapha; Balqis Aqilah Nor Anas; Nik Ilya Suhana Nik Azni; Nurnajwa Saidin; Amirul Khairi Azlan; Esmaliana Mohamad & Wardah Mustafa Din
11.55 am – 12.10 pm	**Paper 31:** Cultural Resilience and Conflict Ressolution: Learning from Sunni - Shia and Sunni-Ahmadiyah in Indonesia ➤ Devi Tri indriasari
12.10 – 12.25 pm	**Paper 32:** Understanding Differences of Converts Towards Malay Community Culture Based on Demographics in Selangor ➤ Nor Ain Balqhis Mohamad Razif; Razaleigh Muhamat @ Kawangit; 'Adawiyah Ismail & Fariza Md Sham
12.25 – 12.40 pm	**Paper 33:** Towards a Proposed Model to Activate the Role of Family Guidance Institutions in Overcoming Family Problems in the United Arab Emirates ➤ Aisha Abdulla Alhaosani & Aminuddin Basir Ahmed
12.40 – 12.50 pm	Question & Answer Session

Session 7 **Session Chair: Mr. Mohd Nazmi Mohd Khalli**	
12.50 – 01.05 pm	**Paper 34:** Masjid from the History to the Century: A Perspective from Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) ➢ Mohd Nazmi Mohd Khalli; Mohd Farid Mohd Sharif & Noor Shakirah Mat Akhir
01.05 – 01.20 pm	**Paper 35:** Issues and Challenges in Current Burial Practices for Muslim Cemeteries in Malaysia ➢ Wan Fathul Hakim Bin W Zamri; Muhammad Zul Fahmie Bin Azman; Azhari Shamsudeen & Muhamad Faiz Md Din
01.20 – 01.35 pm	**Paper 36:** The Role of Human Resources Management in Achieving Employee Satisfaction in Government Institutions in the Emirate of Ajman ➢ Mohammed Rashed Ghanem Alasr Almatrooshi; Abu Dardaa Mohamad & Fariza Md Sham
01:35 – 01.50 pm	**Paper 37:** Analysis of Human Capital Indicators in Achieving Sustainable Development in the United Arab Emirates ➢ Mariam Mohamed K. Rashid Al Blooshi; Muhammad Hilmi Jalil & Abu Dardaa Mohamad
01.50- 02.05 pm	**Paper 38**: The Impact of Risk Management on the Performance of Construction Projects ➢ Hamad Saleh Mofleh Alshehhi; Roziah Sidik @ Mat Sidek & Ermy Azziaty Rozali
02.05 – 02.20 pm	**Paper 39:** Suspending the Implementation of Administrative Decisions: Balancing Individual Interests and Administrative Efficiency. ➢ Asad Rashid Nasser Alriyami & Mohd Izhar Ariff Mohd Kashim
02.20 – 02.35 pm	**Paper 40:** Assessment of Competencies of BIM Personnel for Implementing the Scan-to-BIM Workflow ➢ Muhamad Afiqzie Duasa
02.35 – 2.45 pm	Question & Answer Session
Session 8 **Session Chair: Dr. Nurul Hafizah Mohd Nor**	
02.45 – 03.00 pm	**Paper 41:** Unraveling Post-COVID Pedagogical Landscape: Analyzing Educational Challenges and Consequences ➢ Nur Yasmin Khairani & Harwati Hashim
03:00 – 03.15 pm	**Paper 42:** Teaching Arabic Rhetoric to Non-native Speakers: Solutions and Challenges for Arabic Postgraduate Students in the Department of Arabic, Sultan Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah International Islamic University as Models. ➢ Ragab Ibrahim Ahmed Awad; Mohd Syauqi Arshad & Nurul Izzatie Aziz
03.15 – 03.30 pm	**Paper 43:** Vocational Training Policy and its Impact on Improving Employee Efficiency in the Emirates: The Perspective of the National Vocational Qualifications Framework ➢ Ahmed Abdullah Al-Shehhi & Muhammad Hilmi Jalil

03.30 – 03.45 pm	**Paper 44:** Developing Digital Visual Literacy-Based Materials for Arabic Speaking Skill ➤ Hajar Nurma Wachidah; Fariza Md Sham; Justsinta Sindi Alivi; Siti Seituni & Muntaha
03.45 – 04:00 pm	**Paper 45:** The Use of *Plotagon* as a Creative Media in Teaching Islamic Education ➤ Justsinta Sindi Alivi & Hajar Nurma Wachidah
04.00 – 04:15 pm	**Paper 46:** Postgraduate Studies in Molecular Medicine in Malaysia: Challenges and Future Perspective ➤ Nor Azian Abdul Murad; Chin Siok Fong & Rahman Jamal
04.15 – 04.30 pm	**Paper 47:** Graduates on Time (GOT) for Postgraduate Studies in Molecular Medicine: Challenges and Recommendations ➤ Nor Azian Abdul Murad & Chin Siok Fong
04.30 – 04.40 pm	Question & Answer Session
04.40 pm	**Closing Ceremony** **Doa Recitation** **Closing Remark:** • Prof. Sr Ts. Dr. Adi Irfan Che Ani, Dean, School of Liberal Studies, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia

ABSTRACT

Al-Farabi's Insights on Linguistic Evidence Selection in Comparison with Grammarians' Approaches

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Abstract

Researchers have shown interest in the text presented by Abu Nasr Al-Farabi (260 AH = 874 AD) in his book titled "Kitab al-Alfaz wal-Huruf". This text is often referred to as Al-Farabi's Document on the Sources of Language Acquisition among many scholars. The significance of this text lies in Al-Farabi's description of the methodology adopted by grammarians in citing the speech of Arabs to establish grammatical and morphological rules, which were then recorded in their grammatical books. From Al-Farabi's text, it is understood that grammarians cited poetic evidences from specific tribes because their language was less influenced by non-Arabic elements. Conversely, they excluded tribes that resided near areas with non-Arabic influences, leading to the corruption of their language. This approach is known as the geographical criterion for citing Arab speech. This study aims to uncover the extent to which grammarians considered the geographical criterion set by Al-Farabi for language acquisition. It is anticipated that Al-Farabi based this criterion on the methodology adopted and followed by grammarians in their works. The study will attempt to verify the validity of this criterion by examining the grammarians' methodology in citing evidences in their books, particularly focusing on the book of Sibawayh. His work, being one of the earliest in grammar and a model for subsequent grammarians, is often referred to as "Quran of Grammar".

Islam and Sustainability: Some Thoughts on the Geopolitical Issues and Challenges

Zaid Ahmad

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Penyelidik Bersekutu, Pusat Dialog Peradaban, Universiti Malaya

Abstract

This paper dwells on two major phrases namely Islam and sustainability, and geopolitical issues and challenges. Islam is a religion that promotes principles of sustainability under the pretexts of justice, environmental stewardship, economic fairness as well as overall human well-being. These grounds align very closely with sustainability goals. Concepts such as khalifah (vicegerent) ubudiyyah (servitude) and tawhid (unity) emphasise the connection of all creatures and living beings, and the responsibility of human beings to protect and care for His ecosystem and environment. As a matter of fact, many Muslim countries are blessed with rich natural resources such as oil, gas, minerals, etc. This natural richness would potentially be turned into economic growth and prosperity. Hence, the question of balancing the desire to exploit these resources for economic progress and monetary gain with the need to uphold principles of sustainability, is certainly a tough challenge. At the same time, geopolitical factors, such as tensions and conflicts between countries, might potentially obstruct efforts to promote sustainability. Political instability, conflicts and weak governance for example would undermine and impede the sustainable development agenda. Addressing these challenges requires more than mere diplomatic efforts. It needs to be holistically incorporated with other initiatives including peacebuilding programmes, governance reform, institutional and capacity building, fostering international cooperation and mobilizing resources, guided by principles of equity, justice, and moderation (wasatiyyah). Collaboration, dialogue, diplomacy and transnational discourse are equally important in dealing with the complex geopolitical challenges and advancing sustainable development.

Islam and the Challenge of Managing Religious Diversity in Southeast Asia Contextualizing the Discourse of Fiqh al-Ta'ayush and 'Fikih Kebhinekaan' in Malaysia and Indonesia

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Abstract

In response to contemporary issues, especially those related to citizenship, pluralism and interfaith relations, various discourses of Islamic thought have developed offering new perspectives in several parts of the Islamic world, including Indonesia and Malaysia. In Malaysia, there has developed in recent years what is known as *fiqh al-ta'āyush*, while in Indonesia there has been an evolving discourse of '*fikih kebhinekaan*' (the jurisprudence of diversity). On the surface, it appears that both the discourse of *fiqh al-ta'ayush* in Malaysia and '*fikih kebhinekaan*' in Indonesia use *fiqh* as a framework and paradigm in offering answers or responses to certain issues and challenges related to social interaction involving people of different religious, cultural and ethnic backgrounds to build a harmonious civic life. These two discourses also make diversity or pluralism a central issue and problem to be responded to or answered. It is interesting, however, to examine more deeply the extent to which these discourses have been negotiated and reconciled with the historical and socio-political contexts of religious-state relations in these two countries. This paper seeks to examine the philosophical and intellectual foundations of these two emerging discourses and the extent to which they have been constructed and developed within the historical and contemporary configuration of religion-state relations in these two countries. It will argue that while the two discourses share some fundamental normative bases, there some nuances in their take on several specific issues, especially when it comes to the intricate question of how to strike the balance between accommodating religious pluralism and maintaining religious orthodoxy due to the distinct configuration of religion-state relations in these two multi-religious societies.

The Interest of Scholars of Hadith in Reconciling Hadiths with *Shari'ah* Maxims: The Maxim of (*Lā Tazir Wāzirah Wizr Ukhrā*) as a Model

Muhammad Adib Md. Idris, Fathiddin Mhd. Abdullah Beyanouni & Lilly Suzana Haji Shamsu

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Abstract

Shari'ah maxims are universal Shari'ah rulings that can be applied to all issues related to them, and the scholars of Hadith had a special interest in them especially in the area of understanding Prophetic Hadiths and criticizing its narrations. This article aims to define Shari'ah maxims generally, and the maxim of (Lā Tazir Wāzirah Wizr Ukhrā) specifically, and also to manifest the interest of scholars of Hadith in reconciling between Prophetic Hadiths and this Quranic maxim through their scholarly works especially in the books of Hadiths commentaries. This article utilizes utilized two main methods, which are; the inductive method to follow through the scholars of Hadith practical applications in reconciling between the Prophetic Hadiths and the maxim of (Lā Tazir Wāzirah Wizr Ukhrā) and to refute the contradiction that may appear between the two; and the analytical method to study their opinions and methods in this particular field. The article had demonstrated the interest of the scholars of Hadith in refuting the contradiction between the Hadiths and this maxim and point out the efforts of Hadith scholars in asserting congruency and harmony between the two through interpreting those Hadiths and averting from their contradicting literal meaning. It also had explained the effect of this maxim in halting the acceptance of some Hadith narrations when the contradiction is certain and cannot be reconciled.

Jurisprudential Rullings on Preserving the Secrets of Private Life from the Perspective of Maqasid Shariah

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Abstract

Attacking a person's private life is considered a sin and leads to a felony that requires punishment, out of respect for human rights. Accordingly, legal means were approved to protect and preserve the secrets of private life. The researcher notes that the texts of the Qur'an and Sunnah are concerned with preserving the secrets of a person's private life because secrets constitute a necessary requirement for the stability of life and the preservation of human dignity sought by the Maqasid Shariah. This research aims to clarify the texts of the Qur'an and Sunnah regarding preserving the secrets of private life. The researcher follows the descriptive approach by rooting the issues, in an attempt to study and analyze them to understand their framework and concept in a scientific and systematic way. Also, the analytical approach involves studying and analyzing issues and interpreting them to reach real results for a clear understanding of the subject. The research reached the Qur'anic and Prophetic legal perception of the proper means of preserving the secrets of a person's private life, which include, firstly: it commanded covering the private parts and taking care of the privacy of the body, secondly: it commanded respecting the sanctity of the secrets of the home, thirdly: it commanded the importance and necessity of protecting correspondence and conversations from eavesdropping and spying on their content. Fourth: It was forbidden to torture the accused to extract information and secrets from him.

Reinterpretation of the Meaning of Surah An-Nur Verses 32-33 Using Motivational Drive Theory
(Study of the Interpretation of the Qur'an Through David Mc Clelland's Thought Approach)

Muhammad Alfreda Daib Insan Labib, Anggi Radar Bintara, Ilham Syamsul, Ahmad Amiruddin Priyatmaja & Fajriyaturrohmah

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Abstract

This article discusses the interpretation of Surah An-Nur verses 32-33 in the contemporary context using a psychological approach. The study in the discussion will be carried out by providing a focus on marriage as a motivation for achievement, affiliation and power, so that the implications of marriage can be brought to the level of the social realm of society. Marriage in a sense *mitisāqan qhalīza* What God promises will bring sufficiency in life, of course it doesn't just come without effort. This is where the drive motivation theory comes into play. The research method used in this paper is descriptive analysis, namely by describing a collection of data that has been collected and then analyzed to achieve the purpose of the research. The interpretation method is *taḥlīli* cum maudhu'i, namely analytical interpretation but still within thematic corridors. The three basic questions in this paper are, 1). What are the verses in the Qur'an that have a correlation with the marriage verses an-Nur 32-33. 2). How can marriage be used as motivation to improve the quality of achievement, affiliation and power? 3). What are the implications of marriage for an individual? The results of the discussion of this paper are, 1). Several classifications of verses related to marriage include the command to marry, the priority of marriage, criteria for marriage, and the interpretation of marriage. 2). Marriage can make a person have drastically increased responsibilities both towards themselves and their family members. 3). Marriage brings feelings and psychological burdens that can trigger an individual's motivational drive.

Philosophical Perspective Reading of I'timânî by Thaha Abdurrahman

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Abstract

Human Ideas since long time until now focused their attention on saving the environment. This situation can be seen in the cooperation between human beings and the nature, at the same time human beings were searching for concrete answers for a lot of questions that related to nature phenomenon which include discipline, harmony and nature's harmony in one aspect, and its positive and negative effect toward human beings life whether individuals or collective at another aspect. Far from older times intellectuals' serious observation, and now the attention is toward the integration and the interaction of nature elements and its effect on the lives and ideas of human beings. But, as a matter of fact, Aristotle theory of wisdom and Immanuel Kant theory of ethics of duties and William James theory of ethics of utilities are unable to fathom the questions of environment and human beings in the modern world. A lot of challenges facing the development of sense of consciousness and its relation of human beings domination of nature. Although the domination and the damage that caused by human beings toward nature has a bad consequences to human beings, other creatures and also the damage of lives surrounding human beings themselves. Here, we can see the importance of Taha Abdurrahman philosophy that could be used to understand the relationship between human beings and nature. This research based on qualitative approach which used bibliography. The data that being utilized are bibliography that include classic and contemporary literatures, scientific research as well as some documents deal with the policies that related to global environmental changes. The result of this research will indicate that the philosophy of I'timânî would be able to play a great and central role in insuring environment observation and rebuilt again the cooperation between human beings and nature on the frame work of *amânah* on which nature is a mandate of Allah to human beings, and it is not a relation characterized by *amah* which enslaved nature that should be exploited without caring about the aspects of spiritual, ethical social and nature's ethics.

Religious Extremism from the Perspective of Salaf al-Saleh with a Focus on the Munasahah of Wahb Ibn Munabbih

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Abstract

This study delves into the phenomenon of religious extremism through the lens of the Salaf al-Sāleh perspective, with a primary focus on the concept of munāṣaḥah as elucidated by Wahb ibn Munabbih. Salaf al-Ṣāleh refers to the early generations of the Islamic community, regarded as the primary source of inspiration for understanding true Islam. The munāṣaḥah of Wahb ibn Munabbih, as comprehended from his teachings, encompasses a series of efforts to preserve the integrity and purity of Islamic teachings. This research critically examines Wahb ibn Munabbih's views on preventing religious extremism through the implementation of his concept of munāṣaḥah, emphasizing values such as simplicity, tolerance, and a balanced understanding of religious teachings. In this context, an in-depth investigation is conducted through the analysis of classical texts related to Wahb ibn Munabbih's thoughts. A profound analysis of his perspective through munāṣaḥah provides insights into how Salaf al-Ṣāleh, particularly Wahb ibn Munabbih, perceived and responded to acts of religious extremism within the societal context of their time. The study's findings indicate that Wahb ibn Munabbih's munāṣaḥah not only emphasizes the preservation of teachings but also instills values of justice, tolerance, and mutual understanding among the Islamic community. By encapsulating teachings that advocate simplicity and avoidance of religious extremism, Wahb ibn Munabbih offers practical guidance that can be easily and effectively implemented by individuals or communities in their daily lives. This guidance aims to address and prevent the spread of religious extremism. The implications of this research are anticipated to contribute to efforts in understanding and combating religious extremism by extracting wisdom from the intellectual legacy of Salaf al-Ṣāleh.

السنن الكونية في فهم شمولية القرآن الكريم والسنة النبوية لتصور عوامل الاستدامة الدائمة المناخية

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Abstract

إن لمفهوم التنمية المستدامة الإسلامية المستنبطة من القرآن الكريم والسنة النبوية هي الفلسفة الكونية في الحياة اليومية بفهم أكبر وأعمق لكل مشاكل التغير المناخي وخلق التوازنات الجوهرية الروحية في المظهر المادية، والذي يكون في النهاية تصوراً كاملاً إلى المبادئ الشمولية المترابطة الكونية في مواضيع التنمية المستدامة المتناسقة مع الدين والطبيعة والعلوم الاجتماعية والفطرة الكونية فهي مشتركة في العالم ومع جميع الناس لما يحيط بنا كما قال الله عز وجل ﴿ هُوَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ لَكُم مَّا فِي الْأَرْضِ جَمِيعًا﴾(القرآن، البقرة 1: 29) وأيضا في الآية أخرى ﴿والأرضَ مَدَدْنَاها وأَلْقَيْنَا فيهاَ رَواسِي وأَنْبَتْنَا فيها من كلِّ شيءٍ موزونٍ﴾ (القرآن، الحجر 15: 19) وبهذه الفهم يتعامل التصور الإسلامي مع إله موجود يدل خلقه على وجوده وأنه فعال لما يريد وتدل حركة هذا الكون الفسيح ودقة ما يجري فيه على إرادته العلية وقدرته التي يتصورها عقل وهذا ما يتصوره الإسلام الذي يفترق افتراقا رئيسيا مع تصور الحضارة الإنسانية

منهج الشيخ محمد تقي العثماني في التعامل مع الأحاديث المتشابهة من خلال كتابه "تكملة فتح الملهم"

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Abstract

يعد الشيخ محمد تقي العثماني من العلماء المعاصرين الذين ساهموا في خدمة صحيح الإمام مسلم، وله شرح مبسوط لهذا الكتاب القيم، سمّاه "تكملة فتح الملهم بشرح صحيح الإمام مسلم"، اعتنى فيه بشرح الأحاديث المتشابهة بشيء من التفصيل. ويهدف هذا البحث إلى إبراز منهج الشيخ وطريقته في بيان تلك الأحاديث المتشابهة، والتعرف على موقفه منها، مستفيدا من المنهج الوصفي التحليلي لتحقيق هذا الهدف. وقد توصل البحث تنوع طريقة الشيخ في التعامل مع المتشابهات، فكان يعرض اتجاهات أهل السنة والجماعة المتمثلة في التأويل والتفويض خلال شرح الأحاديث المتشابه، دون تعصب لرأي دون آخر، وقد اختار موقف التسليم والانقياد للنصوص الغيبة التي لا تخضع لموازين العقل ومقاييسه، لكنه لم يسلك مسلكا محددا في شرح أحاديث الصفات، فقد يرجح مذهب التفويض، وقد يميل إلى التأويل فيرجح أحد الآراء في تأويل الحديث، أو ينقد الآراء السابقة في تأويله، ويذكر توجيها آخر له.

An Analysis of Said Nursi's Contributions to the Revitalization of Islamic Civilization in the Modern Era

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Abstract

In the constantly changing context of the Islamic world in the modern era, some significant challenges emerge such as globalization, modernization, and secularization. These challenges pose a threat to the essence of Islamic civilizations and Muslim societies. They have already resulted in the weakening of traditional values, identity uncertainties, social conflicts, and a decline in the societal impact of Islam in the Muslim World. The main problem addressed in this study revolves around the multifaceted challenges faced by Islamic civilizations and Muslim societies in the modern context. The need to overcome these challenges has become imperative for the preservation of Islamic culture, societal stability, the conservation of moral values, and the development of social unity. Therefore, Muslim revivalists all over the world come up with recommendations to overcome the challenges of modernism. Said Nursi, a prominent figure in the contemporary era, plays a crucial role in revitalizing Islamic civilization for several reasons. First, he observed political and religious transformations during the late Ottoman Empire and the early Republic of Turkiye, particularly the dangers facing the Islamic civilization. Second, he was a very active Islamic scholar, who took some political steps for a period of time to achieve the revitalization of the Islamic civilization. During that period, he approached Sultan Abdulhamid II seeking support to establish a university that would integrate religious and scientific education. Unfortunately, this endeavor faced obstacles due to the political unrest the Sultan and the Empire were undergoing, compounded by the tumultuous years of the First World War. Finally, to actualize his vision of Islamic revitalization, besides spending his whole life for the sake of Allah SWT, he abandoned all his political affiliations, and suffered wars, exiles, and prisons in more than half of his lifetime. With this study, we aim to demonstrate Said Nursi's model of reforming society through an individual-focused revitalization method before general societal change. He offers potential solutions to contemporary problems, too. His theological faith-centered approach to individuals focuses on education, spiritual awareness, social cohesion, and the integration of science and Islamic principles, resulting in a comprehensive strategy for navigating contemporary challenges. Our aim in undertaking this analytical examination is not only to create a model of Nursi's revival of Islamic civilization but also to demonstrate his contemporary validity and the difference between the methods he followed from those of other revivalists.

The Role of Padjajaran Elites in the Islamization Process of the Sultanate of Banten

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Abstract

Banten is one of the regions that is quite well known for its religious identity and local culture. Behind the thick teachings of Islam in Banten, this area has long historical roots related to the process of Islamization. Banten is a country that is very rich in historical resources and has the peculiarity of being between two main traditions of the archipelago: Javanese tradition and Malay trading place tradition. This article aims to describe the role of the nobles of the Kingdom of Pajajaran in the ongoing process of Islamization in Banten. The research method used in this research uses a qualitative-descriptive historical approach. Manuscripts, chronicles, archives and documents are primary sources in reconstructing this research. The results of this research, among others, prove that the elite nobles of the Pajajaran kingdom played an active role in the process of Islamization in Banten. The gentle approach of the Islamization process with the central figures Syarif Hidayatullah, Maulana Hasanuddin, ki Agus Jo and Mas Jong played a significant role in Islamization so that Banten became one of the Islamic sultanates that played an important role in the archipelago of the 16th-18th centuries AD.

The Impact of Crisis Leadership from the Islamic Perspective on Achieving Institutional Performance in the Ministry of Interior

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Abstract

This study aims to demonstrate the impact of crisis management leadership on the institutional performance of the UAE Ministry of Interior during the Covid-19 crisis from an Islamic perspective. To achieve its research objective, the study relied on descriptive and analytical methods. The data was collected from a sample of (320) three hundred and twenty employees from the Ministry of Interior in the United Arab Emirates and was analyzed using the SPSS-25 program. The study reached a number of results, the most important of which is that crisis leadership. In institutional performance, there is a statistically significant relationship at the level of a significant statistical function, as the value of the calculated significance level was smaller than the significant significance level (0.05), and the level of awareness of the sample members regarding leadership of the crisis and its impact on business continuity in the Ministry of Interior during the Corona pandemic was high, with an arithmetic average of (3.62). The results also indicated that the impact of the Islamic perspective on business continuity management in the Ministry of Interior is represented by the findings of all crises that passed in the Islamic era, which were demonstrated through the management of these crises, especially the plague crisis, in which business continuity management demonstrated the effective impact on the continuity of service provision during pandemics. The study recommended that government institutions in the UAE must employ the Islamic model in crisis management, given the qualities employed by Islamic thought that must be present in a leader in order to manage the crisis in a pioneering and professional manner.

Good Governance from the Islamic Perspective and its Applications in the Sultanate of Oman

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Abstract

The Sultanate of Oman is considered one of the pioneering countries in the field of good governance, as its constitution affirmed the commitment to applying the principles of good governance in managing the country's affairs. In the context of the Sultanate's efforts towards achieving sustainable development, the problem of this research stems from the fact that it has become necessary to evaluate the extent to which national legislation is compatible with the requirements of good governance in accordance with global standards and principles approved by international institutions. As well as the extent of its compatibility with comprehensive Islamic principles of good governance, given that the Constitution of Oman explicitly states that Islam is the religion of the state and that Sharia is a main source of legislation. The research aims to analyze the legislative and institutional environment that supports the application of good governance principles in the Sultanate of Oman. The importance of this research is highlighted by the fact that it sheds light scientifically and systematically on the challenges facing the legislative and institutional system in the Sultanate of Oman, with the aim of providing practical recommendations and solutions to decision makers to bridge the gaps and activate the application of the principles of good governance. The study relied on the descriptive analytical approach through analyzing the state's basic law and related laws, such as the Council of Oman Law and the Financial and Administrative Control Law. The study concluded that the legislative and institutional system in the Sultanate of Oman constitutes a supportive environment for implementing the principles of good governance, by emphasizing these principles in the constitution and relevant laws, and by establishing institutional structures such as the National Center for Financial Information, the National Center for Statistics and Information, and the Oman Center for Governance and Sustainability. Which contributed to activating and consolidating the concepts of transparency, participation, justice and accountability.

LOVE Uniting Muslim Ummah (LUMU) Among Different Political Backgrounds

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Abstract

The power of love can make a great contribution and impact to humanity and the world at large. This article will discuss about love uniting Muslim Ummah (LUMU), and how to apply it among Muslims with different political backgrounds. LUMU is one of the Islamic education agenda to prepare the Muslims in term of knowledge, faith and practical activities in daily life. This conceptual paper will highlight on the importance of love in upholding the sovereignty of the Muslim kings, protection of the beloved land of Malaysia and the well being of the Ummah, through the worldly activities (*amal*) especially in the empowerment of Muslim political and economic conditions.

Legal and Shariah Status of Robo Advisory Fintech in Islamic Digital Banking

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Abstract

Technological innovation has altered every aspect of human existence including the intellectual and way of life. Financial robo-advisory technology is a new development in the financial product which relies on the use of algorithms. Various types of advanced technologies are used in financial robo-advisory to generate customer investment portfolios. In Malaysia, this technology is currently being offered on the robo- advisory platform. Nevertheless, there are no organized governance, legal and Shariah framework on the application of robo-advisory technology in the financial industry. Consequently, this study will further discuss the concept of financial robo- advisory technology, the status of the law, and the principles of Shariah along with its suggestions to improve the existing legal and Shariah framework. This is an exploratory studies which utilizes the content analysis. The data collected from the library and internet such as journals, articles, textbooks and guidelines including those of Bank Negara Malaysia as well as the Securities Commission Malaysia. The study found that financial robo-advisory technology is governed by the Securities Commission and Bank Negara Malaysia. The financial robo-advisory technology is also Shariah-compliant because its application is in line with the Maqasid Shariah as a catalyst for social welfare in terms of financial inclusion. It is recommended that the two-tier regulatory mechanism covering the technology and the shariah monitoring being implemented to ensure a smooth.

The Impact of the Gaza Conflict on Public Perspectives

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Abstract

This research addresses "The Impact of the Gaza Conflict on Public Perspectives," to investigate the extent of public awareness and knowledge regarding the conflict. Employing a survey methodology adopted from the Doha Institute for Graduate Studies, the study aims to gather 385 public opinions of Subang Jaya residents to explore personal experiences, narratives, and nuanced perspectives that shape the broader public understanding of the Gaza conflict. A descriptive analysis of survey responses and demographic data aims to reveal nuanced patterns in public awareness and knowledge, providing in-depth, localized insights into how the Gaza conflict shapes the perspectives of the Subang Jaya community. The findings of this research are anticipated to inform policymakers, educators, and the wider community about the existing gaps in public knowledge and awareness related to the Gaza conflict.

The Role of Messianic Kabbalah in the Palestinian-Israeli Conflict: A Historical Perspective on the Concept of Redemption (Tikun) and the Use of Force for Peace

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Abstract

The proliferation of e-commerce has transformed traditional modes of trade, necessitating a comprehensive examination of the obligations imposed on both sellers and buyers within this digital realm. This academic study delves into the intricate landscape of e-commerce contracts, focusing on the obligations delineated by international legislation. The seller's obligations in e-commerce contracts extend beyond traditional commercial transactions, encompassing digital aspects that highlight the uniqueness of online commerce. Internationally, agreements such as the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG) play a pivotal role in shaping the obligations of sellers. This analysis explores the implications of such conventions on e-commerce, emphasizing the need for standardization and harmonization of rules governing all forms of contracts across borders. Concurrently, the study scrutinizes the responsibilities of buyers in e-commerce transactions. International legislation provides a framework for consumer protection, outlining the rights and expectations of buyers engaged in online commerce. The study further investigates the impact of conventions like the Consumer Rights Directive in the Sultanate of Oman and its equivalents globally, shedding light on the rights conferred upon the buyers in the digital marketplace. Furthermore, the study elucidates the challenges and nuances associated with enforcing obligations in cross-border e-commerce transactions. The complexities arising from jurisdictional disparities and varying legal frameworks necessitate a slightly different approach to dispute resolution. Hence the role of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and the potential for a unified international e-commerce dispute resolution framework are explored within this context. In conclusion, this study attempts to integrate the multifaceted obligations of sellers and buyers in e-commerce contracts, dissecting the influence of international legislation on shaping these roles. The study contributes to the ongoing discourse surrounding the legal dynamics of e-commerce, offering insights that are crucial for policymakers, legal practitioners, and businesses navigating the evolving landscape of global digital trade.

Bridging Faith and Politics: Quranic Perspectives on Palestine in the Context of Geopolitical Sustainability

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Abstract

Cemeteries hold profound importance in the Islamic tradition, serving as sacred grounds where the deceased are respectfully laid to rest following religious rites. In Islam, burial is considered a solemn obligation, and cemeteries provide a designated space for this purpose. In recent years, due to population growth and economic development, many problems have arisen in the burial practices. The shortage of burial space is one of the many issues resulting from rapid urbanization in developing Asian countries, including Malaysia. Based on the Federal Territory Islamic Religious Department (JAWI) information, 70% of the available spaces from the 29 Islamic Cemeteries have been occupied in the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur. Although the relative duration of the vacant space of the graveyard is still plentiful, there are concerns about the lack of waqf land to be used as a cemetery for decades. In addition to the aforementioned issue, there seems to be a problem with the cemetery database on the website. The status of the system database for cemeteries in Malaysia, particularly those under the Islamic Religious Department, remains unclear. Furthermore, the gravedigger factor where the lack of attraction of digging and burying jobs to the younger generation and the limited number of grave diggers. Most of the grave diggers involved with the burials are elderly. The last issue involving the tools used by the gravediggers is still the traditional way which involves hoes, shovels, shovel baskets, and others. Grave digging work is still traditionally carried out using hoes by grave diggers aged around 40 years and over with the majority of them being elderly senior citizens. Thus, this paper reviews problems arising from the traditional practices of Muslim burial and raises other important issues and challenges. This paper will also provide some recommendations that can be applied to counter the existing issues.

Impact of Boycott of Israel on Market Value Companies Supporting Israel in Indonesia Using Composite Indices

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Abstract

The genocide launched by Israel against Palestine has invited a response from all people in the world. The reason for fighting terrorists (Hamas) by Israel is the justification for them to attack Palestine without mercy because their victims are toddlers, children, and women who do not take up arms at all. The reaction carried out by the world community to defend Palestine is to boycott Israel and in Indonesia it is also followed by the issuance of MUI Fatwa No. 83 of 2023 concerning support for the Palestinian cause. One of the boycott actions carried out is not to buy products produced directly by Israel or by countries that are supporters of genocide carried out by Israel and also on local companies but shareholders are supporters of Israel. Several Israeli supporting companies market their products to various parts of the world with a franchise pattern or cooperate with local companies. In Indonesia, 11 companies house Israeli-supporting products whose shares have been sold on the stock exchange. As a country with a majority Muslim population and also pro-Palestinian, the boycott movement of Israel will certainly affect the share prices of companies supporting Israel because investors tend to see boycott actions as a risk that causes low bargaining value of company shares in the capital market. The purpose of this study was to find out the impact of the boycott of Israel on the selling price of shares of companies supporting Israel in Indonesia. This research is quantitative type where the calculation of the impact of stock prices is measured using the index composite method. The results of the assessment using the Composite Index obtained a ranking of companies that are highly affected from the ranks of 1 to 11 which are assessed based on their stock prices, namely: PT. Garuda Food Putra Jaya Tbk, PT. Mayora Indah Tbk, Kalbe Farma Tbk, PT. Gudang Garam Tbk, Sidomuncul Tbk, PT. Mitra Adiperkasa Tbk, Indofood Sukses Makmur Tbk, PT. Fast Food Indonesia Tbk, PT. Unilever Indonesia Tbk, PT. Sari Melati Kencana Tbk, PT. Aksha Wira International Tbk.

ازدواجية معايير الدول الغربية تجاه قضية فلسطين: دراسة نقدية

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Abstract

إن الدول الغربية التي كانت ولا زالت تدعي أنها دول حضارات وراعيات لحقوق الإنسان ومهتمة بقضايا المرأة والأطفال، ومحاربة الإرهاب والاحتلال والمحافظة على السلام والأمن الإقليمي والعالمي ولكننا وجدناها عكس ما كانت تدعيها تجاه قضية فلسطين وما يحدث للمرأة الفلسطينية وأطفالها في حرب إسرائيل ضد دولة فلسطين في عصرنا الحاضر. يهدف هذا البحث إلى توضيح أيدلوجيات الدول الغربية وكراهيتها للإسلام عموما كما يتطرق إلى اهتمام الدول الغربية بقضايا الدول غير الإسلامية وعدم اهتمامها بقضايا الدول العربية والإسلامية خصوصا. يتناول البحث قيام الدول الغربية بإنشاء دولة إسرائيل في أرض فلسطين تحت اسم "وعد بلفور" بعد سقوط الخلافة العثمانية وتسهيل جميع الطرق لليهود المهاجرين من الدول الغربية واستيطانهم في أرض فلسطين كما يتعرض إلى الطرق والوسائل التي ساعدت هذه الدول الغربية لتأسيس دولة إسرائيل في أرض فلسطين. يقوم البحث بتسليط الضوء على مناقشة ازدواجية معايير الدول الغربية في قضية فلسطين وسلب حقوق أهلها وطردهم من بلدهم الذي ولدوا وعاشوا فيها وذلك بمساعدة إسرائيل بجميع الوسائل المتاحة لهم وذلك باسم الدفاع عن النفس. يسلك هذا البحث المنهج التحليلي والنقدي معتمدا على الكتب والمقالات ذات الصلة بازدواجية معايير الدول الغربية تجاه قضية فلسطين المحتلة. وقد خلص البحث إلى أن الدول الغربية مستمرة في عدائها للإسلام والمسلمين عموما وإلى أهل فلسطين خصوصا. وأن الدول الغربية هي السبب الرئيسي بإنشاء دولة إسرائيل في فلسطين وما يحدث لأهل فلسطين من قتل وتشريد وهدم للمساجد والجامعات في يومنا هذا. يوصي الباحث على أن يكون هناك أبحاث تتقصى الحقائق لما حصل ويحصل للفلسطينيين من قتل وسلب لحقوقهم وأراضيهم من عام 1948م حتى يومنا هذا خصوصا بعد طوفان الأقصى.

Obligations of the Seller and Buyer in E-commerce Contracts: An Analysis in Accordance with International Legislation

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Abstract

The proliferation of e-commerce has transformed traditional modes of trade, necessitating a comprehensive examination of the obligations imposed on both sellers and buyers within this digital realm. This academic study delves into the intricate landscape of e-commerce contracts, focusing on the obligations delineated by international legislation. The seller's obligations in e-commerce contracts extend beyond traditional commercial transactions, encompassing digital aspects that highlight the uniqueness of online commerce. Internationally, agreements such as the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (CISG) play a pivotal role in shaping the obligations of sellers. This analysis explores the implications of such conventions on e-commerce, emphasizing the need for standardization and harmonization of rules governing all forms of contracts across borders. Concurrently, the study scrutinizes the responsibilities of buyers in e-commerce transactions. International legislation provides a framework for consumer protection, outlining the rights and expectations of buyers engaged in online commerce. The study further investigates the impact of conventions like the Consumer Rights Directive in the Sultanate of Oman and its equivalents globally, shedding light on the rights conferred upon the buyers in the digital marketplace. Furthermore, the study elucidates the challenges and nuances associated with enforcing obligations in cross-border e-commerce transactions. The complexities arising from jurisdictional disparities and varying legal frameworks necessitate a slightly different approach too dispute resolution. Hence the role of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and the potential for a unified international e-commerce dispute resolution frameworks are explored within this context. In conclusion, this study attempts to integrate the multifaceted obligations of sellers and buyers in e-commerce contracts, dissecting the influence of international legislation on shaping these roles. The study contributes to the ongoing discourse surrounding the legal dynamics of e-commerce, offering insights that are crucial for policymakers, legal practitioners, and businesses navigating the evolving landscape of global digital trade.

Judicial Oversight of Arbitration in Administrative Disputes

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Abstract

There is always a need to find satisfactory and effective methods for resolving disputes between individuals in order to preserve the stability of dealings, the security of societies, and the security of individuals. Arbitration occupies an important place in settling disputes between dealers because of the justice it achieves outside the framework of the state's judicial system, in addition to preserving for the dealers the confidentiality of their dealings. However, arbitration, whether institutional or individual, is subject to the judicial oversight prior to arbitration in the application of the preventive role of the judiciary or subsequent to it in application of the remedial role of the judiciary as an additional guarantee to oversight the integrity of the arbitrator's work in accordance with certain controls. Whereas individuals and institutions have increased their tendency towards arbitration as an alternative way to settle and resolve disputes arising between them, they have increased their tendency towards judiciary demanding to implement judicial oversight of the arbitrator's work. Some problems have arisen to which the research had to be directed to produce results that achieve the purpose of the emergence of arbitration. In light of the foregoing, I made this research and this was its title highlighting the remedial role of the judiciary represented in the judicial oversight subsequent to the arbitration in administrative disputes and the attitude of jurisprudence for it and the controls of this oversight and its limits, tools, and forms. I reviewed in it some of the problems that arise when the judiciary exercises this oversight and the rulings and principles reached by the Omani judiciary through the published ones by the Administrative Court, as well as the attitude of some comparative judicial systems as well as legislations in some Arab countries using the most prominent references issued in this field.

Spyware in Intelligence Espionage Operations as a Threat to the State

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Abstract

The development of globalization has changed the pattern of war from conventional military power with trained soldiers and sophisticated weaponry to non-military state power through cultural, economic, political, and technological aspects. Warfare now dominantly utilizes technological sophistication or cyber warfare, posing a threat to national security, sovereignty, and resilience in the virtual world. This article uses a qualitative approach that refers to the meaning, concept, definition, characteristics, metaphor, symbol, and description of a qualitative study, conducted through examining various social arrangements and groups or individuals in a social setting. The data collection technique used here is only a literature review or a descriptive review of previous research sources and other secondary data. In terms of Cyber Espionage issues, updating the law can be a step towards providing a legal basis for law enforcement against Cyber Espionage perpetrators as a legal breakthrough to ensnare the perpetrators. Cyber intelligence's role as a "new" form in the governance of national intelligence can become clearer and avoid potential issues. The world of cyber is threatened by attacks that come from various directions, such as viruses, hacking from individuals or groups who are not responsible, because it is so difficult to identify the cyber attacker. Cyber attacks happen because of the complexity of the cyber world, making it difficult to contain its development. Infrastructure development can also be disrupted by cyber attacks, as all activities are now connected to a network to facilitate work that previously used conventional methods. Attention to these issues should be accompanied by solutions in preparing competent human resources, infrastructure, funds, and technology to make cyber intelligence an asset for national and state security. Cyber media has vulnerabilities that can be manipulated to threaten national security. Therefore, the government needs to take appropriate steps to prevent cyberspace from becoming a threat to national security.

Demographic, Psychographic, and Psychological Characteristics of Scammer Victims in Malaysia: Are You the Next Target?

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Abstract

Scamming has become an escalating societal issue with the increasing use of communication technology worldwide. In Malaysia, the advent of 5G technology in smartphones has integrated banking and financial applications with online transactions and social interactions, aiming to simplify the daily lives of the community rise the issues. However, the rapid pace of this technology correlates negatively with the generation of technological knowledge regarding its usage and management in society. Consequently, the number of scammer victims is on the rise daily in Malaysia. This paper focuses on the demographics, psychographic and psychological characteristics of scammer victims based on reported cases in the mass media. Understanding these traits of scammer victims can reveal trends and real causes that make individuals susceptible to falling prey. Content analysis methode is employed to examine online media reports spanning from 2021 to 2024, describing these traits of scammer victims. The analysis reveals that the majority of scammer victims share common demographic features: Malay ethnicity, female, aged between 21-40 years, private sector executive employees, as well as senior citizens, retirees, and individuals with financial means. Psychographic characteristics involve traits of being gullible, greedy, panicky, fearful, indifferent to current issues, and having a laid-back attitude. Psychological characteristics of scammer victims include an inability to control emotions, a willingness to help, a friendly nature, and close family ties. The study results indicate that scammer victims are easily deceived through a combination of various techniques involving all three demographic, psychographic, and psychological characteristics. In conclusion, recognizing, controlling, and eliminating external influence is key to avoiding becoming the next victim of scammers. A culturally grounded identity stemming from a strong religious foundation will help individuals maintain resilience in overcoming the constant threat posed by scammers preying on their vulnerabilities.

Bridging the Gap: Machine Learning Solutions for Improving Online Affordable Housing Sales

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Abstract

The pandemic phase of the covid 19 epidemic, especially in 2021, shows a quite drastic transition in most service sectors in Malaysia from face-to-face services to online services, including the affordable housing sector. After this transition took place, most housing agencies in Malaysia implemented home sales services online. This is also in line with YES Empire Sdn Bhd's housing agency which uses an online service called Customer Relation Management (CRM) which stores client purchase data for documentation and reference purposes in the future. Data from CRM shows that only 0.026% of the 90 000 registered clients successfully bought an affordable house with this company. This explains the research gap where the number of clients who buy affordable homes online is less than clients who do not buy or continue the home buying process. Therefore, this study aims to provide solutions and improvements in this system by identifying the characteristics of client profiles that are likely to buy affordable homes online with YES Empire Sdn Bhd. This study has used machine learning methods to determine the profile characterization of clients who deal online with this company. Therefore, this study has developed a model for predicting clients who will buy affordable houses by using machine learning methods and producing SHAP analysis graphs to strengthen the right variables for this study. The best machine learning model to predict clients who will buy affordable houses with this company is the Extreme Gradient Boosting (XG Boost)-Stepwise Backward Elimination (SBE-XG Boost) model with the focus variable being the job sector, facebook ads. clients who have been consulted, housing financing qualifications and qualification grades. Therefore, this study is important to help similar studies in Malaysia and abroad by using machine learning techniques in the field of real estate and investment especially.

Fintech Adoption to Promote Islamic Fashion Industry in Indonesia; Deplhi-ANP-BOCR Approach

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Abstract

This paper is aimed to explore the present and future criteria to promote Islamic fashion industry through financial technology (fintech) adoption in Indonesia. In addition, this paper also intended to identify some important strategies to accelerate the use of fintech toward Islamic fashion industries. The paper draws the findings that financial technology can be adopted by Islamic fashion industry in four main clusters (benefit, opportunity, cost and risk). The top priority of benefit that can be achieved by fintech adoption is growing competition; meanwhile, digital connectivity takes the top priority of opportunity. Technical staff cost and promotion fee stands as the top priority of cost clusters, on the other hand, security risk stands as the top priority of risk clusters. The main vital strategy to promote Islamic financial inclusion trough fintech adoption is enhance the role of association. Finally, some meaningful recommendations also have been provided in this study.

The Relationship Between Religion and Environmental: A Scoping Review

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Abstract

Environmental care and conservation activities are seen to still receive less attention among the community in Malaysia even though many parties have taken steps and efforts to promote these activities, especially those carried out by the government and NGOs. The objective of this study is to explore the relationship between religion and environmental activities. This study will be conducted using the PRISMA scoping review protocol method. Online articles are taken from the google scholar database, websites of selected institutions and the UKM library as research material and reviews of this scope study. The terms used to search for articles were environment, nature conservation, environment, Islam and religion. Overall, 26 relevant articles were selected from year 2002 to 2022 and filtered according to two main themes, religion and environment. The results of the study found that although previous studies have studied religion and the environment, they are very limited, especially the relationship between Islam and the environment. Thus, indirectly, this study is seen to be able to provide exposure and a deeper understanding to stakeholders about the importance and benefits of environmental conservation, especially in the context of religion.

The Role of the Green Mosque in Klang Valley for Climate Change Mitigation

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Abstract

The increasingly serious issue of climate change requires changes to public behavior and support from all parties. Religious institutions such as mosques play an important role in supporting climate change mitigation. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to explore the role and characteristics of the green mosques found in four mosques around the Klang Valley, namely the Selayang Baru Mosque, Al-Hasanah Mosque (Bangi), Zaid bin Haritsah Mosque (Gombak) and Masjid Jamek Sultan Abdul Aziz (Petaling Jaya). The data was obtained from observations and interviews with mosque committee members. The observations include green mosque facilities that support climate change mitigation, namely energy efficiency, water saving, solid waste management, and greening. The findings showed that all four mosques used LED lights and solar power to save electricity. For water saving, there is the use of rainwater harvesting, wells, and water-efficient faucets. There is also a recycling center, recycling bin, recycling activities and used cooking oil collection at the mosque. The mosque in this study also has hydroponics, aquaponics and herb gardens. To ensure the involvement of the local community, the mosque conducts community programs and promotions related to environmental sustainability. The sustainability of the green mosque can be maintained through the waqf of green mosque and crowdfunding by the local community. Overall, the efforts of the green mosque can encourage local communities to adopt environmentally friendly lifestyles and contribute to climate change mitigation behaviors.

Proposed Model for Improving the Attitude and Willingness of Malaysians to Pay for Dengue Vaccine

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Abstract

Dengue fever is a serious public health risk and jeopardizes a nation's overall well-being and economics. The significant prevalence of dengue cases has prompted the development of a vaccination for dengue. Nevertheless, the dengue vaccine has not been commercially introduced in Malaysia and has solely obtained the endorsement of the National Pharmaceutical Regulatory Agency to conduct clinical trials. Before distributing the dengue vaccine to the Malaysian population, evaluating their disposition and readiness to incur costs is crucial. Hence, this study aimed to enhance the prior framework by incorporating further components derived from the Health Belief Model. The suggested framework seeks to enhance and refine the Malaysian attitude model while assessing the credibility of the willingness to pay for the dengue vaccination. Including supplementary factors based on the Health Belief Model can greatly assist governments, public health professionals, industry, and politicians in formulating efficacious immunization policies to diminish dengue instances and prevent future fatalities. Furthermore, healthcare professionals can utilize the insights provided by this framework on Malaysian attitudes for future pandemic awareness education and activities. The uniqueness of this study resides in the Proposed Model of a more resilient Stakeholder Attitude and Willingness to Pay for Dengue Vaccine. This study aligns with the two objectives of SDG17, which are to advance public health, enhance overall welfare, and foster the sustainability of urban areas and communities.

Coping Strategies Utilized by Depressed Adolescents Addicted to Social Media: A Systematic Review

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Abstract

The utilization of social media among adolescent can have positive or negative implications. From the perspective of identity formation and personal development, social media usage can yield positive outcomes. However, excessive use of social media can lead to social media addiction (SMA), engendering negative mental health consequences such as stress and depression. The mental health issue has been exacerbated by the pandemic control measures implemented during the COVID-19 pandemic, as reduced social interaction has exposed adolescents to excessive social media usage. This study discusses the psychological impacts of social media addiction and the interventions/coping strategies mechanisms employed to manage depression resulting from social media usage. A systematic literature review (SLR) and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses) were utilized to review previous studies from journal databases such as Scopus, SAGE journal, and PubMed. Following the screening process, 23 articles were identified through a systematic search. Three main themes emerged from this study: types of social media applications an effect on disorder psychological problems, the psychological impacts of social media addiction, and coping strategies or interventions. This study fills the gap regarding religious coping (RC) that can be employed to manage depression resulting from social media addiction.

Community Knowledge and Determinants of Conventional and Traditional Medicine Utilization: Preliminary Study

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Abstract

Traditional medicine refers to the accumulated medical knowledge that has been transmitted over generations in various societies prior to the advent of modern medicine. Conventional medicine necessitates the involvement of doctors, pharmacists, sophisticated medical equipment, and modern therapies to treat ailments. A preliminary study has been done to evaluate the perspective of a multicultural society about the utilization of traditional medicine and conventional medicine. The objective of this study is to examine the understanding and perspective of the community on the utilization of conventional and traditional medicine. A random sample of 174 participants was selected for this investigation. This survey employs a 5-point Likert scale and consists of four primary sections: demographics, assessing the community's knowledge, exploring the community's perspectives and perceptions, and investigating the variables that influence the community's preference for traditional or mainstream medicine. Contemporary society places significant emphasis on culture and education as the key determinants in selecting therapeutic modalities. The consensus regarding the efficacy of traditional medicine in comparison to Western medicine is impartial. This illustrates society's inclination towards medical interventions that can efficiently target and treat specific ailments. The consensus is that integrating traditional medicine and conventional medicine yields superior results in the healthcare system. These findings highlight the need for more research on the acceptance of traditional medicine integrated with conventional care among the wider community. In the future, the use of traditional medicine may be seen as alternative, yet reliable, medical interventions.

Cultural Resilience and Conflict Ressolution: Learning from Sunni - Shia and Sunni-Ahmadiyah in Indonesia

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Abstract

It is still rare for a community's cultural resilience to be seen from the perspective of how the community resolves conflicts among its constituent elements. Cultural resilience can be seen from the culture in resolving differences or conflicts between groups that form the community so that the community can survive, grow and develop. This article will focus on how religious communities are always plural, never singular. For example, in Islam, various religious sects have emerged such as Shia, Ahmadiyya, and Sunni. Hinduism has various sects referred to as sampradaya, such as the followers of Krishna (Vaisnavas) and the followers of Shiva (Bairavas). Meanwhile, Christianity has various denominations, such as Protestantism, Catholicsm, Orthodox. The article is based on the discourse debate in the public sphere in the mass media and social media of Bali Province regarding the existence of Sampradaya. The pro group says that Sampradaya is an integral part of Hindu tradition at the global level. Meanwhile, the counter group assumes that this group has no roots or contact with the Balinese Hindu religious tradition. Therefore, this article seeks to find lessons from the majority-minority relations of religious sects in Islam so as to obtain a concept or strategy of peace building to prevent tensions, conflicts, as well as discrimination and persecution against certain groups. The two Islamic minority groups studied here are the Ahmadiyah and Shia groups considering that these two communities have become the object of persecution in Indonesia. The method of data collection used literature study by investigating archives on intra-religious conflict in Indonesia. This paper argues that it is necessary to place the relationship in a civic perspective through dialogue in a free public space and seek common ground to find a peaceful solution so that it is not exploited by political entrepreneurs into identity conflict.

Understanding Differences of Converts Towards Malay Community Culture Based on Demographics in Selangor

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Abstract

Malaysia is a country synonymous with a multicultural society consisting of ethnic, religious, cultural, and linguistic diversity. This environment gives rise to a diversity of cultural practices and creates various social groups with significant differences. This makes it challenging for converts (mualaf) to adapt to communal life, especially within the Malay community. Therefore, this paper aims to identify the level of understanding and differences among mualaf regarding Malay culture in Selangor based on several factors, including age, gender, marital status, academic qualification, and occupation. Data were collected through a random distribution of questionnaires to 350 selected mualaf respondents. The research design of this paper is quantitative and analyzed using inferential statistics. The findings show that mualaf below the age of 20 have a higher understanding compared to those aged 21-30, 31-40, and above 40. Regarding gender, there is no significant difference in understanding between men and women. Furthermore, in terms of marital status, unmarried mualaf have a higher understanding compared to married individuals, widows, and widowers. In terms of academic qualification, respondents with a degree have a higher understanding of Malay cultural society compared to those with primary school, lower secondary school, upper secondary school, and diploma qualifications. Additionally, in terms of occupation, government employees have a higher understanding compared to self-employed individuals, private sector employees, and unemployed individuals. The implications of this study provide insights for the Muslim Malay community to understand the varying levels of understanding among mualaf regarding Malay culture, thereby preserving harmony among communities. Moreover, through cultural understanding, it facilitates the integration of mualaf in Selangor with Malay society and culture.

Towards a Proposed Model to Activate the Role of Family Guidance Institutions in Overcoming Family Problems in the United Arab Emirates

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Abstract

The research aimed to develop a proposed model to activate the role of family guidance institutions in overcoming family problems in the United Arab Emirates. The study followed the descriptive analytical approach, and through the research it reached a set of results and recommendations, the most important of which is the necessity of preparing professional contracts that clarify the rights and duties between practitioners and those guided by models. Accredited by the Ministry of Human Resources and the Social Development Center, and investing in the expertise of retirees to devote themselves to working in family counseling centers, and the necessity of providing the necessary equipment for the office to receive cases at the time of in-person counseling, and the necessity of evaluating the service provided to the counselor and discussing the evaluation in the event that there are observations to address the aspects that need improving performance, And continue to hold training courses and workshops on a regular basis that suit the type and nature of problems in the field of family counseling, and keep pace with the change occurring in society in all aspects of life, whether economic, cultural, social, or otherwise.

Masjid from the History to the Century: A Perspective from Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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Abstract

Masjid plays an essential role in the development of Islamic civilization. Since its establishment, the *masjid* has been faced with expanding its functions to current issues. Therefore, the study wants to examine the role of the *masjid* from its establishment until nowadays, which is relevant and related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) agenda. This study concentrates on the textual analysis drawn from historical sources about the *masjid*, then analyses its relevance to the present that fits the agenda of the SDGs. The SDGs agenda is based on principles for a country that wants to preserve a balanced human life. Hence, the *masjid* is a suitable religious institution and can be implemented comprehensively based on the values of religion and humanity. Although the *masjid* is outwardly a house of Islamic worship, the *masjid* is concerned with the community's various situations. Given this fact, the SDGs agenda meets the necessities of a *masjid* to develop human life that is sustainable and balanced with nature. In line with the study's findings, the *masjid's* role in contributing to human civilization regarding education, economy, and society cannot be denied. Thus, this research provides an in-depth overview of *masjids* with the SDGs' agenda aligned with facing such complex and dynamic worldly challenges.

Issues and Challenges in Current Burial Practices for Muslim Cemeteries in Malaysia

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Abstract

Cemeteries hold profound importance in the Islamic tradition, serving as sacred grounds where the deceased are respectfully laid to rest following religious rites. In Islam, burial is considered a solemn obligation, and cemeteries provide a designated space for this purpose. In recent years, due to population growth and economic development, many problems have arisen in the burial practices. The shortage of burial space is one of the many issues resulting from rapid urbanization in developing Asian countries, including Malaysia. Based on the Federal Territory Islamic Religious Department (JAWI) information, 70% of the available spaces from the 29 Islamic Cemeteries have been occupied in the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur. Although the relative duration of the vacant space of the graveyard is still plentiful, there are concerns about the lack of waqf land to be used as a cemetery for decades. In addition to the aforementioned issue, there seems to be a problem with the cemetery database on the website. The status of the system database for cemeteries in Malaysia, particularly those under the Islamic Religious Department, remains unclear. Furthermore, the gravedigger factor where the lack of attraction of digging and burying jobs to the younger generation and the limited number of grave diggers. Most of the grave diggers involved with the burials are elderly. The last issue involving the tools used by the gravediggers is still the traditional way which involves hoes, shovels, shovel baskets, and others. Grave digging work is still traditionally carried out using hoes by grave diggers aged around 40 years and over with the majority of them being elderly senior citizens. Thus, this paper reviews problems arising from the traditional practices of Muslim burial and raises other important issues and challenges. This paper will also provide some recommendations that can be applied to counter the existing issues.

The Role of Human Resources Management in Achieving Employee Satisfaction in Government Institutions in the Emirate of Ajman

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Abstract

The study aimed to demonstrate the impact of human resources management practices on achieving job satisfaction and job happiness for employees in government institutions in the Emirate of Ajman, define concepts related to human resources management practices and job satisfaction, and demonstrate the reality of the level of human resources management practices in the Emirate of Ajman. The problem of the study is that there are differences There are many human resources management practices approved by the UAE federal law related to human resources, as well as the local law of the Emirate of Ajman, which is concerned with systems of promotions, incentives, and performance evaluation, which affects the level of satisfaction of employees working in one institution. The descriptive analytical approach was relied upon in order to analyze the relationship between the variables of the study. From the reality of those concerned in government institutions in the Emirate of Ajman by relying on quantitative research, which works on statistical analysis between human resources and employee satisfaction in the government institutions under study to achieve the research objectives and answer its questions, and for this reason, reliance was placed on a random sample consisting of (365) sector employees. Government in the Emirate of Ajman from the General Command of Ajman Police, the Municipality Department, and the Human Resources Authority in the Emirate. The SPSS program was relied upon to analyze the relationship between human resources management and employee satisfaction. The study was summarized into a number of results, the most important of which is that human resources management in government institutions In the Emirate of Ajman, the practices of workforce planning, selection and appointment, training and development, compensation and rewards, and performance evaluation are generally applied at an average level.

Analysis of Human Capital Indicators in Achieving Sustainable Development in the United Arab Emirates

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Abstract

This study aims to explain the role of human capital in achieving sustainable development in the UAE, based on indicators issued by the relevant institutions in the UAE, and based on the investment that the UAE is working on to enhance its position globally and achieve competitiveness among countries. Therefore, the descriptive approach has been relied upon. Analytical analysis, which the study relied on in collecting information and analyzing human capital indicators in the country, especially with regard to education and health, as they are the most important indicators of human capital. Therefore, the study reached the state of human capital in the UAE, in an international comparative manner and linked to the indicators published by international reports on human capital. Human capital. The research report reached several implementation recommendations in the short and long terms for mechanisms for preserving and developing human capital in the Emirates in light of global economic challenges, which revolved around several levels, starting with developing the business environment and economic regulations, enhancing the effective role of the government, and supporting National savings institutions for human capital, taking into account national sustainability strategies and policies, as well as preparing the local economy to keep pace with developments in the international context.

The Impact of Risk Management on the Performance of Construction Projects

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Abstract

This research navigates the intricate landscape of the risk management in the construction industry. This paper also illuminates its profound influence on the success of the project. Diverse risk mitigation strategies have been investigated based on the impact of the same in the critical project metrics, such as adherence schedule, quality benchmark, and control of the cist; all this combined forms the foundation of this research. The objective of this research revolves around evaluating the correlation of the project's outcomes with the identification of risk. This quantifies the mitigation strategies' measurable impacts and compares their effectiveness in the stakeholders' satisfaction and the budget's control. With the empirical insights, this study aims to address the critical gap in understanding the direct link of risk management with the project's success. It equips the industry professional with evidence-based approaches to optimize risk practices, fostering resource allocation and resilience. The comparative analysis of risk management approaches empowers informed and appropriate decision-making. This reduces the disruption of and enhances financial outcomes. These findings signify a paradigm shift in project management in construction, advocating for a culture of effective and proactive risk management. It can revolutionize industry practices, increase predictability, and elevate the project's success. Implementing recommended strategies, inculcating adaptability cultivation, clear communication, and theoretical framework, and embracing complexity promises to enhance risk management effectively, guiding the construction industry toward continuous improvement and innovation.

Suspending the Implementation of Administrative Decisions: Balancing Individual Interests and Administrative Efficiency

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Abstract

Administrative decision is considered one of the essential tools wielded by administrative authorities to carry out their assigned tasks and achieve their goals in professional work. The general principle regarding administrative decisions is their obligation for immediate enforcement, once their expiration conditions are met, and challenging them through annulment does not halt their implementation. However, applying this rule may cause harm to individuals, which cannot be rectified. Administrative authorities may proceed with enforcing the decision, leading to prolonged legal proceedings and delayed final judgments in the lawsuit. Therefore, lawmakers are keen on protecting individuals from such harms, potentially resulting from decision implementation. Consequently, they allow the suspension of administrative decisions as an exception to the general rule, serving as a precautionary measure until the resolution of the lawsuit. If the suspension aims to protect the individuals affected by the decision, pending the lawsuit's conclusion, it should not compromise the effectiveness of administrative work, considering that administrative decisions are vital instruments. To accept a request for suspending the implementation of an administrative decision, it must be accompanied by a lawsuit challenging its annulment as a formal requirement. Additionally, there is a necessity for the substantive conditions of suspension, emphasizing seriousness and urgency. It is worth noting that suspending the implementation of an administrative decision is an exceptional system deviating from the principle that challenging annulment does not affect its enforcement. The goal is to achieve the temporary protection of the concerned individuals until the resolution of the annulment lawsuit, provided that the retroactive effect of the annulment judgment cannot be applied promptly. Meeting the conditions for suspending the implementation of the administrative decision does not obligate the judge to rule in favor of suspension in all cases, as it remains discretionary, considering public interest considerations. Finally, the judgment ordering the suspension of the administrative decision is temporary until the lawsuit is resolved. The court is not bound by it when initiating the lawsuit, yet it possesses the characteristics of conclusive judgments and holds legal validity.

Assessment of Competencies of BIM Personnel for Implementing the Scan-to-BIM Workflow

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Abstract

The development of Building Information Modeling (BIM) is among the latest innovations and technologies in the construction industry, transforming the landscape of efficiency and productivity in construction processes. The purpose of this study is to assess the core competencies of BIM personnel in integrating knowledge and experience in the field of BIM for implementing the Scan-to-BIM workflow. A total of 22 respondents, who have used, been involved, and undergone BIM certification programs for at least 3 years, were selected for the study. Data collection for feedback was conducted through structured interviews. The study findings indicate that the competence level of respondents in carrying out Scan-to-BIM workflows is low. The research identifies constraints faced by respondents in utilizing 3D laser scanning and implementing Scan-to-BIM workflows. Therefore, the study proposes practical suggestions for a more in-depth utilization of 3D laser scanning and Scan-to-BIM workflows. The research reveals a low level of competence among BIM personnel, emphasizing the need to enhance training and practical experience to ensure proficiency in these workflows.

Unraveling Post-COVID Pedagogical Landscape: Analyzing Educational Challenges and Consequences

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Abstract

Despite the prolonged duration of the coronavirus pandemic, individuals worldwide continue to adapt to the evolving norms, especially within the education sector. Given the current global situation, educational institutions are facing a significant transformation in the way education is delivered. The shift from traditional face-to-face interaction to online distance learning presents a multitude of challenges for those involved in the field of education. This paper offers a comprehensive review of the literature regarding the effects of the coronavirus pandemic on the field of education. It also examines previous research on the various difficulties encountered by education stakeholders, such as students, instructors, and parents, as a result of school closures. The education sector has been significantly affected, with disruptions in learning, school closures, decreased funding, employment losses, lack of learning facilities, financial issues, and research limitations. In order to address the impacts and challenges faced by education stakeholders, it is crucial to have a comprehensive understanding of the situation. These challenges include high levels of anxiety, a decline in interest in learning, limited access to digital resources, lack of learner motivation, incomplete coverage of curriculum content, inadequate technological tools, and the difficulty of balancing responsibilities. By recognising and acknowledging these issues, education authorities can work together to find solutions that will help bridge the gap and minimise the impact on education during the pandemic.

Teaching Arabic Rhetoric to Non-native Speakers: Solutions and Challenges for Arabic Postgraduate Students in the Department of Arabic, Sultan Abdul Halim Mu'adzam Shah International Islamic University as Models

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Abstract

This research aims to investigate the efficacy of teaching and learning approaches grounded in a contemporary and updated curriculum in producing impressive results when instructing non-native Arabic speakers in rhetoric. Many postgraduate students in the Arabic language department struggle to understand Arabic rhetorical techniques, even after studying them for multiple semesters. This poses a research issue. Solving the challenges encountered by postgraduate students in the language department, this study attempts to pinpoint the current and emerging causes, as well as their capacity to comprehend the rhetorical significance of Arabic rhetoric and its technique. Descriptive analytical and inductive methodologies are used in the investigation. The research's primary findings included the necessity for students to interact with Arabs in their environment, have a sufficient understanding of Arab cultural norms when commencing rhetoric classes, and constantly think about the writings of classical and contemporary poetic masters. Additionally, the study stressed the importance of utilizing innovative teaching and learning strategies, such as audio-visual elements. This research is expected to contribute the knowledge by presenting ideas and suggestions for improvement and providing a new perspective in the field of Arabic rhetoric teaching for Arabic language departments in Malaysian universities and for others including non-Arabic speaking students, as well as religious schools that are interested in teaching Arabic and its sciences at the secondary level.

Vocational Training Policy and its Impact on Improving Employee Efficiency in the Emirates: The Perspective of the National Vocational Qualifications Framework

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Abstract

The United Arab Emirates is always working to develop the education sector, both general and higher, in accordance with development plans and programs, the needs of the labor market, in addition to the requirements and standards for international accreditation of higher education institutions. At the same time, the education and vocational training sector receives great attention and care through the establishment of many government agencies supervising that sector. The reason behind this topic is that the qualification of Emirati youth through the policies of the UAE for the process of vocational rehabilitation, and the research question is: What is the impact of vocational training policy in improving performance efficiency? This research paper aims to explain the vocational training policy and its impact on improving the efficiency of workers in the United Arab Emirates: the perspective of the National Vocational Qualifications Framework by highlighting previous literature that addressed the vocational training policy and its role in raising the level of vocational competence. Employee efficiency based on the descriptive and analytical approach. The research has been summarized in a sentence. One of the most important results is that the United Arab Emirates, through its vocational training policies, ranked first in the world in the technical and vocational education and training sector, within the Global Knowledge Index 2022, issued by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The United Nations Development Program and the National Qualifications Center are responsible for ensuring the quality of standards. And national vocational qualifications that meet the requirements of economic sectors and the labor market, in addition to developing policies, standards and frameworks related to the technical and vocational education and training system in the country in accordance with best international practices.

Developing Digital Visual Literacy-Based Materials for Arabic Speaking Skills

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Abstract

Visual literacy is one having significant impacts between the human interaction and environment. visual learning is carried out when a person can communicate and think visually during the learning process. This is highly related to language learning is used as learning media to express opinions through visual pictures, in which a person has to comprehend the pictures to access latest information, including linguistic knowledge. Some challenges in teaching Arabic speaking skills (maharah kalam) are students' perception that Arabic language is difficult to learn, where life, communication, and education change along with the rapid advances in technology. As a result, traditional teaching and learning formats must be modified to reflect changes in technology, computers, and the internet. Therefore, to change a person's level of learning, Connectivism theory believes that it is necessary to look at how educators and students are involved in teaching and learning effectively through digital devices. This study used ADDIE (Analysis-Design-Development Implementation-Evaluation) development models and qualitative approach. The results of this research state that digital visual literacy-based Arabic language learning is able to give new enthusiasm to students in learning communicative Arabic. Students are enthusiastic about using digital book creators with Flipgrid and/or Screencastify when learning Arabic. Apart from that, students can explore technological capabilities with cognitive skills.

The Use of *Plotagon* As a Creative Media in Teaching Islamic Education

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Abstract

This paper presents some alternative activities using *Plotagon* as media to teach different subjects in Islamic Education contexts. *Plotagon* is a video creator application allowing users to make interactive and attractive video materials in the form of storytelling animation. Some paper integrated *Plotagon* in modern language teaching, to teach writing (e.g. Alwasilah, 2019), speaking (e.g. Mudinillah, 2022), and listening (e.g. Baihaqi and Ramadhani, 2023). This paper particularly offers how to use *Plotagon* to make teaching and activities are more interactive in and beyond the classroom. Furthermore, *Plotagon* is potential to enhance not only teachers but also students' creativity. The substitution augmentation modification redefinition (SAMR) model is also applied to describe how *Plotagon* is used in different levels of teaching and learning activities. Thus, this paper is expected to contribute practically to the teachers' development and innovation especially in Islamic education teaching contexts.

Postgraduate Studies in Molecular Medicine in Malaysia: Challenges and Future Perspective

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Abstract

Molecular Medicine consists of a broad range of fields involving physical, chemical, biological and bioinformatics to identify the fundamental issues in Medicine. This includes understanding diseases at the molecular level and developing strategic interventions and treatment via personalized and precision medicine. In Malaysia, private and public universities offer a postgraduate Molecular Medicine program. Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia offers this program through the Faculty of Medicine and UKM Medical Molecular Biology Institute (UMBI) via various research projects involving Non-Communicable Diseases (Cancer and Non-Cancer) and Infectious Diseases. Several challenges will be discussed, including limited research funding and competitive grant applications, particularly international grants. Research funding is necessary, impacting the quality of postgraduate research. Second, the infrastructure and access to the needed reagents could be improved since most companies providing these services are from the USA, European countries, and the United Kingdom. In addition, the instruments are expensive, and the technology evolved too fast. Third, an innovative partnership between academia and industries must be enhanced to support the research ecosystem better. The biotechnology companies may also provide a place for attachment for the students to experience the working culture in industries, apart from their formal education in the university. Pursuing postgraduate studies in Molecular Medicine still offers a valuable experience for students, even with these significant obstacles. These challenges can be overcome via several strategies, which will be discussed in the full paper.

Graduates on Time (GOT) for Postgraduate Studies in Molecular Medicine: Challenges and Recommendations

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Abstract

The Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE) aims to produce 60,000 high-quality doctoral graduates by 2023, and one critical performance indicator for universities regarding student enrolment and graduation is Graduate on Time (GOT). GOT is defined as completing the postgraduate program within the prescribed time frame for both MSc and PhD programs. Achieving GOT reflects students' organization, focus, responsibility, and ability to manage their time effectively during their postgraduate studies. Several factors can influence GOT, including students' self-management skills, learning/research capabilities, and support from the institution and supervisory team. GOT in the field of Molecular Medicine presents several challenges and is often difficult to attain. Molecular Medicine encompasses various disciplines, including physical, chemical, biological, and bioinformatics, to elucidate the causes of diseases and the underlying molecular mechanisms. This field investigates genomics, transcriptomics, metabolomics, proteomics, and functional genomics to prevent diseases and diagnose them early, thus personalized, and precise treatment can be made, ultimately reducing morbidity and mortality rates. Achieving GOT in Molecular Medicine poses several challenges. The first hurdle is that the program is often demanding, and the scope could be more complex to address the fundamental issues in the diseases. With the demand for quality graduates, the research scope should be designed comprehensively to ensure quality, which could fail to achieve GOT. The laboratory work is time-consuming and involves numerous optimization processes, requiring considerable effort from students. Molecular Medicine has evolved rapidly, making it challenging for students to adapt and learn. In cases where a student needs to adopt a multi-disciplinary approach to study diseases, the challenge becomes even more significant. Students will receive comprehensive laboratory training as part of their postgraduate program. Several recommendations could facilitate achieving GOT in Molecular Medicine. This includes integrating the dry lab components, such as the bioinformatics analysis, and maintaining the quality and scope of the MSc or PhD program. With a dedicated supervision team and enthusiastic students, achieving GOT is possible through a systematic program and monitoring by both parties, the student, and supervisors.

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